

Vol. 224
No. 20



सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-21)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 21-50)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 51-313)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 313-327)

Reports of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-*Presented* (pages 326-327)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce - *Presented* (page 327)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development-*Presented* (page 327)

Evidence tendered before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development-*Laid on the Table* (page 327)

Statements of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Laid on the Table* (page 328)

Action taken Statement of the Department - Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 328)

[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00

Statements by Ministers - *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (page 328)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (page 329)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth, Tenth and Fourteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy (page 329)

Deliberations held in the United Nation's Climate Change Conference at Durban (pages 329-334)

Government Bills - *Passed*

The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011 (pages 334-366)

The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011 (pages 366-368, 377-423)

Re: Motion for reference of the Bill to select committee (pages 368-376)

Message from Lok Sabha - *Reported*

The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2011 (pages 349)

Constitution of Committee on welfare of other backward classes (pages 423-425)

Recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee

Allocation of time for disposal of Government Business and extension of sittings of the House (pages 425-426)

Special Mentions

Need to take effective steps to remove the disparity of gender ratio and check the incidents of foeticide in the country (page 426)

Concern over the Indian fishermen captured in Pakistan (page 427)

Need to make a plan to provide concrete houses to the homeless

people, especially the Jhuggi -Jhopri dwellers to protect them from the cold waves during the winter season (pages 427-428)

Need to institute an enquiry into the alleged land scam of Army Cantonment area in Agra - *Laid on the Table* (pages 428-429)

Need for printing the photo of Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar on the currency notes (page 429)

Need to appoint the Gramin Dak Sevaks of Postal Department on permanent basis (pages 429-430)

Need to take steps for development of National Highways in Odisha (pages 430-431)

Need for guidance to the Government of Bihar in connection with MPLAD Scheme (pages 431-432)

Concern over China's encroachment of borders and need to strengthen the country's defence system (pages 432-433)

Need to regulate the prices of seeds by way of incorporating appropriate provisions in the proposed Seed Bill (pages 433-434)

Need to institute an inquiry and punish the culprits involved in setting up fake security agencies for providing security to the coal mines in the country (pages 434)

Need to make an impartial inquiry into the suicide case of the first woman pilot of Indian Air Force (pages 434-435)

Need to erect a memorial in Delhi to celebrate the victory of Indian Armed Forces during the war of 1971 (pages 435-436)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 21st December, 2011/30 Agrahayana, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in trade deficit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's trade deficit has increased to a four year high;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps/measures taken by Government to contain the trade deficit?

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

Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the country's trade deficit for the last four years and the current year are as under:

(Value in US\$ Billion: numbers rounded off)

Year	Export	Import	Trade deficit
2007-08	163	252	89
2008-09	185	304	119
2009-10	179	288	109
2010-11	251	370	119
2011-12 (April-November) Provisional	193	310	117

The Trade Deficit for the 8 month periods April-November has been the highest compared to the corresponding periods in the last 3 years.

(c) The rate of growth of exports for 2009-10 has been -3.5% and for 2010-11 it has been 40.4%. For the period April-November, 2011 the growth rate has been 33.2% which is quite robust. However, imports have also been growing both because of higher prices of importables and increased demand. The prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil, gems & jewellery have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports. Despite a very challenging global environment, measures taken by Government have not only arrested the decline of export, it has also been successful in reversing it. Anticipating that the situation is likely to be adverse, Government had announced a package on 13th October, 2011. In addition a strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May 2011. Earlier measures taken by the Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14; thereafter in January/ March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February, 2011. To increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our market and products, incentives have been provided under schemes viz. Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, as we are all aware that there has been a lot of trade deficit for the past 4-5 years, I would like to know as to what is preventing the Government to set any targets for exports and also give boost to manufacturing exports rather than service exports.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, as I mentioned, there has been a trade deficit in the country. That has historically been there. This is primarily because India needs to import many of the commodities and petroleum and gas which we do not have. Therefore, depending upon the needs of the country, what India imports, that gets reflected in the import numbers. During the last five years, there has been a consistent effort on the part of the Government to augment exports and to incentivise value-added manufacturing. As the hon. Member has asked that why we are not encouraging the exports of the manufacturing sector, the fact is that the manufacturing sector exports are on the increase. Only the engineering exports were in excess of \$ 66 billion.

Regarding his question about the targets, whether the Government is setting the targets or

not, my answer would be, "Yes". We have set targets under the Foreign Trade Policy, which is meant for five years, from 2009-2014. The objective is to double the share of India's trade in merchandise trade of the world by 2014, which would call for a minimum increase of 20 per cent per annum and also to double it, in percentage terms, by the year 2020. Despite the difficult economic backdrop, contraction of global demand, continuing weak recovery and crisis in Europe, we have been able to do well and cross the targets for the year 2010-11, when we reached the targets highest ever. For the first time in the history of this country, we crossed the figure of \$ 200 billion. But, the final figures were \$ 250 billion.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, apart from entering into treaties for exports ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: ...is Government monitoring the performance of the treaties that we have entered into with the neighbouring countries?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I could not get the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please repeat the question.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, our country has been entering into various treaties for exports with neighbouring countries. Is Government monitoring the performance of those bilateral treaties that we have signed with neighbouring countries?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, we do monitor, and our trade with the countries of the SAARC region is very healthy, on the increase. We hope that with the new understanding reached and with the full implementation of the SAFTA Protocol, the trade in the region of the South Asia, among the member countries, is expected to double. We set a target even recently, during the visit of Pakistan's Commerce Minister, the country with which we have a bilateral trade of less than \$ 3 billion, to make it \$ 6 billion. Overall in the region, India's own trade with the countries of SAARC region is in excess of \$ 14 billion.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, on seeing the hon. Minister's answer, I think, the increase in trade deficit is alarming. As per the reply, during 2010-11, the total trade deficit was US \$ 119 billion whereas for the year 2011-12, from April to November only -- of course, it is provisional -- the trade

deficit is US \$ 117 billion. This itself shows that it is alarming. Sir, I agree. The hon. Minister said that the essential items like oil etc. have to be imported. But what about the non-essential items? Indiscriminate imports are taking place. Sir, if you go to the market, you will find that the market is flooded with Chinese goods, cheap goods. People are buying only Chinese goods. What are you doing about indiscriminate imports taking place with regard to non-essential items being imported from China and countries, to which, you have given the MFN status? What are you going to do in this regard?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Member has put one supplementary but actually it has three parts. The first part is about the increasing trade deficit. I have mentioned in my reply and also to the hon. Member, who has asked this question, that though the last five years' figures show that despite the challenges, we have sustained high growth rates, percentage terms increase in our exports is higher than the percentage terms of our imports. Even for this year, which Professor Kurien has mentioned, the exports have registered a growth of 33.2 per cent reaching US \$ 193 billion whereas the imports have registered a growth of 30.2 per cent ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am coming to the numbers also. US \$ 193 billion is the number. I have myself mentioned in the reply to the question that from April to November, 2011, exports are US \$ 193 billion and imports are US \$ 310 billion, and, therefore, there is a trade deficit of US \$ 117 billion. Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have to keep in mind the developments which have taken place in the world. I did refer to the major contraction in global trade in 2008-09, 2009-10. It was in the range of 12 to 14 per cent because of the downturn; and the global economy has not emerged till now from the crisis of 2008 and 2009 whereas the Euro zone crisis has further aggravated the situation.

Secondly, what India imports has to be kept in mind. Since January, this year, there has been turbulence for various reasons in major oil producing parts of the world, like, North America and the Middle East. The oil prices have gone up; significantly impacting our own import Bill. There is a pressure on the Government to try to augment exports so that the trade deficit is reduced. Deficit will

always be there; we have not reached a situation where India will become self-sufficient in fertilizers, in oil and gas.

For the benefit of the hon. Member, I would like to inform that last year, our oil import bill alone was US \$ 105 billion. This is the figure of the last year. This year, it will be much more because the mean average oil price last year was US \$ 70 per barrel whereas, this year, the oil prices have spiralled to US \$ 115.

Similarly, Sir, India is a major importer of edible oils. We import 8 to 9 million tonnes of edible oils per annum. Edible oil prices including the farm oil prices have gone up. Pulses prices in the global market, where we have to import between 3 to 4 million tonnes, have gone up, so as the fertilizer prices. The hon. Member will appreciate that it is not because of want of effort. We take steps to improve the situation but when it comes to the contraction of global demands, when it comes to the spiralling commodity prices, the Government of India does not have the means to check and control or regulate those prices. Now, with regard to indiscriminatory import, Sir, that is not correct. We keep a watchful eye. We take measures. Even in the WTO Agreements, the countries have the provision either to impose anti-dumping duties, if there is a surge in import, or to go for safeguard duties, if there is a threatened -- even threatened, not actual -- injury to the domestic industry. We have taken steps in the past, including banning milk products, banning toys from the country the hon. Member referred to and also the mobile phones which did not have the IEMI identity, that is, the international identity numbers, and we thought we would take and we had taken these actions keeping in view the complaints and the fact that there was a surge in these imports.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Sir, is it true that one of the reasons of the trade deficit is bilateral agreement with some countries like Bangladesh and other SAARC countries introducing abolition of import duty which has created havoc, and the domestic industries are suffering very much? I am talking about the handloom and other industries.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, that is not the correct position. Had that been the position, India's export would not have been increasing on a year-on-year basis. As I mentioned to the hon. Member, India's exports stood only at 163 billion US dollars four years ago. After that came the

economic crisis and the financial crisis. In 2009, it was 179 billion US dollars, and that was the period when there was a global turmoil. We took various steps and a number of measures, first the three stimulus packages were announced, one by the Prime Minister and two by the Finance Minister. Those stimulus packages were aimed at ensuring that the domestic production remained steady and robust. Fortunately for us, the domestic demand also remained very strong. At the same time, through the foreign trade policy measures and interventions, we carefully looked at how to redeem the situation. The priority was to arrest the fall and reverse the trend. In May 2009, India's exports were in deep red territory of -39.4. For a brief period, even the industrial production moved to a negative territory. But we did turn around. Government worked closely with the industry, with the exporters, to policy intervention. We were very clear at that time that we could not have waited, given the pressure on the trade account and the increasing deficit, for the recovery in traditional destinations, that is, Europe, America and Japan, where we would have taken years. So, we took a conscious decision to go in for market diversification. We identified two incentivised schemes -- focus market scheme and focus product scheme ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I think, the question is different. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think, the question is relating to ...(Interruptions)... He is replying to something else. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: I am not going to argue with him. I just repeat the question. One of the reasons for the trade deficit in my opinion -- there are a lot of reasons -- is the bilateral agreement of introducing import-free region with some countries, particularly in the handloom and other sectors. If you want, I can lead a delegation to you. ...(Interruptions)... Please hear the agony of the handloom workers. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलविन्दर सिंह भुंडर: चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो ट्रेड डेफिसिट है, इसको कम करने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम, फर्टिलाइजर, एडिबल ऑयल एण्ड पलसेस, चूँकि ये चार चीजें हैं, जिसके कारण मेजर डेफिसिट है, तो क्या इसको कम करने के लिए आप जो एडिबल ऑयल एण्ड पलसेस हैं, इसकी सपोर्ट प्राइस, कंण्ट्री में इसके लिए ठीक गुड प्राइसेस देंगे? नंबर

वन, नंबर टू फर्टिलाइजर के लिए.....

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। यह सवाल इससे रिलेटिड नहीं है।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: मैं इसी से related सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, support price एक चीज है और trade deficit दूसरी चीज है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Sir, please listen to me. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't argue.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Sir, please listen to me. ... (Interruptions) ...

दूसरी चीज फर्टिलाइजर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप green manure को बढ़ावा देना चाहेंगे? तीसरी चीज पेट्रोलियम है ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: आपको केवल एक सवाल पूछने की इजाज़त है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, इसी सवाल के तीन parts हैं।

श्री सभापति: सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल में तीन parts नहीं होते हैं। Please ask your one supplementary.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Sir, the question is only one.

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए ... (व्यवधान) ... You can ask one supplementary.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Sir, please try to understand. Sir, please listen to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to understand me. ... (Interruptions) ... I have given you an opportunity to ask a supplementary question on the main question.

SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Sir, this is the main question which I am asking. ... (Interruptions) ... It is the reason of deficit. ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब इतना लंबा है ... (व्यवधान) ... Sir, the Minister is giving a long reply. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is Mr. Pany his spokesman? ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि देश के trade deficit को कम करने के लिए मंत्री जी कोई steps उठाने के लिए तैयार हैं, ताकि देश को फायदा हो?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please answer the part that relates to your jurisdiction. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not interfere.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government is duty bound to meet the national needs and that too, of the growing economy which includes the energy needs and the food security of the people. If that requires certain imports, which I have mentioned, it is very clear that India would like to augment the production of what India has and the House is aware that they are ongoing efforts in all three fields to increase productivity. But, this question does not relate to my Ministry. The Finance Minister and the Agriculture Minister have given detailed information as to what is being done to increase the production of oil seeds, to increase the production of pulses, and onshore and offshore exploration of oil and gas is already on in the country. But, India's demands are also growing and that is why, imports are unavoidable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.402. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, प्रश्न 401 में कुछ और सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछने की इज़ाज़त दे दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सभापति जी, हम इसी प्रश्न पर और सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khanna, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am afraid indiscipline is not going to help the functioning of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pany, please resume your place. ...*(Interruptions)*...

आप बैठ जाइए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, हम प्रश्न संख्या 401 पर और सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: पाणि जी, आप नोटिस दे दीजिए, डिस्कशन होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, पहले भी ऐसा हुआ है। एक प्रश्न पर 4-5 सप्लीमेंटरी सवाल पूछे गए हैं। सर, एक बार, एक प्रश्न पर 56 मिनट तक सवाल-जवाब हुए थे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you trying to teach the Chair how to conduct the Question Hour?

Non-compliance of SFAC Norms by DFS

*402. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) norms, the first fire engine should reach the place of incident within five minutes of a call in urban areas and within three minutes in high rise hazards and closely built up areas;

(b) if so, whether Delhi Fire Service (DFS) is not complying with SFAC norms;

(c) number of cases where DFS reached late at the site of fire incident during the last three years;

(d) whether there is a shortage of fire fighting equipment in DFS; and

(e) if so, the measures taken to provide requisite number of such equipment to DFS?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) It is true that SFAC has recommended that fire stations be so located so that fire tenders reach the place of incident in 3 to 5 minutes time. They further recommended that the fire appliances be actually run to determine the response during peak traffic hours. The response time varies considerably and depends on the traffic conditions on the route and the distance from the fire stations. The response time of 3 to 5 minutes is a difficult target to achieve unless a separate dedicated lane is available for the fire tenders to reach the fire site and fire stations are located at every kilometer distance.

In a majority of cases the response time is more than 3 to 5 minutes especially in the congested areas of Delhi. The present strength of the fire fighting units in Delhi Fire Service is 243 units which includes Water Tenders, Water Bouzers, Rescue Tenders, Rescue Responders, Foam Tenders, Hose Tenders, Control Vans, Dry Chemical Powder tenders, Hydraulic Platforms, Hazmat

Vans, Motor Cycle Fast responders & Quick Response Vehicles. Delhi Fire Service responds to nearly 22000 fire and rescue calls every year and is adequately equipped.

In the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan, 22 fire stations have been commissioned taking the total to 53 as on date. Eight more are in various stages of construction. By 2013, 70 fire stations are targeted to be achieved. In addition, a pilot project of placing mobile fire tenders at strategic locations has been undertaken by DFS. So far 5 such fire tenders have been placed at different locations.

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति जी, अभी पिछले दिनों कोलकाता में एक बड़े हॉस्पिटल में आग लगी थी, लेकिन बहुत देन के बाद दमकल की गाड़ियां वहां पहुंची थीं। स्थायी अग्नि-शमन सलाहकार परिषद ने आपको जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार तीन से पांच मिनटों के अंदर दमकल की गाड़ियां वहां पहुंचनी चाहिए। घनी आबादी के इलाकों में यदि दमकल की गाड़ियां आधे घंटे या पौने घंटे के बाद पहुंचती हैं, तो इसके कारण बहुत से लोग मर जाते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्थायी अग्नि-शमन सलाहकार परिषद के मानदंड क्या केवल बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंगज़, बड़े-बड़े शहरों पर ही लागू होते हैं या जो गरीब और छोटे शहर हैं, वहां भी ये लागू होते हैं? छोटे शहरों और छोटे गांवों में जाने के लिए आपका क्या कार्यक्रम है, उसको बताएं।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, please, please ...(Interruptions)...

Please don't come here ...(Interruptions)...

Second supplementary please. ...(Interruptions)...

पाणि जी, उनको सवाल पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आप सवाल पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: दूसरा सवाल है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: एक किलोमीटर के अंदर ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, पहले क्वेश्चन का आन्सर नहीं मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

राज्य मंत्री को उत्तर के लिए बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please ...(Interruptions)...

Silence ...(Interruptions)...

Silence ...(Interruptions)...

Silence please. ...(Interruptions)...

Since no more supplementaries on this are being asked, we go to Q.No.403. ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not, Sir?

प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, हमारे क्वेश्चन का जवाब नहीं मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 403 ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please put your question. Answer please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your place. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your place. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please, Mr Sabir Ali, please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please resume your places. Q.No.403

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Answer please.

श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव: उनको उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

श्री सभापति: आप इनके वकील नहीं हैं, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Mr. Sabir Ali, ...**(Interruptions)**... You have just been sworn in; please remember the rules of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

आपके सवाल का जवाब मिल चुका है, आपने सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं पूछा, बात खत्म हो गई।
Question No. 403.

गुजरात में रेलवे की भूमि पर रह रहे गरीब परिवारों का राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत पुनर्वास

***403. श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार :** क्या आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मंत्रालय को सूरत, उधना, वड़ोदरा और अहमदाबाद में रेल की पटरियों के आस-पास रेलवे की जमीन पर निवास करने वाले गरीब परिवारों का "राजीव आवास योजना" (आर.ए.वाई.) के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास किए जाने हेतु कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में क्या विभिन्न कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) क्या मंत्रालय रेल मंत्रालय तथा गुजरात राज्य सरकार के साथ समन्वयन स्थापित कर गरीब परिवारों के पुनर्वास हेतु कोई आवश्यक कदम उठाने जा रहा है?

आवास और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री (कुमारी शैलजा): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य को स्कीम के दिशा-निर्देशों से अवगत कराया गया है जिसमें स्लम पुनर्विकास हेतु कार्रवाई राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (यूएलबी) के समन्वय से केन्द्र सरकार की एजेंसियों द्वारा की जानी है और

इसकी सूचना रेल मंत्रालय को भी दी गई थी। नवीन प्रायोगिक योजनाएं तैयार करने जिनमें केन्द्र सरकार एवं उसकी एजेंसियों की भूमि पर स्लमों के लिए परियोजनाएं शामिल हैं, हेतु दिशा-निर्देश भी परिचालित किए गए हैं। अब तक राज्य सरकार अथवा रेल मंत्रालय से गुजरात में रेलवे की भूमि पर स्लमों के लिए कोई परियोजना या प्रायोगिक परियोजना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मंत्रालय ने, राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत, रेलवे की भूमि पर स्लमों के पुनर्विकास/पुनर्स्थापन के लिए नीतिगत समाधान हेतु इस मामले को रेल मंत्रालय के साथ भी उठाया है।

**Rehabilitation of poor families living on Railway land in Gujarat under
RAY**

†*403. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any request regarding the rehabilitation of poor families living on railway land near the railway tracks in Surat, Udhna, Vadodara and Ahmedabad under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) if so, various steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) whether the Ministry is going to take necessary steps for the rehabilitation of these poor families in co-ordination with the Ministry of Railways and the State Government of Gujarat?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The state has been apprised of the Scheme guidelines wherein action for Slum redevelopment is to be taken by the Central Government agencies in coordination with the States / Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and this was also communicated to the Ministry of Railways. Guidelines have also been circulated for preparing innovative pilot projects, including projects for slums on land belonging to Central Government and its agencies. No projects or pilot projects have been received so far for slums on railways land in Gujarat either from the State Government or the Ministry of Railways. This Ministry has also taken up the matter with Ministry of Railways to arrive at a policy solution to redevelop/ relocate the slums on land belonging to the Railways, under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार: धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी का जवाब मैंने देखा है। जब

हम गुजरात से पूरे देश में ट्रेन से गुजरते हैं तो बड़े शहरों में रेल की पटरी के आजू-बाजू देखने में भी शर्म महसूस होती

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

है, ऐसा दृश्य हमें देखने को मिलता है। मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा था कि गुजरात में बड़े शहरों में रेलवे की जमीन पर बस रहे गरीब लोगों को कब पुनर्स्थापित किया गया? हमें उसका जवाब तो मिला है, लेकिन जवाब देखकर ऐसा लगता है कि वही धीमी रफ्तार है - जो पहले थी, अब भी वही है। मुझे लगता है कि इसमें टाइम सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री सभापति: एक सवाल पूछिए।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार: सर, मैं एक ही सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। गुजरात में रेलवे की जमीन पर बस रहे ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह सही बात है कि यह मामला थोड़ा लम्बा है, लेकिन मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमने इस बात को पूरी गंभीरता से लिया है और एक बार नहीं, बार-बार हमने इसके बारे में दूसरे मंत्रालयों को भी लिखा है तथा इसे highest level पर take up किया है। हमारे मंत्रालय ने अगस्त 2009 में दूसरे मंत्रालयों को चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि वे देखें कि उनके यहां कितनी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लैंड है, जो इस तरह से encroached है। इसके बारे में एक बार नहीं, अनेकों बार highest level पर मीटिंग्स हुई हैं, पीएमओ लेवल पर प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी ने मीटिंग्स ली हैं और डीपीई हैं, उनसे कहा गया कि वे पता करें कि कितने पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं, उनका कितना लैंड है जो इस तरह से encroach किया गया है। इसी तरह से रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री, डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री, सिविल एविएशन और बहुत से पोर्ट ट्रस्ट हैं, बहुत सा ऐसा लैंड है, जो encroach हुआ है, न केवल गुजरात बल्कि अनेकों राज्यों में encroach हुआ है। हमने इसे पूरी गंभीरता से लेते हुए मंत्रालयों को लिखा है और हमें बताया गया कि 21 मंत्रालयों से संबंधित इस तरह की जमीनें हैं, जहां पर encroachment हुई है, लेकिन इसका ब्यौरा लेने में भी वक्त लगता है। इसके बावजूद रेलवे मंत्रालय और डिफेंस मंत्रालय, दोनों ने हमें कहा कि वे इस मामले को देख रहे हैं, उनसे हमें रिसपांस मिला है, रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कुछ आंकड़े भी दिए हैं। इसको अपडेट भी किया जाना है। कैबिनेट सेक्रेटरीएट लेवल पर भी इसे take up किया गया है और हमारा मंत्रालय भी इस पर एक concept तैयार कर रहा है कि जो दूसरे मंत्रालयों की लैंड है, उस पर जो स्लम्स आए हैं या इस तरह से encroachment हुई है, उसको हम किस तरह से tackle करें।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार: सर, जहां-जहां पर इस तरह से encroachment हुई है, जिस स्टेट में यह प्रॉब्लम है, उस स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ शहरी विकास या रेल मंत्री के साथ एक हाई पावर कमेटी बनाकर टाइम पीरियड में इसको पूरा करने की जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में बस रहे ऐसे लोगों को कितने समय में पुनर्स्थापित किया जाएगा?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, इसमें टाइम देना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। यह सिर्फ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लैंड्स की बात नहीं है। सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि यह एक बहुत ही संवेदनशील मामला है। जहां स्लम्स की बात है,

encroachments हैं, प्रॉपर्टी राइट्स की बात है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी प्लानिंग करनी है। जैसा मैंने कहा, हम मंत्रालयों से भी इस संबंध में बात कर रहे हैं, उनको भी प्लानिंग करनी होगी। जो हमारी नयी स्कीम है, राजीव आवास योजना, उसके तहत हमने clearly कहा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट लैंड्स पर भी देखा जाएगा और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी देखेंगी। इस प्रकार दोनों मिलकर इसे देखेंगी। प्लानिंग स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी तथा जो भी city wide planning है, उसमें इस तरह के लैंड्स का ध्यान दिया जाएगा तथा जो central public sector undertakings हैं उनके लैंड की भी प्लानिंग की जाएगी। हमने कहा है कि कुछ pilot projects हमारे पास दिए जाएं, लेकिन अभी तक न किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने और न किसी central public sector undertaking ने कोई pilot project दिया है।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह: सर, बीच-बीच में रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा कहा गया है कि जहां रेलवे की जमीन दखल करके स्लम्स बने हुए हैं, उनको पक्का मकान बनाकर दिया जाएगा। मैं मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने public sectors की जमीन पर स्लम बस्तियां बसी हुई हैं और उनको पुनर्वासित करने के लिए कितने समय में क्या योजना है?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, अभी हमारे पास जो कुछ इंफार्मेशन आई है, जो डी.पी.ई. ने अनेकों मंत्रालयों से इकट्ठा की है, उसमें 21 मंत्रालय ऐसे हैं जिनके पास पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स हैं, और 88 पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स की जो लैंड है जहां पर एन्क्रोचमेंट हुआ है या स्लम्स बने हैं, तकरीबन 5500 एकड़ की ऐसी जमीन अभी बताई गई है, हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि This is not the last word. ज्यादा भी हो सकती है। लेकिन अभी तक जो इंफार्मेशन हमें डी.पी. के माध्यम से प्राप्त हुई है, उसमें 88 पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स की जमीन 5500 एकड़ लैंड के करीब मानी जाती है।

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI: Sir, the reply to the question is not at all satisfactory. Four years ago I put a similar question and the reply given by the then Minister was also the same. How long will the Government take to take a decision on such an important issue? There are slums in every city, in every part of the country. The slums are to be redeveloped and that redevelopment is held up because the Government is not taking any policy decision. I know that a number of Departments is involved in it. But it should not take more than four years. I see the same reply today. So, I want to know whether the Government is serious about it. The State Government has already taken its decision. But the Railways are not cooperating. The railway lands are occupied by unauthorised slums. I would like to know, on the lines of the Maharashtra Government or any other State Government, whether they are considering that it is in the interest of the people and that it has to be done fast. If it is so, in how many years are they going to complete this job?

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, with all due respect to the hon. senior Member, I will take I don't usually like -- the time of the hon. House and read out what all has been done.

महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने चार साल पहले के सवाल का जिक्र किया है। सर, मैं बतलाना चाहूंगी कि उसके बाद क्या-क्या हुआ है, ताकि किसी को यह नहीं लगे कि कुछ नहीं हुआ है। यह सच्चाई है कि जो भी स्लम्स अब तक बने हैं, this has been so because of lack of proper planning. जो आज हम फेस कर रहे हैं, we have actually excluded the poor out of the planning process. That is the reason why we see this urban sprawl. Now who is to be blamed and what should have been done, let us not get into those historical questions. But the point is what needs to be done for the future. We took a major initiative in 2004. In 2005, हमने जवाहर लाल नेहरू मिशन बनाया, उसके बाद हमने राजीव आवास योजना बनाई है, जो हमारा लेटेस्ट कार्यक्रम है। उसके तहत मैं आपके लिए कुछ पढ़ना चाहूंगी कि 2009 में, मैं रिपीट कर रही हूँ कि for the benefit of the hon. Member and the House, 2009 में मेरे मंत्रालय ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज़ को चिट्ठी लिखी। requesting information on the slums on Central Government lands and to suggest appropriate strategies for slum dwellers. After that, a meeting was taken by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister on 3rd June, 2010 to consider policy issues relating to in situ rehabilitation of slum dwellers occupying the land belonging to the Central - Ministries, PSUs, etc. After that, the Secretary, DPE, was to collect the data and, as I shared with the House, the DPE has supplied us some data. Regarding the Railway Ministry, they have said, according to the information supplied by the Railway Ministry, about 486 hectares of their land had been occupied by 1.3 lakh jhuggies. I am not saying that this is the correct figure and it could be more also. Then the DPE has also provided us with the information, which I have just shared with the House, from 21 Ministries and 88 PSUs stating that more than 5,500 acres of land are occupied by slum dwellers.

Sir, then a Concept Paper, outlining various options available, was circulated to the concerned Ministries. A meeting under the Chairmanship of our Ministry Secretary with representatives of various Central Government land owning agencies was held on 26th April, 2001. I have not done, Sir. I am still carrying on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete quickly. It is only a supplementary question.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, she is taking four years record.

कुमारी शैलजा: मैं 4 years के बारे में बताना चाहूंगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मुझ पर और सरकार पर लांछन लगाया गया है कि हमने कुछ नहीं किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have given facts and the detailed reply can go to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, the Rajiv Awas Yojana was launched on 2nd of June, 2011. Sir, the provisions in RAY regarding slums on the Central Government land are as follows. There are just two provisions. I will read it out quickly. First, available land is put to the best use by designing slum specific solutions and negotiating the best possible utilization of land; second, on land belonging to Cantonment Boards, Central Government Departments, PSUs, agencies concerned will work in cooperating with the State Governments. ...*(Interruptions)*... and will design similar solutions to unlock the land ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am afraid you have to conclude.

KUMARI SELJA: Just last sentence, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a request has been made that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let me go to the next supplementary.

KUMARI SELJA : Sir, a Committee of Secretariat will look into the matter ...*(Interruptions)*... and a note is being prepared ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे पिछले सात सालों की बात न करके, सिर्फ 2004 से लेकर आज तक इन्होंने सात सालों में क्या किसी स्लम्स में रहने वाले आदमी को घर बनाकर दिया है? आप इन सात सालों के बारे में बता दें। इन्होंने बताया है कि हमने डिफेंस और रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखा है। कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स में एक पुल गिर गया था, तो डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने उसको रात में तैयार कर दिया था। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब ऐसी क्या कमी है डिफेंस और रेलवे मंत्रालय स्लम्स के लिए रेस्पॉन्स नहीं कर रहे हैं?

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, जो दूसरा भाग है, उसमें हमने कहा कि डिफेंस और रेलवे दोनों ही ऐसे मंत्राल हैं, जिन्होंने हमें रिस्पॉन्स दिया है। सर, इसके अलावा पिछले सात सालों का ब्यौरा भी माननीय सदस्य मांग रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there are other questions to be completed.

कुमारी शैलजा: पिछले सात सालों में ...**(व्यवधान)**... जवाहरलाल मिशन शुरू किया था। उसके तहत ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would have disallow this. I am sorry. You have to answer the supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, just one sentence. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. There are other questions to be completed. Just answer the supplementary.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, just one sentence. सर, अब तक हमने 15 लाख मकान एप्रवू किए हैं, जिनमें से पांच लाख मकान पूरे हो चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: कहां पूरे हो चुके हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुमारी शैलजा: मैंने पूरे देश में बताए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह लैंड ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, मेरा सवाल रेलवे और डिफेंस के बारे में है। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब, रेलवे और डिफेंस की जमीन में जो झुग्गियां बनी हैं और आपने जो 15 लाख की संख्या दी है, उसमें आपने दो नाम बताए हैं कि हमने नेहरू जी और राजीव जी के नाम पर एक योजना शुरू की है, तो आप दो घरों के बारे में भी तो बताओ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have answered the question. *Question No. 404. Hon. Member not present. Any supplementary?

महिलाओं को गैर-कानूनी रूप से दुबई भेजना

†*404.ÅÖ& **रशीद मसूद:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने फर्जी पासपोर्टों के माध्यम से युवतियों को दुबई भेजने वाले एक गिरोह का पर्दाफाश किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) दिल्ली पुलिस ने वर्ष 2009 और 2010 के दौरान जाली पासपोर्टों के आधार पर दुबई जा रहे 6 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है, ब्योरा विवरण-1 में दिया गया है (नीचे देखें)। तथापि, दिल्ली पुलिस को विगत दो वर्षों और चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 2009, 2010 और 2011 (30-11-2011 तक) के दौरान जाली पासपोर्टों के माध्यम से महिलाओं को दुबई भेजने के कार्य में संलिप्त किसी भी संगठित गिरोह का पता नहीं चला है।

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

विवरण

वर्ष 2009 और 2010 के दौरान दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा
गिरफ्तार किए गए लोगों के ब्यौरे

क्र. सं.	एफ. आई. आर. सं.	दिनांक	धारा	अभियुक्त का नाम	राष्ट्रीयता	मामले की स्थिति	पुलिस स्टेशन
(क) वर्ष 2009							
1.	40/09	23.01.09	420/468/471/ 120बी आईपीसी	काजल यादव	नेपाल	विचारण लम्बित	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा
2.	134/09	27.03.09	420/468/471/ 120बी आईपीसी	श्रीमती लीला माया गुरुंग	नेपाल	दोषसिद्ध	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा
3.	442/09	23.09.09	420/468/471/ 120बी आईपीसी	सुश्री बीनू गुरुंग	नेपाल	विचारण लम्बित	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा
4.	505/09	05.11.09	420/468/471 आईपीसी और 12 पीपी एक्ट	चेव्वाकुले वेंकट लक्ष्मी	आंध्र प्रदेश (भारत)	विचारण लम्बित	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा
(ख) वर्ष 2010							
1.	125/10	10.03.10	420/468/471 आईपीसी	आशा ज्योति	आंध्र प्रदेश (भारत)	दोषसिद्ध	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा
2.	126/10	10.03.10	420/468/471 आईपीसी	श्रीमती पदुमागड़ी लम्बित	आंध्र प्रदेश (भारत)	विचारण लम्बित	आईजीआई हवाई अड्डा

Trafficking of women to Dubai

†*404. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police have unearthed a racket under which young women are being sent to Dubai through fake passports; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) to (b) Delhi Police have apprehended 6 persons going to Dubai on fake passports during the years 2009 and 2010. Details given in the Statement-I (See below). However, Delhi Police have not come across any organised racket involved in sending women to Dubai through fake passports during the last two years and the current year i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 30.11.2011).

Statement-I

Details of persons apprehended by Delhi Police during 2009 and 2010

Sl. No.	FIR No.	Date	U/S	Name of Accused	Nationality	Status
A. Year 2009						
1.	40/09	23.01.09	420/468/471/		Kajal Yadav	Nepal
				Pending Trial	IGI Air -	
			120B IPC			port
2.	134/09	27.03.09	420/468/471/		Smt. Leela	Nepal
				Convicted IGI		
			120B IPC	Maya Gurung		Airport
3.	442/09	23.09.09	420/468/471/		Miss. Binu	Nepal
				Pending Trial	IGI Air -	
			120B IPC	Gurang		port
4.	505/09	05.11.09	420/468/471		Chewakule Andhra	Pending
				Trial	IGI Air -	
			IPC & 12	Venkata	Pradesh	port
			PP Act	Lakshmi	(India)	
B. Year 2010						
1.	125/10	10.03.10	420/468/471		Asha Jyoti Andhra	
				Convicted IGI		
			IPC		Pradesh	Air
						port
					(India)	
2.	126/10	10.03.10	420/468/471		Smt. Andhra	Pending
				Trial	IGI	

IPC Padumagadi Pradesh Air
port

(India)

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is having knowledge that most of the human trafficking takes place on fake passports and whether the Government has initiated any investigation in this regard to prevent such cases and to rehabilitate the girls who have already been taken, through the Dubai route, to various countries.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Cases have been filed. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They must also book these cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act as well as under the relevant Section of the IPC...(Interruptions)... so that prosecutions can begin. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the second supplementary, please ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Seelam, do you have supplementary? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, it is our right to put our supplementaries. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, why are they interrupting like this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... We want to tell the Opposition to allow the Question Hour ...(Interruptions)... This is not proper ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister one thing ...(Interruptions)... What concrete measures have been taken administratively? ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I would like to know the number of cases which have been detected ...(Interruptions)... The number of people who have been convicted. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister what concrete measures have been taken ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we would request the Members from the Opposition to go back to their seats ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, in 2003, out of 356 cases which were booked, in 83 cases, convictions were obtained ...(Interruptions)... In 2010, out of 158 cases, in 47 cases, people were convicted ...(Interruptions)... In 2011, out of 215 cases reported, in 15 cases, convictions were obtained ...(Interruptions)... I agree with the hon. Member that the victims were mostly ...(Interruptions)... All these cases must be booked under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act as well as under the relevant provisions of the IPC ...(Interruptions)... Only then convictions will be followed by strong punishment ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shivanand Tiwari, do you have a supplementary? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, मैं क्या पूछूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... इतने शोर में मैं प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकता। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I take it that there is no more supplementary on this question.- Question No. 405. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)... Please, go back to your places. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 12:00 hrs.

The House then adjourned at forty-six minutes past eleven of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Internal Audit of Defence Land by CDA

*405. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular internal land audit is being conducted by the Controller of Defence Accounts (CDA) of defence lands all over the country;

(b) if so, whether this process would be completed in the current financial year;

(c) whether any irregularities were found in internal land audit report submitted by CDA; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in those cases so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Defence issued directions to Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) to carry out a special performance audit study of the land acquisition cases for the three Services being dealt by DGDE. In their report submitted to the Ministry, CGDA made a number of recommendations including for internal audit to review utilization of temporarily surplus land. Accordingly land audit has been resumed and is being conducted by Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE), which among other objectives covers efficient usage of defence land also. Initially, orders for conduct of land-audit have been issued in respect of 6 (six) Defence Estates Office (DEO) Circles in Southern Command i.e. Chennai,

Mumbai, Jodhpur, Vizag, Goa and Cochin and one DEO Circle Meerut in Central Command. The work is to be completed during the current financial year.

**Separate development plan for profit
making NTC mills**

*406. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is having a separate development plan for every NTC mill now running and earning profit; and

(b) if so, the plans worked out for the NTC mills Kaleeswarar Textiles, Kalaiyarkoil, Sivaganga District and Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) National Textile Corporation is implementing a revival scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), wherein viable mills of NTC are to be revived through the sale of surplus assets of the company. Accordingly, 24 viable mills are approved for revival by NTC. The revival plan for each mill is based on a detailed mill-wise techno-economic viability study.

(b) Kaleeswarar 'B' Mill at Kalayarkoil is being expanded from its existing modernised capacity from 38,080 spindles to 52,768 spindles. As regards, Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills, even after implementing a short term modernization at a cost of Rs.82 lakhs, the unit performed very poorly during the financial year 2010-11, though the market conditions were favourable, mainly on account of industrial relations issues. Presently, only 193 workers remain on the rolls of the mill, who have also been offered Modified Voluntary Retirement Scheme (MVRs) or relocation in 4 other mills situated in Coimbatore itself.

Upgrading and improving infrastructure along LAC

*407. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a scheme to upgrade and improve infrastructure along the Line of Actual Control (LAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to take effective steps to check infiltration/ smuggling activities on borders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the construction of 73 strategic roads along the Line of Actual Control (LAC)/Indo-China border in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Construction has commenced in respect of 69 roads. 35 numbers of Border Out Posts (BOPs), in addition to the already existing 141 numbers of BOPs of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) have also been approved for construction in phased manner. Out of additional 35 numbers of BOPs, 1 number of BOP has already been constructed.

(c) to (d) Government has taken effective steps to check infiltration and smuggling activities on borders. Border Guarding Forces have been deployed and Border Out Posts, Observation Posts and Listening Posts at vantage points have been established. The areas along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) are being kept under constant surveillance by physical deployment, regular patrolling and other aerial optronic and electronic means.

Phase-wise implementation of RAY

*408. SHRI R.C SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajiv Awas Yojana is proposed to be implemented in phases;

(b) whether the first phase has been approved for implementation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of cities identified in the first phase, with a particular reference to West Bengal?

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

(c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs.5,000 crores. Phase II will cover the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2013-17). The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

The Interest subsidy scheme for Housing the urban poor which allows 5% interest subsidy on loans upto Rs. 1 lakh and the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme which encourages public private partnership for the creation of affordable housing stock, has been dovetailed with RAY. Fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

(d) The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of Twelfth Plan (2017). The choice of cities would be made by the States, in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all mission cities of JNNURM; preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census, and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned.

Rs.99.98 Crores has been released to 34 States/UTs for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana in 157 cities. Details are given in the Statement (See below). Cities for which funds have been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme in West Bengal are Kolkata, Durgapur, Asansol and Siliguri.

Statement

City-wise Amount released in various States under RAY Scheme

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1	Greater Hyderabad Mpl.Corp(GHMC)
		2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	2	Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl.Corp(GVMC)
			3	Vijayawada
			4	Tirupathi
			5	Guntur
			6	Nellore
			7	Kurnool
			8	Rajamundry
			9	Warangal
			10	Kakinada
2	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	11	Naharlagun

1	2	3	4	5
			12	Itanagar
3	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	13	Guwahati
4	Bihar	191.59 (4 cities)	14	Patna
			15	Gaya
			16	Bhagalpur
			17	Muzaffarpur
5	Chattisgarh	182.88(4 cities)	18	Bhilai Nagar
			19	Raipur
			20	Bilaspur
			21	Korba
6	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	22	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
	Area			
7	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	23	Mormugao
			24	Panaji
			25	Margao
8	Gujarat	431.64(8 cities)	26	Ahmadabad
			27	Surat

			28	Vadodara
			29	Rajkot
			30	Jamnagar
			31	Bhavnagar
			32	Bharuch
			33	Porbandar
9	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	34	Faridabad
			35	Panipat
			36	Yamunanagar
10	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	37	Shimla
11	Jammu & Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	38	Jammu
			39	Srinagar
			40	Anathanag
			41	Udhampur
			42	Barahmulla
			43	Kathua
12	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	44	Jamshedpur

1	2	3	4	5
			45	Dhanbad
			46	Ranchi
			47	Bokaro Steel City
13	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	48	Bangalore
			49	Mysore
			50	Hubli-Dharwad
			51	Mangalore
			52	Belgaum
			53	Gulbarga
			54	Davanagere
			55	Bellary
14	Kerala	263.31 (6 cities)	56	Kochi
			57	Thiruvananthapuram
			58	Kozhikode
			59	kannur
			60	Kollam
			61	Thrissur

15	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	62	Indore
			63	Bhopal
			64	Jabalpur
			65	Gwalior
			66	Ujjain
			67	Sagar
16	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	68	Greater Mumbai
			69	Pune
			70	Nagpur
			71	Nashik
			72	Aurangabad
			73	Solapur
			74	Bhiwandi
			75	Amravati
			76	Kolhapur
			77	Sangli-Miraj Kupwad

1	2	3	4	5
			78	Nanded-Waghala
			79	Malegaon
			80	Akola
			81	Jalgaon
			82	Ahmadnagar
			83	Dhule
17	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	84	Imphal
18	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	85	Shilong
19	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	86	Aizwal
			87	Champhai
			88	Kolasib
			89	Laungltai
			90	Lunglei
			91	Mamit
			92	Saiha
			93	Serchhip

20	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	94	Kohima
			95	Dimapur
21	Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	96	Bhubaneswar
			97	Puri
			98	Cuttack
			99	Raurkela
			100	Brahmapur
22	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	101	Pondicherry
			102	Ozhukari
23	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	103	Ludhiana
			104	Amritsar
			105	Jalandhar
			106	Patiala
			107	Bhatinda
24	Rajasthan	281.15(6 cities)	108	Jaipur
			109	Jodhpur
			110	Kota

1	2	3	4	5
			111	Bikaner
			112	Ajmer
			113	Udaipur
25	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	114	Gangtok
26	Tamil Nadu	480.14 (9 cities)	115	Chennai MCorp
			116	Coimbatore
			117	Madurai
			118	Tiruchirappalli
			119	Salem
			120	Tiruppur
			121	Tiruneiveli
			122	Erode
			123	Vellore
27	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	124	Agartala
28	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (18 cities)	125	Kanpur
			126	Lucknow

127	Agra M Corp
128	Varanasi
129	Meerut
130	Allahabad
131	Ghaziabad
132	Bareilly
133	Aligarh
134	Moradabad
135	Gorakhpur
136	Jhansi MB
137	Saharanpur
138	Firozabad
139	Muzaffarnagar
140	Mathura
141	ShahJahanpur
142	Noida

1	2	3	4	5
29	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	143	Dehradun
			144	Nainital
			145	Haridwar
30	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	146	Kolkata
			147	Asansol
			148	Durgapur
			149	Siliguri (Part)
32	Daman & Diu	58.06 (2 city)	150	Daman
			151	Diu
33	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	152	Silvassa
			153	Amli
34	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	76.18(1 city)	154	Portblair
35	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	155	Amini
			156	Kavaratti
			157	Minicoy

Guidelines to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi

*409. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up detailed guidelines to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the implementation status of such guidelines;

(d) the funds required for the purpose; and

(e) the manner in which Government is likely to meet the financial need?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 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 Guidelines and Regulations contain the plan for regularisation of unauthorized colonies which inter-alia outlines the criterion, the documents to be submitted, the steps to be taken by local body etc. These Regulations are not applicable to unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections. The work related to regularization, including preparation and implementation of development works involving agencies concerned is to be undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD).

(c) 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 have been 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 160 colonies have been scrutinized by MCD.
- Tentative boundaries have been prepared for 51 unauthorised colonies by Government of NCT of Delhi.

(d) and (e) The Guidelines and Regulations envisage regularisation of only existing habitation that fulfill the terms and conditions provided in the Regulations without any financial implication on the part of Government of India. However, Government of NCT of Delhi has been providing basic civic amenities like construction of roads and drains, water supply, sewerage, sanitation, street lights and electrification. GNCTD has indicated that an allocation of Rs.2,800 crore was made for the development of unauthorized colonies under the Plan scheme of "Provision of Essential Services in unauthorized colonies" in the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12).

Funds sanctioned under JNNURM

*410. DR RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM) to various States during the past three years;

(b) the amount of funds utilized by the States; and

(c) if the funds are not fully utilized, then the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
 (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of funds sanctioned and utilized through release under the BSUP and the IHSDP during the past three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Scheme	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
BSUP	5903.04	4814.38

IHSDP	3942.23	2956.86
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Ministry of Urban Development is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of Urban infrastructure and Governance (UI&G) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) components of JNNURM. As per the report received from Ministry of Urban Development, the details of funds sanctioned and utilized through release under the UI&G and the UIDSSMT during the past three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) are as under:

Scheme	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
UI&G	13486.69	9259.84
UIDSSMT	*	4802.51

* Cumulative ftmds of Rs. 10957.32 crore committed.

(c) The reasons for lack of full utilization of funds under BSUP and IHSDP under Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation among other things are as under:

- (i) Resistance of slum dwellers to relocation for in-situ development and relocation projects;
- (ii) Disputes regarding beneficiary selection;
- (iii) Lack of availability of litigation- free land;
- (iv) Lack of capacity to implement projects at State/Urban Local Body (ULB) levels;
- (v) Non-contribution of State/Urban Local Body share;
- (vi) Non response to tenders kt spite of the same being invited several times;
- (vii) Cost escalation due to increase in prices of cement, steel and other materials.

Formation of Telangana State

†*411. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government is working on any draft related to the reconstitution of States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether a proposal for constitution of Telangana State to be carved out from Andhra Pradesh is under consideration with the Central Government for a long time; and

(d) if so, by when the decision on this proposal is likely to be taken and to be laid before the House?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Justice (Retd.) B.N. Srikrishna was constituted in February 2010 to hold consultations with all sections of the people and all political parties and groups in Andhra Pradesh to examine the situation in the State of Andhra Pradesh with reference to the demand for a separate State of Telangana as well as the demand for maintaining the present status of a united Andhra Pradesh. The Committee submitted its report on 30.12.2010.

Following the submission of the report, a meeting of all the major political parties represented in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature was convened on January 6, 2011 and the report was presented to them.

(d) Creation of any new State has wide ramifications and direct bearing on the federal polity of our country. The Government of India moves in the matter only when there is a broad consensus in the parent State. Government takes a decision on the matter of formation of new States after taking into consideration all relevant factors. No definite time-frame can be indicated at this stage.

**Social security schemes for landless
agricultural labourers**

*412. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what schemes the Ministry proposes for the landless agricultural labourers who are nearly 1.5 crores in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Social Security Board has formulated some social security schemes for unorganised workers, including landless agricultural labourers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Ministry to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) At present there is no social security scheme specifically for landless agricultural labourers. However, with a view to providing social security to unorganised workers, including landless agricultural labourers, 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.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken the following initiatives for unorganised workers, including landless agricultural workers.

The Government launched the "Aam Admi Bima Yojana" providing for death and disability cover to rural landless households between the age group of the 18 to 59 years, with effect from 02.10.2007. More than 72.92 lakh lives have been covered under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh as on 31.07.2011.

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

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.

Construction of railway lines/roads along Indo-China border

†*413. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army has expressed a need to construct railway lines and expand roads along China border, apart from Manali-Leh railway line of Himachal Pradesh, keeping in view the relations with China and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the views of Government in this regard in order to secure

the border more efficiently?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Army has identified 73 roads as critical and strategically important. In addition to this, 10 Railway projects have also been identified for development in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Government is seized of the security imperatives of the country as well as the need for developing requisite infrastructure in the border areas. Necessary steps, as required, have been initiated for ensuring that national security concerns are adequately addressed through development of infrastructure, including rail, roads and forward air fields, as well as operational capabilities of the Armed forces to secure the desired national security objectives.

**Anti-mine vehicles for security forces
in naxal affected areas**

*414. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to deploy more than 7,000 personnel in naxal affected areas in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that to deal with naxalites, Government is considering to provide anti-mine vehicles to forces;

(c) whether it is also a fact that more than 100 security personnel are killed every year by land mines planted across maoist hotspots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently, 73 battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), 01 Nagaland India Reserve Battalion and 09 Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been deployed in naxal affected states to assist the state police forces in anti-naxal operations. Any request from State Governments for more deployment is considered on a case to case basis and subject to the availability of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) battalions.

(b) Mine Protected Vehicles (MPVs) have been provided to the security forces engaged in anti-naxal operations in LWE affected states by the Government of India under the 'Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme'.

(c) to (d) The details of security personnel killed in landmine blasts during last few years are given below:

Year	Security personnel killed
2005	79
2006	62
2007	66
2008	80
2009	141
2010	158
2011 (up to 10.12.2011)	49

Textile mills closed down in Andhra Pradesh

*415. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that four man-made cotton textile mills have been closed down in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mill-wise number of employees who became jobless; and

(d) what efforts the Ministry is making to revive the above mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per the records, 32 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI), having 11172 workers on rolls have been closed in Andhra Pradesh. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Mill	Workers on rolls
1	2	3
1.	Anantapur Cotton Mills	299
2.	The Andhra Co-op Spg Mills Ltd.	1151
3.	The Chirala Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	637

1	2	3
4.	Karimnagar Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	338
5.	Sathavahana Cotton Growers Co-op Spinning Mills Ltd.	790
6.	The Nandyal Co-op Spg. Mills Ltd.	461
7.	The Hemalatha Textiles Ltd.	496
8.	The Rayalaseema Mills Ltd.	985
9.	Shree Ramchandra Spg. Mills	98
10.	Sri Veera Venkatalakshmi Textiles (P) Ltd.	55
11.	G.N.Products (P) Ltd (Adoni Spg. & Wvg. Co.) Kothari Ind Corpn.	768
12.	Andhra Cotton Mills Ltd.	750
13.	Sri Murali Spinning Mills Ltd. (Venkatachalapathi Mills Ltd.)	456
14.	Sarvaraya Textiles Limited	571
15.	Penguin Textiles Limited	154
16.	VSM Spinning Mills P Ltd. (Venkataraya Spg Mills P Ltd)	62
17.	VGN Spinners Ltd.	97
18.	Leena Textiles Limited	418
19.	Omkareshwar spinning Mills (P) Ltd. (Quality Spg. & Weav P Ltd. 44	
20.	Navya Spinning Mills Limited (EOU)	94
21.	Sri Jayalakshmi Spinning Mills Ltd.	489
22.	Sri Nagaratnamma Textiles Ltd.	31
23.	Kumars Cotex Ltd (EOU)	107
24.	Srinivasa Spg. Mills P Ltd.	45

1	2	3
25.	Sree Srinivasa Spg Mills P Ltd.	45
26.	Sudha Sewing Threads Limited	90
27.	Raghu Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited	72
28.	Shri Maruthi Textiles Ltd.	432
29.	Parkins Textiles (P) Limited	312
30.	Feno Fiber Limited	199
31.	S.L.S. Textiles Limited	85
32.	Dewan Bahadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd.	541
		11172

(d) Government seeks to foster a policy regime, which facilitates growth and development of Indian industry. It has taken a number of steps to revive sick industrial units which, inter-alia include, guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, setting up of Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Social Provisions) Act, etc. Schemes such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Megacluster etc. also facilitate modernization and growth of the Textiles Industry.

**Commissions/Committees set up
on Anti-Sikh riots**

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

(a) how many Commissions/Committees have been set up on anti-Sikh riots of 1984;

(b) whether all the Commissions/ Committees have submitted their final reports to Government; if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the Reports which have not been made public, indicating the reasons in each case;

(d) whether Government proposes to lay a copy of each Report on the Table of the House; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs set up two Commissions to inquire into the 1984 anti-Sikh riots on 26.4.1985 and 08.05.2000 headed by Mr. Justice Ranganath Mishra, and Mr. Justice G.T.Nanavati, respectively. Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry and Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry have submitted their final reports to the Government in August, 1986 and in February, 2005, respectively, which have been laid on the Tables of both the Houses on 23.2.1987 and 10/11.8.2005 respectively.

Pursuant to the recommendations made by Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry, the Delhi Administration appointed the following Committees:

- (i) Mr. Justice Dalip K. Kapoor and Ms. Kusum Lata Mittal Committee.
- (ii) Mr. Justice M.L.Jain and Shri A.K.Banerji Committee (replaced later by Mr. Justice P. Subramanian Poti and Shri P.A.Rosha Committee later replaced by Mr. Justice J.D. Jain & Shri D.K. Agarwal Committee).
- (iii) Shri R.K.Ahuja Committee.

All the three Committees have submitted their reports. These reports are not available on the Delhi Government website. However, these are available on other websites and are in the public domain.

The Government of Haryana had appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 on 5th March, 2011 to inquire into the alleged killing of Sikhs on 02.11.1984 at Chillar village, District Mahendergarh under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice T.P.Garg. As per the report received from the Government of Haryana, the Commission is yet to submit its report.

Ministry's opinion on FDI in retail

*417. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the opinion of the Ministry had been obtained for enhancing the limit of Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Ministry had suggested an intensive study before such enhancement of limit of foreign direct investment in retail sector;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) had conducted a study in this regard on Government's request; and

(d) if so, the details of the study?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Comments of the Ministry of Labour & Employment were obtained on a note for the CCEA for allowing Foreign Direct Investment in Multi Brand Trading and enhancing the limit in Single Brand Retail Trading by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. Ministry of Labour & Employment supported the proposal with the following observations:-

(i) A suitable Regulatory Mechanism to check predatory pricing by Multi Brand Retailers should be created; and

(ii) Periodical evaluation of impact of allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi Brand Retail Trading on Employment should be conducted.

(c) and (d) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had instituted a study on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the unorganized sector" through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations(ICRIER), which was submitted to the Government in 2008. Main findings of the report are as follows:-

Impact on Unorganized Retailers

I. Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.

II. The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.

III. There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.

IV. There is competitive response from traditional retailers through

improved business practices and technology upgradation.

- V. A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- VI. Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- VII. Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

Impact on Consumers

- I. Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- II. Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- III. While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- IV. Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- V. Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

Impact on Intermediaries

- I. There was no evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- II. There was, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- III. Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- IV. Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

Impact on Farmers

- I. Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- II. Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the mandi.

Impact on Manufacturers

- I. Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- II. Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.
- III. Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.

Convicts languishing in jails

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

(a) the number of convicts awarded capital punishment languishing in various jails due to pending mercy petitions before the President and for other reasons; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to find out the modalities to reduce expenditure on their security and feeding these convicts and also the resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Presently, 20 mercy petition cases of 29 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution.

(b) "Prison" being a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, expenditure on security and feeding of prisoners on death row, is borne by the respective State Governments and such data is not maintained centrally.

Rectification of ILO Convention 98 and 87

*419. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether Central Government is thinking seriously to rectify the ILO Convention 98 and 87 to give trade unions Right to Assembly and collective bargaining to all workers in India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): We are unable to ratify Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize, 1948) and 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, 1949) purely due to technical reasons. The main

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reason for non-ratification of the above two Conventions is due to certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants. The ratification of these Conventions would involve granting of certain rights that are prohibited under the statutory rules, for the Government employees, namely, to strike work, to openly criticize Government policies, to freely accept financial contribution, to freely join foreign organizations, etc. Government servants in India are, however, treated as separate category and they have exceptionally high degree of job security flowing from Article 311 of the Constitution of India. They have the facility of negotiations machinery under Joint Consultative Machinery and Administrative Tribunals for the redressal of their grievances.

Workers in India are enjoying the rights and protection envisaged under these two Conventions. Freedom of expression, freedom of association and functional democracy are guaranteed by our Constitution. The Government has promoted and implemented the principles and rights envisaged under these two Conventions in India and the workers are exercising these rights in a free and fair democratic society. A large number of labour laws have been enacted and implemented by the Centre and the States catering to different aspects of safeguarding the interest of labour.

Textile parks with world-class infrastructure

*420. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up 21 Textile Parks with world-class infrastructure in nine States at a total development cost of Rs.2100 crore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these parks would attract an overall investment of Rs.9000 crore with employment generation of around four lakh people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. The Government has sanctioned 21 new textile parks in 11 states. The project cost of these Parks would be Rs.2338.56 crores. These parks would attract an investment of Rs.8312.12 crores and employment of around 3,88,363 persons. A detailed statement is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of 21 newly sanctioned projects

Sl. Project Number No.	State	Project cost (Rs. in Crore)	Estimate investment (Rs. in Crore)	Estimate Employment Nos.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Lepakshi Integrated Textile Park, Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	103.98	659.63	15000
2. Whitegold Integrated Spentex Park, Ranga Reddy District	Andhra Pradesh	105.01	578.98	6500
3. Kejriwal Integrated Textile Park Pvt Ltd, Surat	Gujarat	113.59	401.86	5198
4. Himachal Textiles Park, Una	Himachal Pradesh	103.90	335.46	12100
5. Jammu & Kashmir Integrated Textiles Park, Kathua	J&K	47.11	141.95	10083
6. Gulbarga Textiles Park, Gulbarga	Karnataka	49.09	18.11	10935
7. Khed Textile Park, Pune	Maharashtra	104.67	974.56	9250
8. Birla Integrated Textile Park, Amaravati	Maharashtra	121.40	305.28	11935
9. Kagal Industrial Textiles Technology Park, Kolhapur	Maharashtra	106.83	289.00	5000
10. Sundararao Solanke Cooperative Textile Park, Beed	Maharashtra	105.81	430.76	3400

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Kallappana Awade Textiles Park, Kolhapur	Maharashtra	109.45	326.83	2224
12.	Asiatic Cooperative Powerloom Textiles Park, Solapur	Maharashtra	101.03	330.00	2500
13.	Rajasthan Integrated Apparel City, Bhiwadi	Rajasthan	296.51	552.37	91000
14.	Mewar Integrated Textiles Park, Bhilwara,	Rajasthan	112.00	220.00	27500
15.	Jaipur Kaleen Park Ltd., Dausa	Rajasthan	101.94	118.94	88550
16.	Himmada Integrated Textiles Park, Balotra	Rajasthan	111.59	375.08	15000
17.	SLS Textile Park, Bagalur	Tamil Nadu	126.20	145.22	21030
18.	Pallavada Technical Textiles Park Ltd., Chennai	Tamil Nadu	117.07	335.77	26300
19.	Edison Integrated Textiles Park, Agartala	Tripura	63.22	211.67	5258
20.	Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd., Kanpur	U.P.	119.08	1102.65	7000
21.	Hosiery Park, Howrah,	West Bengal	119.08	458.00	12600
			2338.56	8312.12	388363

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Meeting of Joint Trade Committee between India and Myanmar

3101. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to reply to Starred Question 332 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th August, 2011 and state:

(a) whether the Joint Trade Committee between India and Myanmar has held its meeting;

(b) if so, whether the proposal for setting up Border Trade Centre/Border Haats at Behiang village in Churachandpur district of Manipur have been approved in that meeting;

(c) if so, the status thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The 4th Meeting of the Joint Trade Committee (JTC) between India and Myanmar was held in New Delhi on 27th September 2011.

(b) to (d) During the JTC meeting, no specific proposal for setting up Border Trade Centre/Border Haats at Behiang village, in Churachandpur district of Manipur was approved. However, both sides have agreed, in principle, to work towards opening of Border Haats (village local markets) at mutually agreed locations.

Representation against FDI in retail by small

Retailers' Association

3102. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that diverse small Retailers' Association have sent Memoranda and representation against the entry of foreign retail giants into the country through the FDI route;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government did not call genuine small retailers association for discussions to allay their apprehensions on the subject;

(c) whether it is a fact that the representation were summarily rejected; and

(d) what action is being initiated by Government against officials who harassed small retailers and kirana associations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In July, 2010, Government had released a discussion paper on the subject of 'Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi-Brand Retail Trading', with the aim of eliciting the views of concerned stakeholders on the subject. Comments, both for and against, were received from a number of stakeholders, including from a number of retailers' associations, which were duly examined by an inter-ministerial committee. A Committee of Secretaries subsequently further considered the matter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Revision of norms for setting up of SEZs

3103. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of SEZs approved by Government since 2005;

(b) the details of irrigated and cultivable lands transferred to private companies to establish SEZs since 2005, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has revised the norms and guidelines for setting up of SEZs recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Ministry has made any assessment about SEZs impact on the rural economy and how the SEZs helped in achieving inclusive growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) A list is given in the statement (See below).

(b) Land is a State subject. Land for Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is procured as per the policy and procedures adopted by the respective State Governments,

(c) and (d) The Special Economic Zones are set up as per the Special Economic Zones Act,

2005 and rules made there under. On the basis of an examination of inputs received from stakeholders and the working of the SEZ Scheme, SEZ Rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation and operation of SEZ projects. Such reports, amendments etc. are also hosted on the website:" www.sezindia.nic.in".

(e) Studies have shown that SEZ creation has positively impacted the incomes of both workers finding employment in SEZs as well as non-SEZ workers in the surrounding areas which include rural areas. SEZs have made a definite positive impact on the overall living standard and quality of life of the households in that area. SEZs are making a significant impact on the local economy through direct employment, indirect employment and income generation activity.

Statement

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Goyt. + State Govt./ Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	109	75	37
Chandigarh	2	2	1
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	45	30	14
Haryana	47	36	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	60	38	20

1	2	3	4
Kerala	28	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	14	5	1
Maharashtra	102	63	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	0
Rajasthan	10	9	4
Tamil Nadu	71	57	30
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	22	11	5
Grand Total	582	382	148

Increase in expenditure on R&D

†3104. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

(a) whether Government has taken note of a report published by World Intellectual Property Rights which says that fast growing economies will have to raise their expenditure in research and development to hold their strategic place in the competitive world market;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) whether any target-oriented time-framed policy is under implementation by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†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) The Government is not aware of any organization named World Intellectual Property Rights. However, World Intellectual Property Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations, has published in November, 2011 a report namely World Intellectual Property Report: The changing Face of Innovation. The report describes how ownership of Intellectual Property (IP) rights has become central to the strategies of innovating firms worldwide.

(b) to (d) Realising that innovation is the engine for the growth, prosperity and national competitiveness, the President of India has declared 2010-2020 as the "Decade of Innovation". Towards this end, the Government has set up the National Innovation Council (NIC) under the Chairmanship of Mr. Sam Pitroda, with the objective of implementing strategies for inclusive innovation in India and prepare a Roadmap for Innovation 2010-2020.

**Adverse effect of Agricultural Produce
Marketing Act on retail market**

†3105. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as long as the Agricultural Produce Marketing Act is in force, foreign funded big investors can not legally purchase produce directly from farmers in the retail market of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance the amount of foreign capital investment in retail market in order to provide benefits to the farmers;

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

(e) whether Government had requested State Governments for amending above law before taking said decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) As agriculture marketing is a State subject, a number of State Governments and Union Territories have enacted

legislations (APMC Acts) to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provide for regulation of agricultural produce markets. In order to promote, inter alia, direct marketing/ procurement of agricultural produce directly from farmers by bulk buyers, exporters/ processors etc., the Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with States/Union Territories, framed a Model APMC Act and circulated the same to States/Union Territories, in 2003, for making necessary amendments in their existing APMC Acts. Nineteen States/Union Territories have made such amendments in their APMC Act for direct marketing.

The Government has since approved a proposal to permit FDI, up to 51% under the Government route, in multi brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions. Amending the APMC Act is not one of the conditions. However, the decision has been suspended in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders.

Farmers are expected to benefit from the reduction in post-harvest losses, likely to result from the strengthening of the backend infrastructure and direct purchases by the retailers, thereby obtaining remunerative prices for their produce.

Export of rice and wheat under OGL

3106. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allowing exports of five million tonnes of rice and wheat under the Open General Licence (OGL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government has decided to permit export of non-basmati rice by the private parties out of privately held stocks from custom EDI ports. This was notified through Notification No. 71 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 09.09.2011 by DGFT, Government has also made export of wheat Free through custom EDI ports. The same was notified through Notification No. 72 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 09.09.2011 by DGFT.

Downward growth forecast by Moodys

3107. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Global ratings major Moodys it may revise the country's growth forecast for 2011-12 downward to 6.5 percent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what concrete steps Government is taking to see that the economy turns around?

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

(b) Both domestic and global factors are indicated to be responsible for moderation in the low growth forecast of the economy in 2011-12. These among other, include high inflationary tendencies, low capital formation, moderation in industrial growth and global economic uncertainty.

(c) Government has already taken some confidence building measures. The major focus areas j include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making Indian industry globally competitive.

Changes in patent rules for life saving drugs

†3108. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that life saving drugs are not available at cheaper rates due to the changes made in Indian patent law in the year 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to make any changes in new patent rules;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that many cases regarding patent of drugs are pending in the courts; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Patents Act, 1970, which was amended last in 2005, incorporates several provisions to enable availability of medicines at appropriate price while complying with the provisions of the WTO Agreement. There is, therefore, no proposal for further amendment to the Patents Act, 1970. Accordingly, amendment to the Patent Rules with a view to impact pricing of drugs is not contemplated.

(d) and (e) As per the information provided by the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, at present, 54 cases are pending in various Courts. Of these, one case is pending before the Supreme Court, 10 cases are pending before the High Courts and 43 cases are pending with the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB).

Dumping of plywood and apples by China

3109. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is dumping plywood and apples in the country which has posed threat to domestic plywood sector and apple growers of Himachal Pradesh and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has imposed or propose to impose dumping duty on Chinese plywood and apples; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) As no petition w.r.t. plywood and apples is received in Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied duties (DGAD), we are not in a position to inform whether China is dumping plywood and apples in the country. Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties(DGAD), an attached office of the Department of Commerce, is an investigating agency set up for conducting anti-dumping investigations which acts on the

applications filed by the domestic industry with prima-facie evidence of dumping of goods in the country, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. DGAD conducts investigations and recommends imposition of duty, wherever appropriate, to the Department of Revenue by issuing its preliminary/final findings. Acting upon such recommendations of the DGAD, the Department of Revenue may impose the provisional or definitive duties.

(c) and (d) As no petition regarding anti dumping has been received from the plywood & apple domestic industry, DGAD has not recommended any duty to Government of India.

Growth rate of core-sectors

3110. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the core-sector growth has been declining since 2010;

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

(c) what action Government proposes to take to increase the growth rate of the core sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The growth in Eight Core sector industries comprising Coal, Crude, Refinery Products, Natural Gas, Steel, Fertilizers, Cement and Electricity has moderated to 4.3 percent during April-October 2011 compared to 5.9 percent in the corresponding period in 2010.

(c) Government has taken various measures to step up industrial growth including growth of core sector industries which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at making Indian industry globally competitive.

Expansion of trade areas

3111. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to add new areas of trade with the countries having trade relations with India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total revenue likely to be generated from expansion of such trade areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) It is a constant endeavour of the Government to enhance trade with our trade partners for mutual benefit. In this context, India has been taking various initiatives like Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements (CECA), Free Trade Agreements (FTA) Preferential Trade Agreements (PTA) etc. with different countries.

(c) It is not feasible to estimate total revenue to be generated from such expansion.

Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor

†3112. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are contemplating upon a plan to develop Delhi -Mumbai Industrial Corridor, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gwalior, Muraina, Guna and Shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh are being included in the said plan and whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has agreed to provide basic infrastructure for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The Government of India in the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry has taken up the development of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the following investment regions/ industrial areas as industrial cities in the first phase of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project:

- i. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat;
- ii. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
- iii. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana;
- iv. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan;
- v. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh;
- vi. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh; and
- vii. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) No specific proposal has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. The State Government had requested for inclusion of a new investment node in Gwalior Region under DMIC Project. The State Government was informed that the investment node does not fall within the DMIC influence area and if adequate land, water and power are made available, DMIC Development Corporation (DMICDC) can be requested to consider providing technical assistance for the development of the above node.

Export of aqua products

3113. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, country-wise and variety-wise export of various types of prawns by India to other countries during the last three years;

(b) how India is competing with China, Thailand, Taiwan, etc. in the world market with regard to export of aqua products;

(c) India's share in the world aqua market during the last five years, year-wise, when compared to other countries; and

(d) the efforts Marine Products Exports Development Authority (MPEDA) is making/going to make to keep India ahead in export of aqua products in the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details are given in the

Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) To compete with other countries including China, Thailand, Taiwan etc., the Government through MPEDA (The Marine Products Export Development Authority) is implementing various schemes like Sea Freight Assistance Scheme, MPEDA Logo Scheme, Duty free import of specialized inputs/chemicals and flavouring oils for production of value added items, soliciting trade enquiries from overseas importers, etc.

(c) As per latest FAO Year Book 2008, share of India in international export of fishery for the last 5 years is tabled below:

	(US \$ Million)				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
India's Exports	1623	1670	1763	1592	1409
Total Fishery Trade	101983	93575	86087	78366	71637
% Share of India	1.59	1.79	2.05	2.03	1.97

(d) With the aim of promotion of Aquaculture export, MPEDA is implementing various assistance schemes. They include subsidy for new, small, medium hatcheries; subsidy for setting up of PCR labs in hatcheries/private lab; subsidy for scampi farming in Padasekharams in Kerala etc. Introduction of Litopenaeus Vannamei culture; Promotion of Organic aquaculture products for export; Conducting various training programmes; Research and Development programmes undertaken under Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Aquaculture and publicity campaign are the other strategies adopted to achieve the goal.

Statement-I

Details of Species/ Variety-wise Export of Frozen Shrimp from India

(Q: Quantity in Ton, Value in Rs. lakh, US \$ Million)				
Species	2008-09		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Brown/Pink/Flower	Q:	10024	10718	11434
	V:	31613.80	33666.23	38519.38
	\$:	70.09	71.01	85.07
Sea Tiger /	Q:	3377	5471	6087
Deep Sea Shrimp	V:	12126.78	18929.43	18352.16

\$:	26.91	39.99	40.73
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1	2	3	4	5
Black Tiger	Q:	51811	58637	68873
	V:	178562.33	215545.63	314871.57
	\$:	398.49	454.90	694.14
White Shrimp	Q:	6310	6663	8392
	V:	21192.44	23435.18	36238.69
	\$:	47.07	49.44	79.59
Scampi Shrimp	Q:	4289	3394	2059
	V:	19271.84	16550.29	11278.08
	\$:	43.01	34.78	2483
Vannamei	Q:	0	0	12047
	V:	0.00	0.00	48095.55
	\$:	0.00	0.00	106.71
Others	Q:	50232	45670	42572
	V:	115220.44	110108.58	104457.27
	\$:	253.73	232.91	230.75
TOTAL	Q:	126042	130553	151465
	V:	377987.63	418235.34	571812.70
	\$:	839.30	883.03	1261.82

Statement-II

Details of Country-wise Export of Frozen Shrimp from India

(Q: Quantity in Ton, Value in Rs. lakh, US \$ Million).

Country		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
Japan	Q:	23242	23812	27816
	V:	83966.22	91741.14	122730.82
	\$:	187.37	193.47	270.68

1	2	3	4	5
USA	Q:	17499	18383	34243
	V:	68330.74	73341.97	168848.03
	\$:	152.13	154.60	371.75
European Union	Q:	61967	58601	57568
	V:	156722.76	161853.54	171417.06
	S:	347.05	342.18	379.00
China	Q:	1781	1785	2405
	V:	4367.60	4692.13	6649.09
	\$:	9.54	9.95	14.69
South East Asia	Q:	1558	2819	4329
	V:	4995.39	7961.47	13702.34
	\$:	11.09	16.80	30.23
Middle East	Q:	7208	8988	8580
	V:	22652.58	28679.23	30066.41
	\$:	50.36	60.61	66.44
Others	Q:	12787	16165	16523
	V:	36952.34	49965.87	58398.95
	\$:	81.75	105.43	129.03
TOTAL	Q:	126042	130553	151465
	V:	377987.63	418235.34	571812.70
	\$:	839.30	883.03	1261.82

Evaluation of SEZs

3114. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Special Economic Zone growth pattern since enactment of the SEZ Act has provided any opportunity for evaluation of SEZs in the country;

(b) if so, when the last evaluation was done; and

(c) what are the revisions made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Analytical assessment and reform of Government Schemes is implicit to public policy, The SEZ growth pattern since enactment of SEZ Act 2005 has provided an opportunity for evaluation of issues like boosting the manufacturing sector in India, geographical distribution of SEZs in the country, sectoral dispersal of SEZs etc.

(b) and (c) On the basis of an examination of inputs received from stakeholders and the working of the SEZ Scheme, SEZ Rules and procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation and operation of SEZ projects. Such reports, amendments etc. are also hosted on the website: " www.sezindia.nic.in".

White paper on SEZ Act

3115. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a White Paper on implementation and effects of Special Economic Zone Act, if so, what are the main issues addressed; and

(b) if not, whether there will be a formulation of revised rules on SEZ?

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

(b) On the basis of an examination of inputs received from Stakeholders and the working of the SEZ Scheme, SEZ Rules and Procedures are reviewed from time to time to facilitate the speedy and effective implementation and operation of SEZ projects. Such reports, amendments etc. are also hosted on the website: www.sezindia.nic.ip.

Impact of licences given to foreign companies

3116. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic industries are lagging behind and their production has also decreased due to licences being given to foreign companies;

(b) if so, the policy likely to be made by the Government for revival of domestic industries; and

(c) whether Government proposes to give licences to less number of foreign companies keeping in view the interest of domestic industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Based on the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by the Central Statistical Organisation, a table showing the growth figures in respect of industrial production (general), the three sectors of industry namely, mining, manufacturing and electricity and the 22 major industry groups of industries for the last three years is given in the statement (See below). It does not suggest that the production is affected by foreign investments. However, under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, industrial licenses are only granted to Indian Companies.

(b) The steps taken/being taken by the Government for improving the industrial climate are the creation of world class infrastructure; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; and development of industry relevant skills. Government has also announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. The Central Government will create the enabling policy frame work, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments and the State Governments will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy. The proposals in the policy are generally sector neutral, location neutral and technology neutral except incentivisation of green technology. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs)

are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country including wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self regulation as enunciated.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Index of Industrial Production Annual Growth Rates for the last three years

Sl. No.	Industry	Description	Weight	Annual Growth Rates		
	Group*			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Apr-Sep)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	15	Food products and beverages	72.76	-1.4	7.0	16.0
2	16	Tobacco products	15.70	-0.6	2.0	-1.0
3	17	Textiles	61.64	6.1	6.7	-2.1
4	18	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	27.82	1.9	3.7	-6.0
5	19	Luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness & footwear; tanning and dressing of leather products	5.82	1.3	8.1	7.0
6	20	Wood and products of wood & cork except furniture; articles of straw & plating materials	10.51	3.1	-2.2	-3.5
7	21	Paper and paper products	9.99	2.6	8.6	5.7
8	22	Publishing, printing & reproduction ' of recorded media	10.78	-6.0	11.2	9.0
9	23	Coke; refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	67.15	-1.3	-0.2	5.4
10	24	Chemicals and chemical products	100.59	5.0	2.0	-0.6
11	25	Rubber and plastics products	20.25	17.4	10.6	-1.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	26	Other non-metallic mineral products	43.14	7.8	4.1	2.3
13	27	Basic metals	113.35	2.1	8.8	14.2
14	28	Fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment	30.85	10.2	15.3	14.1
15	29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	37.63	15.8	29.4	-2.1
16	30	Office, accounting & computing machinery	3.05	3.8	-5.3	13.1
17	31	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	19.80	-13.5	2.8	-3.8
18	32	Radio, TV and communication equipment & apparatus	9.89	11.3	12.7	5.1
19	33	Medical, precision & optical instruments, watches and clocks	5.67	-15.8	6.8	-2.7
20	34	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	40.64	29.8	30.2	13.7
21	35	Other transport equipment	18.25	27.7	23.2	17.6
22	36	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	29.97	7.1	-7.5	0.1
Sectoral Growth						
		Mining	141.57	7.9	5.2	-1.0
		Manufacturing	755.27	4.8	9.0	5.4
		Electricity	103.16	6.1	5.5	9.4
General			1000.00	5.3	8.2	5.0

* Industry codes are as per National Industrial Classification 2004

Source: Central Statistics Office

Reducing MEP of non-basmati rice to boost export

3117. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the permitted export of non-basmati rice, 100000 tonnes of sona masuri, ponni and other varieties of rice have been exported this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that the main reasons for languishing exports is the high minimum export price at around Rs.38000 per tonne;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal with Government to reduce the Minimum Export Price (MEP) of non-basmati rice to boost export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The EGoM in its meeting held on 9.2.2011 permitted the export of 1,00,000 MTs of Sona Masuri (from Chennai & Vishakhapatnam port), 25,000 MTs of Ponni Samba (from Tuticorin port) and 25,000 MTs of Matta rice (from Kochin port) which was notified through notification no. 21 dated 10.2.2011 and Public Notice No. 36 of 1.3.2011. A Minimum Export Price (MEP) of USD 850 per MT (PMT) for such exports was notified through Public Notice No. 37 dated 08.03.2011 and Public Notice No. 44 of 31.03.2011. During April, 2011 to July, 2011, 1.10 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice has been exported. However, to remain price competitive in the international markets, the MEP of USD 850 was reduced to USD 600 PMT through Public Notice No. 72 dated 12.08.2011.

(c) and (d) The EGOM, in its meeting held on 8.9.2011, permitted the export of non-basmati rice through all Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) ports only to be effected by the private parties out of privately held stocks without any explicit quantitative restriction or MEP.

SEZs for promotion of exports

†3118. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had set up Special Economic Zones during past years to promote export from the country;

(b) if so, the total number of sanctioned zones and the number of zones out of them not functional till September, 2011;

(c) whether these, not-functional zones have availed all the economic relief, etc. given by Government; and

(d) if so, facts in this regard and the total amount of economic relief received under the announced scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The main objectives of the SEZ Act, 2005 are:-

- (i) generation of additional economic activity
- (ii) promotion of exports of goods and services
- (iii) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources
- (iv) creation of employment opportunities
- (v) development of infrastructure facilities

In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector-' SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 582 proposals out of which 382 SEZs have been notified. A total of 148 SEZs are already exporting. Physical exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711 crore approximately in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,868 crore approximately in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 30th September, 2011 i.e. in the first half of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 1,76,479.69 crore approximately registering a growth of 26.20% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. As per provisions of the SEZ Rules, 2006, an approval is valid for a period. of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the Developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the Developer, the Board of Approval can further extend the validity.

(c) and (d) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and infrastructure creation and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general.

Audit of SEZs

3119. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken by Government to ensure that Special Economic Zones do act as engines of growth of the export sector;

(b) the SEZ-wise details of actual growth of exports and earnings of foreign exchange vis-a-vis revenue foregone during the last three years;

(c) whether any independent auditing has been conducted in the last three years to ascertain the functioning of SEZs; and

(d) if so, whether they have fulfilled the objectives for which they were set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Special Economic Zones are administered under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and rules made there under. The performance of the SEZ units are monitored annually by the Unit Approved Committee and the units are liable for penal action under the provision of Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 in case of violation of the conditions of the approval.

As on 30.09.2011, over Rs.2,77,258.79 crores have been invested in the SEZs and direct employment of 7,32,839 persons has been generated in the SEZs. During the financial year 2010-11, total exports to the tune of Rs.3,15,867.85 crores have been made from the SEZs, registering a growth of about 43,11% over the exports for the year 2009-10. Exports in the current financial year (i.e. upto 30.09.2011) have been to the tune of Rs. 1,76,479.69 crores.

The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that

guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general, Incentives provided are conscious public policy actions and cannot be termed as revenue loss.

Audit, monitoring etc, of SEZ functioning happens as per Government procedures.

The achievements of SEZs, as described above, are significant.

Census findings on Rural and Urban Population

3120. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent census findings point to decade of rural distress because India's urban population goes up by more than its rural population for the first time since 1921; and

(b) if so, the details of population, rural and urban-wise in each State including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As per the provisional population totals of Census 2011, the total population of India is 1,210,193,422 of which 833,087,662 live in rural and 377,105,760 in urban areas. During 2001-2011, the increase in urban population is 90,986,071 whereas corresponding increase in rural population is 90,446,915. It is for the first time since 1921 that the increase in urban population during the decade is more than that in rural. The provisional population totals only give data on total population, 0-6 years and literates by sex and residence. The Census does not have any data that points towards rural distress.

(b) The rural & urban population and the decadal variation in rural & urban population from 1921 to 2011 are given in the Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I

Rural Population of States and Union Territories 1921-2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory #	2011&	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India* +	833,087,662	742,617,747*	628,855,513	523,866,550	439,045,675	360,298,168	298,644,381	274,498,389	245,514,699	
	223,229,914										
01	Jammu & Kashmir +	9,134,820	7,627,062	6,043,137++	4,726,986	3,758,411	2,967,661	2,796,639"	2,560,163	2,352,403	2,156,605
02	Himachal Pradesh	6,167,805	5,482,319	4,721,681	3,954,847	3,218,544	2,634,188	2,232,154	2,177,146	1,955,461	1,861,688
03	Punjab	17,316,800	16,096,488	14,288,744	12,141,158	10,334,881	8,567,763	7,171,233	7,942,822	6,843,912	6,283,285
04	Chandigarh #	29,004	92,120	66,186	28,769	24,311	20,619	24,261	22,574	19,783	18,133
05	Uttaranchal	7,025,583	6,310,275	5,416,550	4,576,836	3,757,868	3,114,943	2,545,298	2,344,117	2,105,222	1,925,177
06	Haryana	16,531,493	15,029,260	12,408,904	10,094,732	8,263,472	6,282,844	4,705,103	4,566,884	3,995,174	3,774,697
07	N.C.T. Delhi	419,319	944,727	949,019	452,206	418,675	299,204	306,938	222,253	188,804	184,032
08	Rajasthan	51,540,236	43,292,813	33,938,877	27,051,354	21,222,045	16,874,124	13,015,499	11,746,758	10,018,769	
09	Uttar Pradesh	155,111,022	131,658,339	106,089,822	86,386,561	72,195,057	61,159,735	52,048,675	47,174,563	42,105,541	
10	Bihar	92,075,028	74,316,709	57,818,769	47,157,720	38,769,902'	32,260,390	27,219,106	24,909,921	22,338,475	
11	Sikkim	455,962	480,981	369,451	265,301	190,175	155,341	134,981	121,520	109,808	81,721

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1,069,165	870,087	753,930	590,411	450,223	336,558	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	1,406,861	1,647,249	1,001,323	654,696	465,055	350,043	208,850	186,134	176,085	156,011
14	Manipur *	1,899,624	1717928*	1,331,504	1,045,493	931,261	712,320	574,773	412,353	359,802	304,013
15	Mizoram	529,037	447,567	371,810	371,943	294,631	251,806	189,252	152,786	124,404	98,406
16	Tripura	2,710,051	2,653,453	2,335,484	1,827,490	1,393,982	1,039,008	596,434	495,317	372,870	296,694
17	Meghalaya	2,368,971	1,864,711	1,444,731	1,094,486	864,529	651,897	547,162	517,628	454,301	405,200
18	Assam	26,780,516	23,216,288	19,926,527	16,258,872	++13,335,930	10,056,041	7,684,025	6,486,723	5,398,205	4,509,873
19	West Bengal	62,213,676	57,748,946	49,370,364	40,133,926	33,344,978	26,385,437	20,018,338	18,489,330	16,001,169	
	14,956,474										
20	Jharkhand	25,036,946	20,952,088	17,202,684	14,038,024	11,949,501	10,273,147	8,936,904	8,359,817	7,586,262	6,523,760
21	Orissa	34,951,234	31,287,422	27,424,753	23,259,984	20,099,220	16,439,196	14,051,876	13,355,460	12,173,802	
	10,877,088										
22	Chhattisgarh	19,603,658	16,648,056	14,550,235	11,952,165	10,429,602	8,391,784	7,092,682	6,520,521	5,822,775	5,101,785
23	Madhya Pradesh	52,537,899	44,380,878	36,292,098	29,640,220	24,439,750	19,353,390	15,846,018	15,117,310	13,761,011	
	12,629,753										
24	Gujarat	34,670,817	31,740,767	27,063,521	23,484,146	19,200,975	15,316,726	11,834,761	110,441,596	9,134,819	8,124,650
25	Daman & Diu #	60,331	100,856	54,043	49,958	39,120	23,335	30,131	42,811@	36,429 @	31,410 @
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	183,024	170,027	126,752	96,762	74,170	57,963	41,532	40,441	38,260	31,048

27	Maharashtra	61,545,441	55,777,647	48,395,601	40,789,224	34,701,024	28,391,157	22,801,551	21,167,647	19,502,570
		16,992,340								

28	Andhra Pradesh	56,311,788	55,401,067	48,620,882	41,063,450	35,100,181	29,708,939	25,694,934	23,623,412	22,509,426	19,233,131
29	Karnataka	37,552,529	34,889,033	31,069,413	26,406,108	22,176,921	18,320,279	14,948,476	13,492,507	12,387,308	11,531,780
30	Goa	551,414	677,091	690,041	684,964	591,877	502,668	476,517	540,925 @	505,281@	469,494 @
31	Lakshadweep #	14,121	33,683	22,593	21,620	31,810	24,108	21,035	18,355	16,040	13,637
32	Kerala	17,455,506	23,574,449	21,418,224	20,682,405	17,880,926	14,349,574	11,723,286	9,835,991	8,590,720	7,121,227
33	Tamil Nadu	37,189,229	34,921,681	36,781,354	32,456,202	28,734,334	24,696,425	22,785,522	21,093,825	19,241,717	18,200,439
34	Pondicherry #	394,341	325,726	290,800	288,424	273,419	280,082	317,253	285,011	258,628	244,156
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	244,411	239,954	205,706	139,107	88,915	49,473	23,182\$	33,768	29,463	27,086

* The 2001 Census population of India, and Manipur State includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-divisions of Senapati district.

+ The population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

** Rural population is derived by subtracting the estimated urban population from total population, which is the arithmetic mean of 1941 and 1961 population

\$ The figures for 1951 include the population 225 of Police Line and Dudh Line which are outside Port Blair (M) but this population was treated as urban in 1951.

@ Urban population not ascertainable hence included in rural.

++ Interpolated

& Figures for 2011 are provisional

Statement-II

Urban Population of States and Union Territories 1921-2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory #	2011*	2001	1991	1981	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India * + 28,091,299	377,105,760	286,119,689	217,565,526	159,462,547	109,113,977	78,936,603	62,443,709	44,162,191	33,462,539	
01	Jammu & Kashmir +	3,414,106	2,516,638	1,793,914	1,260,403	858,221	593,315	457,213	386,565	317,805	267,754
02	Himachal Pradesh	688,704	595,581	449,196	325,971	241,890	178,275	153,827	86,099	73,652	66,518
03	Punjab	10,387,436	8,262,511	5,993,225	4,647,757	3,216,179	2,567,306	1,989,267	1,657,414	1,168,413	869,526
04	Chandigarh #	1,025,682	808,515	575,829	422,841	232,940	99,262	-	-	-	-
05	Uttaranchal	3,091,169	2,179,074	1,634,084	1,149,136	734,856	495,995	400,631	270,423	195,797	190,807
06	Haryana	8,821,588	6,115,304	4,054,744	2,827,387	1,772,959	1,307,680	968,494	705,945	564,743	481,195
07	N.C.T. Delhi	16,333,916	12,905,780	8,471,625	5,768,200	3,647,023	2,359,408	1,437,134	695,686	447,442	304,420
08	Rajasthan	17,080,776	13,214,375	10,067,113	7,210,508	4,543,761	3,281,478	2,955,275	2,117,101	1,729,205	1,475,335
09	Uttar Pradesh	44,470,455	34,539,582	25,971,831	18,749,979	11,653,740	8,983,900	8,225,068	6,746,067	5,372,992	4,745,609
10	Bihar	11,729,609	8,681,800	6,711,785	5,144,945	3,356,334	2,580,578	1,865,911	1,392,850	1,099,896	921,915

11	Sikkim	151,726	59,870	37,006	51,084	19,668	6,848	2,744	-	-	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	313,446	227,881	110,628	41,428	17,288	-	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	573,741	342,787	208,223	120,234	51,394	19,157	4,125	3,507	2,759	2,790
14	Manipur *	822,132	575,968*	505,645	375,460	141,492	67,717	2,862	99,716	85,804	80,003
15	Mizoram	561,977	441,006	317,946	121,814	37,759	14,257	6,950	-	-	-
16	Tripura	960,981	545,750	421,721	225,568	162,360	102,997	42,595	17,693	9,580	7,743
17	Meghalaya	595,036	454,111	330,047	241,333	147,170	117,483	58,512	38,192	26,536	17,203
18	Assam	4,388,756	3,439,240	2,487,795	1,782,376\$	1,289,222	781,288	344,831	208,067	162,166	127,107
19	West Bengal	29,134,060	22,427,251	18,707,601	14,446,721	10,967,033	8,540,842	6,281,642	4,740,222	2,895,867	2,517,874
20	jharkhand	7,929,292	5,993,741	4,641,227	3,574,045	2,277,632	1,333,342	760,350	508,252	322,475	244,010
21	Orissa	6,996,124	5,517,238	4,234,983	3,110,287	1,845,395	1,109,650	594,070	412,528	317,254	281,498
22	Chhattisgarh	5,936,538	4,185,747	3,064,693	2,058,172	1,207,892	762,714	364,024	294,365	206,003	163,191
23	Madhya Pradesh	20,059,666	15,967,145	12,274,144	8,528,287	5,576,875	3,864,520	2,768,913	2,058,412	1,565,868	1,277,021
24	Gujarat	25,712,811	18,930,250	14,246,061	10,601,653	7,496,500	5,316,624	4,427,896	3,259,955	2,355,009	2,050,339
25	Daman & Diu #	182,580	57,348	47,543	29,023	23,531	13,335	18,480	@	@	@
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	159,829	50,463	11,725	6,914	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	Maharashtra	50,827,531	41,100,980	30,541,586	21,993,594	15,711,211	11,162,561	9,201,013	5,665,111	4,456,730	3,857,326
28	Andhra Pradesh	28,353,745	20,808,940	17,887,126	12,487,576	8,402,527	6,274,508	5,420,325	3,665,928	2,694,147	2,187,317
29	Karnataka	23,578,175	17,961,529	13,907,788	10,729,606	7,122,093	5,266,493	4,453,480	2,762,861	2,245,684	1,845,819
30	Goa	906,309	670,577	479,752	322,785	203,243	87,329	70,931	@	@	@
31	Lakshadweep #	50,308	26,967	29,114	18,629	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Kerala	15,932,171	8,266,925	7,680,294	4,771,275	3,466,449	2,554,141	1,825,832	1,195,550	916,330	680,900
33	Tamil Nadu	34,949,729	27,483,998	19,077,592	15,951,875	12,464,834	8,990,528	7,333,525	5,173,682	4,230,382	3,428,079
34	Pondicherry #	850,123	648,619	516,985	316,047	198,288	88,997	-	-	-	-
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	135,533	116,198	74,955	49,634	26,218	14,075	7,789 **	-	-	-

* The 2001 Census population of India and Manipur state includes the estimated population of Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Sub-division of Senapati district

** The figures for 1951 exclude the population 225 of Police Line and Dudh Line which are out side port Blair (M).

@ Urban population not ascertainable, hence included in rural.

+ Relates to the continuing towns of 1941-61 and is the arithmetic mean of the population of 1941 and 1961.

\$ Interpolated.

& Figures for 2011 are provisional.

Statement-III

(A) Progress in Rural and Urban Population of States and Union Territories-1921-2011

Sl. State/Union 1931-1921 No. Territory #		1961-1951		1951-1941			1941-1931		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
	India * +	61,653,787	16,492,894	24,145,992	18,281,518	28,983,690	10,699,652	22,284,785	5,371,240
01	Jammu & Kashmir +	171,022	136,102	236,476	70,648	207,760	68,760	195,798	50,051
02	Himachal Pradesh	402,034	24,448	55,008	67,728	221,685	12,447	93,773	7,134
03	Punjab	1,396,530	578,039	(771,589)	331,853	1,098,910	489,001	560,627	298,887
04	Chandigarh #	(3,642)	-	1,687	-	2,791	-	1,650	-
05	Uttaranchal	569,645	95,364	201,181	130,208	238,895	74,626	180,045	4,990
06	Haryana	1,577,741	339,186	138,219	262,549	571,710	141,202	220,477	83,548
07	N.C.T. Delhi	(7,734)	922,274	84,685	741,448	33,449	248,244	4,772	143,022
08	Rajasthan	3,858,625	326,203	1,268,741	838,174	1,727,989	387,896	1,201,456	253,870
09	Uttar Pradesh	9,111,060	758,832	4,874,112	1,479,001	5,069,022	1,373,075	2,294,723	627,383

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11
10	Bihar	5,041,284	714,667	2,309,185	473,061	2,571,446	292,954	1,901,485	177,981
11	Sikkim	20,360	4,104	13,461	-	11,712	-	28,087	-
12	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Nagaland	141,193	15,032	22,716	618	10,049	748	20,074	(31)
14	Manipur *	137,547	64,855	162,420	(96,854)	52,551	13,912	55,789	5,801
15	Mizoram	62,554	7,307	36,466	-	28,382	-	25,998	-
16	Tripura	442,574	60,402	101,117	24,902	122,447	8,113	76,176	1,837
17	Meghalaya	104,735	58,971	29,534	20,320	63,327	11,656	49,101	9,333
18	Assam	2,372,016	436,457	1,197,302	136,764	1,088,518	45,901	888,332	35,059
19	West Bengal	6,367,099	2,259,200	1,529,008	1,541,420	2,488,161	1,844,355	1,044,695	377,993
20	Jharkhand	1,336,243	572,992	577,087	252,098	773,555	185,777	1,062,502	78,465
21	Orissa	2,387,320	515,580	696,416	181,542	1,181,658	95,274	1,296,714	35,756
22	Chhattisgarh	1,299,102	398,690	572,161	69,659	697,746	88,362	720,990	42,812
23	Madhya Pradesh	3,507,372	1,095,607	728,708	710,501	1,356,299	492,544	1,131,258	288,847

24	Gujarat	3,481,965	888,728	1,393,165	1,167,941	1,306,777	904,946	1,010,169	304,670
25	Daman & Diu #	(6,796)	(5,145)	(12,680)	18,480	6,382	-	5,019	-
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	16,431	-	1,091	-	2,181	-	7,212	-
27	Maharashtra	5,589,606	1,961,548	1,633,904	3,535,902	1,665,077	1,208,381	2,510,230	599,404
28	Andhra Pradesh	4,014,005	854,183	2,071,522	1,754,397	2,113,986	971,781	2,276,295	506,830
29	Karnataka	3,371,803	813,013	1,455,969	1,690,619	1,105,199	517,177	855,528	399,865
30	Goa	26,151	16,398	(64,408)	70,931	35,644	-	35,787	-
31	Lakshadweep #	3,073	2,680	2,315	-	-	-	2,403	-
32	Kerala	2,626,288	728,309	1,887,295	630,282	1,245,271	279,220	1,469,493	235,430
33	Tamil Nadu	1,910,903	1,657,003	1,691,697	2,159,843	1,852,108	943,300	1,041,278	802,303
34	Pondicherry #	(37,171)	-	32,242	26,383	-	-	14,472	-
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	26,291	6,286	(10,586)	-	4,305	-	2,377	-

(b) Progress in Rural and Urban Population of States and Union Territories 1921-2011

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory #	2011-2001		2001-1991		1991-1981		1981-1971		1971-1961	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	India* +	90,469,915	90,986,071	113,762,234	68,554,163	104,988,963	58,102,979	84,820,875	50,348,570	78,747,507	30,177,374
01	Jammu & Kashmir +	1,507,758	897,468	1,583,925	722,724	1,316,151	533,511	968,575	402,182	790,750	264,906
02	Himachal Pradesh	685,486	93,123	760,638	146,385	766,834	123,225	736,303	84,081	584,356	63,615
03	Punjab	1,220,312	2,124,925	1,807,744	2,269,286	2,147,586	1,345,468	1,806,277	1,431,578	1,767,118	648,873
04	Chandigarh #	(63,116)	217,167	25,934	232,686	37,417	152,988	4,458	189,901	3,692	133,678
05	Uttaranchal	715,308	912,095	893,725	544,990	839,714	484,948	818,968	414,280	642,925	238,861
06	Haryana	1,502,233	2,706,284	2,620,356	2,060,560	2,314,172	1,227,357	1,831,260	1,054,428	1,980,628	465,279
07	N.C.T. Delhi	(525,408)	3,428,136	(4,292)	4,434,155	496,813	2,703,425	33,531	2,121,177	119,471	1,287,615
08	Rajasthan	8,247,423	3,866,401	9,353,936	3,147,262	6,887,523	2,856,605	5,829,309	2,666,747	4,347,921	1,262,283
09	Uttar Pradesh	23,452,683	9,930,873	25,568,517	8,567,751	19,703,261	7,221,852	14,191,504	7,096,239	11,035,322	2,669,840

10	Bihar	17,758,319	3,047,809	16,497,940	1,970,015	10,661,049	1,566,840	8,387,818	1,788,611	6,509,512	775,756
11	Sikkim	(25,019)	91,856	111,530	22,864	104,150	(14,078)	75,126	31,416	34,834	12,820
12	Arunachal Pradesh	199,078	85,565	116,157	117,253	163,519	69,200	140,188	24,140	113,665	-
13	Nagaland	(240,388)	230,954	645,926	134,564	346,627	87,989	189,641	68,840	115,012	32,237
14	Manipur *	181,696	-	386,424	-	286,011	130,185	114,232	233,968	218,941	73,775
15	Mizoram	81,470	120,971	75,757	123,060	(133)	196,132	77,312	84,055	42,825	23,502
16	Tripura	56,598	415,231	317,969	124,029	507,994	196,153	433,508	63,208	354,974	59,363
17	Meghalaya	504,260	140,925	419,980	124,064	350,245	88,714	229,957	94,163	212,632	29,687
18	Assam	3,564,228	949,516	3,289,761	951,445	3,667,655	-	2,922,942	-	3,279,889	507,934
19	West Bengal	4,464,730	6,706,809	8,378,582	3,719,650	9,236,438	4,260,880	6,788,948	3,479,688	6,959,541	2,426,191
20	Jharkhand	4,084,858	1,935,551	3,749,404	1,352,514	3,164,660	1,067,182	2,088,523	1,296,413	1,676,354	944,290
21	Orissa	3,663,812	1,478,886	3,862,669	1,282,255	4,164,769	1,124,696	3,160,764	1,264,892	3,660,024	735,745
22	Chhattisgarh	2,955,602	1,750,791	2,097,821	1,121,054	2,598,070	1,006,521	1,522,563	850,280	2,037,818	445,178
23	Madhya Pradesh	8,157,021	4,092,521	8,088,780	3,693,001	6,651,878	3,745,857	5,200,470	2,951,412	5,086,360	1,712,355

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	Gujarat	2,930,050	6,782,561	4,677,246	4,684,189	3,579,375	3,644,408	4,283,171	3,105,153	3,884,249	2,179,876
25	Daman & Diu #	(40,525)	125,232	46,813	9,805	4,085	18,520	10,838	5,492	15,785	10,196
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	12,997	109,366	43,275	38,738	29,990	4,811	22,592	-	16,207	-
27	Maharashtra	5,767,794	9,726,551	7,382,046	10,559,394	7,606,377	8,547,992	6,088,200	6,282,383	6,309,867	4,548,650
28	Andhra Pradesh	910,721	7,544,805	6,780,185	2,921,814	7,557,432	5,399,550	5,963,269	4,085,049	5,391.242	2,128,019
29	Karnataka	2,663,496	5,616,646	3,819,620	4,053,741	4,663,305	3,178,182	4,229,187	3,607,513	3,856,642	1,855,600
30	Goa	(125,677)	235,732	(12,950)	190,825	5,077	156,967	93,087	119,542	89,209	115,914
31	Lakshadweep #	(19,562)	23,341	11,090	(2,147)	973	10,485	(10,190)	-	7,702	-
32	Kerala	(6,118,943)	7,665,246	2,156,225	586,631	735,819	2,909,019	2,801,479	1,304,826	3,531,352	912,308
33	Tamil Nadu	2,267,548	7,465,731	(1,859,673)	8,406,406	4,325,152	3,125,717	3,721,868	3,487,041	4,037,909	3,474,306
34	Pondicherry #	68,615	201,504	34,926	131,634	2,376	200,938	15,005	117,759	(6,663)	109,291
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands#	4,457	19,335	34,248	41,243	66,599	25,321	50,192	23,416	39,442	12,143

Impetus to export of agricultural products

3121. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the country-wise details of value of export of agricultural products' during the last three years;

(b) whether targets for export of agricultural products are not fixed in terms of quantity and value of products;

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

(d) the details of major items of agricultural products exported during the last three years;

(e) the details of share of India in export of agricultural products in the international market; and

(f) the steps being taken by Government to give impetus to export of agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of value of export of agricultural products of top ten countries during last three years are as given below:

(Rs. in Crore)				
Sl.No	Country	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1	UAE	5374.82	5707.44	5637.38
2	USA	5162.83	3470.82	4291.66
3	Saudi Arabia	3919.54	4369.08	4257.06
4	Vietnam	3408.90	2728.37	2618.66
5	Bangladesh	2999.63	3163.60	2740.43
6	Indonesia	2560.92	1376.01	1759.27
7	Japan	2525.80	1388.38	2227.13
8	Iran	2507.98	2642.34	1423.39

1	2	3	4	5
9	Malaysia	2503.34	2036.32	2586.86
10	China	2436.24	1239.64	1404.35
11	Other Countries	18748.95	20540.02	28648.63
TOTAL :		52148.94	48662.01	57594.83

Source: DGCIS

(b) and (c) As part of "Strategy Paper for doubling of exports in next three years" prepared by the Department of Commerce, it is envisaged the exports of agricultural products, excluding plantation crops would increase from USD 13,808.48 million in 2008-09 to USD 22,015.00 million in 2013-14.

(d) The produce-wise details of agricultural products exported during the last three years and the revenue earned are as given below:

Principal Commodity		(Value in Rs. Crore)		
Sl.No.	Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Tea	2688.87	2943.53	3246.75
2	Coffee	2255.76	2032.06	2907.72
3	Pulses	540.22	407.35	848.86
4	Rice-Basmati	9477.03	10889.60	10578.68
5	Rice (Other than Basmati)	1687.37	365.30	222.21
6	Wheat	1.46	0.06	0.60
7	Other Cereals	3920.58	2973.19	3604.44
8	Dairy Products	1130.08	549.37	784.80
9	Floriculture Products	368.81	294.46	286.45
10	Spices	6338.42	6157.33	7864.67
11	Cashew	2900.97	2801.58	2595.09
12	Sesame Seeds	1494.26	1494.10	2190.45
13	Groundnut	1239.01	1425.93	2094.06
14	Guar Gum Meal	1338.99	1133.31	2811.95

1	2	3	4	5
15	Oil Meals	10269.24	7831.79	10810.52
16	Shellac	103.89	71.30	139.03
17	Niger Seeds	64.23	24.23	40.97
18	Fruits/ Vegetable Seeds	119.99	145.08	175.20
19	Fresh Fruits	1945.24	2269.08	2133.56
20	Fresh Vegetables	2454.15	2941.73	2492.07
21	Processed Vegetables	711.22	752.30	765.12
22	Processed Fruits and Juices	1099.15	1159.32	1001.63
TOTAL :		52148.94	48662.01	57594.83

Source: DGCIS

(e) As per comtrade, 2009, share of India in export of agricultural products in the international market accounts for 1.8%.

(f) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government encourages exports of agro products through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards, Development Authorities and Export Promotion Councils. The Government also encourages such exports through various other schemes like Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyer-Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports.

FDI in ailing industries

3122. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industries have been set up in India since 1991 and how much man-power have been employed since then;

(b) how many industries have been closed down since 1991 and how much people had to lose their job because of it; and

(c) the amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) poured into

industries after they have been shut down since 1991 and what is the employment generation with regard to it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) From August, 1991 to October, 2011, the number of letters of intent/direct Industrial licences issued for the Licensed Sector for industries and the Industrial Entrepreneur, Memorandum (IEMs) filed for the Industries not covered under compulsory licensing were 92,061. The proposed employment indicated in these proposals was 21.5 million.

(b) Between 1991-2011 (October), 3418 units were closed and 2,35,856 workers were affected.

(c) No such information is maintained.

Below par performance of core industries

3123. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the eight core industries performed below par registering a 30 month low growth rate in September 2011, causing thereby constraints on GDP growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof with month-wise details of growth of those sectors in this fiscal;

(c) whether Government has taken any step to boost the growth rate of these core industrial sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There has been a moderation in the growth rates of core industries in the recent months. The growth rates of eight core industries, month-wise during 2009-10, 2010-11 and so far during current year 2011-12 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Government has taken various measures to step up the industrial growth including growth of the core sector industries which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development; and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a

National Manufacturing Policy, which aims at bringing down compliance burden of industry through self regulation and help industry to become globally competitive.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Month-wise Growth Rates of Eight Core Industries

	Coal	Crude Oil	Natural Gas	Refinery Products	Fertilizers	Steel	Cement	Electricity	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Weight/ Months	4.3789	5.2161	1.70783	5.93937	1.25387	6.684	2.406	10.316	37.90 278
2009-10									
Apr-09	14.2	-3.1	5.0	-4.5	10.2	-4.3	11.9	6.7	2.8
May-09	10.4	-4.3	18.1	-4.3	6.6	-0.1	11.8	3.0	2.5
Jun-09	15.2	4.0	36.3	-3.8	25.0	7.8	12.7	7.7	8.0
Jul-09	10.5	-0.4	35.6	-14.4	17.0	11.2	13.8	3.8	4.5
Aug-09	13.3	-2.5	37.9	3.0	15.4	1.4	17.5	10.2	7.8
Sep-09	6.5	-0.5	37.4	3.4	9.1	0.1	6.5	7.4	5.5
Oct-09	6.8	-2.1	44.2	7.2	11.5	3.1	5.3	4.4	5.9
Nov-09	4.7	-1.6	47.6	4.8	2.6	13.2	9.0	3.1	7.0
Dec-09	1.2	1.1	57.3	0.9	12.1	15.8	11.0	6.6	8.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jan-10	5.4	9.8	79.5	3.8	22.9	17.6	12.4	6.4	11.7
Feb-10	6.7	4.0	72.7	0.7	20.6	0.2	7.9	6.9	7.0
Mar-10	8.0	3.5	69.4	-1.1	2.5	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.2
2010-11									
Apr-10	-3.0	5.1	54.1	5.3	7.8	12.9	8.8	6.9	8.5
May-10	0.3	5.8	34.4	7.7	-6.7	9.0	8.6	6.4	7.4
Jun-10	0.8	6.8	25.4	2.9	-6.7	4.3	3.7	3.8	4.4
Jul-10	4.5	15.8	20.0	13.7	-0.3	-2.9	-0.2	4.2	5.7
Aug-10	1.0	15.2	11.9	-2.3	-5.7	10.8	1.6	1.6	4.4
Sep-10	-1.8	12.5	12.6	-10.2	0.3	11.7	5.2	2.1	3.3
Oct-10	0.7	13.7	6.5	-4.8	-0.2	13.4	18.5	8.5	7.2
Nov-10	0.7	17.0	5.5	-3.7	0.0	7.6	-4.3	3.3	3.6
Dec-10	3.0	15.8	-0.2	8.3	0.3	9.4	-2.2	4.8	6.2
Jan-11	-1.2	10.8	-6.3	8.7	5.9	8.7	1.8	9.7	6.4
Feb-11	-5.7	12.2	-7.3	3.2	4.8	12.1	6.5	7.2	5.2

Mar-11	-1.2	12.1	-10.6	8.5	3.9	10.9	6.5	7.6	6.3
2011-12									
Apr-11	2.8	11.0	-9.3	6.6	-1.3	5.3	-0.3	6.4	4.7
May-11	1.1	9.7	-9.6	4.5	7.3	7.7	-1.6	10.3	5.7
Jun-11	-3.3	7.7	-11.7	4.7	-2.4	14.5	1.4	7.9	5.5
Jul-11	2.4	1.4	-8.2	3.9	-1.6	15.5	11.8	13.0	7.8
Aug-11	-15.3	1.6	-5.3	3.9	4.3	8.0	8.0	9.4	3.7
Sep-11	-17.8	1.4	-6.4	4.4	-2.1	6.6	1.8	8.8	2.5
Oct-11	-9.0	-0.9	-7.4	-2.8	-2.1	3.8	0.0	4.9	0.1

Interest subsidy to exporters

3124. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had approved an additional Rs.800 Crore for extending interest subsidy to exporters till March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above subsidy will be over and above the concessions already announced by Government; and

(d) if so, whether Government has received any feedback from the export organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Government has announced Interest Rate Subvention Scheme of two per centage points on Rupee export credit to four employment oriented sectors, viz,. Handicrafts, Handlooms, Carpets and Small & Medium Enterprises from 1st April, 2011 to 31st March, 2012. Banks have been advised to reduce the interest rate chargeable to exporters as per Base Rate system in the above mentioned sectors. This was generally appreciated by the exporters.

SEZ in Assam

3125. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether Government will consider it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a), (b) and (d) Special Economic Zone may be established either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Governments or any person

for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a Free Trade and Warehousing Zone. Such Proposals for setting up of SEZs are considered by the Board of Approval only after written consent of the concerned State Government. No such proposal recommended by Government of Assam is pending with this Department.

(c) The main objectives of the SEZ Act are:

- generation of additional economic activity;
- promotion of exports of goods and services;
- promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- creation of employment opportunities; and
- development of infrastructure facilities.

Filing of anti-dumping complaints at WTO

3126. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has filed a large number of anti-dumping complaints at World Trade Organisation (WTO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether dumping by China has an adverse effect on the economy of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the further steps taken by Government to check the adverse effects of dumping in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Directorate General of Anti Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD), an attached office of the Department of Commerce, investigates the complaints made by the Indian domestic industry alleging dumping of goods in India which cause injury to the domestic industry. The DGAD conducts the investigations as per the relevant provisions of the Customs Tariff Act and the Rules

made there under and makes recommendations to the Department of Revenue for imposition of anti-dumping duty, wherever appropriate, after making determination that the dumping has caused or threaten to cause injury to the Indian domestic industry.

DGAD has so far initiated anti-dumping investigations in 272 cases involving various countries since 1992. Out of these, 149 cases involve China PR. In respect of these 149 cases involving China, final findings have been issued in 140 cases and in 9 cases findings have to be issued. At present 77 anti-dumping measures are in force against China.

Money spent on Trade Fair by ITPO

3127. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money sanctioned and spent on the trade fair by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) during the last 10 years;

(b) the year-wise break up of money given to different news agencies out of these amount spent; and

(c) how much amount has been given to Urdu papers this year and also for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The details of money sanctioned and spent on the trade fair (India International Trade Fair) by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) during the last 10 years are as under:

Year	Money sanctioned (Rs. In lakh).	Money spent (Rs. In lakh)
1	2	3
IITF'2002	579.50	508.86
IITF'2003	630.00	571.16
IITF'2004	650.00	503.34
IITF'2005	916.75	638.17
IITF'2006	770.75	634.68

1	2	3
IITF'2007	877.20	686.57
IITF'2008	1063.60	730.11
IITF'2009	938.30	893.24
IITF'2010	1024.50	837.17
IITF'2011	1138.75	1050.00
	(Budget Estimate)	(provisional)

(b) ITPO has not given money to any news agency.

(c) There was no amount given to any Urdu paper this year and also in the last three years. However advertisements were released to Urdu newspapers in the following manner in the last four editions of India International Trade Fair (IITF):

IITF 2008

Rashtriya Sahara Rs. 54,000.00

Akbar-E Nou Rs. 3,888.00

Rashtriya Sahara Rs. 64,800.00

IITF 2009

Rashtriya Sahara

(For both Hindi & Urdu editions) Rs. 2,29,608.00

Sahafat Rs. 21,600.00

Hamara Samaj Rs- 28,800.00

IITF 2010

Rashtriya Sahara Rs. 1,44,000.00

Sahafat Rs. 12,000.00

IITF 2011

Roznama Rashtriya Sahara Rs. 50,400.00

Milap } Rs 12,000.00

Two separate advertisements

Milap } Rs.4,800.00

Impact of unfair imports and dumping

3128. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that unfair imports, particularly dumping has directly affected our economy and industry;

(b) if so, whether Government has since taken any pro-active steps to check unfair imports, particularly dumping;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of representations received by Government in this regard and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Anti-dumping duties on imports checks unfair imports, particularly dumping causing injury to the domestic industry. In order to counteract trade distortion caused by dumping and the consequential injury to the domestic industry, the Government has set up the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) to conduct antidumping investigations and make recommendations to the Central Government for imposition of antidumping measures, wherever appropriate. The Directorate of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) acts on the applications filed by the domestic industry with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the dumped goods and injury to the domestic industry. Such petitions submitted by domestic industry are processed as per the procedures and within the time limits specified under the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 as amended in 1995 and the rules made thereunder. DGAD may also initiate *suo-moto* investigations if it is satisfied from the information received from the Commissioner of Customs appointed under the Customs Act, 1962 or from any other source that sufficient evidence exists so as to the existence of dumping, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between the two. DGAD has done a total of 272 cases since 1992. The details of the same are as under:

Total Cases in which final findings have been issued	256
(a) Cases closed or in which duty was imposed but not in force	142
(b) Cases in which duty imposed is in force	114

Cases in which preliminary findings have been brought out and provisional duty imposed	01
Cases in which preliminary findings have been brought out and provisional duty awaited	02
Cases in which final findings have been brought out and imposition of definitive duty awaited	02
Cases initiated and under investigation for preliminary findings	11
Total	272

Delhi - Mumbai Industrial Corridor

3129. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is building the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, so that it is completely green;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the company(s) which have been given the contract for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, the following investment regions/ industrial areas have been taken up for development as industrial cities in the first phase. These are both brownfield and greenfield areas identified by the respective State Governments based on the availability of land and water:

- i. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat;
- ii. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
- iii. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana;
- iv. Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan;
- v. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh;
- vi. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh; and
- vii. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra.

The project envisages undertaking comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment and obtaining necessary statutory approvals including environmental clearances.

(c) The DMIC Project is at a stage of project development which includes pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, preparation of Detailed Project Reports, preparation of Master Plans/ Development Plans and digital planning.

Display of speech delivered by Swami Vivekanand in Chicago

†3130. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the speech delivered by Swami Vivekanand in Chicago has been displayed anywhere in museum or Parliament complex in India as it has been done in the place where he delivered the speech;

(b) if not, whether there is any plan to do so to inspire coming generation; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Maintenance of National Monuments

3131. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much money was spent in the maintenance and restoration of the National Monuments in the last three years;

(b) the list of monuments that are to be maintained by the respective States;

(c) whether any case(s) of encroachment on monument(s), site(s) have been reported; and

(d) if so, how many cases of illegal encroachment of monuments have been recorded till date?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details of expenditure incurred, for

conservation of centrally protected monuments, by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), in the last three years, are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure Incurred (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2008-09	13498.60
2.	2009-10	15300.43
3.	2010-11	15649.50

(b) The details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), in different States are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. So far 249 cases of illegal encroachment of monuments have been recorded.

Statement

State-wise and Circle-wise list of Centrally Protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India

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

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69	Srinagar	69
12.	Jharkhand	12	Ranchi	12
13.	Karnataka	507	Bangalore	208
			Dharwad	299
14.	Kerala	26	Trissur	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292	Bhopal	292
16.	Maharashtra	285	Aurangabad	168
			Mumbai	117
17.	Manipur	01	Guwahati	01
18.	Meghalaya	08	Guwahati	08
19.	Nagaland	04	Guwahati	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174	Delhi	174
21.	Orissa	78	Bhubaneswar	78
22.	Pondicherry (U.T.)	07	Chennai	07
23.	Punjab	33	Chandigarh	33
24.	Rajasthan	163	Jaipur	163
25.	Sikkim	03	Kolkatta	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413	Chennai	403
			Trissur	10
27.	Tripura	08	Guwahati	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	742	Agra	265
			Lucknow	365
			Patna	112

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Uttaranchal	42	Dehradun	42
30.	West Bengal	133	Kolkatta	133
Total		3677	Total	3677

Protection of graves of Ahom rulers

3132. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that the Graves of the Ahom rulers known as Maidams need to be preserved and protected as Heritage sites;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to declare the burial sites as Heritage sites; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules 1959, there is no provision to declare or recognize as Heritage Sites. The sites are declared as Protected under the said Act. Accordingly, the Group of four Maidams, the Graves of the Ahom rulers, is a protected monument of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The conservation work of these Maidams is attended regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

Proposal to Institute a set of National Professorships in Epigraphy

3133. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has formulated a proposal to institute a set of National Professorships in the field of Epigraphy;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) what is the present status of the proposal; and

(d) by when they are likely to be instituted?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Culture has instituted a scheme of National Professorships in the field of Epigraphy to honour distinguished academics, practitioners and scholars in the field of Epigraphy and to contribute by bequeathing their expertise and knowledge to the coming generations of scholars. This is essential to promote studies in Epigraphy.

(c) and (d) The meeting of National Expert Committee (NEC) for Selection of five National Professors in Epigraphy, was held on 24.08.2011 and the Committee has recommended names of five scholars for consideration for appointment as National Professors in Epigraphy in ASI. Hon'ble Minister of Culture has approved the names. Willingness of these scholars for the post in question is being obtained. Those who are willing to join the post, will be invited for a personal talk/discussion with the NEC.

Proposals for setting up Art Faculty in M.P.

†3134. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Ministry for the establishment of Art Faculty in Shivpuri, Sagar, Reewa, Sirohi, Vidisha and Khandwa on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

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

(d) whether developmental works are hampered due to long time taken in the disposal of proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. No such specific proposal has been submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government to the Ministry of Culture for the establishment of Art Faculty in Shivpuri, Sagar, Reewa, Sirohi, Vidisha and Khandwa on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Developing NSD as a Centre of Excellence

†3135.SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to make the National School of Drama a Centre for Excellence after the expiry of its deemed University status; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National School of Drama (NSD) has informed that the NSD Society has constituted a Committee to examine the matter. A proposal for declaring National School of Drama as an Institution of National Importance has not yet been submitted to the Ministry.

Amendment in the Antiquities and Art Treasurers Act, 1972

3136. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amendments in the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 are under consideration for over 25 years with a view to make it more stringent;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons for taking unusually long time in amending the Act; and

(c) by when the amendment of the Bill is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Amendment to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 has indeed been under consideration of the Government, to provide for more stringent provisions against illegal and unauthorized export of antiquities and art treasures, while permitting a greater flexibility for domestic trade. Several attempts made in the past did not prove to be conclusive. An Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.R.N. Misra has submitted its report on 1 June 2011, based on which wider consultation with members of the cultural community were carried out in September 2011. Subsequently, a Drafting Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice (retired) Shri Mukul Mudgal in November 2011.

(c) It is not possible to indicate a firm time-frame by when the amendment bill will be introduced as the finalization of amendments requires a phase of public consultations.

Funds allocated for Archaeological Monuments

3137. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the places of historical/cultural/archaeological importance are declared protected under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for monitoring the physical status of such sites in the country; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and expenditure incurred for protection of each of such sites during the Eleventh Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), in various States, are given in the statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.3131 Part (b)]

(c) The protected monuments are regularly inspected by the officers and staff of respective Circle Offices of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in different States. These are also visited by officers from Head Quarter office, as and when necessity arises.

(d) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation of monuments, by the ASI, during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure incurred/allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2007-08	12886.19
2.	2008-09	13498.60
3.	2009-10	15300.43
4.	2010-11	15649.50
5.	2011-12	13305.00
		(Allocation)

Construction of Tunnel at Zozila Pass

3138. SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leh region of Jammu and Kashmir remains cut off for almost half of the year by road mainly due to closure of Zozila Pass causing great inconvenience to the people of the area and thus alienates them from the country;

(b) whether any survey has been done for creating a tunnel at Zozila to connect the region for most part of the year;

(c) if so, when it was done and what is the status of the same;

(d) whether there is any plan of the Ministry to start the tunnel work; and

(e) if so, by when it is going to start and what is the time-frame for the same?

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

(b) and (c) The contract for feasibility study was awarded to M/s iBilt Technology, on 29.4.2009. Survey is under progress for the feasibility of tunnel at the Zozila Pass and other locations along this axis to Leh and is in advanced stage. It is likely to be completed by March 2012.

(d) and (e) Decision about construction of tunnel would depend on the outcome of the feasibility study.

new inventions by DRDO

†3139. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new inventions made by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on defence equipments and security of defence personnel during the past three years and the time by when benefits thereof would be available to our defence personnel; and

(b) whether the State police are getting the benefits of any of new techniques developed by DRDO?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is primarily engaged in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for our Defence Forces. Over the three years, DRDO has developed a

number of defence equipment which have been used by the Defence Forces. Some of the significant systems are Flame Retardant Flying Clothing, such as Flying Overall, Flying Gloves for the Pilots of Light Combat Aircraft, Flame Retardant Life Preserver Unit for Sea/Land Survival Aid Protection, Extreme Cold Climate Clothing, Anti-g Suit, Combat Free Fall System, Battery Heated Shoe Insoles, Submarine Escape Set, Helicopter Oxygen System, High Altitude Bio-digester, Auto Injector, Herbal Adjuvant, Lightweight (300 gm & 2 kg versions) Micro Air Vehicles (MAVs), Aerostat Health Monitoring System (AHMS), Short Span Bridging System (5 m & 10 m), Netra Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) - for Aerial Surveillance, Remotely Operated Vehicle for IED Handling, Riot Control Vehicle, Bullet Proof Lightweight Vehicle, Unmanned Ground Vehicle, Electro-Optic Fire Control System, Lightweight Laser Target Designator cum Imager, Compact Lightweight Mobile Satcom Terminal, Laser Ordnance Disposal System, Grenades, Plastic Bullets, Combat Net Radio (CNR), S-Band Briefcase Satcom Terminals, Combat Identification of Friend or Foe Systems for Armed Fighting Vehicles (AFVs), Laser Dazzler, Small Arm Systems, NBC Protection System, Performance Enhancement Drugs, etc. Besides these, DRDO has filed 313 patents and granted 126 patents during the last three years. DRDO has been awarded the prestigious Thomson Reuters India Innovation Award in 2011 in "High-tech Academic and Government" category.

(b) Yes, Sir. State Police are getting benefits by using DRDO developed systems/technologies. Some of them are Less Lethal Plastic Bullets, Grenades, Riot Control Vehicle, etc. Chandigarh Police is testing DRDO developed Lightweight Unmanned Aerial Vehicle for surveillance purpose.

New aircrafts by IAF

3140. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) propose to spend \$ 50 billion on new aircrafts from 2012-17; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Capability building which includes both upgrade of existing aircraft as well as procurement of new aircraft is undertaken as per the Long Term Plan of the Indian Air Force. The expenditure likely to be incurred on

procurement of

new aircraft would depend *inter-alia* on the annual budgetary allocations and the proposals that may actually be finalized.

Issue of enclaves between India and Bangladesh

3141. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) details of the decision taken on the issue of enclaves during the visit of Prime Minister to Bangladesh;

(b) whether any further decision has been arrived on the same subject in recent meeting of Home Secretaries of India and Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A protocol to the Agreement Concerning the Demarcation of the Land Boundary between India and Bangladesh and Related Matters, 1974, was signed on September 06, 2011 during the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh. The Protocol addresses the outstanding land boundary issues pertaining to the un-demarcated land boundary, exchange of enclaves and territories in adverse possession. It is subject to ratification by the Governments of the two countries and shall enter into force on the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification. The implementation of the Protocol will result in the exchange of 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh with 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b) above.

**Setting up permanent coast guard base
at Nerul, Navi Mumbai**

3142. SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent base of Indian Coast Guard at Nerul in Navi Mumbai;

(b) if so, by when the base is going to be fully functional; and

(c) what other special precautions the Ministry is going to take to increase the maritime security in this area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has already initiated several measures for strengthening the maritime security of the entire coast in the country including the Navi Mumbai area. Besides increasing the assets and manpower of Coast Guard and Navy, Joint Operation Centres (JOCs) have been established and intelligence mechanism has been strengthened. Further joint operational exercises are taking place on regular basis among the Navy, the Coast Guard, the Coastal State Police, customs and others in order to check the effectiveness of the integrated approach adopted for the coastal security.

Chinese spy vessel in Andaman Sea

3143. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese spy vessel was recently detected in the Andaman Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action has Government taken in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Demolishing wall by Chinese army in Arunachal Pradesh

†3144. MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China had pulled down the wall constructed by India near Twang in Arunachal Pradesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action Government has taken so far on this provocative act of China;

(c) whether the incidence of razing of wall constructed by India by Chinese soldiers is tantamount to interference of China in India; and

(d) whether Chinese soldiers had attempted to infiltrate into the Indian territory by breaking the wall, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) As there is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China, there are a few areas along the border where India and China have different perceptions of LAC. Both sides patrol upto their respective perceptions of LAC due to perceived differences in alignment of LAC.

On 13.7.2011, a PLA patrol attempted to cross a 200 feet wall of loose stones constructed 250 meters on our side of Line of Actual Control (LAC) in Yangtse area of Tawang which was prevented by our troops. The stone wall was partially damaged by PLA which has been reconstructed. As per the established mechanism with China, a strong protest was lodged with the Chinese side on the action of the PLA patrol in a Flag meeting.

Development of indigenous Aero-Engine by DRDO

3145. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of nearly 30 year long project of developing an indigenous aero-engine, which is indispensable for strengthening our defence capabilities; and

(b) whether there is any dedicated Defence Research and Development wing for the Indian Air Force in addition to DRDO, etc., to meet our air defence needs and also to be customized for combat capabilities in view of fast global technological developments taking place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) So far 9 prototypes of Kaveri engines and 4 prototypes of Kabini (Core) engines have been developed. Total 2050 hours of testing have been conducted on various Kaveri and Kabini engines at ground and altitude conditions for various requirements including performance, operability, endurance, environmental, etc. Two major milestones viz. successful completion of Official Altitude Testing (OAT) and completion of first block of flights of Kaveri engine in Flying Test Bed (FTB) has demonstrated the

technological capability and maturity of this indigenous effort. Kaveri engine prototype (K9) was integrated with IL-76 aircraft at

Gromov Flight Research Institute (GFRI), Russia and flight tests have been successfully carried out up to 12 km maximum forward altitude and a maximum forward speed of 0.7 Mach No. Twenty seven flights for 55 hours duration have been completed on IL-76. Critical subsystems and its associated knowledge know-how and know-why has been acquired in association with Indian public & private sector industries, including certification methodologies.

(b) Presently, there is no dedicated Defence Research and Development wing for the Indian Air Force (IAF). All design and development projects for the IAF are undertaken by the DRDO.

Shortage in warfare equipments

3146. SHRI VIJAY JAWHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1.13 million strong Indian Army immediately requires Rs.41,000 crore to meet the shortages in warfare equipment and ammunitions;

(b) if so, whether Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) had allocated annual average required financial resources for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what was the sum-total allocated to meet the shortage head during the year 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and whether the funds were fully utilized?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) A well structured and institutionalized planning process is in place for capability development and modernization of the Indian Army. As part of this process, the Army is implementing a focused plan to build up the capability of the Army by force accretions and force modernization. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Procurement of required equipment and ammunitions is carried out as per the AAP in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure and Defence Procurement Manual. Adequate funds are made available by the Government to meet the requirements of Indian Army for procurement of defence equipment and ammunitions.

The budgetary allocations and total expenditure on defence purchases (Revenue and Capital) during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 in respect of Indian Army are given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Modified Appropriations (MA)	Total Expenditure
2007-08	7,974	7,909	7,204
2008-09	8,796	8,433	7,939
2009-10	10,068	8,229	7,774
2010-11	11,174	10,500	11,600

Large scale import of defence hardware

3147. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has expressed concerns over imports accounting for 70 per cent of the hardware in the inventory of the Indian armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite a vast industrial infrastructure, our country is still a long way from establishing ourselves as a major defence equipment manufacturing nation and heavily depend on imports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to reduce the imbalance between domestic supplies and imports of defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Sir, Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment/platforms. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign sources to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness to meet any eventuality. Import dependence in respect of high technology and complex weapon systems and platforms continues to be high.

(e) There has been a major thrust on indigenous manufacture of Defence equipment through collaborative efforts of Defence Research & Development Organization, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and Indian private sector. With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in Defence production, Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Besides, the Government has included a new categorization 'Buy & Make (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country. Transfer of technology is also sought to enable the manufacture of the equipment indigenously.

Coast guard stations in Gujarat

3148. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Coast Guard stations in Gujarat are fully operational or partially working as on date;

(b) the details of difficulties being faced by Coast Guard stations in Gujarat that acts as obstacle for them for efficient working; and

(c) how many Coast Guard stations are proposed to be set up in Gujarat particularly in south Gujarat in next five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) At present, seven Coast Guard stations located at Gandhinagar, Porbandar, Okha, Jakhau, Vadinar, Mundra and Veraval are functioning in Gujarat. To have operational issues and resolving them is a continuous process.

(c) Government has already approved one additional Coast Guard station at Pipavav in Gujarat.

Ragging in Sainik schools

†3149. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Sainik Schools in the country and whether the cases of ragging with the students studying therein have come into light;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of action taken against the persons involved in ragging;

(d) whether it is a fact that the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has written to the Ministry for investigating the cases of ragging; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the facts emerged in the investigation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There are 24 Sainik Schools in the Country. Stray incidents of ragging and bullying have come into light from Sainik Schools in the past. In the last three years, for a total of 12885 cadets in 24 schools, a total of 11 incidents have been reported apart from a ragging incident at Sainik School, Tilaiya reported by the print and electronic media on 14th November, 2011. However, no cadet or parent complained or reported any ragging to the Sainik School authorities in the aforementioned case at Tilaiya.

(c) In Sainik Schools, strict action has always been taken against the perpetrators in all reported and observed cases of ragging. Based on the gravity of the matter, suitable action is taken such as counselling, community service, revocation of appointment, suspension and in extreme cases expulsion. In the last three years 13 students have been expelled as punishment for ragging and 15 students suspended from school for 1-2 months.

(d) and (e) A voluntary organization, Jharkhand Human Rights Movement, has approached the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights regarding two ragging incidents in Sainik School, Tilaiya. The Commission has asked the Ministry of Defence to get the matter investigated and to take further necessary action.

An internal enquiry has been conducted by the school authorities in the matter. A senior officer of the rank of Brigadier was also sent by the Ministry of Defence to investigate the matter. It was revealed during the enquiry that the incident in question occurred during November, 2010. However, the matter was not reported by the victims to the school authorities at that time. The senior students responsible for the ragging passed out from the School in March, 2011.

The Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand has also taken cognizance of the

media reports and directed the State Government authorities to investigate the matter.

The Chairman, Local Board of Administration, Madhya Bharat, Jabalpur has been instructed to initiate a formal court of inquiry into the whole incident and specifically on the role of the school administration. During the Court of Inquiry, the perpetrators will also be summoned so that their point of the view can be recorded. Further action will depend on the outcome of the Court of Inquiry.

The second case has also been enquired into. The enquiry report has concluded that the reason for the boy's sudden departure from the school was his homesickness and his father's ill-health. The father has confirmed in writing that he has no complaints against the school.

Molestation case in army

3150. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Colonel has been punished in a General Court Martial for molesting a Major;

(b) whether a Major General was dismissed on a similar complaint by a Captain;

(c) whether a Captain accused a Lt. Col. of sexual harassment;

(d) whether two women officers in Northern Command committed suicide;

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and

(f) whether such sordid incidents tarnish the fair name of Army?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) One woman officer in the Northern Command has committed suicide.

(e) All cases have been investigated by Courts of Inquiry. The officers found guilty on the charges of sexual harassment have been punished under the provisions of Army Act/Rules. With regard to suicide by a woman officer in the Northern Command, the Court of Inquiry has opined that the officer committed suicide due to adjustment problems culminating into her volatile mental state.

(f) There is zero tolerance for any misconduct of sexual harassment and crime against women in the Army and the army officers/personnel found guilty of misconduct are dealt with promptly as per law.

Defence land scam

3151. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Adarsh Housing Society scam, Kandiwali land scam, Pune land scam, Sukna land scam etc.;

(b) the defence personnel found involved and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the Audit of defence land has been undertaken to check encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) Adarsh Housing Society and Kandivili cases are being investigated by CBI. Action shall be taken based on the recommendations of the investigation. No defence personnel has been found involved in Pune land case. Suitable action has been taken against Army personnel found involved in the Sukna land case.

(c) It has been decided to resume Audit of defence lands which among others shall cover encroachments also.

Statement

Details of Defence Land Scams

1. Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society Case:

Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society (ACHS) has constructed a multi-storied building on a land measuring approximately 3837.57 sq.mtrs. at Block VI, Colaba, Mumbai. ACHS Had sought allotment of land from Government of Maharashtra for the welfare of serving and retired personnel of defence services. *Prima facie*, there have been irregularities and issues of concern in this regard include issue of 'NOC by the Army to *inter alia* alienate the land in its possession in favour of ACHS; by-passing Coastal Land Regulation Zone clearance; inclusion of civilians in the membership of the society; change of Floor Space Index; deviation from the commitments made for the welfare of

defence services; disregard to security concerns of defence services etc. The Government has entrusted enquiry to CBI with a view to getting the matter thoroughly investigated and fix responsibilities.

2. Kandivili land case:

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

Headquarters Southern Command has sought that the matter be investigated at appropriate level. Army Headquarters (AHQ) recommended that the case be investigated by the CBI. After considering the matter, Government has asked AHQ to ascertain either by holding a Court of Inquiry or otherwise as to how Head Quarters Southern Command relinquished claim on the said land. The case has been investigated by a Court of Inquiry by Head Quarters Southern Command. The Court of Inquiry has been completed and case has been handed over to CBI on 30th November 2011.

3. Pune Land case:

In March 2008 sanction was issued for transferring an area admeasuring 4498.56 sq. mtr. to the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC). When sanction was issued, it came to notice that while the subject land was entered in Revenue Records as 'Military Line Kade', it was not entered in the Military Lands Register of the Defence Estates Officer, Pune. There were some claimant(s) and the State Government authorities changed entry in the Revenue records. The matter was therefore referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI). The case is under investigation.

Corrective action has been taken and "Military Line Kade" has been

restored in the Revenue records. The land has also been entered in the Military Lands Register.

4. Sukna land case:

Sukna Land case pertains to land in Chumta Tea Estate neighbouring defence land and not defence land. This is a case of incorrect issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) by HQ 33 Corps. A Court of Inquiry was ordered by HQ Eastern Command to investigate the circumstances under which No Objection Certificate was allowed to be given and MoU agreed by HQ 33 Corps for land in Chumta Tea Estate. The Court of Inquiry has been finalized and suitable action taken against erring officials.

Non-fulfilment of armed forces need for ammunitions

3152. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not been able to fulfil the 30 years demand of the armed forces for required ammunition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of latest fighter planes and flight carrying ships purchased in last two years; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that defence allocations is being returned every year?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Sir, arms and equipment are available in adequate quantity in the Armed Forces. Shortage of certain types of ammunition, as and when reported, is addressed through indigenous production and import.

(c) During the last two years, 50 Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft were procured and contracts for procurement' of 40 Hawk Advanced Jet Trainer, 20 Light-Combat Aircraft, 29 MiG 29K aircraft and 11 helicopter carrying ships were signed.

(d) No, Sir. 100% of outlay for modernization of Armed forces was spent in 2010-11.

Seizure of Pakistani ship

†3153. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Coast Guard and Navy have caught a Pakistani ship near Lakshadweep coast;

(b) if so, the total number of citizens boarded in this ship;

(c) the route on which this ship was sailing illegally; and

(d) the goods recovered from this ship?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Revival package of Hindustan Shipyard Limited

3154. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government had requested the Ministry to issue necessary instructions to the authorities concerned to expedite the process of finalizing the rehabilitation-cum- revival package of Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam;

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

(c) the latest status of the request;

(d) the reasons for delay in finalizing the said package; and

(e) by when this package is likely to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAMRAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Ministry of Shipping in 2004-05 to provide rehabilitation-cum-revival package to Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam which includes liquidation of outstanding loans, dues and critical investment.

(c) The Government has approved the financial restructuring proposal of HSL for an amount of Rs.824.90 crores in November, 2010.

(d) and (e) HSL was transferred from Ministry of Shipping to Ministry of Defence in February, 2010. Thereafter, in pursuance of the decision of the Government, Ministry of Defence finalized the package in November, 2010 and implemented in March, 2011.

Upgradation of tanks with night-vision technology

3155. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the army's 3,500 tanks are not equipped with night-vision devices and hence can not fight at night;

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

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to upgrade the tanks with night-vision technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the estimated time for completion of these upgrades; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Sir, a good number of tanks in the Army are equipped with night-vision devices. Divulging further details would not be in the interest of national security.

(c) and (d) Presently, four proposals, for fitting night-vision devices on tanks are at various stages of implementation/procurement.

Assets created under operation Sadhbhavna in J&K

3156. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided and assets created for the benefit of civilian population in Jammu and Kashmir by the army under Operation Sadhbhavna; and

(b) whether a mechanism has been provided for maintenance of all such assets created under Operation Sadhbhavna and proper inventories are maintained?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Projects under Sadbhavana scheme executed by the Army in Ladakh relate to Infrastructure, community development, Health care, Human Resources Development, Education, Information Technology and National Integration Tour etc. Since 2009-10, the expenditure incurred is as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

Year	Amount Allotted	Expenditure Incurred
2009-10	6.85	6.85
2010-11	7.00	7.00
2011-12	7.00	3.34
		(till date)

All assets created under 'Operation Sadbhavana' are handed over to the State/local administration on proper inventories and vouchers.

Delhi women most insecure

3157. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi women are most insecure according to NCRB statistics;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to other States including Andhra Pradesh and its reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide security to women all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) According to NCRB, the highest incidence of crime against women during the year 2010 was reported from Andhra Pradesh(27244), whereas 4518 cases of crime were reported in Delhi during the year 2010. State/UT-wise details of cases of crime against women and crime rate reported during the years 2008, 2009.and 2010 are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) 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 a detailed advisory dated 04.09.2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments/ UTs. The advisory on women have *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 centres. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'.

*Cases Registered and Crime Rate under Crimes
Against Women during 2008-2010*

		Total Crime Against Women			Crime Rate		
Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	
2010							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	24111	25569	27244	29.2	30.7	32.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	175	164	190	14.5	13.4	15.4
3	Assam	8122	9721	11555	27.0	31.8	37.3
4	Bihar	8662	8803	8471	9.2	9.2	8.7
5	Chhattisgarh	3962	4002	4176	16.7	16.6	17.0
6	Goa	130	164	140	7.9	9.7	8.0
7	Gujarat	8616	8009	8148	15.2	13.9	14.0
8	Haryana	5142	5312	5562	21.5	21.9	22.6
9	Himachal Pradesh	979	954	1028	14.9	14.4	15.4
10	Jammu & Kashmir	2295	2624	2611	18.4	20.3	19.5
11	Jharkhand	3183	3021	3087	10.6	9.9	10.0
12	Karnataka	6891	7852	8807	12.0	13.5	15.0
13	Kerala	8117	8049	9463	23.6	23.2	27.1
14	Madhya Pradesh	14908	15827	16468	21.4	22.3	22.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Maharashtra	15662	16046	15737	14,8	13,8	14.3
16	Manipur	211	194	190	8.0	7.3	7.0
17	Meghalaya	208	237	261	8.2	9.2	10.0
18	Mizoram	162	150	170	16.5	15.1	16.9
19	Nagaland	47	46	41	2.1	2.1	1.8
20	Orissa	8303	8120	8501	20.7	20.1	20.8
21	Punjab	2627	2631	2853	9.8	9.8	10.5
22	Rajasthan	14491	17316	18182	22.3	26.2	27.1
23	Sikkim	48	41	42	8.1	6.8	6.9
24	Tamil Nadu	7220	6051	6708	10.8	9.0	9.9
25	Tripura	1416	1517	1678	40.2	42.5	46.5
26	Uttar Pradesh	23569	23254	20169	12.3	11.9	10.1
27	Uttarakhand	1151	1188	1074	12.1	12.3	10.9
28	West Bengal	20912	23307	26125	23.7	26.1	29.0
	Total State	191520	199171	208681	16.9	17.3	17.9
29	A&N Islands	80	92	85	19.3	21.7	19.7
30	Chandigarh	143	150	141	13.4	13.7	12.5
31	D&N Haveli	28	20	30	10.6	7.3	10.6
32	Daman & Diu	15	13	14	7.9	6.7	7.0
33	Delhi UT	3938	4251	4518	22.8	23.9	24.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	5.8	1.4	1.4
35	Puducherry	129	106	115	11.9	9.7	10.3
	Total UT	4337	4633	4904	21.3	22.1	22.7
	Total All India	195857	203804	213585	17.0	17.4	18.0

Source: Crime in India.

Hospitals inspected by Delhi Fire Service

3158. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private and Government hospitals inspected by Delhi Fire Service (DFS) during the last three years and how many discrepancies were noticed by DFS during the inspections;

(b) the details of action taken by DFS against the erring hospitals; and

(c) the measures taken to enforce fire safety measures by hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) During the last three years (2008-2011), 48 hospital buildings were inspected by Delhi Fire Service. Out of this 31 hospital buildings were issued NOC/Fire Safety Certificates after compliance of fire safety arrangements and 17 hospital buildings were issued letters indicating shortcomings for rectification for issue of Fire Safety Certificate. The details of these buildings are given in the statement (See below). During this period fire safety guidelines were issued to 30 hospital buildings after scrutinizing the plans of these buildings.

(b) Letters indicating the shortcomings observed during inspection of these hospital buildings have been issued for rectification of the discrepancies and issue of Fire Safety Certificate.

(c) The Government of Delhi has enacted Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Rules 2010 which is a more comprehensive legislation concerning fire and life safety in hospital buildings in Delhi and this Act and Rules has come into force with effect from 01.07.2010 and the construction of hospital buildings (covered under Rule 27 of this Act) in Delhi would,

therefore, be better monitored from fire safety point of view.

Statement

Details of Hospitals inspected by Delhi Fire Service

1	Dharmshila Hospital & Research Centre Vasundhra Enclave	NOC	01.02.2008c
2	R L Khera Charitable Hospital Pandav Magar Naraina Road	NOC	29.02.2008
3	PGIMR - Post Graduate Institute Medical Edu & Research Dr RML Hospital	NOC	20.02.2008
4	Lakshmi Pat Singhania Research Institute Medical Foundation Sheikh Sarai Phase II	NOC	20.03.2008
5	Shanti Mukund Hospital Vikas Marg	NOC	04.03.2008
6	Bhagwati Hospital Sarvodaya Health Foundation Plot No CS/OCF 6 Sec 13 Rohini	NOC	02.06.2008
7	Dashmesh Hospital Shiv Nagar Jail Road	NOC	20.06.2008
8	Sethi Punch Sheel Maternity and Nursing Home 24/56 Shakti Nagar	NOC	25.06.2008
9	LRS Institute of TB & Allied Diseases Sri Aurbindo Marg	NOC	26.06.2008
10	Super Speciality Wing DDU Hospital C2B Janak Puri	NOC	24.07.2008
11	Trauma Center Dr RML Hospital	Shortcoming	14.03.2008
12	Dr Narain Dutt Sharmali Trust Societ II 4 & 5 Site No 2 Facility Center Pitam Pura	Guideline	19.06.2008
13	Wachardt Hospital Ltd Road No 43 H 4 & H 5 Pitam Pura	Guideline	19.06.2008
14	Human Care Medical Charitable Trust Sec 6 Dwarka	Guideline	19.06.2008

15	Hospital Bldg Sec 8 Dwarka Ph 1 For PCL JRDC Joint Venture Ltd.	Guideline	19.06.2008
16	Muthoot Hospital Pvt Ltd Sec 10 Dwaraka	Guideline	19.06.2008
17	Nursing Home For Sanjeevani Health Care Plot No 19 PSP Facilites Sec A 7 Narela	Guideline	19.06.2008
18	100 Bedded MCD Colony Hospital Tilak Nagar	Guideline	19.06.2008
19	Vimhans Hospital Institutional Area Nahru Nagar Srinivas Puri	Guideline	19.06.2008
20	Ch Brahm Prakash Ayurvedic Sansthan at Khera Dabar	Guideline	28.08.2008
2009			
1	Ganesh Diagnostic & Imaging Center Pvt. Ltd CS/OCF Sec 8 Rohini	NOC	20.01.2009
2	64 Bedded Materniti & Child Hospital Nasir Pur Dwarka	NOC	23.03.2009
3	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital Rajinder Nagar OPD Block Blood Bank & Staff Quaters	NOC	16.06.2009
4	B L Kapoor Memorial Hospital Pusa Road	NOC	02.02.2009
5	Institute of Liver & Bilary Science Vasant Kunj Phase II	NOC	02.09.2009
6	Acharya Bhikshu Hospital Delhi Admn Moti Nagar	Shortcoming	01.10.2009
7	Dental Wing Maulana Azad Medical College	Shortcoming	05.11.2009
8	RG Stone Urology & Laproscopy Hospital F 12 East of Kailash	Shortcoming	16.11.2009
9	Dispensary SMO CHDS Himmat Puri 30 Extra Block	Shortcoming	26.05.2009
10	500 Bedded Bharat Ratana Indra Gandhi Hospital Dawarka Sec 9 Dwarka	Guideline	08.10.2009

11	Rock Land Nursing Home Dwarka 1 Sec 12	Guideline	06.11.2009
12	ESIC Dispensary Modi Mill Okhla Industrial Estate	Guideline	28.10.2009
13	Rock Land Hospital Plot No B 33 & 34 Qutaub Institutional Area	Guideline	02.03.2010
2010			
1	Fortis Hospotal Shalimar Bagh	NOC	29.04.2010
2	Master Amir Chand Block G B Pant Hospital	NOC	04.05.2010
3	Maharaja Agarsen Hospital Punjabi Bagh	NOC	01.12.2010
4	Manav Sevarth Trust Hospital Located FC 34 A 4 Block Paschim Vihar	NOC	31.03.2010
5	Indian Spinal Injuries Center Sector C Vasant Kunj	FSC	17.09.2010
6	Jeewan Mall Hospital Rohtak Road	NOC	12.03.2010
7	Max Super Speciality Hospital Bldg 2 Press Enclave Road Saket	NOC	21.09.2010
8	Sport Injury & Medical Center Factory Road Safdarjung Hospital	FSC	15.09.2010
9	Balaji Medical & Diagnostic Research Center 108 A IP Extn Patparganj	NOC	19.04.2010
10	Sunder Lal Jain Charitable Hospital Ashok Vihar Phase III	Shortcoming	21.10.2010
11	R G Stone Urology & Laparoscopy Hospital B 1 Vishal Enclave Rajouri Garden	Shortcoming	25.11.2010
12	Unique Hospital & Research Institute Sec 19 Dwarka	Shortcoming	25.03.2010
13	Trauma Center DDU Hospital Hari Nagar	Shortcoming	08.10.2010
14	Aggersen North Ex Hospital PSP Sec 27 Rohini	Guideline	06.09.20.10

15	Maharaja Agarsen Hospital & Nursing Home Dawarka	Guideline	08.02.2010
16	Lady Harding Medical College Hospital	Guideline	08.06.2010
17	New Emergency Bldg Block Dr RML Hospital	Guideline	14.06.2010
18	All India Institute of Ayurveda Molarband Sarita Vihar	Guideline	08.03.2010
19	Madhukar Multispeciality Hospital & Research Center Plot No. 5 F C 29 Geetangali	Guideline	05.03.2010
20	CGHS Dispensary Dilshad Garden	Guideline	08.12.2010
21	Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital Sec 14 Rohini Extn	Guideline	15.06.2010
22	Hospital at Kaushik Enclave Burari	Guideline	30.06.2010
23	Akash Hospital Sec 3 Dawarka	Guideline	22.11.2010
2011			
1	MKW Hospital J Block Community Center Rajouri Garden	FSC	10.08.2011
2	MGS Hospital Main Rohtak Road West Punjabi Bagh	FSC	16.08.2011
3	DCWA Medical Center Zamrudpur Kailash Colony Extn	NOC	30.05.2011
4	Pt Madan Mohan Malviya Hospital 100 Bedded Hospital Malviya Nagar	FSC	25.02.2011
5	Inderparastha Apollo Hospital Sarita Hospital Complex	FSCc	26.08.2011
6	Sondhi Ch Trust Jeevan Anmol Hospital Mayur Vihar I	FSC	03.02.2011
7	CGHS Dispensary Yojna Vihar (CPWD)	FSC	04.05.2011
8	Saroj Hospital at Rohini	Shortcoming	29.07.2011

9	Brahm Shakti Hospital & Research Center U 1/78 Budh Vihar	Shortcoming	13.05.2011
10	Kalra Hospital A 4 5 & 6 Kirti Nagar	Shortcoming	20.01.2011
11	Kukreja Hospital & Heart Center Pvt. Ltd. C 1 Vishal Enclave Rajouri Garden	Shortcoming	13.01.2011
12	Khandelwal Hospital & Urology Center B 16 Main Road East Krishna Nagar	Shortcoming	04.02.2011
13	500 Bedded New Ward Block G T B Hospital Sahadara	Shortcoming	09.06.2011
14	Orthopaedic Block LNJP Hospital	Shortcoming	14.01.2011
15	EDP Cell Cum Referral Clinic LNJP Hospital	Shortcoming	31.05.2011
16	Extension Maharishi Balmili Hospital Pooth Khurd Bawana	Guideline	06.07.2011
17	ESIC Dispensary & Diagnositc Center DSIDC Narela	Guideline	30.06.2011
18	Dispensary at 10058/XIII, Gali Zamir Wali, Nawabganj, Near Azad Mkt, Delhi	Guideline	25.05.2011
19	E S I Hospital Okhla Phase 1	Guideline	18.02.2011
20	Batra Hospital & Medical Research Center Plot No 1 Tuglakabad Instl Area	Guideline	24.02.2011
21	P C Teaching Block AIIMS Ansari Nagar	Guideline	14.06.2011
22	Diabetic Endocrine & Metabolic Care Center G T B Hospital	Guideline	24.05.2011
	FSC - Fire Safety Certificate		

Atrocities against dalit in Rajasthan

†3159. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the people of dalit community in Rajasthan are forced to bury the dead body of their family member as the upper caste people do not allow them to observe the last rites in public places; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to check such atrocities against dalits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the State Government, no such case has been reported in the State of Rajasthan.

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 SC/ST 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 SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 1st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all State Governments / UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc. improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ensuring transparency and accountability of NGOs

3160. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item which appeared in an English daily dated the 29 October, 2011 "Government plans to regulate multistate bodies like BCCI";

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

(c) whether Government proposes to bring a legislation to ensure transparency and accountability of various NGOs including management and trusts of various religious and sports organisations viz. ISKCON, BCCI, etc.;

(d) if so, by when such a legislation will be introduced in Parliament and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps Government proposes to take to ensure the transparency and accountability of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) In order to bring transparency and accountability in the functioning of National Sports Federation (NSF) including the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Government is formulating a regulatory framework with the objective of promoting good governance among sports bodies. The Draft of the National Sports (Development) Bill, 2011, has been placed in the public domain for pre-legislative stakeholders consultations.

**Intervention of Central Government in cases
of suspended IPS officers**

3161. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of IPS officers who are placed under suspension or chargesheeted, as on date;

(b) the State-wise details of cases, where Central Government intervened during the last three years;

(c) the State-wise details of cases where Central Government proposes to intervene;

(d) whether it is a fact that Home Minister has stated that if delinquent IPS officers of Gujarat facing disciplinary action, so desire, Centre will intervene; and

(e) if so, why Central Government is encouraging indiscipline among IPS officers in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No centralized data, is maintained. However, 27 IPS Officers who have been placed under suspension and charge sheets against 137 IPS Officers issued have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) The role of the Central Government is mandated in accordance with the All India Services (Discipline & Appeal) Rules, 1969.

(d) and (e) It had been stated that rules do provide for Central Government to take certain decisions at certain stages but that stage has to be invoked by officer concerned. If officer concerned invokes the rule, the Central Government would look into it.

Need to amend Official Secrets Act, 1923

†3162. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the implementation of Right to Information Act, there is need for amendment in Official Secrets Act, 1923;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) the amendments being considered by Government presently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Primacy of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act) *vis'-a-vis'* provisions of other laws including Official Secrets Act, 1923 (OSA) is mandated under Section 22 of the RTI Act, which gives an overriding effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent with the provisions of OSA or any law for the time being in force. However, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its report has commented upon the relationship between the RTI Act and the OSA and had given certain recommendations. After having given due consideration to ARC reports and keeping in view the technological advancement and to remove some of the archaic provisions as well as to absorb extant court decisions, a proposal for amendments to the Official Secrets Act, 1923 is under consideration.

Multi-winged plan to tackle naxalism

3163. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared multi-winged plan to tackle naxalism in key areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent in this regard in such key areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (b) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with LWE activities in the areas of security, development and public perception. The State Governments deal with specific issues related to naxalite activities in the States and the Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes on both security and development fronts. This, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools; reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremist affected States; and construction/strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts.

An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) is also being implemented in 60 select tribal and backward districts in 9 LWE affected States. This scheme focuses on strengthening public infrastructure and services such as School Buildings, Anganwadi Centres, Primary Health Centres, Drinking Water Supply, Village Roads, Electric Lights in public places such as PHCs and schools etc. in the identified districts. The scheme was started in the year 2010-11 and so far Rs. 2500 crore has been released to the 9 LWE affected States under this scheme.

The details of funds released to the 9 LWE affected States under SRE Scheme, SIS and Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations during the last three years and current year are as under:

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Scheme	Funds released		Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police
	SRE	SIS	

Station			
1	2	3	4
Year			
2008-09	80.00	100.00	-

1	2	3	4
2009-10	60.00	30.00	-
2010-11	299.06	130.00	10.00
2011-12	163.13	102.17	110.00
(as on 14.12.2011)			

The Government of India has a clear strategy to combat LWE in a holistic manner through a combination of development related and security related measures.

Non-revision of pension of freedom fighters

3164. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pension being paid to freedom fighters by Central Government;

(b) whether dearness allowance is applicable to freedom fighters' pension;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) when freedom fighters' pension was revised by Central Government;

(e) whether Government is aware that freedom fighters who contributed their all in the service of the Nation are compelled to live disgraced and distressed life due to non-revision of their pension during current inflationary trends;

(f) whether Government would revise the pension of freedom fighters;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The amount of basic pension and dearness relief admissible to the various categories of freedom fighters is as under:

Sl. No.	Category of freedom Fighters	Basic Pension (in Rs.)	Dearness Relief @ 143% w.e.f. 01.08.11 (in Rs.)	Total amount of pension (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5

1.	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/-	10,482/-	17,812/-
2.	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-	9,767/-	16,597/-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-	9,052/-	15,382/-

(d) to (h) The basic pension of the freedom fighters was last revised in the year 2006. At present there is no proposal under consideration to increase the basic pension admissible to the freedom fighters. However, the dearness relief is revised every year on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. Dearness Relief has been revised w.e.f. 1st August, 2011 from 123% to 143%.

Hiring of IPS officers from CPMFs

3165. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to hire Indian Police Service (IPS) officers from within the officers of the Central paramilitary forces in view of the shortage of IPS officers;

(b) whether Government considers this worthy on grounds of merit as compared to selection through the normal recruitment process; and

(c) the reasons why this is a preferable route for recruitment for Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to address the shortage of IPS officers, Government has approved a third mode of recruitment to the Indian Police Service i.e. through Limited Competitive Examination to be conducted by UPSC, which would ensure that appropriate quality is achieved during the selection process.

Arrest of IM men by Delhi Police

3166. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police have arrested six men belonging to the Indian Mujahideen (IM) terrorist outfit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Police is collecting evidence and collating it in order to present this to the courts as a cogent whole; and

(d) what steps Government is taking to defeat the design of terrorist outfits who are making systematic effort to subvert susceptible minds in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Difficulties faced by OCI card holders

3167. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware about the fact that Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) card holders have to submit their passport personally or either by their representative to Ministry of Home Affairs at New Delhi due to which they are facing greater difficulties; and

(b) whether your Ministry is considering amending process so that applicants will receive their OCI card at home address which is very useful for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is aware that applicants seeking OCI card are required to submit their passport personally or either by their representative to the Ministry of Home Affairs at New Delhi.

(b) It may not be feasible to send the OCI card and related documents by speed post due to following reasons:-

(i) There is a possibility that some OCI applicants may wrongly paste visa sticker on the respective Passport.

(ii) Some of the applicants do not mention their complete and accurate residential address in the OCI applications as some of them do not have their own residence or they frequently change their residence due to which it will be difficult to deliver OCI documents to them by post.

(iii) There is a risk of misplacement of the documents in Post/ transit which will lead to difficulty to the applicants.

- (iv) In case of PIO card holders seeking OCI Card, applicants are required to surrender their PIO cards before collection of OCI card. Therefore, it will be inconvenient for such persons to deposit their PIO cards.
- (v) In case of issue of duplicate OCI cards, visa sticker pasted on foreign passport is required to be cancelled manually as well as OCI booklets issued earlier is required to be surrendered which will not be possible in case of delivery of OCI documents by post.

Passive interception units

3168. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of passive interception units at present to maintain surveillance on communication devices;

(b) whether there has been any move to regulate the use of passive interception units so as to ensure that they do not interfere with the privacy of citizens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 lays down the conditions under which the power to intercept message/conversation can be exercised. The Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 enumerates procedure and oversight mechanism to implement the provisions of Section 5 (2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The Central Intelligence Agencies had brought out the fact that the equipment used for off-the-air GSM monitoring was a dual use item which is also needed/used in usual telecom operations by telecom service providers and others. To ensure proper verification such equipment has been removed from the OGL list vide Department of Commerce notification No. 53/2009-14 dated 15th July, 2010. Further, Department of Telecommunications vide Press Release dated 31.12.2010 has directed persons and companies who have/had imported, procured or possess the equipments/sub systems capable of monitoring/intercepting and surveillance of communication to provide the details of such equipment in the prescribed proforma to the respective Telecom Enforcement and Monitoring (TERM) Cells of Department of Telecommunications. Independently, Ministry of Home Affairs has also addressed to all State Chief Secretaries and DGPs for necessary action to

comply with the Press Release of Department of Telecommunications dated
31.12.2010.

Building and running jails on PPP model

3169. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for building and running jails on Public Private Partnership (PPP) on the lines of the South African model;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the way in which Government intends to implement this concept in India;

(c) whether Government has received any comments from the South African Government in regard to security costs and regulatory mechanism required to monitor such jails; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A proposal from South Africa Company through High Commission of India, South Africa was received in this Ministry for setting up of Correctional Centers in India under Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

Since "Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the respective State Governments, the aforesaid proposal has been forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations for taking appropriate view in the matter.

Punishment in cases of honour killings

3170. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state in how many cases of honour killings, capital punishment and life imprisonment have been awarded by various courts of the country after the Supreme Court's observation for capital punishment in cases of honour killing?

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), data for honour killings is not maintained separately by NCRB. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against Women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against Women to all State Governments / UTs. Para 5 (xxx) of the said advisory specifically advises the State Governments /

UT Administrations 'special steps should also be taken to curb the 'Violation of Women's Rights by so called Honour Killings, to prevent forced marriage in some northern States, and other forms of Violence'.

Statutory Development Board for Konkan

3171. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to make Separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to amend the Article 371 (2) (a);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has seen any other method to realize this aim; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Government has received a Resolution passed on 20th February, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter are of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery. The matter was referred back to Planning Commission in 2007 for re-examination in view of the persisting demand of Government of Maharashtra. However, they reiterated their earlier view.

Talks with Non-State armed groups of Manipur

3172. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to hold talks with various non-State armed groups of Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 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. A tripartite Suspension of Operations (SoO) Agreement with Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF) of Manipur, along with their constituents, is in operation since August 22, 2008. A Tripartite Agreement of Understanding with Kangleipak communist Party (Military Council - Lallumba faction) (KCP/MC-Lallumba), a Meitei outfit of Manipur, was also signed on 6th August, 2010 in Manipur.

(c) Does not arise.

Trafficking in Haryana for forced marriages

3173. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trafficking in Haryana for forced marriages has reached alarming proportions; and

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Instances of trafficking in Haryana for forced marriages have been reported. As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 419,513 and 485 cases of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls for the purpose of marriage were reported in Haryana during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking viz., issuing of Advisory dated 9.9.2009 (available at www.mha.nic.in) to States/UTs to deal with crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve a effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing rescue, relief and rehabilitation of victims besides taking deterrent action against the law violators; setting up of anti trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA

and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by

establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores in the year 2010-11 to all State Governments. Haryana has established three Anti Human Trafficking Units to tackle the menace of human trafficking. Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Specialised wing to probe financial crimes

3174. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up a Specialized Wing to probe financial crimes like terror financing, money laundering and trail black money;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of powers and functions of the Unit; and

(d) by when this specialized wing is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No Sir, no single agency has been setup to probe all financial crimes. The government of India, however, is committed to curb financial crimes. Accordingly, it has constituted a separate cell i.e. Cell for Combating of Funding of Terrorism (CFT Cell) in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Further, MHA has also constituted a Terror Funding & Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) in the National Investigation Agency (NIA) in 2010 to focus on Terror Funding and Fake Currency cases.

As regards money laundering, the Enforcement Directorate is the designated statutory authority under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

Financial Intelligence Unit-India (FIU-IND) under the Ministry of Finance was set up in 2004 as the central national agency for receiving, processing, analyzing and disseminating information relating to suspect financial transaction. FIU-IND receives prescribed reports from various entities in

financial sector under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) and disseminates information to relevant intelligence/investigation agencies and regulators of financial sector.

Tourist visa on arrival facility

3175. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

SHRI R.C. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of countries which have been provided with the facility of Tourist Visa on Arrival for promotion of tourism in the country;

(b) to what extent the above relaxation helps in increasing tourism in the country;

(c) whether it is true that many countries are asking for providing them the facility of Tourist Visa on Arrival; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government of India has provided Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) facility for the citizens of 11 countries viz. Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia for promotion of tourism in the country. 17671 nationals of above mentioned countries availed the TVOA facility upto November, 2011.

(c) No formal request has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs to provide facility of TVOA, from any other country.

(d) Does not arise.

Inquiry against NGOs for funding political activities

3176. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has ordered an inquiry against NGOs for funding political activities using funds/donations received from abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Old age pensioners in jails

†3177. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prisoners above 60 years currently lodged in country's jails;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are forced to live a hellish life for want of amenities in jails;

(c) if so, whether Government is making any law on release of prisoners above 65 years old; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) proforma for collection of data on prisoners, the nearest classification of age group is 50 years and above. As on 31.12.2010, 46604 prisoners above 50 years of age were lodged in various jails in the country.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Since "Prison" is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and Prison Administration is the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Amenities in jails are provided as per stipulated guidelines laid out in the prison manuals of the respective State Governments and they are uniformly applied irrespective of the age profile of the prisoners.

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

Review of norms for grants under BADP

3178. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to review the norms for providing grants under the Border Areas Development Programme (BADP);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) whether Government has received complaints of irregularities in the implementation of the programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Guidelines of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) were revised in February, 2009 in consultation with the Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and the concerned State Governments for effective development of remote border areas.

(c) and (d) While Government of India lays down broad Guidelines, the execution of the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) is the primary responsibility of State Governments. Therefore, complaints received regarding irregularities in the implementation of the BADP are forwarded to the State Governments for appropriate action.

Resignation of IPS officers

†3179. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 30 or more officers of Indian Police Service have resigned due to various reasons in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the IPS officers quitting their jobs in the last three years along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken major steps to prevent such officers from quitting their jobs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) During the last three years from 2009 to 2011 (upto November 2011) 32 IPS officers have resigned/technically resigned from Indian Police Service on account of personal reasons or joining other Services like IAS, IFS, IRS, etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The batch size of IPS officers (Direct Recruits) has been increased from 88 to 103 in 2005, to 130 in 2008 and to 150 from 2009 onwards. The Government have taken steps for introduction of an additional alternative method of recruitment to IPS through Limited Competitive Examination.

Foreign nationals disappearing after expiry of visa

†3180. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals residing in India or got disappeared whose visa has expired since long;

(b) whether Government has any list of such persons who have come to the country but have not returned;

(c) if so, country-wise details of disappeared foreign nationals;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps to search the disappeared persons and sending them back; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Foreign nationals visiting India on long term visa are required to get themselves registered with the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs) concerned. Once a foreign national is registered, all details of such a foreign national are available with the FRRO/FRO concerned and these details are also compiled in the Central Foreigners Bureau. The total number of registered foreign nationals residing in India as on 31.12.2010 was 5,25,952. If a foreign national neither takes departure nor turn up for extension of visa/stay, he/she is considered to be overstaying in the country. As per information available, the total number of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2010 is 69,188.

(c) Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2010 are given in the statement (See below).

(d) and (e) 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/ UT Administrations. Action
to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

intercept/detect and deport such overstaying foreign nationals is taken by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations/ FRROs/FROs. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process.

Statement

Country-wise details of foreigners overstaying as on 31.12.2010

Country	No. of foreigners found to be overstaying as on 31.12.2010
1	2
Afghanistan	13747
Australia	212
Bahrain	37
Bangladesh	28667
Canada	550
China	662
Ethiopia	77
Fiji	136
France	367
Germany	394
Indonesia	77
Iran	248
Iraq	979
Italy	107
Ivory Coast	194
Japan	335
Kenya	318
Korea South	661
Malaysia	321
Mauritius	394

1	2
Mongolia	66
Myanmar	733
Netherlands	123
New Zealand	39
Nigeria	967
Oman	400
Pakistan	8319
Philippines	153
Portugal	7
Russia	260
Saudi Arabia	74
Seychelles	225
Singapore	195
South Africa	118
Sri Lanka	1817
Stateless-Tibet	251
Sudan	296
Sweden	83
Tanzania	744
Thailand	267
U.S.A.	2461
Uganda	90
U.K.	813
Vietnam	60
Yemen	122
Others	2022
Total	69,188

Security arrangements on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border

3181. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of security arrangements made on Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border areas;

(b) whether smuggling of fertilizers, cereals, petroleum products and weapons etc. have been increased on the above mentioned borders;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by Government to check smuggling on border areas along Nepal and Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Nepal Border. SSB has so far established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on the Indo-Nepal Border, Each BOP has a sanctioned strength of one platoon.

Border Security Force (BSF) is the Border Guarding Force on the Indo-Bangladesh Border, having 75 BSF battalions with 1185 sanctioned Border Out Posts along this Border. Besides, 3 Nos. of floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) are also deployed to dominate riverine stretches of this border.

(c) Reply is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) To check smuggling along the Indo-Nepal border, SSB regularly carries out various activities like patrolling and laying of nakas/ambushes. Checking of persons crossing the border is also being carried out, both randomly as well as on the basis of specific inputs received from various sources. Continuous monitoring is also being done in this regard.

BSF also makes efforts to check smuggling along the Indo-Bangladesh border like carrying out round the clock surveillance by patrolling, laying of nakas/ambushes and by deploying observation posts. Riverine segments of this border are patrolled and dominated by water craft/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF's Water Wing. In addition, Government has sanctioned 16 battalions to augment BOPs in riverine/hilly/vulnerable segments on Indo-Bangladesh border. Besides, the Government has undertaken construction of border fencing and flood lighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment;

upgradation of intelligence set up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Statement

Details of smuggling of fertilizers, cereals, petroleum products, weapons etc. along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders, during the last three years and the current year (upto 30.11.2011)

1. Indo-Nepal Border

Sl.No.	Item	2008	2009	2010	2011 (upto 30.11.2011)
	Quantity/ Money Value of seizures (In Rs.)				
1.	Fertilizers (Quantity in bags & Amount in Rs.)	38527 bags Valued at Rs.48,37,272/-	18330 bags Valued at Rs. 53,68,266/-	28094 bags Valued at Rs.73,04,440/-	13261 bags Valued at Rs. 33,28,511/-
2.	Cereals (Qty. in Kg. & Amount in Rs.)	3,88,465.8 Kg Valued at Rs.49,75,862/-	2,44,561 Kg Valued at Rs.38,79,472/-	7,88,939.2 Kg Valued at Rs.1,68,77,514/-	4,93,143 Kg Valued at Rs.77,12,256/-
3.	Petroleum Products (Amount in Rs.)	Rs.14,67,92,758/-	Rs.13,21,25,104/-	Rs.19,98,27,178/-	Rs.15,25,18,614/-
4.	Weapons & Cartridges (In numbers)	Weapons-71 Cartridges-376	Weapons-41 Cartridges-759	Weapons-25 Cartridges-72	Weapons-7 Cartridges-5

2. Indo-Bangladesh Border

Sl.No.	Item	Quantity/ Money			
Value of seizures (In Rs.)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	
				(upto 30.11.2011)	
1.	Fertilizers (Quantity in Kg & Amount in Rs.)	8,44,406 Kg Valued at Rs.1,44,58,355/-	2,95,095 Kg Valued at Rs.43,38,882/-	83,938 Kg Valued at Rs.8,65,877/-	8,301 Kg Valued at Rs.1,24,667/-
2.	Cereals (Qty. in Kg. & Amount in Rs.)	8,145 Kg Valued at Rs.1,63,694/-	38,004 Kg Valued at Rs.9,22,319/-	20,226 Kg Valued at Rs.9,43,915/-	51,885 Kg Valued at Rs.15,53,803/-
3.	Petroleum Products (Mainly Diesel & Kerosene Oil) (Quantity in Ltrs. & Amount in Rs.)	5,968 Ltrs. Valued at Rs.1,47,362/-	5,749 Ltrs. Valued at Rs.1,45,799/-	478 Ltrs. Valued at Rs.14,285/-	862 Ltrs. Valued at Rs.68,700/-
4.	Weapons (In numbers)	10	65	70	45

Terror attack in Mumbai

3182. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mumbai alone has lost 458 lives in terror attacks since 2000;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mumbai has been a target for terrorists; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government for preventing terror attacks in the commercial capital of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Mumbai reputedly has lost 458 lives in terror attacks since 2000, the details of which are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Mumbai has been a target for terrorists. In order to combat terrorism, Central Intelligence Agencies maintain a strict vigil. Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) has been set up which function on 24X7 bases for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies. Intelligence inputs are also shared with the State Government through the established mechanism which ensures close co-ordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central Security and law enforcement agency. The State Government have instructed all unit Commanders to sensitize officers and men working under them and take steps to ensure safety and security of susceptible targets like Iconic buildings, religious places, Places of heavy footfalls, Places frequented by foreigners etc. Nakabandis, Checking of hotels, lodges are being conducted. Unit Commanders have been instructed to sensitize security staff and Management of Vital Installations, hotels, Shopping malls, Cinemas, Bus Stands and Railway Stations.

Statement

Details of terror attacks in Mumbai since 2000

Sl.No.	Date of Bomb blast	Place of Bomb blast	No. of deaths
1	2	3	4

1.	2.12.2002	BEST bus at Ghatkopar, Mumbai	02
2.	6.12.2002	McDonald Restaurant, Mumbai	-
		Central Station	

1	2	3	4
3.	27.1.2003	Ville Parle (E), Vegetable Market, Mumbai	01
4.	13.3.2003	Blast in Train in Mulund, Mumbai	11
5.	28.7.2003	Blast in BEST bus in Mumbai	02
6.	25.8.2003	Twin blast near Gateway of India, Mumbai	16
7.	25.8.2003	Blast near Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi locality, Mumbai	36
8.	21.11.2003	Explosion at Mohammedi mosque at Parbhani, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1
9.	11.7.2006	Serial Blast in Mumbai train	187
10.	26 to 29.11.2008	Terror Attack on Mumbai	175
11.	13.7.2011	Triple explosions in Mumbai	27
Total			458

Formation of Nagaland as Supra State

3183. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to form Nagaland as Supra State in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the criteria fixed towards formation of a Supra State, its present status and time by when Nagaland Supra State will be commissioned; and

(c) the details of land area being demarcated from neighbouring States of Nagaland for its Supra State status including agreement signed in this regard?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bharat Ratna to Dr. Bhupen Hazarika

3184. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government proposes to honour Dada Saheb Phalke awardee Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, a legendary singer/musician of common people, academician, literary, politician for his contribution towards the society and humanity as well as unity, integrity, peace and brotherhood through music;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the representation received by Government from various organisations, institution, individuals including Government of Assam, recommending Dr. Bhupen Hazarika for Bharat Ratna along with steps taken and present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Bharat Ratna, the highest civilian award of the country, is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. In terms of extant practice, the Prime Minister makes the recommendations for Bharat Ratna Award to the President's and the names for the Bharat Ratna award are announced by the President's Secretariat after obtaining the approval of the President. The Prime Minister is free to consult or obtain advice from any one he chooses. No formal recommendation is required for Bharat Ratna. As per extant practice, all the recommendations received in the Ministry for Bharat Ratna are sent to the Prime Minister's Office. In year 2010 & 2011, 5 recommendations including one Special mention in Rajya Sabha by Shri Kumar Deepak Das were received in this Ministry to confer Bharat Ratna upon Dr. Bhupen Hazarika and all of them have been forwarded to the Prime Minister's Office.

Samjhauta Express blast case

†3185.SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Samjhauta Express blast case, Al-Qaida and SIMI had taken responsibility initially;

(b) if so, where are these documents at present;

(c) whether they had been presented in the court; 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) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Gunning down of Pak infiltrators in J&K by BSF

3186. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Security Force (BSF) has in the recent past gunned down Pak infiltrators in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the infiltrators killed and arrested in the State during 2011 so far;

(d) whether Government has identified the route being used by the infiltrators;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by Government to check the activities of Pak infiltrators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Border Security Force has gunned down 1 infiltrator in Jammu frontier on 8th March, 2011.

(c) During 2011 (upto 31.10.2011), 35 infiltrators were killed and 1 was arrested in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(d) and (e) The route used by the infiltrators are Gurez, Karnah, Naugam, Machhal and Keran in Kashmir Valley, Keri, Krishna Ghati, Nowshera and Poonch in Jammu region and Pargwal, Khour, Akhnoor Samba, RS Pura at International Border.

(f) The Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu & 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.

Districts affected by maoists insurgency

3187. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of districts currently affected by Maoists insurgency;

(b) the number of policemen who lost their lives while fighting insurgents since January, 2010 till date;

(c) whether the Maoists have withdrawn from any district till now where they were active previously in the last one year;

(d) whether Government is negotiating with the Maoists for peace at any level presently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the current year (till December 12), LWE activity has been reported from 194 districts of India, while LWE violence has been reported from 80 districts.

(b) While 285 security forces personnel were killed by naxalites in 2010, 140 security forces personnel have been killed in 2011 (up to December 10).

(c) The influence of Maoists in LWE affected areas is assessed on the basis of both overground activities by Front Organizations and violent activities by Underground Cadres. The profile of both these activities keep changing in different districts at different times. The total number of districts which have witnessed some form of LWE activities since 2007 are as under:

Year	Districts
1	2
2007	232
2008	223

1	2
2009	208
2010	196
2011 (up to December 12)	194

These figures indicate that LWE activity has reduced since 2007.

(d) and (e) The Government has given a call to the banned CPI(Maoist) party to abjure violence and come for talks. The CPI(Maoist) have not responded to this offer.

Review of internal security

3188. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to review the state of internal security in view of increasing internal security challenges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has constituted any team of security experts in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken by Government for reforms in police and intelligence gathering mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Internal Security Situation is regularly reviewed by the Government to ensure that internal security apparatus, technical facilities, responses and counter measures are continually updated to meet the changing threat levels & perceptions.

(c) and (d) Depending upon the specific requirement, Government from time to time uses the services of specialists for various purpose such as Technical advice & assessments, review of process, procedure & practices, legal regime upgradation etc.

(e) As part of ongoing exercise major steps taken by the Government include,

strengthening and re-organization of the Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) in the Intelligence Bureau to enable in to function on 24X7 basis, for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with all other intelligence and security agencies of the Central and State Governments/Union Territories, setting up of 24X7 Control Room in all the States for quick sharing of data/information pertaining to terrorism; setting up of a network connecting all the State Special Branches (SSBs) to MAC and its State level nodes (Subsidiary Multi-agency Centre); step taken for strengthening SSBs, etc.

Naxal affected States

3189. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the States suffering badly by the Naxal problem;
- (b) the State-wise number of people including tribals and security personnel killed in various naxal attacks during last three years;
- (c) whether there is a proper co-ordination between State police and para-military forces in these States to effectively tackle the Naxal menace;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to modernize the State police force and intelligence agencies to strengthen them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Nine States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are considered Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

(b) The number of security forces and civilians Killed in various naxal attacks during last three years, State-wise, are given in the Statement (See below). The number of Tribals killed, is not maintained separately by this Ministry. However, a large number of persons, killed by the LWE under the 'civilians' category include Adivasis.

(c) and (d) There is proper coordination between the State Police Forces and Central Armed Police Forces in carrying out anti-naxal operations. In order to ensure better coordination, meetings between State Police Forces and Central Armed Police Forces are held regularly at the district level

and the state level. The Ministry of Home Affairs also regularly holds coordination meetings of Directors General of Police of the States and Directors General of the Central Armed Police Forces.

(e) In order to modernize the State Police forces, the Government of India provides funds under the scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF). In addition, the Government is also providing financial assistance under various schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE), the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) and Construction/ Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations. With a view to strengthen the security apparatus, the Central Government has provided financial assistance to states to raise India Reserve Battalions. To provide training to state forces to effectively combat LWE, the Central Government has provided assistance to set up 15 Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools in LWE affected States. Several steps have been taken to strengthen and upgrade the capabilities of intelligence agencies at the Central and State level. This includes intelligence sharing through Multi-Agency Centre (MAC) at the central level and State Multi Agency Centre (SMAC) at the state level.

Statement

State-wise details of persons killed in naxal attacks in the country during last three years

State	2008		2009		2010		2011 (upto December 10)	
	Civilians Security		Civilians Security		Civilians Security		Civilians Security	
	Killed	Forces Killed	Killed	Forces Killed	Killed	Forces Killed	Killed	Forces Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	45	01	18	0	24	0	08	0
Bihar	52	21	47	25	72	25	50	03
Jharkhand	169	38	140	68	132	25	138	31
Chhattisgarh	157	85	163	127	171	172	113	80
Madhya	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	17	05	41	52	35	10	43	10
Odisha	28	73	36	31	62	17	37	14
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	02	0	01	0	0	0
West Bengal	19	07	144	14	223	35	39	02
Others	03	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	490	231	591	317	720	285	428	140

Cases registered against Delhi Police personnel

3190. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Police personnel against whom orders to register a case have been passed by the court in the year 2010;

(b) the number of Police personnel against whom cases have been registered under these orders;

(c) the number of Police personnel arrested; and

(d) if there is no arrest, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

CRPF personnel dying due to dengue and malaria in LWE districts

3191. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of personnel of the CRPF (Central Reserve Police Force) have died due to dengue and malaria in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States in the past 10 months;

(b) if so, how many other personnel have become seriously ill due to malaria and dengue in the same period;

(c) whether preventive measures have not been taken at all; and

(d) what steps Government proposes to make available preventive equipment as also adequate medical attention for CRPF jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) 13 personnel of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) have died and 11 became seriously ill due to Dengue and Malaria in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States in the past 10 months.

(c) to (d) Adequate preventive measures are being taken to eradicate these diseases from the Force which, *inter-alia*, includes:

1. Medical officers and paramedical staff of CRPF undergo training at Malaria School, Composite Hospital, BSF, Agartala.
2. Sufficient budget for immediate procurement of anti malarial medicines have been allotted.
3. Five Malaria Monitoring Cell at Guwahati, Bilaspur, Muzzarfarpur, Bhubneshwar and Jagdalpur have been opened.
4. Series of instructions regarding Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), OD's & Don'ts, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) etc. on malaria are issued regularly.

Besides, following steps have also been taken to make available the preventive equipment as also the adequate medical attention for the CRPF jawans:-

1. Medical as well as para-medical staff has been posted in the units deployed in naxal affected areas as per authorization.
2. First Aid training has been imparted to the executive personnel for a period of one month in 21 Composite Hospitals and their services are being utilized for primary health care upto Coy/Platoon level.
3. Memorandum of Understanding have been entered into with various tertiary care hospitals for cashless treatment in case of emergency.
4. All Unit ambulances in LWE areas have been equipped with life saving medicines, equipments and fitted with air conditioners for transportation of patients.
5. A clear cut plan has been made and kept at each unit for casualty evacuation in case of emergency. It consists of details of the nearest hospitals, their phone numbers, distance, stretcher etc. Also

the men have been trained to rise to any emergency situation for early evacuation of seriously ill patients.

Shortage of staff in Sarojini Nagar police station

3192. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered, solved and pending with Police Station, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi during the last three years, till date, category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that shortage of staff in the said police station has been the cause of deteriorating law and order situation and failure in solving the case;

(c) if so, the reasons for ignoring this police station which includes the sensitive area; and

(d) the steps taken to augment the police personnel in the Police Station, Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of cases registered, solved and pending investigation with Police Station Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi category-wise, during the last three years, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 (upto 30.11.2011) are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The law and order situation in the area of Police Station, Sarojini Nagar is under control. 05 heinous cases have been reported during the year 2011 in Police Station Sarojini Nagar and all of them have been solved.

Statement

Detail of Cases Registered, Solved and Pending with police station Sarojini Nagar, Delhi (Crime-wise) during years 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011 (Up to 30.11.2011)

2008

Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Solved	Cases Unsolved	Cases P.I.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacoity	00	00	00	00
Murder	01	01	00	00

1	2	3	4	5
Attempt to Murder	03	03	00	00
Robbery	03	03	00	00
Roits	01	01	00	00
Kid. For Ransom	00	00	00	00
Rape	04	04	00	00
Total Henious	12	12	00	00
Snatching	18	15	03	00
Extortion	03	03	00	00
Hurt	08	07	01	00
Burglary	41	35	06	00
M.V. Theft	156	17	139	00
Other Theft	102	79	23	00
Cheating	07	02	05	00
CBT	02	02	00	00
Total Accident	63	39	24	00
Kidnapping/abduction	05	05	00	00
M.O. Women	01	01	00	00
Other IPC	115	111	04	00
Total Non-Henious	521	316	205	00
Total IPC	533	328	205	00
Arms Act	06	06	00	00
Excise Act	45	45	00	00
Gambling Act	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5
NDPS Act	01	01	00	00
Copy Right Act	00	00	00	00
Other Act.	11	11	00	00
Total Act.	63	63	00	00
Grand Total	596	391	205	00
2009				
Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Solved	Cases Unsolved	Cases P.I.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacoity	00	00	00	00
Murder	02	02	00	00
Attempt to Murder	02	02	00	00
Robbery	04	04	00	00
Roits	00	00	00	00
Kid. For Ransom	00	00	00	00
Rape	02	02	00	00
Total Henious	10	10	00	00
Snatching	15	14	01	00
Extortion	03	03	00	00
Hurt	12	12	00	00
Burglary	32	21	11	00
M.V. Theft	128	32	96	00
Other Theft	82	57	25	00
Cheating	22	20	02	02

1	2	3	4	5
CBT	01	01	00	00
Total Accident	56	44	12	01
Kidnapping/abduction	06	03	03	03
M.O. Women	03	03	00	00
Other IPC	104	104	00	01
Total Non-Henious	464	314	150	07
Total IPC	474	324	150	07
Arms Act	11	11	00	00
Excise Act	17	17	00	00
Gambling Act	02	02	00	00
NDPS Act	00	00	00	00
Copy Right Act	07	07	00	00
Other Act	03	02	01	01
Total Act	40	39	01	01
Grand Total	514	363	151	08
2010				
Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Solved	Cases Unsolved	Cases P.I.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacoity	00	00	00	00
Murder	01	01	00	00
Attempt to Murder	00	00	00	00
Robbery	05	05	00	01
Roits	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5
Kid For Ransom	00	00	00	00
Rape	02	02	00	00
Total Henious	08	08	00	01
Snatching	21	18	03	03
Extortion	00	00	00	00
Hurt	03	03	00	01
Burglary	19	15	04	04
M.V. Theft	81	27	54	14
Other Theft	56	37	19	12
Cheating	09	08	01	05
CBT	00	00	00	00
Total Accident	21	15	06	00
Kidnapping/abduction	14	11	03	03
M.O. Women	03	03	60	00
Other IPC	23	19	04	12
Total Non-Henious	250	156	94	54
Total IPC	258	164	94	55
Arms Act	04	04	00	00
Excise Act	05	05	00	00
Gambling Act	02	02	00	00
NDPS Act	00	00	00	00
Copy Right Act	00	00	00	00
Other Act.	05	05	00	0

1	2	3	4	5
Total Act	16	16	00	01
Grand Total	274	180	94	55
2011 (Up to 30.11.2011)				
Crime Head	Cases Reported	Cases Solved	Cases Unsolved	Cases P.I.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacoity	00	00	00	00
Murder	00	00	00	00
Attempt to Murder	01	01	00	00
Robbery	02	02	00	00
Roits	00	00	00	00
Kid For Ransom	00	00	00	00
Rape	02	02	00	00
Total Henious	05	05	00	00
Snatching	16	08	08	05
Extortion	00	00	00	00
Hurt	02	02	00	00
Burglary	15	06	09	04
M.V. Theft	55	08	47	10
Other Theft	50	19	31	14
Cheating	10	06	04	04
CBT	00	00	00	00
Total Accident	31	22	09	04
Kidnapping/abduction	10	08	02	02

1	2	3	4	5
M.O. Women	01	01	00	00
Other IPC	32	28	04	05
Total Non-Henious	222	108	114	48
Total IPC	227	113	114	48
Arms Act	04	04	00	00
Excise Act	05	05	00	03
Gambling Act	00	00	00	00
NDPS Act	03	03	00	00
Copy Right Act	00	00	00	00
Other Act	02	02	00	00
Total Act	14	14	00	03
Grand Total	241	127	114	51

Guidelines on movement of PSSs of MPs in Ministries

†3193. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has prepared guidelines or policy on the movement of Private Secretaries of Members of Parliament in various Ministries of Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Members of Parliament from whom letters of complaint have been received regarding non-issuance of passes by reception officers to their Private Secretaries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Private Secretaries to the Members of Parliament are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

issued Visitors' passes by the Reception Officers to facilitate their entry into Government buildings under the security cover of Ministry of Home Affairs as per the laid down instructions.

(c) Since 2006, complaints regarding non-issuance of passes by Reception Officers to their Private Secretaries have been received from 5 Members of Parliament.

(d) Instructions have been issued to Reception Officers in Government Buildings under MHA security cover to extend due courtesies to Private Secretaries to Members of Parliament, whenever they approach for issue of visitor pass to meet the officer authorized to meet visitors, for official purpose.

Projects under PM's reconstruction programme in J&K

3194. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of projects with value, approved under Prime Minister's reconstruction programme for Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the details of funds utilised on each project so far and reasons for delay in execution wherever it may be?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for Jammu & Kashmir, announced in 2004 is for the overall development of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Progress of Projects/Schemes sanctioned under PMRP are monitored by Ministry of Home Affairs Sector-wise. District specific details are not maintained. In general, difficult climatic conditions, wild life/environment clearance, security concerns, delay in transfer of land, paucity of labour are the major administrative reasons for delay in completion of projects. A statement indicating details of Projects approved under PMRP for J&K, expenditure details as on November, 2011 is given in the statement.

Statement

Projects under PM's reconstruction programme in J&K.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No. for delay	Name of the Project	Cost	Amount utilized	Remarks/ Reasons
1	2	4	5	
Power				
A-1	A thousand micro hydro-electric projects throughout the state	20.00	20.00	Completed
A-2	Completing ongoing NHPC power projects in the Central sector (Dulhasti, Sewa-11 & Baglihar) on schedule to add power generation capacity of 1,302 MW)			
	Dulhasti	5228.00	5095.78	Completed
	Sewa-11	905.88	984.95	Completed
	Baglihar (Additional Central Assistance)	5200.00	5517.60	Completed
A-3	Electrification of all villages across the state by 2007, and electrification for all households (Revised) desiring a connection by 2009	851.54	519.47	Revised Target Date of Completion (TDC) is March, 2012.

A-4	Strengthening Power transmission & distribution & A-8 network	1351.70	948.13	
A-5	(i) Construction of access road to Sawalkot opened	119.00	120.65	Out of 18.5 Kms, 15.80 Kms road
	hydro-electric power project (600 MW)			up. Revised TDC March, 2013.
	(ii) Ramban-Dhamkund section (first 22 kms)	94.53	31.38	
A-6	Pakal Dul project (1,000 MW), subject to (DPR environmental clearance	5088.88	214.21	The project is in its initial stage preparation) of implementation.
A-7	Bursar (multi-purpose project, including (DPR 1,020 MW power generation), subject to environmental clearance	4378.00	99.48	The project is in its initial stage preparation) of implementation.
A-9	Uri-II hydro-electric power project (240 MW) in heavy situation December,	1724.79	1603.83	The progress of work was adversely affected due to civil disturbances in Kashmir Valley in June, 2010 and rains in May, & July, 2010. The has some what improved since 2010. Due to flooding of TRT outlet,

Nallah on
downstream

Draft Tube Tunnels & Manifold on
account of flash flood in Golta

16.9.2011, works of TRT and

portion of Power House was severely
affected.

1	2	4	5
A-10 Kishanganga hydro-electric power project (330 MW) in heavy labour Gurez 2011,	3642.04	1034.24	The progress of work was adversely affected due to civil disturbances in Kashmir Valley in June, 2010 and rains in May, & July, 2010. Further strike was observed at Dam site from 19th July, 2011 to 1st August, thereby affecting the work.
A-11 Srinagar-Kargil -Leh 220 KV transmission line of funds	-	1.70	As per the DPR submitted by Ministry of Power, implementation schedule is 42 months from the date of release of to POWERGRID.
Nimoo-Bazgo HEP (45 MW) affected the	936.10	692.51	Civil disturbances in Kashmir progress of Project Works. Further

the

2010

Leh

incident of cloud burst in August,

also caused devastating damage in

Area. Delay in supply of Turbine and Generator Parts by M/s BHEL is also affecting the progress.

Chutak HEP affected the	913.25	707.14	Civil disturbances in Kashmir
during			progress of Project Works. Unprecedented floods in Kargil
parts			August, 2010 further aggravated the situation. Delay in supply of E&M by M/s BHEL is also affecting the progress.
Roads			
B-1 Construction of Mughal Road to connect Poonch region with Jammu	639.85	486.74	Revised TDC is March, 2013.
B-2 Widening of Domel-Katra Road	35.00	34.55	Completed
B-3 Completing the double-laning of Batote- State Kishtwar Road (NH 1B) from the end of 2013 to the end of 2010.	855.42	710.46	Delay in transfer of land by the Authorities.
B-4 Upgrading Srinagar-Uri-LoC road State Uri-Kamanpost (LoC)	312.41	281.42	Delay in transfer of land by the Authorities. Road work completed except 3 major 1 minor bridges.
and	45.15	40.75	
B-5 Construction of Khanabal-Pahalgam Road.	110.00	110.00	Completed.

B-6	Construction of Narbal-Tangmarg Road	116.00	114.57	Substantially completed.
B-7	Double-laning of Srinagar Leh Road via Kargil	919.75	566.04	Delay in transfer of land by the State
				Authorities.

	1	2	4	5
B-8	Construction of Nimoo - Padam -Darcha Road	594.69	139.50	Adverse site conditions resulting in realignment.
B-9	Conducting a feasibility study for the construction of a 12 km tunnel to bypass the Zojila Pass.	30.60	1.61	TDC is 31.12 2011.
B-10	Examining the feasibility of opening of Kibar- - Korzok road via Parangla Pass to connect Leh (from with Shimla to lack of	-	-	Border Road Organization (BR0) has found that part of the road Thaktote to Kibar) is very difficult construct being glacier prone and oxygen.
B-11	Exploring the feasibility of opening Ladakh- - Mansarovar route years Mansarovar the distance	-	-	Govt. of India has proposed to the Chinese side several times in recent for alternate route to Kailash through Demchok in J&K. The Chinese side has cited difficulty in opening route on the ground of longer

proper

B-12 Exploring the feasibility of a bus service
for
between Kargil and Skardu
India

through difficult terrain, lack of

infrastructure.

The opening of Kargil -Skardu route

bus service has been proposed by

to Pakistan.

Assistance for external borrowings for infrastructure				
C-1	Counterpart funding of state share (30%) for external infrastructure loan Loan No.2151-IND	1611.00	1291.51	Revised TDC is December, 2012
	Loan No.2331-IND	242.00	52.04	Revised TDC is October, 2012.
Expanding provision of Basic Structure				
Education				
D-1	Extending the Total Literacy Campaign to the remaining 3 districts (Kargil, Poonch & Doda)	1.00	1.15	Completed.
D-2	Full salary support for over 8,000 teachers (till the end of the Tenth Plan period) for the State Government's initiative of teaching English in primary schools across the state from pre-school stage	54.00	54.00	Completed.
D-3	Training to enhance skills of youth for the IT/BPO sector at Jammu & Srinagar.	7.70	7.70	Completed.
D-4& D-6	Starting 14 new degree colleges	71.60	70.50	Completed.
D-5 & D-7	Setting up of 9 new Women's (ITIs)	33.19	28.32	Completed.

	1	2	4	5
Health				
E-1	Anganwadis in every habitation (approx. 6,817 anganwadi centres), opening employment opportunities for around 14,000 women	20.00	20.00	Completed
E-2	Covering the state under a new Central initiative on the anvil for states needing better healthcare	465.00	282.80	Completed.
E-3	Construction of health center buildings across the state through external assistance	208.88	182.67	On going project.
E-4	Upgrading health facilities at the Jammu Medical College to the level of AIIMS.	120.00	59.50	Substantially completed.
Physical infrastructure for Civic Amenities				
F-1	Development of one model village in each block in the State with adequate rural infrastructure and civic amenities	142.80	134.15	Substantially completed.
F-2	Sewerage & drainage for Greater target	262.15	58.99	State Govt, yet to inform the final
& F-4	Jammu and Srinagar			date.

F-3	Augmentation and Improvement of non	535.53	-	Project could not be taken up due to
	Water Supply for Greater Jammu			availability of funds under JNNURM.
F-5	Untied grants-in-aid to the Autonomous Hill Development Councils for Leh & Kargil.	80.00	80.00	Completed.
F-6	Increasing frequency of flights between Kargil & Srinagar	-	-	Completed
Thrust to employment & Income Generation				
Tourism				
G-1	Setting up of 50 tourist villages across the state		31.50	5.56 Ongoing Project.
G-2, G-6 & G-11	Financial support for 12 Tourism Development Authorities.	153.82	76.98	Completed
G-3	Establishing a new tourist circuit covering Lakhanpur-Basoli - Bani-Bhaderwah - Kishtwar Sinthan -Srinagar	21.97	15.81	Ongoing Project.
G-4	Conservation of Manser Lake under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.00	0.62	TDC is 2012-13.

	1	2	4	5
G-5	Conservation of Dal Lake under the National Lake Conservation Plan	298.76	196.01	Revised TDC September, 2013.
G-7	Assistance to travel agents for marketing in the form of support for sales-cum-study tours and participation in fairs/ exhibitions abroad, printing of brochures, organizing seminars/presentations abroad, participation in trade fairs etc., and joint advertising under existing Central Sector schemes	4.07	4.07	Completed.
G-8	Conservation of Wullar Lake (Baramulla district) under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	3.18	0.33	Revised Management Action Plan of Wullar Lake has been received. TDC is yet to be finalized.
G-9	Training to tourism industry personnel for building their capacities through the Institute of Hotel Management & Catering, Srinagar	1.06	1.06	Completed.
G-10	Developing skills of youth for employment/ self-employment in tourism industry through one-year courses imparted by the Institute of Hotel Management, Srinagar	1.21	1.21	Completed.

G-12	Conservation of Tsomoriri under the National Wetlands Conservation Plan	4.20	0.33	TDC is 2012-13.
Agriculture & Food Processing				
H-1	Rehabilitation of horticulture industry.	100.00	104.64	Completed.
H-2	Assistance to agriculture graduates under the agri-clinic scheme for self-employment.	1.35	1.35	Completed.
H-3	Construction of food storage facilities at As required Food Leh and Kargil. could		-	Despite best efforts of Ministry of Processing Industries, State Govt, not firm up proposals.
H-4	50% subsidy support from ongoing scheme for setting up of solar driers.	As required	-	
Other Industrial Promotion related measures				
I-1	Compensation to industries whose units have been used for security forces	2.82	2.82	Completed
I-2	An expert group to be set up to go into issues relating to shahtoosh.	0.00	0.00	Completed
I-3	Creation of moderns passenger handling, flight infrastructure and security facilities at Srinagar airport and upgradation to international airport.	78.00	86.97	Completed.

	1	2	4	5
Other Employment Measures				
J-1	Removal of Government of India restrictions on recruitment by the State Government.	0.00	0.00	Completed.
J-2	Provision of self-employment opportunities for urban unemployed persons under programmes of the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation.	9.44	9.63	Completed.
J-3	Raising 5 more India Reserve (IR) battalions for the state police affording employment opportunities for about 5,000 youth, and raising several CRPF and other security force battalions, opening employment opportunities for several thousand more youth.	150.00	104.09	Completed
Relief & Rehabilitation for the Dislocated & Bereaved				
Assistance to the Dislocated & the families of the victims of Militancy				
K-1	Construction of temporary shelters, rebuilding of village infrastructure, and repair & restoration of damaged houses for people on the international border/ LOC affected by cross-border shelling in the Jammu region.	59.18	58.99	Completed.

K-2	2-room tenements for Kashmiri migrants to be provided for all Kashmiri migrant families residing in the camps in the Jammu region and at Delhi; inter-ministerial team to prepare plan for rehabilitating the Kashmiri migrants after discussion with them and taking into account, among others, means of livelihood, education, health and the security of women	384.41	309.00	TDC is February, 2012
K-3	Measures to be taken to facilitate rehabilitation of persons coming from eligible Pakistan and Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, who resettled in the State in 1947.	49.00	20.73	The State Govt. has disbursed an amount of Rs. 20.73 crore to verified and claimants.
K-4	Enhanced outlay for Rehabilitation Council	3.00	3.00	Completed.

Budget allocation to Kerala under JNNURM

3195. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocated to Kerala under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for housing to the urban poor in 2010-11; and

(b) the steps being taken to make low income groups in all States aware of the housing scheme under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No fund has been committed to Kerala 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) for housing to the urban poor in 2010-11. However, out of the Mission period (2005-12) allocation of Rs. 448.83 Crore for the State of Kerala, Central Share of Rs. 435.16 Crore has been committed for construction/upgradation of 49872 dwelling units under BSUP and IHSDP and Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 256.07 Crore has so far been released.

(b) Print and electronic media campaign and dissemination of information through Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation and JNNURM website are important tools to spread awareness amongst low income groups.

Status of JNNURM in Bihar

3196. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Bihar;

(b) how much amount has been given to the State so far and for which projects;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to include other cities of Bihar under JNNURM besides Patna and Bodh Gaya which are already covered in first phase itself; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) The details of funds sanctioned for the State of Bihar under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI & G), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Scheme	Funds sanctioned (Central Share Funds committed)	Funds (Additional Central Assistance released)
UI & G	394.75	98.59
BSUP	312.76	78.19
UIDSSMT	208.91	106.74
IHSDP	229.88	105.35

(c) and (d) The cities of Patna and Bodh Gaya have been included under UI&G and BSUP as Mission Cities. There is no proposal to include other cities as Mission Cities from Bihar. However, the details of cities/ towns covered from the State of Bihar under UIDSSMT and IHSDP are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of Cities/Towns covered from the State of Bihar under UIDSSMT and IHSDP

Sl.No.	Cities covered under IHSDP	Cities covered under UIDSSMT
1	2	3
1.	Ara	Fatuha
2.	Araria City	Murliganj
3.	Aurangabad	Narkatiaganj
4.	Barh	Rosera
5.	Bahadurganj	Barbigha

1	2	3
6.	Begusarai	Bhabua
7.	Bhagalpur	Baktiarpur
8.	Biharsharif	Lalganj
9.	Gaya	Chakia
10.	Farbebganj	Muzafarpur
11.	Jamui	Arrah
12.	Jogbani	
13.	Kanti	
14.	Kishanganj	
15.	Madhepura	
16.	Motipur	
17.	Munger	
18.	Narkatiaganj	
19.	Puraea	
20.	Rosera	
21.	Saharsa	
22.	Sheikhpura	
23.	Supual	

Amount sanctioned to Bihar under RAY

3197. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the details of amount sanctioned to Bihar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) till now and names of the cities covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
No funds have been released under Rajiv Awas Yojana till date. However, the Government has released Rs 191.59 lakh to the Government of Bihar for undertaking preparatory activities under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme, the preparatory phase of RAY. The Govt. of Bihar has informed that they have initiated the process of preparatory activities under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme in Patna, Gaya-Bodhgaya, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

BSUP Project proposals of Andhra Pradesh

3198. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 17 project proposals were approved in 2008-09 under Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) to Andhra Pradesh with a project cost of Rs.1300 crores;

(b) if so, the progress of each of the above project proposals;

(c) how many dwelling units, out of total approved, have so far been constructed and by when the remaining, if any, would be completed; and

(d) the reasons for delay in completing the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):
(a) and (b) Status of 17 projects approved during 2008-09 under Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP) to Andhra Pradesh with a Project cost of Rs.1302.40 crores is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Out of 40699 Dwelling Units (DUs) approved, 13572 DUs have been reported as completed. Completion of remaining dwelling units would depend upon the pace of execution of projects by the executing/implementing agencies.

(d) The general reasons for delay in completion of projects among other things are as under:

(i) Lack of capacity to implement the projects at State/Urban Local Body Levels;

(ii) Mobilisation of State/Urban Local Body/Beneficiary share;

(iii) Beneficiaries' reluctance to move on to the new locations in case of relocation projects;

(iv) Cost escalation due to increase in prices of cement, steel and other

building materials;

Statement

Progress of 17 Projects Proposals approved in 2008-09 under Basic Services to the Urban Poor to Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	City	Project Name	Project Cost (Rs.in Crores)	Central Share (Rs. in Crores)	DU Approved	DU Completed
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hyderabad	BSUP Scheme Hyderabad. PhO I for the construction of 1976 Dus	69.32	34.66	1976	984
2	Hyderabad	BSUP Scheme for Hyderabad PhO III for the construction of 1942 Dus	68.91	34.45	1942	16
3	Hyderabad	BSUP Scheme for Hyderabad. PhO II for the construction of 1856 Dus	65.41	32.71	1856	370
4	Hyderabad	BSUP Scheme for Hyderabad. PhO IV for the construction of 2624 Dus	95.31	47.54	2624	320
5	Hyderabad	Phase V For 2784 Du In Ghmc	96.26	48.13	2784	1456
6	Hyderabad	Phase VI for 2814 DU in GHMC	95.95	47.97	2814	1524

7	Hyderabad	Phase VII for 2800 DU in GHMC	97.12	48.56	2800	0
8	Hyderabad	2800 Dus BSUP at Jawaharnagar & Gachi Bowli of GHMC	95.35	47.68	2800	94
9	Hyderabad	2800 Dus BSUP at Abdulapurment of GHMC. Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh	95.58	47.79	2800	0
10	Hyderabad	2800 Dus BSUP at Jagatgirigutta & Kothwalguda of GHMC. Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh	97.40	48.70	2800	0
11	Visakhapatnam	3616 Dus Dpr Providing With Infrastructure Facilities in Aganampudi in GVMC Area (Andhra Pradesh) Under JNNURM	90.71	45.14	3616	3616
12	Visakhapatnam	1024 Dus Dpr For Providing 1024 Houses with Infrastructure Facilities in Kommadi in GVMC Area (Andhra Pradesh) Under JNNURM	27.68	13.77	1024	1024
13	Visakhapatnam	2080 Dus With Infrastructure Facilities in Paradesipalemin Sy. No. 178 Poor Settlement in GVMC Area (Andhra Pradesh) Under JNNURM	48.79	24.32	2080	2080
14	Visakhapatnam	544 Houses with infrastructure facilities in PARADESIPALEMIN Sy No. 179 poor settlements in GVMC area (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM	13.80	6.83	544	544

1	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Visakhapatnam	1839 Houses with infrastructure facilities in Parwada in GVMC area (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM.	48.88	24.29	1839	1544
16	Vijayawada	3200 Dus BSUP at Gollapudi, Jakkampudi Villagae in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under JNNURM Ph. I	97.98	48.99	3200	0
17	Vijayawada	3200 Dus BSUP at Jakkampudi Village in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation under JNNURM Ph. II.	97.97	48.98	3200	0
			1302.40	650.50	40699	13572

Houses constructed by Ministry

3199. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Ministry during the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 all over the country; and

(b) the details for amount of fund allotted by Government to the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) and (b) Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSDP) - component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the State-wise details including the State of (Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh) of projects, dwelling units (houses), project cost approved and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released during the financial year 2009-10 and 2010-11 all over India are given in the statement-I & II respectively (See below). As on 14-12-2011, out of the total 1570926 dwelling units (DUs) sanctioned, total of 510380 DUs have been completed and total of 387964 DUs are under progress.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) was launched by this Ministry on 26th December, 2008, which is meant to provide 5% interest subsidy upto Rs. 1.0 lakh for construction and purchase of house for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries of the urban poor including slum dwellers. ISHUP is a demand driven scheme and 6390 beneficiaries have availed benefits under this scheme during 2009-10 & 2010-11. The details are given in the Statement-III (See below). No funds have been allotted by Government of India to the State of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) during the year 2009-10 & 2010.

Statement-I

Statewise details of projects under BSUP for 2009-10 and 2010-11 under JNNURM

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2009-2010								
		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-gradation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh					240.89				306.93
2	Arunachal Pradesh					10.99				0.84
3	Assam					24.40				12.26
4	Bihar					0.00				
5	Chhattisgarh	1	42.25	29.77	1136	83.80				7.44

6	Chandigarh (UT)					89.91					38.28
7	Delhi					0	7	1905.13	893.88	35940	183.69
8	Goa										
9	Gujarat	2	216.19	103.22	8336	137.25	2	27.61	12.49	544	158.44
10	Haryana										7.79
11	Himachal Pradesh										
12	Jammu & Kashmir					4.92					3.19
13	Jharkhand					1.80	3	159.71	77.15	4498	37.48
14	Karnataka					74.37					49.97
15	Kerala					24.00					50.72
16	Madhya Pradesh					51.63					56.65
17	Maharashtra	5	943.11	447.99	14323	232.55					293.87
18	Meghalaya					10.09					
19	Manipur					10.98					
20	Mizoram					12.80					7.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	Orissa					0					9.95
22	Punjab					8.32					9.04
23	Puducherry	1	92.00	50.89	1660	13.78					1.07
24	Sikkim					6.56					7.96
25	Nagaland					0					26.40
26	Rajasthan					0	2	181.5	88.11	5814	43.17
27	Tamil Nadu					126.71					162.36
28	Tripura					6.98					
29	Uttar Pradesh					71.14	Additional	11.67	5.40	0	284.49
30	Uttarakhand	4	49.91	37.33	1026	0.00					10.61
31	West Bengal					87.84	12	710.33	355.17	15240	150.33
		13	1343.46	689.20	26481	1331.73	26	2995.95	1432.20	62036	1920.16

Statement-II

Statewise details of projects under IHSDP for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 under JNNURM

Sl.No.		Name of State/UT				2009-2010					
2010-2011		No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-	ACA released	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling unit approved (new+up-	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh					195.03					114.86
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	0			0						4.48
3	Assam	1	17.92	13.73	1301	11.17					
4	Bihar	4	81.10	38.51	3192		5	156.63	67.40	5986	19.26
5	Chhattisgarh					43.57					13.74
6	Goa										
7	Gujarat	6	39.71	17.13	3655	13.99					6.46

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Haryana					13.37					19.81
9	Himachal Pradesh					10.44	2	17.38	11.71	338	5.85
10	Jammu & Kashmir	12	25.72	17.86	608	9.61	13	36.88	29.72	953	5.38
11	Jharkhand						3	74.59	43.35	3676	13.94
12	Karnataka**					38.46					37.84
13	Kerala	16	80.59	55.29	7636	8.24					30.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	7	48.90	28.87	1869	12.48	5	26.46	16.78	1104	6.77
15	Maharashtra	1	30.50	20.19	1488	92.29					84.06
16	Manipur	3	16.04	11.66	1063	4.48					5.66
17	Meghalaya					6.72					
18	Mizoram					11.12					
19	Nagaland	1	2.39	0.60	265	7.85					
20	Orissa	1	16.99	9.45	456	17.92	2	8.17	5.42	316	4.73
21	Punjab						11	253.01	99.76	5326	50.46

22	Rajasthan	5	81.85	45.94	3215	43.94	18	304.28	196.00	12647	122.00
23	Sikkim	1	19.91	17.92	39	8.96					
24	TamilNadu	2	40.97	18.73	2322	90.85					70.92
25	Tripura	2	16.44	14.11	1565	19.02					12.36
26	Uttar Pradesh	10	160.35	100.63	5456	18.49	15	299.77	177.76	8479	198.2
27	Uttarakhand	19	155.42	87.66	4801	26.99					16.84
28	West Bengal	1	0.64	0.15	75	72.14					34.15
29	Delhi			0							
30	Punducherry				0.43						
31	A&N Island				3.16						
32	Chandigarh										
33	D&N Haveli	1	5.24	2.89	144						1.44
34	Lakshadweep										
35	Daman & Diu										
		93	840.68	501.32	39150	780.72	74	1177.17	647.90	38825	879.93

Statement-III

*Progress under Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the
Urban Poor (ISHUP) during 2009-10 and 2010-11*

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy (Rs. in lakh) in financial year	Total No. of beneficiaries covered in financial year.	Total NPV of interest subsidy released in financial year. (Rs. in lakh) (approximately)
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.82
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
	TOTAL			6390	513.46

**Construction of dwelling units for Central
Government employees in Chennai**

3200. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) has been constructing Dwelling Units to Central Government Employees in Chennai, amongst other cities in the country;

(b) if so, to whom the tender was awarded initially and the details thereof;

(c) whether any change of tender has taken place during construction of the project; and

(d) if so, the reasons there for along with copy of contract?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) As per the information given by Central Government Employees Welfare

Housing Organization

(CGEWHO), the organization has been executing the housing project at Chennai for Central Government employees;

(b) The tender was awarded to M/s. V S R Constructions Ltd, a company whose name was subsequently changed to M/s. Srico Projects Pvt Ltd, on turnkey basis which includes execution of Dwelling Units, all developmental works including roads, street lights, water supply, sewerage system, drainage, horticulture and all approvals from local authorities.

(c) No change of tender has taken place during construction of the project.

(d) Not applicable.

Non-completion of CGEWHO Project at Chennai Phase-II

3201. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization's (CGEWHO) project at Chennai Phase-II has been delayed for more than 30 months from the date of commencement of construction;

(b) if so, the details of notice issued to CGEWHO for non-completion of the project;

(c) the clause for compensation to the beneficiaries liable to be paid for delay and methods of calculation for the compensation along with percent of interest from the eligible date;

(d) if not, what Government proposes to provide relief to Government servants; and

(e) what action Government proposes against those officials who caused the inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) As per the information given by Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) the reason(s) for delay in execution of the project has been explained through the organization's letter dated 23rd February 2011 issued to all beneficiaries of the Chennai Ph-II project in the form of Statement (See below).

(b) No notice has been issued to CGEWHO. However, CGEWHO has reported issuing notices to the contractor regarding the delay in completion of the project;

(c) The Clause No. 14 (vii) of CGEWHO Housing Scheme Rules Brochure for Chennai Ph-II states that no interest is paid if the project is delayed due to any reasons whatsoever, as the organisation works on 'No Profit - No Loss' basis. There is no clause for compensation to the beneficiaries towards delays;

(d) The Secretary, M/o HUPA and President, Governing Council, CGEWHO has directed to provide a relief to Government servants (beneficiaries) to an extent of Rs.95,53,313/- for compensating towards delay in completion of the project. The benefit of the same has already been accounted for in the project account. In addition to the above, as a special case and with the direction of M/o HUPA, withdrawal option were offered to beneficiaries along with payment of 6.5% interest per annum on the amounts paid by the beneficiaries and also without levy of any withdrawal charges;

(e) The Ministry has directed CGEWHO to expedite completion of Chennai Ph-II project at the earliest. However, as the delays have occurred due to the unavoidable and extreme circumstances and the same have been explained to the beneficiaries. Further, clause No.36 (ii) - Part B of CGEWHO Rule of the Scheme Brochure, which states that "The CGEWHO is only providing a service. It can in no way be held responsible for any claims of damages which may arise due to any reason whatsoever, including any commission or omission, by the CGEWHO or its employees". No action has been initiated against any employees.

Statement

Reasons for delay in Chennai (Phase-II) Project

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES WELFARE HOUSING ORGANISATION

(Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India)

6th Floor, 'A' Wing, Janpath Bhawan,

Janpath, New Delhi - 110 001

Phones: 23739722/ 23717249/ 23355408

Fax: 23717250

E-mail: cgewho@nic.in

No. T-1090 February 23, 2011

To all beneficiaries of Chennai (Ph II) housing project

Sub.: CGEWHO' Chennai (Ph-II) Project

Sir/ Madam,

This letter is being issued to you being the beneficiary of the project to update you regarding the present status of your project. The salient issues are dealt in succeeding paragraphs:

2. *Reason(s) for delay in the execution of project:* As intimated to you vide our letter no.A-507/2 dated 10.2007, there was a requirement of provisioning of about 3000 Nos. of RCC cost-in-situ pile foundation as recommended by IIT-Chennai, the Proof Consultant for the project. This has resulted in additional work, which was not envisaged earlier and took approximately one year additionally. Moreover, heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding at site during the period of monsoon in 2008 & 2009 as well as intermittent heavy rain fall and flooding substantially retarded the progress which required demobilization and mobilization of the site. Accordingly, the organization has taken all out efforts and after consistent persuasion, it is expected that the project is expected to be completed in the month of May 2011. As per the second call-up notice carted in the month of June'07, the organization was required to hand over the DUs in the month of Dec'09. Considering the period required as explained above towards piling works as well as delay occurred due to heavy rain fall and flooding, the project has been delayed for more than 1½ years than the originally scheduled date of completion. As you may agree the delay is beyond the control of the organization and we are thankful to you to keep your patience in waiting for possession of your DU by keeping confidence on CGEWHO. We are confident that the project shall be completed in all respects as per the revised schedule.

3. *Increase in Costs* - We have already intimated to you regarding the increase in cost vide our letter no. 17224/1 dated 21st May 2009, as well as through the detailed letter no.A-507/2 dated 06.08.2009. As per the interim costing forwarded to you in the month of May'09, there is an expected escalation of approx. 29% over and above original cost increase towards increase in area from the announced one. The details are again tabulated as under:

(i) *Due to Increase in Areas* - The scheme was announced with the area and subject to revision which was indicated in the scheme brochure. During planning, there was an increase in the area which resulted in increase in the announced cost.

(ii) *Due to Escalation:* As explained vide para 7 of the letter dated 06.08.2009, there was an increase of approx. 9% towards pile foundation and 14.5% on labour and material escalation to be paid to the construction agency as per Wholesale Price Index Further, there was an increase in the cost of procurement of cement and steal being done by CGEWHO directly which resulted in increase of 6%. It may please be noted that these increases were inescapable and are to be charged to the project Accordingly, the estimated cost derived and intimated to you in the month of May' 09 is again tabulated as under:

Type of Resi- dential Unit	Plan measured Area (Sft)	Finalized Built up areas (Sft)	% age increase	Announced Cost (Rs. in lacs)	Adjusted announced cost (Rs. in lacs)	Anticipated escalation etc. (Rs. in lacs)	Total present cost (Rs. in lacs)
A	550	614	11.64%	5.75	6.12	1.87	8.28
B	950	1055	11.05%	9.90	11.00	3.24	14.24
C	1250	1353	8.24%	13.05	14.13	4.13	18.26
D	1500	1672	11.47%	15.65	17.45	5.12	22.57

4 Quality-

(i) Considering the substantial increase in the infrastructure development as well as real estate business, the standard of steel manufactured by Re-Rollers has become inconsistent and as such it was decided to discontinue procurement of steel from the ISI approved Re-Rollers and a decision was taken to purchase steel only from the main manufacturers, i.e. TATA Steel, RINL, SAIL. Though the above decision has increased the cost of the project marginally, considering the advantage of quality of construction, it is to inform you that the above increase is worth its cost.

(ii) As you are aware that IIT-Chennai has been appointed as Proof Consultant for the project to check all structural drawings, before implementation at site as well as other provisioning towards development works of the project. Additionally M/s Astrowix India Project Solutin Pvt. Ltd., the Project Management Consultant, are acting as third party check towards quality assurance of the project.

5. Expected Completion -

Completion - Undoubtedly there has been a delay in completion of the project due to situations beyond the control of CGEWHO, as stated in para 2. All efforts are being made to complete

the project in minimum possible time and the project is being monitored regularly by officers of CGFWHO as well as officials of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation. Considering that the Project Monttoting Committee shall be in position shortly, it will give further impetus to the project. Based on reasons given in para 2 above and considering the completion period of 30 months from commencement of construction (as defined in the scheme brochure) the project was to be completed by Dec'0. Considering the period for completion of piling, the project should have been completed in the month of Dec.'10. However, due to the frequent monsoons and delay occurred due to the flood like situation as well as considering the present status of the project, we are expecting to complete the construction by May'11 and hand over the DU to you subsequently.

Option of withdrawal - Notwithstanding, if any beneficiary still feels aggrieved and wishes to withdraw from the scheme he/she may do so and the organization will not charge any 'withdrawal charges' and amount deposited by the beneficiary will be refunded along with interest @6.5% (which is the average term deposit rates of our bankers) from the date of deposit till payment to the beneficiary, as a special case. This option will remain open for 45 days from the date of issue of this letter. Beneficiaries choosing to withdraw should forward the following:

(i) Request for withdrawal; (ii) Original Allotment Letter; (iii) Original Payment Receipt (s); (iv) Duly-stamped and discharged Pre-Receipt (Proforma available in the CGFWHO BROCHURE).

7. All our efforts are being made to complete the project as explained above.

Yours faithfully,

(M.K. Maity)

Dy Director (Admn)

For Chief Executive Officer

Schemes for rehabilitation of slum dwellers

3202. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented by Government for rehabilitation of slum dwellers;

(b) the scheme-wise and State-wise assistance given to different States;

(c) the revised target date by when the promise of slum-free India will be fulfilled; and

(d) the reasons for not fulfilling the promise within five years i.e. by mid-2014 as promised by Government in 2009?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission > (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor including slum dwellers in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban poor in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, with a healthy and enabling environment by providing shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. The Mission period is from 2005-2012.

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. Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs.5,000 crores while Phase II will be for the remaining period of the twelfth plan period.

This 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 & 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.

(b) Details of assistance given to different States, Scheme-wise and State-wise under JNNURM is given in the statement-I (See below) No assistance has been given under Rajiv Awas Yojana so far. However Rs.99.98 crores has been released to 34 States/UTs for undertaking

preparatory activities in 157 cities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme-the preparatory stage of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The list of 157 cities for which the funds have been released is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) Slums is a State subject. However, the Ministry is providing assistance to States for Slum redevelopment, and progress would depend on the commitment of the State to mobilize the technical and financial resources. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate a time frame to make the whole country slum-free.

Statement-II

*Details of assistance given to different States for BSUP
and IHSDP under JNNURM*

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

At A Glance: All India (Provisional)

		BSUP	IHSDP	Total
		1	2	3
1	7-year ACA Allocation (2005-12)	16,356.35	6828.31	23184.66
2	No. of Mission Cities /town covered	64/65	883/882	947
3	Number of Projects Approved	497	1020	1517
4	Total Project Cost Approved	28972.10	10959.42	39931.52
5	Total Central Share Approved	14457.72	7244.53	21702.25
6	Total State Share Approved	14496.37	3672.64	18169.01
7	1st instalment of ACA sanctioned	3614.98	3615.28	7230.26
8	2nd instalment of ACA sanctioned	2282.76	1361.86	3644.62
9	3rd instalment of ACA sanctioned	1349.44	0.00	1349.44
10	4th instalment of ACA sanctioned	541.73	0.00	541.73
11	ACA released (Projects)	7441.08	4636.55	12077.63

		1	2	3
12	No. of PMUs Sanctioned	29	0.00	29
13	PMUs released	5.32	0.00	5.32
14	No. of PIUs Sanctioned	124	0.00	124
15	PIUs released	17.42	0.00	17.42
16	No. of TPIMA Sanctioned	21		21
17	DPR Preparation Charges -(20) released	8.59	0.00	8.59
18	Capacity Building Programme- released	2.01		2.01
19	Total ACA released	7474.41	4636.55	12110.96
20	ACA Balance (Col.1-5)	1898.63	-416.22	1482.41
21	Total Dwelling Units Approved for construction (new+up-gradation)	1021064	549862	1570926
22	Dwelling Units Completed	360339	150041	510380
23	Dwelling Units in Progress	237466	150498	387964
24	Dwelling Units Occupied	202194	113825	316019

*One IHSDP town i.e. Tirupati has been declared as Mission City

JNNURM Project Cell-NBO

Project Approved (120th CSMC and 116th CSC) on 24.11.2011

JNNURM - Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)

Total Projects Approved (Provisional)

Status as on 14.12.2011

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Projects Cities	Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Instal-ment Sanc-tioned	2nd instal-ment sanc-tioned	3rd Instal-ment sanc-tioned	4th Instal-ment sanc-tioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	37	3393.59	134694	1495.78	1895.32	374.22	362.41	268.69	177.19	1138.62
2	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3	Arunanchal Pradesh	1	3	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	13.62	0.84	0.84	0.00	12.67
4	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	99.03	75.03	0.00	227.22
5	Chhattisgarh	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
6	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7	Delhi	1	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	367.36	60.19	24.74	0.00	357.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8	Gujarat	5	25	1886.39	108944	930.11	956.28	232.49	167.18	167.18	125.92	659.02
9	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	0.00	0.00	36.80
13	Jharkhand	3	14	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18
14	Karnataka	2	18	843.47	28118	407.96	435.50	101.99	85.87	63.96	0.00	249.47
15	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	16.38	0.00	125.37
16	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	63.08	43.89	16.40	206.54
17	Maharashtra	5	55	6054.58	154750	2921.41	3133.17	730.35	445.15	198.76	65.97	1485.88
18	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	10.98	0.00	0.00	10.98
19	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	5.94	5.94	0.00	16.03
20	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	40.06
21	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
22	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	10.29	0.00	0.00	23.49
23	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39

24	Puducherry	1	3	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	1.06	1.06	0.00	22.93
25	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	43.17	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
26	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.70	15.23
27	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	198.23	111.96	35.42	605.35
28	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29	Uttar Pradesh	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	287.22	265.18	165.67	57.00	698.04
30	Uttarakhand	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.57	1.00	0.00	18.90
31	West Bengal	2	103	4071.54	156190	1996.67	2059.25	499.52	264.39	151.06	51.86	870.92
	Total	64 cities	467	28972.10	1021064	14457.72	14496.37	3614.98	2282.76	1349.44	541.73	7441.08
	DPR Preparation Charges		20 Released	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.59
	PMUs		29	0.00	0	30.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.32
	PIUs		124	0.00	0	79.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		17.42
	TPIMA		21									
	CBP											2.01
	GRAND TOTAL	64 cities	497	28972.10	1021064	14588.05	14496.37	3614.98	2282.76	1349.44	541.73	7474.41

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO
24.11.2011

Projects Approved till 120th CSMC Meeting, Dt.-

Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

Total Projects Approved

status as on 14.12.2011

(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+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment 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	A&N Island	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	2.50	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

7	D&N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
10	Gujurat	48	49	533.64	34512	328.05	188.08	167.18	33.32	131.21
11	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	39.61	132.86
12	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	23.93	24.39	0.00	24.39
13	Jammu & Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	67.24
14	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66	0.00	65.66
15	Karnataka	32	34	404.00	17237	222.56	181.44	111.28	98.99	195.61
16	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.70	43.05	180.70
17	Madhya Pradesh	50	53	362.41	22510	249.56	112.85	124.84	12.48	133.96
18	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	14.89	24.47
19	Rajasthan	49	55	780.67	39018	515.52	265.15	257.76	47.69	312.69
20	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	10.35	26.68
22	Maharashtra	84	109	2126.99	100800	1413.84	713.15	706.63	71.84	683.69
23	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	Orissa	31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	95.54	98.66	13.98	99.73
25	Punjab	9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77
26	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
28	Tamil Nadu	83	84	515.88	37585	372.10	127.13	187.76	141.12	316.55
29	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	34.55
30	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	233.07	623.87
31	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	7.77	53.06
32	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	354.58	223.94	574.91
TOTAL		883	1020	10959.42	549862	7244.53	3672.64	3615.28	1361.86	4636.55

JNNURM Projects Cell-NBO
Meeting, Dt.- 24.11.2011

Projects Approved till 120th CSMC

Statement-II

List of 157 cities for which funds released under Rajiv Awas Yojana

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	2	3	4
FY 2009-10			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities)	1 Greater Hyderabad Mpl.Corp(GHMC)
		2nd Instalment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	2 Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp. (GVMC)
			3 Vijayawada
			4 Tirupathi
			5 Guntur
			6 Nellore
			7 Kurnool
			8 Rajamundry
			9 Warangal
			10 Kakinada
2.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	11 Guwahati
3.	Bihar	191-59 (4 cities)	12 Patna
			13 Gaya
			14 Bhagalpur
			15 Muzaffarpur
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88(4 cities)	16 Bhilai Nagar
			17 Raipur

1	2	3	4
			18 Bilaspur
			19 Korba
5. Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	20	Ahmadabad
		21	Surat
		22	Vadodara
		23	Rajkot
		24	Jamnagar
		25	Bhavnagar
		26	Bharuch
		27	Porbandar
6. Haryana	151-3 (3 cities)	28	Faridabad
		29	Panipat
		30	Yamunanagar
7. Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	31	Shimla
8. Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	32	Jamshedpur
		33	Dhanbad
		34	Ranchi
		35	Bokaro Steel City
9. Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	36	Bangalore
		37	Mysore
		38	Hubli-Dharwad
		39	Mangalore
		40	Belgaum

1	2	3	4
			41 Gulbarga
			42 Davanagere
			43 Bellary
10. Kerala	263.31(6 cities)		44 Kochi
			45 Thiruvananthapuram
			46 Kozhikode
			47 kannur
			48 Kollam
			49 Thrissur
11. Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)		50 Indore
			51 Bhopal
			52 Jabalpur
			53 Gwalior
			54 Ujjain
			55 Sagar
12. Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)		56 Greater Mumbai
			57 Pune
			58 Nagpur
			59 Nashik
			60 Aurangabad
			61 Solapur'
			62 Bhiwandi
			63 Amravati

1	2	3	4
			64 Kolhapur
			65 Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			66 Nanded-Waghala
			67 Malegaon
			68 Akola
			69 Jalgaon
			70 Ahmadnagar
			71 Dhule
13. Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	72	Bhubaneswar
		73	Puri
		74	Cuttack
		75	Raurkela
		76	Brahmapur
14. Rajasthan	281.15 (6 cities)	77	Jaipur
		78	Jodhpur
		79	Kota
		80	Bikaner
		81	Ajmer
		82	Udaipur
15. Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	83	Imphal
16. Tamilnadu	480.14 (9 cities)	84	Chennai MCorp
		85	Coimbatore
		86	Madurai

1	2	3	4
			87 Tiruchirappalli
			88 Salem
			89 Tiruppur
			90 Tiruneiveli
			91 Erode
			92 Vellore
17. Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	93	Agartala
18. Uttar Pradesh	733-17 (18 cities).	94	Kanpur
		95	Lucknow
		96	Agra M Corp
		97	Varanasi
		98	Meerut
		99	Allahabad
		100	Ghaziabad
		101	Bareilly
		102	Aligarh
		103	Moradabad
		104	Gorakhpur
		105	Jhansi MB
		106	Saharanpur
		107	Firozabad
		108	Muzaffarnagar
		109	Mathura

1	2	3	4
		110	ShahJ'ahanpur
		111	Noida
19. Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	112	Dehradun
		113	Nainital
		114	Haridwar
20. West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	115	Kolkata
		116	Asansol
		117	Durgapur
		118	Siliguri (Part)
FY 2010-11			
21. Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	119	Naharlagun
		120	Itanagar
22. Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	121	Portblair
23. Daman & Diu	58.06 (2 city)	122	Damant
		123	Diu
24. Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	124	Silvassa
		125	Amlı
25. Delhi of	981.96 (DMC)	126	Municipal Corporation Delhi Area
26. Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	127	Mormugao
		128	Panaji
		129	Margao

1	2	3	4
27.	Jammu & Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	130 Jammu
			131 Srinagar
			132 Anathanag
			133 Udhampur
			134 Barahmulla
			135 Kathua
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	136 Amini
			137 Kavaratti
			138 Minicoy
29.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	139 Shillong
30.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	140 Aizwal
			141 Champhai
			142 Kolasib
			143 Laungltai
			144 Lunglei
			145 Mamit
			146 Saiha
			147 Serchhip
31.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	148 Kohima
			149 Dimapur
32.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	150 Pondicherry
			151 Ozhukari
33.	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	152 Gangtok

1	2	3	4
34.	Punjab	583.34 (5cities)	153 Ludhiana
			154 Amritsar
			155 Jalandhar
			156 Patiala
			157 Bhatinda

Utilisation of fund under RAY

3203. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fund released under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) are not fully used by the States:

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

(c) the steps Government is taking for proper utilisation of fund under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. No funds have been released under Rajiv Awas Yojana till date. However, this 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 is given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ 408 (Part (d))]. The funds are to be utilised by the States for under taking preparatory activities including Slum Socio-economic Survey, GIS mapping, GIS-MIS integration, preparation of plans of action etc. Details of Utilisation Certificates received are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress of the preparatory activities by holding periodical review meetings/discussions with State/UTs.

Statement-II

Details of Utilisation Certificate received from different States

Sl. No.	States	Amount Released (in Rs. Lakh)	Amount Utilised (in Rs. Lakh)
1.	West Bengal	423.27	49
2.	Gujarat	431.64	431.64
3.	Andhra Pradesh	1442.12	472.72
4.	Karnataka	400.4	290.41
5.	Rajasthan	281.15	200.17
6.	Orissa	184.12	168.8
7.	Tamil Nadu	480.14	94.36
8.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25	288.25

Welfare schemes for unorganised sector

3204. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes for welfare of unorganised sector;
- (b) the stage of their implementation;
- (c) whether it is a fact that benefits of such schemes is not reaching the intended groups in required measure;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps being taken to remove the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (e) The Government is committed to improving the conditions of workers in the unorganised sector. Under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, National Social Security Board at the Central level has been constituted for recommending formulation of social security schemes for unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families

(a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.54 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2011. RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year and domestic Workers.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. Earlier, all citizens above the age of 65 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. To expand the old age protection cover, the Government has now reduced the age for eligibility of pension from 65 years to 60 years and for the persons above the age of 80 years the amount has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month.

The Government is implementing various other employment generation/social security schemes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rajgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatma 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, Janshree Bima Yojana New Pension Schemes (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/Departments.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare for workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health & medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits etc.

It is the endeavour of the Government to implement all schemes/programmes formulated for welfare of labourers in true spirit and letter.

Fixing minimum pension by EPFO

3205. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) is mulling over fixing the minimum pension for its subscribers at Rs. 1,000 a month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to raise additional fund requirement for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The recommendations of the Pension Implementations of the Committee (PIC) of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation to increase the minimum pension amount to Rs. 1,000/- per month for its subscribers is to be placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund [CBT(EPF)] in its ensuing meeting for its consideration.

(c) The recommendation of the PIC to increase minimum pension to Rs. 1,000/- per month as per actuarial valuation would require 0.63 per cent increase in the contribution of 8.33 per cent. Any follow-up action would arise only after consideration by CBT (EPF).

Setting up of Welfare Boards

3206. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of laws in existence which provide social security benefits to the building and construction workers;

(b) whether there are any impediments in its implementation;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of State Governments which have constituted Welfare Boards under the Act;

(e) if not, whether Government has issued any directions to the State Governments and Union Territories for the setting up of Welfare Boards; and

(f) the total amount collected so far and passed on to the State Welfare Boards?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of

Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 with a view to regulating the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and provide for their safety, health and welfare measures etc. Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, every State Government has to constitute a State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The functions of the Board include providing welfare and social security measure such as immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of house, paying amount in connection with premia for Group Insurance Scheme etc.

(d) and (e) As per the information received from the States/UTs, 33 States/UTs have constituted the Welfare Boards. The Central Government has issued directions to the concerned State Governments/UTs to set up the Welfare Board under Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

(f) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, a cess @ 1% of the construction cost is collected by the State and given to the respective Welfare Boards for meeting the expenses on welfare of construction workers. As per information received from States/UTs total amount of cess collected upto 30.6.2011 is Rs. 5265.57 crore (approximate).

New cells in employment exchange for girls

†3207. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, keeping in view the growing interest of girls in education and jobs, there is a need to open new cells in employment exchanges of every State for receiving the applications of the girl so that the State-wise factual data can be collected about the applications of the girls;

(b) whether Government proposes to reserve a certain percentage of jobs in all types of Government jobs so that the girls can have proper place in Government jobs; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Data about women job-seekers is already being maintained by the Employment Exchanges. Modernisation and computerization of employment exchanges provides online facilities for registration, etc. which eliminates the need for separate cells in employment exchanges for girls. However, some State Governments have opened such cells keeping in view the local needs.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Central Government.

(c) Some State Governments like Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP, etc. have made provisions for horizontal reservation in government jobs for women.

Workers moving to metropolitan cities for employment

3208. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers shift from their native States to the neighbouring metropolitan cities every year in search of employment;

(b) whether any survey has been made by Government to assess migrant labourers moving to the major metropolitan cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration. The Government has not conducted any survey regarding the migrant labourers moving to major metropolitan cities. As per census 2001, 314.54 million persons moved for various reasons within the country. Out of these, 29.90 million migrated for reasons of employment. In order to safeguard the interests of the migrant workers, the Government has enacted Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 which, *inter-alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing etc.

Education to freed child labourers

†3209. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to establish 60 schools in Delhi in association with Non-Governmental Organisations till September, 2011, whereby an arrangement was to be made to impart free education to the freed child labourers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of schools established till date according to this proposal and the number of freed child labourers getting education in those schools?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to establish 60 schools in Delhi in association with Non-Governmental Organisation directly. However, Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment had given approval for running 60 special schools under NCLP Scheme in Delhi.

(c) At present no school is running under NCLP Scheme in Delhi.

Release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers

3210. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is continuing rehabilitation of bonded labourers released under Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976; and

(b) if so, the programmes applicable for them and the State-wise and district-wise number of persons identified, released and benefited?

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. The responsibility for rehabilitating the freed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

According to the reports received from the State Governments, the number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme as on 31.03.2011 is as under: (District-wise information is not maintained at central level)

Name of the State	Number of Bonded Labourers	
	Identified and Released	Rehabilitated
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	37988	31534
Arunachal Pradesh	3,526	2992
Bihar	14,615	13797
Chhattisgarh	812	812
Gujarat	64	64
Haryana	591	89
Jharkhand	196	196
Karnataka	63,437	57185
Kerala	823	710
Madhya Pradesh	13,317	12,392
Maharashtra	1,404	1,325
Orissa	50,029	46901
Punjab	69	69
Rajasthan	7488	6331

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	65,573	65.573
Uttar Pradesh	29046	29046
Uttaranchal	5	5
West Bengal	344	344
Total	2,89,327	2,69,365

Condition of tea plantation workers

3211. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Netherlands based Centre for research for Multinational Corporations has reported that the tea plantation workers in Assam and Tamil Nadu employed by Tea Suppliers to Unilever are on rolling short term contracts denying them health and pension benefits and are often exposed to dangerous pesticides while working;

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

(c) the steps Government is taking to improve the working conditions of the tea plantation workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Workers on short term contract are engaged in almost all sectors of the economy producing goods and services. The report of Netherlands based Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations on workers in tea plantations in Assam and Tamil Nadu has been put on the website of the Centre.

(b) and (c) Statutory safeguards are provided to workers in plantations in India. Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, it is mandatory for plantations with tea area of 5 hectares or more and employing 15 or more persons to provide housing, drinking water, sanitation, medical and education facilities, etc. to the tea garden labourers. The Act also provides for safeguards such as limitations by way of maximum hours work in a week, provision of weekly holidays, prohibiting night work for women and children, certification of fitness, annual leave with wages, wages during leave period, sickness and maternity benefits, etc.

Besides the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the service conditions of workers in the tea industry, are also protected through various industrial and social security legislations such as Workmen's Compensation Act, Payment of Gratuity Act, Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund, Pension Fund and Deposit Link Insurance Fund Scheme Act, 1955 - only for Assam, Payment of Bonus Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Order) Act, 1946.

A Modified, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme has been, notified in December, 2008 for the benefit of the plantation workers, including tea.

While the tea plantation owners are primarily entrusted with the welfare of the workers, the Tea Board supplements the efforts through the Human Resource Development Scheme under which assistance is provided for various labour welfare measures like capital grant to hospitals/clinics/health centres etc. for construction/extension of buildings in tea areas including purchase of ambulance/medical equipments, drinking water & sanitation, educational stipend/scholarship for wards of workers, book and school uniform grants, capital grant to schools/colleges for construction/extension of buildings etc.

Increasing unemployment due to low production

†3212. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment is sharply increasing due to low production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10 according to which the number of unemployed persons has come down from 3.47 crore in 2004-05 to 2.85 crore in 2009-10 on current daily status basis.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment. The focus is on productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise the incomes of masses of the rural population to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are likely to be created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Policy for placement agencies to minimise child labour

†3213. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is formulating a new policy for placement agencies to minimise child labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy to eradicate child labour completely; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) 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. Under the Child Labour Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi-pronged approach with the following three major elements:

(i) legal action plan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(ii) focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and

(iii) project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working.

Job opportunities for tribal girls in Jharkhand

3214. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether job opportunities for tribal girls are not enough to protect them from exploitation;

(b) if so, the details of specific steps taken by Government to increase job opportunities for tribal girls especially in Jharkhand; and

(c) the details of the measures taken to create job opportunities in the most backward districts of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Government of India is implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes in both rural and urban areas to increase employment opportunities, 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). The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a programme titled "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP) for employment-cum-income generation activities of BPL Scheduled Tribes. The ultimate objective of this programme is to boost the demand-based income-generation and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of other Ministries like Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, etc. in economic upliftment of the tribals in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements the following schemes in the country including Jharkhand for the education and self employment of STs:

- (i) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (ii) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (iii) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (iv) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
- (v) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (vi) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (vii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (viii) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.
- (ix) Top Class Education for ST student.
- (x) Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations (under which residential, non- residential schools, computer training centres and knitting, weaving & handloom training centres run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart from hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.).

Apart from above schemes, Ministry of Tribal Affairs also administers grant under Article 275 (1) under which grant is also used for setting up of "Ekklavya Model Residential Schools" for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII. National Scheduled Tribes Financial and Development Corporation provides financial assistance for setting up Project costing upto Rs. 10 lakh per unit.

Problem of child labour

3215. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that child labour is still prevalent in India;
- (b) if so, the industry-wise and State-wise, details thereof;
- (c) the existing safeguard mechanisms in place to prevent child labour;
- (d) whether Government is considering any new proposals in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the number of

working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows, decline trend. The State-wise information is given in the Statement-I (See below). As per unit level records of NSSO, 2004-05, sector-wise information in percentage terms is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes and regulates their working conditions in those occupations/processes where they are not prohibited from working. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-or with both. The Govt. of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour as follows:

- (i) legal action plan;
- (ii) focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and
- (iii) project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

The above measure has yielded the positive results in eradication of child labour.

(d) In view of the above, there is no proposal under consideration.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

*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 & Kashmir	175630

1	2	3
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
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1927997
25.	West Bengal	857087
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1960
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	18482
28.	Chandigarh	3779
29.	Dadra & 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

Sectoral Distribution of India's Child Labour, 2004-05 in percentage terms

State	Agri.	Mining & Quar	Mfg.	Elec.Water	Cons.	Trade,Hotel	Trnsprt	Finance	Com.,Soc	Total
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
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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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

Implementation of Contract Labour Welfare Board

3216. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many State Governments have already implemented Contract Labour Welfare Board and the details of total cess collected and paid to the Workers, State-wise and States which have not yet implemented; and

(b) how many States have already implemented the Unorganised Sector Welfare Board and how many members have been enrolled in this State Level Unorganised Sector Welfare Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There is no provision for Contract Labour Welfare Board under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. No cess is collected under the said Act.

(b) As per available information, States of Karnataka, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh have constituted State Social Security Boards and framed Rules under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. State of Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala and Tripura have framed rules only. State of Tamil Nadu has, however, informed that there is no requirement of constitution of State Social Security Board in the State as it is already implementing various welfare schemes for unorganised workers. The registration of unorganised workers is to be done by the District Administration under Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The details about the enrolment of unorganised workers under State Social Security Board is not maintained at central level.

Amendment in the Pension Scheme

3217. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EPF linked pension is very low, the minimum pension and maximum pension under the scheme is not attractive and any employee could get more benefit in different other schemes; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to bring amendment to the pension scheme so that workers could be rest assured of getting more pensions after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Pension under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 is linked with pensionable service and pensionable salary. As per Section 6A of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, contribution in Employees' Pension Fund is mandated @ 8.33% of wages which is restricted upto wage ceiling of Rs.6500/- only. However, option is available to the member to contribute at the higher rate than the wage ceiling (i.e. Rs. 6500/-) which entitles him/her for a higher pension.

(b) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for revision of Pension. The Expert Committee submitted its report to the Central Government on 5th August, 2010 and the recommendations of the Committee were placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)] for consideration on 15th September, 2010. The CBT (EPF) directed that the report be first considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC). The PIC has since finalized its report and sent it to Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for placing before the CBT (EPF) for taking a final decision in the matter in its ensuing meeting.

Compilation of data regarding unemployment

3218. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is getting regular information from various departments, CPSU, State Government Corporate House, FICCI, Associations of Chambers of Central Trade Unions regarding Employment vacancy, Unemployment, job creation and after compiling making it data base; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and which organization of Ministry does this work?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Employment and Training (D.G.E.&T.) under Ministry of Labour & Employment has been entrusted with the responsibility of compiling information on employment and unemployment at monthly intervals at national level on the basis of returns rendered by a network of 966 employment exchanges located throughout the country. D.G.E. & T. is thus compiling and maintaining administrative statistics on employment and unemployment. Employment exchanges are providing employment assistance to the job seekers by registering them with the employment exchanges. Job seekers are treated as unemployed persons.

However, all those registered with the

employment exchanges may not necessarily be unemployed. The Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act., 1959 provides that all establishments in the public sector and establishments employing 25 or more in the private sector are required to compulsorily notify all the vacancies (except exempted under the Act.) to the employment exchanges. Establishments not coming within the preview of the Act are also notifying vacancies to the employment exchanges voluntarily. Candidates selected out of sponsored by the employment exchanges against the vacancies notified by employers are shown as placed through the employment exchanges.

Medical facilities to beedi workers

3219. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of medical facilities being extended to beedi workers in the country;

(b) the details of hospitals established for them alongwith the sanctioned and present strength of doctors, paramedics and other staff;

(c) the details of equipments and instruments available for various tests, investigations and support services;

(d) the deaths in those hospitals during the last three years and the current year so far; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve those hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The details of medical facilities being extended to beedi workers in the country implemented in the States are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of hospitals established for them along with the sanctioned and present strength of doctors, paramedics and, other staff are given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) The details of equipments and instruments available for various tests, investigations and support services are given in the Statement-III (See below).

(d) 325 and 127 nos. of death cases have been reported during the last three years and the current year respectively.

(e) A Study for up gradation of beedi workers hospitals has been conducted by the Government through Ex. Director (ESIC) for further improvement of these hospitals.

Statement-I

*The details of medical facilities being extended to
beedi workers in the country*

Purpose	Medical Facilities
Ophthalmic Problems	Financial assistance of Rs.300/- for purchase of spectacles.
Tuberculosis domiciliary Rs.750/-	Reservation of beds in T. B. Hospitals and treatment for workers. Subsistence allowance p.m. to Rs.1000/- is paid to workers.
Heart Diseases to	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 1,30,000/- to workers.
Kidney Transplantation	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs.2,00,000/- to workers.
Cancer or	Reimbursement of actual expenditure on treatment, medicines, and diet charges incurred by workers, their dependants.
Minor surgery like Hernia, Appendectomy ulcer, Gynaecological diseases and prostrate diseases.	Reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs.30,000/- to workers and their dependants.
Mental Diseases diseases,	Financial assistance for treatment of mental diet, railway fare and subsistence allowance to workers.
Leprosy day for allowance per	Financial assistance for Rs.30/- per patient per day for indoor treatment and Rs.6/- per patient per day outdoor treatment to workers. Subsistence of Rs.300/- per month with dependants and Rs.200/- month without dependants for workers.
Maternity Benefits	Grant of Rs.1000/- per delivery to a female worker

(for

first two deliveries).

Family Welfare
workers

Monetary incentive @ Rs.500/- per head to the
for under going sterilization.

Funeral Expenses
deceased workers.

Rs.1500 for funeral expenses of the

Statement-II

Details of hospitals established for beedi workers along with sanctioned and present strength of doctors, paramedics and other staff.

Sl.No.	Name of Hospitals.	Sanctioned strength of Doctors	Present strength of Doctors	Sanctioned strength of Paramedical staff	Present strength of Paramedical staff.	Sanctioned strength of other staff.
	Present					
1	Central Hospital, Mysore, (Karnatka)	9	7	15	15	23
2.	Central Hospital, Mukkudal (Tamil Nadu)	5	5	15	14	7
3.	Central Hospital, Gurusahaiganj (Uttar Pradesh)	4	3	9	7	6
4.	Central Hospital, Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	5	5	14	14	21
5.	Central Hospital, Dhulian (West Bengal).	8	5	20	18	21
6.	Central T.B. Hospital, Koderma (Jharkhand)	2	2	7	6	23
7.	Central Hospital, Biharsharif (Bihar)	5	3	13	11	3
	TOTAL	38	30	98	91	144

Statement-II

Details of equipments and instruments age available for various tests, investigations and support services in the hospitals for Beedi Workers

(1) Auto Analyzer	(16) Ultrasound Therapy Unit
(2) Microscope Binocular	(17) ECG Machine
(3) Microscope Monocular	(18) Fire Extinguisher
(4) Centrifuge	(19) Auto Clave
(5) Hot air Over	(20) Boyle's Basic apparatus
(6) VDLR Rotator	(21) N2O Cylinder
(7) X-Ray Machine	(22) Fumigation Machine
(8) BP Apparatus	(23) Fire Fighting Equipment
(9) Pulse Oximeter	(24) Generator Set with Changeover
(10) Electrical Sterilizer	(25) OT Light
(11) Electrical Autoclave	(26) UV Light
(12) Glucometer	(27) O2 Flow meter
(13) Nebulizer	(28) Pulse Oximeter
(14) Oxygen Cylinder	
(15) Solution Apparatus	

EPF Pension

†3220. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that minimum amount of pension to be given from the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) has been fixed at Rs. 3,500 per month;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when a decision of this intent will be taken and by when the minimum amount of Rs. 3,500/- per month will be paid to the beneficiaries?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a)
No, Sir.

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

(c) There is no such proposal.

NIFT

3221. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) operates
as an autonomous academic institutions or like a Government department
under the Ministry of textiles;

(b) what is the faculty, students and staff ratio in NIFT;

(c) the system of vacation NIFT follows both for the students and
the faculty;

(d) whether NIFT follows a system of specialisation for faculty
based on subjects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA
LAKSHMI): (a) Sir, NIFT was established in 1986 as a registered society
under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles. Subsequently, NIFT Act, 2006
establishes NIFT as a autonomous statutory body.

(b) The faculty post in NIFT is recruited on student: teacher ratio
of 12:1. The requirement of staff is determined on functional basis.

(c) The schedule of academic activities and vacations is stated at
the beginning of each academic year for the reference of students and
faculty in the Annual Academic calendar after the approval of the Senate
of NIFT.

(d) and (e) NIFT faculties are recruited on the basis of their
educational qualification and experience in the field of Fashion
Technology. Further, faculty of NIFT also undergo upgradation of skills
and qualifications through relevant faculty development programs and
trainings.

Fake Chinese textiles pushed into India

3222. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the textiles manufactured in China are being pushed into India with "Made in India" labels;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the influx of fake textiles has drastically lowered India's textile exports to many countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the indigenous textile industry and to check the entry of fake Chinese textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. There are no reports from police or revenue authorities or from Indian Textile Industry bodies or from Textile Export Promotion Councils about Chinese textiles being pushed into India with fake "Made in India" labels.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Workers facing crisis due to closure of textile mills

†3223. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of workers engaged in the textile mills have been facing a service crisis due to the large-scale closure of the mills across the country, including Mumbai, Kanpur, Surat and Ujjain;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is in a position to provide information specifically on Shri Synthetics Limited, Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Swadeshi Mill, Sayam Chunabhatti, Mumbai, Maatulya Mill, Andheri, Mumbai, Mukesh Mill, Thane, Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) As per the records, 555 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 297473 workers were closed in the country including Mumbai, Kanpur, Surat and Ujjain as on 31.10.2011. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Information in respect of the four mills is as under:

Sl. No.	Mill Name	Reason for closure
1	Shri Synthetics Ltd, Ujjain	Closed due to financial crisis
2	The Swadeshi Company Ltd. Mumbai.	Closed due to financial crisis/ under liquidation
3	Matulya Mills Ltd. Mumbai	Permanently closed and all machinery disposed off.
4	Mukesh Textiles Mills Ltd. Mumbai.	Closed under section 25(O) of ID
ACT 1947		

Statement

*Statewise details of Cotton / Man-made fibre textile mills
(Non-SSI) closed as on 31.10.2011*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Mills	Workers on roll of closed mills
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	32	11172
2	Assam	7	3864
3	Bihar	6	2350
4	Chhattisgarh	1	1225
5	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	720
6	Daman & Diu	1	180
7	Gujarat	46	43610
8	Haryana	40	4253

1	2	3	4
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	169
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1	206
11	Karnataka	32	10573
12	Kerala	14	5605
13	Madhya Pradesh	19	26735
14	Maharashtra	60	36460
15	Manipur	1	350
16	Orissa	15	14270
17	Pondicherry	1	129
18	Punjab	18	6809
19	Rajasthan	25	15751
20	Tamil Nadu	168	44154
21	Uttar Pradesh	50	46811
22	Uttaranchal	2	715
23	West Bengal	14	21362
TOTAL		555	297473

Revival of Banarasi Silk Industry

3224. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Banarasi and Pochampalli silk industry is on the verge of extinction;

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

(c) whether Government has taken steps for revival of Banarasi silk industry along with the weavers involved therein;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government of India is aware that handloom sector, including Banarasi and Pochampalli silk, is facing competition from powerloom and mill sectors due to inherent disadvantage of low productivity and high labour component of handlooms.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken the following steps for the development of handloom sector including the Banarasi silk and weavers involved therein:

(i) The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5%, in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.

(ii) The reference price (benchmark) for antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been increased with effect from 5.12. 2011 as indicated in the table below:

*Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric originated
in or exported from China PR*

Major Products	Weight (gms/meter)	Earlier Reference Price (US \$/meter)	Sunset Review Reference Price w.e.f. 5.12.11 (US \$/meter)
Crepe	40	2.1	3.1
	60	2.8	4.3
	80	3.7	5.7
Georgette	40	2.2	2.6
	60	3.0	3.6
Others	40	2.1	3.6
	50	2.5	4.2

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

(iii) The Government is implementing a financial package of Rs. 3884 crore for waiver of overdues (as on 31.3.2010) of individual handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. This will benefit about

15000 cooperative societies and 3 lakh weavers.

(iv) Further, Banarasi sarees and Banarasi Brocades have been registered under the geographical Indications of the Goods (Registration and Protection Act, 1999) to give legal protection and to prevent unauthorized use of these products by others.

(v) Keeping in mind the welfare needs of weavers and providing need based interventions for holistic and sustainable development of the handloom sector, the Government of India is implementing the following five schemes:

(A) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme provides need based inputs to clusters of 300-500 handlooms or Groups of 10-100 weavers for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, marketing opportunities and for construction of worksheds etc. So far, 551 Cluster projects and 2012 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 10 Cluster projects and 23 Group Approach projects have been sanctioned in Varanasi district.

(B) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme provides platform to the weavers and their organizations to participate in the domestic as well as international trade events and sell their products directly to the buyers. So far, 2666 marketing events have been sanctioned during the Eleventh Five year Plan.

(C) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme: This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme, during the policy period 2010-11 (December' 10 to November' 2011) 16.80 lakh weavers' families have been covered till 31st October, 2011 out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.

(D) Mill Gate Price Scheme: This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers and to optimize their employment potential. During Eleventh Plan, so far, 4627.17 lakh kg of yarn valuing Rs. 4486.60 crore has been supplied to

the handloom weavers under the Scheme.

(E) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme: This scheme provides assistance for technological and skill-upgradation of weavers for design and product development through 25

Weavers' Service Centres and 05 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology all over the country to improve the productivity and earnings of the handloom weavers. One Weavers' Service Centre and one Indian Institute of Handloom Technology is functioning at Varanasi.

(F) In addition to the above schemes, Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) has been introduced in 2008-09 with an objective to empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner. The scheme covers clearly identifiable geographical locations with at least 25,000 looms in which Government of India's financial support would be up to Rs. 70 crore. Four such Mega Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned so far at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamilnadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal).

(e) Does not arise.

Concessions on import duty on textiles

3225. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of countries with which PTA, FTAs and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements have been entered into;

(b) the details of concessions given in import duty on textile items *vis-a-vis* normal duties of the countries participating in such agreements (other than India);

(c) whether such countries have increased import of textiles from India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) India has entered into international trade agreements with various countries and regional grouping viz. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) (Bangladesh, China, India, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka), Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) (Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of

Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe), India-Afghanistan Preferential Trade Agreement, India - MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay), India - Chile Preferential Trade Agreement, India - Sri Lanka FTA, Agreement on South Asia Free Trade Area (SAFTA) (India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives), Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade, India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit, India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS), India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), India - ASEAN- CECA - Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam), India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA), India - Japan CEPA and India - Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA).

(b) Under these trade agreements deeper tariff concessions have been received for the Textiles & Clothing sector viz. member countries of APTA have given Margin of Preference ranging from 15-60%, GSTP agreement has a commitments on at least 70% of dutiable tariff lines, MERCOSUR has given a duty concession of 10% on the existing duty on a single tariff line of textiles sector, Chile has given tariff concession varying from 10%-20% on the existing duty on 106 textiles tariff lines, under India-Sri Lanka FTA tariff concessions were obtained in three tariff categories, SAFTA Agreement provides for a phased tariff liberalization programme (TLP) under which, Non-LDCs will then bring down tariffs from 20% to 0-5% in 5 years (Sri Lanka 6 years), while LDCs will do so in 8 years, under India-Bhutan Agreement on Trade Commerce and Transit there is a provision for free trade and commerce between the territories of the Royal Government of Bhutan and the Government of the Republic of India, India-Singapore CECA provides for elimination of customs duties on all originating goods of India, under India - ASEAN- CECA tariff is to be eliminated for the products under Normal Track, to be reduced to 5% for the products in Sensitive Track and to be reduced for the products placed in the Highly Sensitive List, under India-South Korea CECA tariff reduction has been received ranging from 50%-100%, under India-Japan CEPA, Japanese side has put a large number of textiles items under immediate tariff liberalization and in India-Malaysia CECA, duty concessions are to be received on 24 textiles lines relating to cotton, synthetic fibres and

knitted apparels etc. However, no concession for textiles product was received under India-Afghanistan PTA and India - Thailand FTA(EHS).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details of such countries' import of textiles items from India is given in the statement.

Statement

Details of India Export Statistics to countries with FTA / RTA

Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch50 to 63

Annual Series: 2006 - 2010, Year To Date: 04/2010 & 04/2011

Millions United States Dollars

Partner Country	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04/2010	04/2011	%Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
China	752	986	880	868	2325	687	463	-32.54
Bangladesh	370	355	610	500	1105	327	401	22.62
Pakistan	118	342	453	565	657	321	258	-19.61
Brazil	141	222	353	288	497	165	203	22.86
Sri Lanka	226	249	313	307	397	123	164	33.27
Korea, South	262	216	200	211	378	135	128	-5.06
Egypt	205	266	293	192	338	102	112	9.36
Malaysia	128	120	150	136	279	69	79	15.01
Japan	293	252	279	240	261	107	148	38.36
Vietnam	61	81	113	102	238	90	54	-39.78
Indonesia	113	156	194	112	228	96	67	-29.87
Afghanistan	54	77	152	252	206	64	86	33.63
Singapore	105	113	121	142	192	63	53	-15.3
Iran	61	65	99	102	174	47	75	61.71
Mexico	95	110	137	110	159	46	67	46.35
Peru	33	82	107	75	124	43	57	33.86
Colombia	46	56	69	66	115	34	47	37.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tanzania	53	72	114	100	112	33	26	-20.12
Thailand	76	93	99	77	110	58	40	-30.38
Nepal	27	76	80	73	92	26	29	10.92
Morocco	63	74	75	68	92	28	53	90.83
Benin	33	70	78	66	83	38	28	-25.78
Argentina	37	50	72	46	77	18	25	38.28
Chile	41	66	46	44	74	18	26	48.36
Nigeria	31	44	42	48	73	18	28	59.24
Sudan	44	50	57	53	63	20	18	-8.45
Philippines	35	29	30	30	43	18	21	16.6
Mozambique	25	22	26	40	42	14	14	4.37
Tunisia	26	33	38	26	36	9	12	26.19
Ghana	28	33	40	33	34	7	18	166.65
Venezuela	23	24	19	17	28	9	18	109.73
Romania	15	18	30	25	27	9	10	12.02
Algeria	12	16	21	15	22	6	10	58.32
Libya	8	9	15	17	19	7	2	-72.65
Cambodia	9	11	9	8	14	4	8	98.51
Ecuador	5	5	8	9	13	4	6	47.2
Myanmar	1	4	8	9	13	4	3	-25.89
Guinea	7	11	11	15	11	5	5	-2.47
Uruguay	6	7	8	7	11	3	4	38.49
Zimbabwe	3	4	3	2	9	5	7	40.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Korea, North	13	6	3	2	9	1	2	80.35
Trinidad & Tobago	7	6	7	6	8	2	3	40.39
Cameroon	1	2	3	3	6	3	4	48.09
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	234.51
Maldives	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	11.27
Iraq	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	149.85
Guyana	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	-63.99
Brunei Darussalam	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	-15.7
Paraguay	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	68.13
Laos	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-98.1
Bolivia	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	-48.21
Bhutan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	202.44
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113.51
Total textiles exports	3701	4592	5476	5118	8808	2889	2890	0.03

Non-availability of funds and marketing facilities to weavers

3226. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the weavers and artisans are facing problems on account of funds not being made available to them and also on account of less marketing facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has got any welfare measures for weavers/artisans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the details of the monitoring system to ensure proper implementation of welfare measures to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that handloom weavers and their organisations are facing problem due to their choked credit lines and stiff competition from Powerloom and Mill sector due to inherent disadvantage of low productivity and high labour component.

The Government has taken following steps for development of handloom sector:

- (i) The Government is implementing a financial package of Rs.3884 crore for waiver of overdues (as on 31.3.2010) of individual handloom weavers and their cooperative societies. This will benefit about 15000 cooperative societies and 3 lakh weavers.
- (ii) The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5%, in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.
- (iii) The reference price (benchmark) for antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been increased with effect from 5.12.2011 as indicated in the table below:

*Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric originated
in or exported from China PR*

Major Products	Weight (gms/meter)	Earlier Reference Price (US \$/meter) w.e.f. 5.12.11	Sunset Review Reference Price (US\$/meter)
Crepe	40	2.1	3.1
	60	2.8	4.3
	80	3.7	5.7
Georgette	40	2.2	2.6
	60	3.0	3.6
Others	40	2.1	3.6
	50	2.5	4.2

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

Further, to provide the marketing support to weavers and artisans, the Government of India is implementing following schemes:

- (i) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme for handloom weavers;
- (ii) Marketing Support & Service Scheme for artisans.

During the year 2010-11, 680 marketing events were organized for handloom weavers and their organisations and 371 events were organised for artisans of Handicraft sector.

(c) and (d) The Government of India is implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for handloom weavers. This comprises of two separate schemes viz. the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for providing Health Insurance to the Handloom weavers and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for providing Life Insurance Cover in case of natural/accidental death, total/partial disability due to accident. Under Health Insurance Scheme, during the policy period 2010-11 (December'10 to November'11), 16.80 lakh weavers' families have been covered till 31st October, 2011 out of the proposed 17.97 lakh families of handloom weavers and workers. Under MGBBY, 5.11 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2009-10 and 5.21 lakh handloom weavers were enrolled during 2010-11.

Similarly, Government is implementing Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, which also comprises of Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana for providing health insurance cover to an artisan's family of four, including self, spouse and any two out of children or dependent parents and Bima Yojana for handicraft artisans to provide Life Insurance protection in case of natural /accident death or total / partial disability due to accident.

The progress of implementation of the welfare schemes are being regularly monitored by the State Governments, field offices of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) besides the regular review with Insurance companies. Further, Grievance Redressal Committees have been formed at State Level to resolve the grievances related to delivery of service and settlement of claims etc.

Integrated textile parks in backward areas

3227. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce more infrastructure schemes like the scheme for Integrated Textile Parks particularly in the backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof worked out for the inclusion in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government also proposes to develop Textile Parks for the promotion of handloom production/exports, particularly in handloom producing regions; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details of such proposal under consideration of the Union Government particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government is financing 3 Handloom Integrated textile Parks, namely,

(a) Pochaumpally Handloom Park in AP.

(b) Jaipur Integrated Tex Craft Park, Bangru Rajasthan

(c) Kanchipuram AACM Handloom Silk Park, Tamil Nadu.

As all 3 Handlooms Parks have proved nonviable with the scale of financing provided under SITP, Government has not proposed setting up additional parks under this scheme.

Proposal to modernise textile mills in Gujarat

3228. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to modernise some textile mills in the Gujarat and other States;

(b) if so, the location-wise details of such textile mills;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from International Financial Institution including World Bank for providing financial assistance for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revival scheme for National Textile Corporation (NTC) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) envisages modernization of 24 mills. The location-wise details are as below:

State	No. of Mills
Kerala	4
Maharashtra	5
Tamil Nadu	7
Madhya Pradesh	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	1
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	1
West Bengal	1
Pondicherry	1

Besides, the Government has taken up modernization of two jute mills in West Bengal and one mill in Bihar.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Waiving of renewal fees for health cards

3229. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weavers and their families who have been issued health cards across Assam, including Nagaon;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rs.200 is charged as renewal fee for the renewal of these health cards and the poor weavers

are unable to pay even this amount; and

(c) if so, whether Government would direct the concerned authorities to renew the health cards without charging money from the poor weavers so that proper arrangements could be made for their treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The implementing agency as well as State Government of Assam has informed that during Policy year 2010-11, 3,55,322 handloom weavers have been issued health cards across Assam including Nagaon.

(b) and (c) As per guidelines, Rs.139.80 per annum is contributed by the Weaver / State Government towards premium in the policy year 2010-11.

Cotton industry in bad shape

3230. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton industry is in bad shape for over one year;

(b) whether Government has decided to provide interest free loans to the people engaged in this industry;

(c) what is the criteria of selection and distribution of the loans;

(d) how many mills will be benefited and what is the repaying schedule; and

(e) whether there is any action on default payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Based on Industry representations of slowdown in textile industry Government is considering restructuring proposal for textile industry. Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) has reported that out of 287 companies list in the Bombay Stock Exchange 122 companies have reported net loss in first Quarter of 2011-12 and 166 companies have shown poorer results compared to previous year.

(b) No, Sir. The Government has not provided interest free loans to the people engaged in this industry however interest reimbursement @ 4-5% on specified segment of textile industry has been granted under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).

(c) TUFSS is a bank led scheme and the criteria of selection and distribution of loan has been decided by the banks as per the laid down financial parameters.

(d) and (e) No case of default in TUFSS loan have been reported. However banks' have reported stress in repayments being faced by textile industry particularly in south India.

Implementation of reservation in promotion policy

3231. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77th Amendment;

(b) if so, the details of promotion made for last three years in all categories;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the tentative time by when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Instructions/Orders regarding reservation in promotions issued by the Department of Personnel & Training, the nodal Department for framing reservation policy, are to be followed by the concerned cadre controlling authorities of various services nominating officials against cadre posts in the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Not extending benefits of Fifth and Sixth Pay Commissions

3232. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefit of Fifth and Sixth Central Pay Commissions have not been extended to the employees of certain Quasi-Government organisations/Autonomous Organisations and Societies set-up, funded and controlled by the Ministry of Textiles;

(b) if so, the justification therefor and the reasons for discrimination; and

(c) by when, the Ministry proposes to take action to do away the discrimination being meted out to the employees of those organisations under its control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Extension of Market Linked Focus Product Scheme

3233. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for another year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the other measures taken so as to help the textile sector which is reeling under recession during the last few years; and

(d) the export of textile products to US and European countries during the last three years, year-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has recently incentivised exports of all garments covered under Chapter 61 and Chapter 62 of ITC HS Classification of export import items to United States of America and European Union under the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) of the Foreign Trade Policy, for Duty Credit Scrip @ 2% of FOB value of exports with effect from 1.04.2011 till 31.03.2012.

(c) Government has introduced several export promotion measures in the Union Budget 2011-12 as well as through schemes of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, including incentives under Focus Market Scheme and Focus Product Scheme; allocation under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme was enhanced from Rs. 8000 crore to Rs. 15404 crore for the 11th Five year Plan; allocation of Rs. 400 crore for setting up of new Integrated textile Parks; additional allocation of Rs. 5000 crore over and above the 11th Plan allocation of Rs. 14000 crore for promotion and upgradation of India textile sector.

(d) The exports of textiles products to US during the last three calendar years (2008, 2009 & 2010) were USD 4700 million, USD 4226 million and USD 4946 million respectively. The exports of textiles products to EU during the last three calendar years (2008, 2009 & 2010) were USD 7855 million, USD 7573 million and USD 7621 million respectively. Product-wise detail is given in the statement.

Statement

(A) Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch50 to 63

Millions United States Dollars

Items	Description	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04/ 2010	04/ 2011	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Textile Ch50 to 63 & Clothing	6579	7007	7855	7573	7621	2777	3482	25.39
62	Apparel Articles and Accessories, Not Knit Etc.	2280	2269	2722	2821	2847	1164	1539	32.17
61	Apparel Articles and Accessories, Knit or Crochet	1725	2024	2467	2619	2081	749	856	14.26
63	Textile Art Nesoi; Needlecraft Sets; Worn Text Art	857	895	902	768	868	273	348	27.72
52	Cotton, Including Yarn and Woven Fabric thereof	540	564	494	367	568	173	226	30.81
57	Carpets and Other Textile Floor Coverings	498	506	487	415	475	161	134	-16.59
55	Manmade Staple Fibers, Incl Yarns & Woven Fabrics	190	247	238	176	247	85	151	77.57
54	Manmade Filaments, Including Yarns & Woven Fabrics	136	145	142	113	170	54	81	50.24
50	Silk, Including Yarns and Woven Fabric Thereof	141	133	136	82	82	31	29	-6.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	Veg Text Fib Nesoi; Veg Fib & Paper Yarns & Wov Fab	51	53	63	47	82	21	36	71.1
51	Wool & Animal Hair, Including Yarn & Woven Fabric	41	47	57	54	71	22	34	52.98
58	Spec Wov Fabrics; Tufted Fab; Lace; Tapestries Etc	65	62	74	55	57	19	19	-2.46
56	Wadding, Felt etc; Sp Yarn; Twine, Ropes Etc.	20	26	31	26	36	12	14	10.02
59	Impregnated Etc Text Fabrics; Tex Art for Industry	18	24	29	20	28	9	10	7.92
60	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics	16	14	11	9	9	3	5	88.52

Product wise details of export of textiles to USA

India Export Statistics To United States

(B) Commodity: Textile & Clothing, Ch50 to 63

Millions United States Dollars

Items	Description	Calendar Year					Year To Date		
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	04/ 2010	04/ 2011	% Change
	Textile Ch50 to 63								
	& Clothing	4854	4627	4700	4226	4946	1729	1856	7.32
62	Apparel Articles and Accessories, Not Knit Etc.	1839	1622	1584	1492	1487	606	655	8.13

63	Textile Art Nesoi; Needlecraft Sets; Worn Text Art	1014	974	1036	973	1364	425	438	3.08
61	Apparel Articles and Accessories, Knit or Crochet	1098	1193	1252	1134	1299	439	468	6.58
57	Carpets and Other Textile Floor Coverings	520	480	441	346	410	135	132	-1.89
55	Manmade Staple Fibers, Incl Yarns & Woven Fabrics	39	40	49	41	67	25	27	5.81
52	Cotton, Including Yarn and Woven Fabric thereof	103	86	82	49	65	21	25	21.87
54	Manmade Filaments, Including Yarns & Woven Fabrics	45	49	63	46	56	17	24	45.82
56	Wadding, Felt etc; Sp Yarn; Twine, Ropes etc.	15	15	22	31	42	16	21	33.98
50	Silk, Including Yarns and Woven Fabric thereof	105	83	66	36	38	12	14	11.69
60	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics	18	21	38	25	37	10	22	124.98
58	Spec Wov Fabrics; Tufted Fab; Lace; Tapestries etc	28	28	28	21	29	11	9	-15.53
53	Veg Text Fib Nesoi; Veg Fib & Paper Yns & Wov Fab	18	21	19	15	28	8	11	45.53
59	Impregnated Etc. Text Fabrics; Tex Art for Industry	8	10	13	12	19	4	6	40.01
51	Wool & Animal Hair, Including Yarn & Woven Fabric	5	4	5	3	5	I	3	164.68

New Mills construction projects

3234. SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the new Mills Construction Projects in progress, as on date along with the number of the Mills and status; and

(b) what is the expenditure incurred by the Central Government for the above projects during year 2009-10 and 2010-11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The National Textile Corporation (NTC) is implementing a revival scheme approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) whereby viable mills of NTC are to be revived through the sale of surplus assets. Accordingly, 24 viable mills are approved for revival as detailed below:

State	No. of Mills
Kerala	4
Maharashtra	5
Tamil Nadu	7
Madhya Pradesh	2
Andhra Pradesh	1
Rajasthan	1
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	1
West Bengal	1
Pondicherry	1

Besides, the Government has taken up modernization of two jute mills in West Bengal and one mill in Bihar.

Replacement of old/damaged water meter in Delhi

3235. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government regarding replacement of old or damaged water meter in Delhi especially Rama

Krishna Puram; and

(b) the steps taken to redress the grievances of the residents of the colony?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that so far as NDMC is concerned, the complaints received are being taken on priority and all the grievances received are being attended to within 2-3 days. In Rama Krishna Puram area under NDMC jurisdiction, 103 meters have already been replaced.

Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that four representations from Resident Welfare Associations of Rama Krishna Puram have been received for replacement of old and damaged water meters and the grievances of the residents are being redressed by installing new water meters in the colony.

DJB has also informed that out of 4000 water meters needing replacement in Rama Krishna Puram area, 3600 new meters have been installed by it.

Steps taken to achieve MDG for improving sanitation

3236. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of steps being taken by Government to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of improved sanitation for at least half the urban population by 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): In order to ensure universal coverage to sanitation facilities as well as to achieve the target of Millennium Development Goal (MDG), the following steps have been initiated by Govt. of India:

- The Ministry of Urban Development formulated the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) in 2008. Under the NUSP, all the States have to formulate State Sanitation Strategies and all the cities have to prepare their City Sanitation Plans with the objective of achieving 100% sanitation. The first ever rating of Class I cities on sanitation related parameters was conducted between November 2009 and March 2010 under the NUSP.
- With the aim of improving service delivery, the Ministry has formulated a set of Service Level Benchmarks for the water supply and sanitation sector. The SLBs have been circulated to the States in September 2008 for adoption in infrastructure development projects.

- In addition to the above, the Ministry provides funding support for the implementation of sanitation projects. Details of support provided under different schemes are given in the statement.

Statement

Details of funding support provided for implementation of sanitation projects

A. Sewerage

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Scheme	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)	109	14754.22
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)	97	2894.04
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST)	3	160.10
			(Rs. Crore)

B. Solid Waste Management

Sl.No.	Scheme	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)	43	2052.45
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)	56	342.02
3.	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST)	4	67.79

4.	Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim	5	17.57
5.	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	2	18.91

C. Storm Water Drainage

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	No. of Projects	Sanctioned Cost
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)	71	8249.03
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) -UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)	64	729.76
3.	Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim	18	185.33

Construction of park for morning walk in Delhi

3237. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no park for morning walk in the Surender Colony, Milan Vihar, Sangam Vihar, Shiv Kunj etc. in Burari area in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Biodiversity Park is being constructed in the area;

(c) whether Government would open another gate of Biodiversity Park maintained by DDA towards-Jharoda, Surender Colony and Shiv Kunj side keeping in view the need and aspiration of the local people;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at 'c' above.

(e) DDA has informed that the Biodiversity Park is being developed for restoration and conservation of flora & fauna of Yamuna Bed. Therefore, controlled entry is permitted and desirable.

Urban Development Schemes

3238. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T.RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working on converging urban development schemes to improve quality of life;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) At present there is no such plan to converge the urban development schemes. However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December 2005, which subsumed existing schemes for water supply, sewerage etc. for Mega Cities and Smaller towns, the Central Government is providing reforms-linked assistance for development of infrastructure covering basic services like water supply, sewage, solid waste management and urban transport in 65 identified cities including all cities having population of more than 1 million and the State Capitals and other cities/UTs of religious/tourist and historic importance. In addition, through Urban Infrastructure; Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a component of JNNURM, similar infrastructure facilities are provided in small and medium towns having population of less than one million.

In addition, schemes for water supply, sewage and solid waste management are being implemented by the Ministry of Urban Development to improve quality of life in urban areas. These include (i) North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), (ii) 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for the benefit of North Eastern Region (NER) States including Sikkim, (iii) Schemes for Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies and (iv) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around seven Mega-cities. Besides, Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) and 100 mid desalination plant at Nemmeli near Chennai have also been approved to improve quality of life in urban areas.

Funds for improvement of drainage facilities in AP

3239. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated to improve drainage facilities in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the progress in setting up drainage systems during the last two years in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)

Rs.2368.70 lakh has been released so far as

Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 13 projects approved under the drainage sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM Rs. 11663.26 lakh has been released so far as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 9 projects approved under the drainage sector in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Out of 13 projects approved under the drainage sector for the State of Andhra Pradesh under UIG Sub Mission of JnNURM, 2 projects have so far been completed and the other projects are at various stages of implementation. Under UIDSSMT, 3 projects have so far been completed and the other projects are at various stages of implementation.

Trusts/Societies in the name of a former Deputy P.M.

†3240. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land provided in the National Capital Region to the trusts/societies and institutes, etc. constituted in the name of former Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal after the year 2000 and the time, when the land was provided alongwith the places; and

(b) when the land was provided and the rates at which the land was provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) No land has been provided by the Ministry of Urban Development in the National Capital Region to the trusts/societies and institutes, etc. constituted in the name of former Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal after the year 2000.

National Urban Transport Policy

3241. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has since finalized and implemented the new National Urban Transport Policy in the country;

(b) if so the details in this regard;

(c) the details of assistance sanctioned and released to various States to address the growing urban transport demand during the last three years; and

(d) the details of such assistance utilized by various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has formulated a National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) in April, 2006 which envisages safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable urban transport systems, establishment of quality focused multi-modal public transport systems that are well integrated, providing seamless travel across modes, land use transport integration, introducing intelligent transport systems for traffic management etc. The implementation of the policy is an on going process.

(c) and (d) The policy provides for general guidelines for financial support. However, central assistance to States/UTs for urban transport is provided under the various schemes of the Ministry.

Allocation of amount for BRIMSTOWAD project

3242. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of allocating the amount asked by Maharashtra Government for Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also thinking of any other project to deal with the flood in Mumbai city; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The approved cost of the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project is Rs. 1200.53 crore. Government of India has released a total of Rs. 1000 crore which is about 83.30% of the approved cost.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Storm water drainage is the responsibility of the State Governments & Urban Local Bodies. However, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) are already implementing the Mithi River Development Project (MRDP) as per their own technical assessment and by spending their own resources so far. A project report for development and protection of Mithi River was sent by Government of Maharashtra which has been appraised by Ministry of Water Resources. Comments of Ministry of Water Resources have been sent to the state government.

Water problem in Phase-I, Dwarka

3243. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is hardly any water flow of potable water, in DDA, MIG flats from 137 to 160 of Sector-13, Pocket-I, Dwarka, (Netaji Subhash Apartment);

(b) whether it is a fact that there is some fault in underground water pipeline of the said pocket;

(c) whether it is a fact that water tankers are supplying waters only to few flats and not to all affected residents;

(d) whether residents have approached the concerned officials many times and submitted representations thereof; and

(e) what steps have been taken to identify the problem and also to augment the supply of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) DDA has informed that it is not true that there is hardly any water flow in DDA flats from flat No. 137 to 160 of sector-13, Pocket-1, Dwarka. The water supply line in pocket-1, Sector-13 has been laid as per the approved scheme from Delhi Jal Board (DJB) and there is no fault in the underground water pipe line.

(c) DDA has also informed that the water tankers are supplying water to underground reservoir in the pocket for distribution among the flats. However, water is supplied through tankers to the affected flats directly where the supply does not reach because of shortage in water supply received from DJB.

(d) and (e) DDA has further informed that the residents have

represented few times on the

problem of inadequate water supply and to augment water supply water tankers have been deployed.

Contractual staff in CPWD

†3244. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of staff in Central Public Works Department is less in comparison to its work;

(b) if so, post-wise distribution thereof;

(c) whether some works are on contract because of shortage of strength;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether workers employed on contract are provided with the facility of minimum pay. Employees State Insurance (ESI), provident fund, bonus and leaves;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the efforts being made to provide such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No Sir, Staff in CPWD offices is decided as per SIU norms and cadre reviews done periodically. Vacancies, however, exists at times due to non-recruitment, retirement, deputation, separation etc.

(b) Not applicable in view of 'a' above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable in view of 'c' above.

(e) No workers are employed on contract basis.

(f) and (g) Not applicable in view of reply at 'e' above.

Guidelines for installation of iron gate in DDA colonies

3245. SHRI R. C. SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA permits to erect gates privately in its colonies;

(b) if so, the details thereof with guidelines and other norms, if

any;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that in "L" Block of Dilshad Garden adjacent to DDA Market, an iron gate has been erected thereby stopping one of the passages to DDA Market;

(d) if so, what action has been taken by the DDA Market to remove that gate;

(e) whether such acts constitute to promote private markets and destroy DDA markets which have been established for public good; and

(f) if so, what action the DDA has taken on such private markets in Dilshad Garden and in other areas of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) DDA has informed that it does not permit to erect gate privately in its colonies.

(b) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

(c) to (f) Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD) has informed that an iron gate has been fixed adjacent to the "L" Block market in Dilshad Garden at which a chain has been put for entry of the pedestrian only and no vehicle can move inside or outside of this gate. MCD has also informed that no action has yet been taken for removal of this gate.

Jobs earmarked for SCs/STs

3246. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provision inserted vide the 81st 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 three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) All vacancies in Group 'A' to Group 'C' pertaining to organised services, are filled through the concerned cadre controlling authorities, viz. Department of Personnel & Training, etc. and information on backlog vacancies, if any, are reported by the Ministry to the concerned cadre controlling authorities in accordance

with the extant instructions of DoP&T. As regards Group 'C and Group 'D' posts, where Ministry is the cadre controlling authority, the instructions on backlog vacancies are being complied with.

(d) No backlog vacancies have been filled up in the Ministry, during the past three years.

Shortage of space for car parking in R.K. Puram

3247. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of cars are coming for shopping in Sector-8 market, R.K. Puram, New Delhi and whether there is not much space for parking the cars; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reduce the area in front of the shops to make available space for the parking of cars and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently there is no proposal with MCD to reduce the area in front of the shops to make available space for the parking of cars.

Providing lifts in Pushpa Bhawan

3248. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to add lifts in Pushpa Bhawan 'E' Wing, Madangir Road, New Delhi to make it disable friendly and clearance from local bodies and administrative approval of competent authority sought in 2010;

(b) whether the CPWD has received the requisite clearance and approval and if so, the reasons for delay in providing lifts;

(c) if not, the action taken to expedite the clearance and approval; and

(d) the details of letters received by him, DG, CPWD from MPs in the matter and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. In response to the drawings submitted by CPWD, MCD has asked for additional information/ documents for onward submission to Delhi Urban Arts Commission and Chief Fire Officer. CPWD has been directed to submit the requisite information/ documents.

(d) Letters were received from Shri Sonawane Pratap Narayan Rao and

Shri Puranmasi Ram, Hon'ble MPs and action for providing lifts in Pushpa Bhawan has been taken as stated in (b) and (c) above.

Safe drinking water for urban areas

3249. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has prioritised providing safe drinking water for urban areas in the next five year plan;

(b) if so, the difficulties that Ministry thinks it would face in implementation of the same and its planning to address the same;

(c) the details of schemes/programmes being implemented in urban areas for safe drinking water;

(d) the year-wise, city wise and State-wise allocations made, released and utilized for urban drinking water schemes since Ninth Plan; and

(e) whether Ministry is planning to address the problems relating to water quality in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Optimal provision of water supply services has been and will continue to be a priority area for the Ministry.

(b) The difficulties in proper implementation of Water supply projects by the States & Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are poor financial resources, lack of adequate project planning and implementation capacity, time & resultant cost over runs, lack of sustainable water supply tariffs, lack of demand & supply management policies, non-availability of adequate number of qualified vendors & bunching of projects, non-availability of land and water resources.

(c) The details are given in the Statement-I (See below)

(d) The annual country-wide allocations under AUWSP, the Central releases to States since IX plan, State-wise and year-wise and the funds utilized by the States on consolidated basis are given in the statements-II, III & IV (See below) respectively. The allocation under UIG (Urban Infrastructure Governance) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP), Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) are given in the Statements-V, VI, VII, VIII respectively (See below) Details for allocations under UIDSSMT are given at annexure [See Appendix 224 Annexure No.18].

(e) The State Government Departments & ULBs implementing water supply projects are advised to ensure that drinking water quality meets the quality norms given in IS: 10500 published by the Bureau of Indian

Standards (BIS).

Statement-I

Details of schemes being implemented in urban areas for safe drinking water

Sl. No.	Scheme	Details
1	2	3
1	Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)	Ministry had implemented the Accelerated Urban Water
Supply		Programme for providing water supply in small towns
having		population less than 20,000 as per 1991/2001 census.
Under		AUWSP, the project cost is shared on 50:50 basis by the
2008, as		Centre & States. No funds were released after March
		it was the terminal year for release of funds. AUWSP has
		since been subsumed under UIDSSMT.
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	Under UIG Sub Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru Nation? Urban
	(JNNURM) - UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance)	Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched December, 2005 for
		seven year Mission period, water supply is one of the
		admissible components for funding of Additional Central
		Assistance (ACA) and the allocation is made State/City-
wise		and not component wise.
3	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission	Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small

and

(JNNURM) -UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development
Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)

Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub component of JNNURM,
financial assistance is provided to all the eligible

towns as per

1	2	3
		Census 2001 excepting those which are covered under UIG component of JNNURM for infrastructure development projects including Water supply projects.
4	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) scheme with the financial assistance of Asia Development Bank (ADB) is being implemented by this Ministry which covers capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizwal (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya).
5	Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim is	Under the scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim, the water sector assigned high priority.
6	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite (UIDSST) around seven mega-cities, the water sector is assigned high priority.

Statement-II

*Details of funds allocated (year-wise) since Ninth Plan under
AUWSP for safe drinking water in urban areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Annual Allocation
1997-98	2800.00
1998-99	4000.00
1999-2000	6500.00
2000-2001	6400.00
2001-02	9500.00
2002-03	12195.00
2003-04	14000.00
2004-05	15000.00
2005-06	4424.00
2006-07	5251.00
2007-08	3250.00

No allocation was made for this programme after the FY 2007-08 as the programme was subsumed with Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

Statement-III

*Details of total funds released & utilized (State-wise) under
AUWSP for safe drinking water in urban areas*

Sl. No.	State	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4221.07	3908.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	551.84	551.84
3.	Assam	2881.82	2320.33
4.	Bihar	2459.85	2379.94

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1821.91	1790.12
6.	Goa	176.18	176.18
7.	Gujarat	4584.27	4342.36
8.	Haryana	3833.93	3833.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1604.20	1604.20
10.	J&K	2771.00	2512.67
11.	Jharkhand	1617.39	1521.21
12.	Karnataka	7277.08	7277.08
13.	Kerala	1695.71	1695.71
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7575.38	7336.48
15.	Maharashtra	5789.12	5789.12
16.	Manipur	1727.59	1603.34
17.	Meghalaya	290.87	290.87
18.	Mizoram	567.36	567.36
19.	Nagaland	451.40	451.40
20.	Orissa	3402.48	3381.87
21.	Punjab	612.67	612.67
22.	Rajasthan	6205.75	6205.75
23.	Sikkim	225.78	225.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	5235.03	5235.03
25.	Tripura	1796.12	1727.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	15414.86	15178.53
27.	Uttaranchal	2213.28	2213.28
28.	West Bengal	1441.85	1380.88

* The figures for the funds utilized are based on the UCs furnished by the State Governments. The UCs are furnished on cumulative basis and hence the information have been furnished on cumulative basis and not on yearly basis.

Statement-IV

*Details of funds released year-wise and State-wise (Central Share) under AUWSP
for safe drinking water in urban areas*

(Rs. in lakh)

		Upto IXth Plan	During 2002-03	During 2003-04	During 2004-05	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	361.30	385.90	492.57	1367.27	630.26	283.80	699.97	4221.07
2	Arunachal Pradesh	303.53	0.00	124.16	113.27	0.00	10.88	0.00	551.84
3	Assam	857.24	571.60	256.22	635.27	0.00	0.00	561.49	2881.82
4	Bihar	307.37	419.05	386.05	219.87	687.69	392.95	46.87	2459.85
5	Chhattisgarh	820.77	430.52	337.87	200.96	0.00	0.00	31.79	1821.91
6	Goa	100.89	75.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	176.18
7	Gujarat	1453.31	664.47	918.08	867.83	212.84	296.42	171.32	4584.27
8	Haryana	1791.04	579.94	469.71	563.80	166.33	263.11	0.00	3833.93
9	Himachal Pradesh	824.53	297.60	79.46	232.15	170.46	0.00	0.00	1604.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	J&K	310.23	0.00	290.14	1198.68	876.90	0.00	95.06	2771.00
11	Jharkhand	299.35	445.97	0.00	417.93	18.09	339.87	96.18	1617.39
12	Karnataka	2445.69	1055.35	1119.84	1060.73	953.99	148.16	493.32	7277.08
13	Kerala	611.76	268.21	268.21	231.55	0.00	315.98	0.00	1695.71
14	Madhya Pradesh	3707.05	1236.46	1509.09	822.68	0.00	150.31	149.79	7575.38
15	Maharashtra	2453.26	563.76	705.84	1104.19	0.00	727.65	234.42	5789.12
16	Manipur	905.11	174.80	269.36	254.07	0.00	0.00	124.25	1727.59
17	Meghalaya	290.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	290.87
18	Mizoram	474.22	46.57	46.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	567.36
19	Nagaland	365.98	85.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	451.40
20	Orissa	1454.49	254.81	409.36	577.39	299.92	245.19	161.32	3402.48
21	Punjab	289.61	0.00	50.46	161.54	0.00	111.06	0.00	612.67
22	Rajasthan	2146.49	568.48	1012.85	1545.97	31.77	788.96	111.23	6205.75
23	Sikkim	57.84	83.97	83.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	225.78
24	Tamil Nadu	2548.80	813.16	653.41	808.19	249.56	109.79	52.12	5235.03

25	Tripura	658.35	241.66	213.43	309.53	63.56	240.55	69.04	1796.12
26	Uttar Pradesh	8188.68	2426.09	2710.48	1664.93	0.00	272.83	151.85	15414.86
27	Uttaranchal	1293.79	320.97	331.61	138.77	62.63	65.51	0.00	2213.28
28	West Bengal	735.85	184.95	417.62	103.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1441.85
Total		36057.40	12195.00	13156.36	14600.00	4424.00	4763.02	3250.00	88445.78

Statement-V

Year-wise, Statewise and City-wise funds allocated, released and utilised under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - UIG (Urban Infrastructure and Governance) for safe drinking water in urban areas.

Sl.No.	Name of State	City	Year of	Approved	Additional
ACA Released		sanction	Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2005-06	9493.00	3322.55
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2005-06	8120.00	2558.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2006-07	2981.00	1043.35	678.16
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2006-07	3355.00	1174.25	1056.82
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2006-07	990.00	346.50	311.83
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2007-08	60650.00	21227.50	21227.50
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2007-08	23222.00	8127.70	3251.07
8	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	2005-06	3548.00	1774.00	1598.10
9	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	2006-07	7231.00	3615.50	3253.97
10	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2006-07	2340.00	1170.00	1053.00
11	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2006-07	6228.00	3114.00	2803.10
12	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2006-07	3976.00	1988.00	1789.20
13	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2007-08	4600.00	2300.00	2070.00
14	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2007-08	24074.00	12037.00	10833.30
15	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2008-09	19018.00	9509.00	6180.85
16	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	2008-09	4793.48	2396.74	1557.86

17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	2009-10	31426.00	9000.00	2500.00
18	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	2006-07	7725.32	6952.79	4519.32
19	Assam	Guwahati	2007-08	28094.00	25284.60	22755.99
20	Bihar	Patna	2008-09	42698.00	21349.00	5337.25
21	Bihar	Patna	2008-09	2470.26	1235.13	308.78
22	Bihar	Patna	2008-09	1315.43	657.72	154.43
23	Bihar	Bodhgaya	2008-09	3355.72	2684.57	•671.14
24	Bihar	Patna	2008-09	6896.45	3448.23	862.06
25	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2006-07	3672.60	2938.08	1469.04
26	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2006-07	2026.00	1620.80	1215.60
27	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2009-10	13421.00	10738.80	0.00
28	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	2006-07	30364.00	24291.20	21862.06
29	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2005-06	5383.25	1884.14	1884.06
30	Gujarat	Rajkot	2005-06	8562.00	4281.00	4280.00
31	Gujarat	Surat	2006-07	1919.00	959.50	959.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	Gujarat	Surat	2006-07	995.00	497.50	497.50
33	Gujarat	Surat	2006-07	14068.65	7034.33	7034.33
34	Gujarat	Surat	2007-08	16743.43	8371.71	6278.82
35	Gujarat	Surat	2008-09	20109.67	10055.00	6535.94
36	Gujarat	Vadodara	2006-07	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52
37	Gujarat	Vadodara	2008-09	3688.00	1843.50	1659.60
38	Gujarat	Vadodara	2009-10	16789.88	8394.94	4197.46
39	Gujarat	Vadodara	2009-10	2059.26	605.50	151.37
40	Gujarat	Porbandar	2010-11	2631.04	2104.84	526.21
41	Haryana	Faridabad	2008-09	49349.00	24674.50	9869.77
42	Hirnachal Pradesh	Shimla	2008-09	7236.00	5788.80	1447.20
43	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	2007-08	14837.00	13353.30	5341.32
44	Jammu & Kashmir.	Srinagar	2008-09	12100.00	10000.00	4000.00
45	Jharkhand	Ranchi	2008-09	28839.15	23071.32	5W7.83

46	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2008-09	36585.00	18292.65	4573.16
47	Karnataka	Bangalore	2006-07	1226.00	429.10	343.28
48	Karnataka	Bangalore	2006-07	1531.00	535.85	348.29
49	Karnataka	Mysore	2006-07	19454.00	15563.20	10115.36
50	Karnataka	Mysore	2007-08	10881.99	8705.59	5658.79
51	Kerala	Cochin	2006-07	20117.00	10058.50	4023.43
52	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	2006-07	8716.00	6972.80	4532.32
53	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2005-06	1418.31	709.00	638.25
54	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal.	2007-08	30604.16	15302.08	13774.87
55	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	2005-06	2375.00	1187.50	1187.75
56	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2007-08	6686.44	5349.15	3476.94
57	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2008-09	41545.64	20772.82	8309.12
58	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2008-09	1406.00	703.00	281.20
59	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2006-07	132950.00	46532.50	46532.13
60	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2006-07	7118.00	2491.30	2491.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2007-08	9398.79	3289.58	2138.21
62	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2007-08	29486.76	10320.37	6708.23
63	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2008-09	10681.49	3738.52	2803.89
64	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2008-09	23052.03	8068.21	5244.33
65	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2008-09	12765.23	4467.83	1787.13
66	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	2008-09	24708.22	8647.88	5621.11
67	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2005-06	3394.87	1697.44	1527.70
68	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2005-06	2503.62	1251.81	1126.62
69	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2005-06	278.73	139.37	125.43
70	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2005-06	2500.00	1250.00	812.50
71	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2006-07	14463.70	7231.85	4700.70
72	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2006-07	6196.00	3098.00	1239.20
73	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2006-07	8059.27	4029.64	2619.18
74	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2006-07	10460.68	5230.34	3399.71

75	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2006-07	8217.00	4108.50	2670.50
76	Maharashtra	Nanded	2006-07	9087.00	7269.60	7269.60
77	Maharashtra	Nanded	2006-07	4945.00	3956.00	3956.00
78	Maharashtra	Nashik	2006-07	5052.00	2526.00	2252.13
79	Maharashtra	Pune	2006-07	35862.00	17931.00	17931.00
80	Maharashtra	Pune	2008-09	13511.82	6755.91	6755.92
81	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2008-09	29639.55	14819.78	3704.95
82	Maharashtra	Nagpur	2008-09	38786.00	19393.00	4848.25
83	Meghalaya	Shillong	2008-09	19349.72	17414.75	6965.90
84	Mizorarn	Aizawl	2007-08	1681.80	1513.62	1135.23
85	Orissa	Puri	2008-09	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00
86	Punjab	Amritsar	2006-07	17934.00	8967.00	2241.75
87	Punjab	Amritsar	2009-10	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
88	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	2006-07	18873.00	15098.40	15098.40
89	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	2007-08	16642.00	13313.00	5325.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90	Sikkim	Gangtok	2009-10	7261.66	6535.49	2614.19
91	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2006-07	32200.00	11270.10	7325.50
92	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2006-07	4177.00	1461.95	1096.47
93	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2006-07	3261.60	1141.56	1027.40
94	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2006-07	8780.00	7024.10	6321.60
95	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	1235.79	432.53	389.27
96	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	2330.00	815.50	326.21
97	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	911.00	318.85	286.96
98	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	10384.00	3634.40	2362.36
99	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	1917.00	670.95	67.09
100	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2007-08	2424.00	848.40	339.36
101	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2008-09	8511.70	2979.00	745.00
102	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2008-09	6439.00	2254.00	902.05
103	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2006-07	11374.30	5687.15	5118.28

104	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2006-07	5931.60	2965.80	2669.22
105	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2006-07	969.57	484.79	412.06
106	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2006-07	788.00	394.00	354.60
107	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2006-07	915.00	238.50	214.67
108	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2008-09	26708.00	9347.00	6076.15
109	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	2008-09	20141.00	10070.50	2517.62
110	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	2008-09	5882.36	2941.18	735.30
111	Tripura	Agartala	2008-09	7826.00	7043.40	1760.85
112	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2007-08	8270.50	4135.25	3721.72
113	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	2007-08	8969.00	4484.50	4484.52
114	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	2008-09	15915.22	7957.61	7161.85
115	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2007-08	27094.89	13547.44	8805.83
116	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2007-08	38861.00	19430.50	17487.46
117	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2007-08	27301.00	13650.00	8872.71
118	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2007-08	11102.00	5551.00	4995.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2008-09	8610.00	4305.00	1722.00
120	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	2008-09	37778.92	18889.46	12278.16
121	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2008-09	14656.60	7328.25	6595.43
122	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2009-10	20916.00	9000.00	3600.00
123	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	2007-08	7002.70	5602.16	5041.94
124	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	2007-08	4784.43	3827.54	3444.66
125	Uttarakhand	Nainital	2007-08	547.00	437.60	284.44
126	West Bengal	Asansol	2006-07	2878.00	1439.00	1439.00
127	West Bengal	Asansol	2006-07	3627.00	1813.50	1360.14
128	West Bengal	Asansol	2006-07	1453.00	726.50	726.50
129	West Bengal	Asansol	2006-07	8982.96	4491.48	3368.61
130	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	9693.45	3392.71	2205.26
131	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	1717.00	600.95	600.95
132	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	1066.00	373.10	373.12

133	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	4492.00	1572.20	1179.15
134	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	4558.00	1595.30	1196.49
135	West Bengal	Kolkata	2006-07	951.86	333.15	249.87
136	West Bengal	Kolkata	2007-08	9068.91	3174.12	2380.59
137	West Bengal	Kolkata	2007-08	2606.62	912.32	912.32
138	West Bengal	Kolkata	2007-08	12950.88	4532.81	2266.40
139	West Bengal	Kolkata	2007-08	2521.87	882.67	573.74
140	West Bengal	Kolkata	2007-08	14194.25	4967.98	4968.00
141	West Bengal	Kolkata	2008-09	30492.48	10672.37	8004.27
142	West Bengal	Kolkata	2008-09	4719.26	1651.74	1073.64
143	West Bengal	Kolkata	2008-09	31272.08	10945.23	4378.10
144	West Bengal	Kolkata	2008-09	7462.89	2612.01	653.00
145	West Bengal	Kolkata	2008-09	8164.12	2857.44	1142.98
146	West Bengal	Kolkata	2009-10	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
147	West Bengal	Kolkata	2009-10	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
148	West Bengal	Asansol	2009-10	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
149	West Bengal	Asansol	2009-10	13370.60	6685.30	1671.33
150	West Bengal	Kolkata	2009-10	1369.41	479.29	119.82
151	West Bengal	Kolkata	2009-10	13849.36	4847.28	1211.82
152	West Bengal	Kolkata	2010-11	24602.30	8610.81	2152.70
153	West Bengal	Kolkata	2011-12	12478.23	4367.38	0.00
Total				1978839.87	979801.60	599581.65

Statement-VI

Details of funds released during last three years under North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) for safe drinking water in urban areas

(Rs in Lakhs)

States	City	Project Cost	Funds released for works during last three years		
				2008-11	2011-12 (upto Dec'2011)
1	Tripura	Agartala	643.5	Nil	Nil
2	Mizoram	Aizawl	1124.5	328.42	293.27
3	Sikkim	Gangtok	2319.7	Nil	Nil
4	Nagaland	Kohima	602.1	Nil	Nil
Total			4689.8	328.42	293.27

Statement-VII

Details of funds sanctioned, released and utilised, State-wise, city-wise and year-wise under Scheme of 10% Lump-sum Provision Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim for safe drinking water in urban areas

State	City	Sanc- tioning Year	Sanc- tioned Cost (in lakh)	GOI Share (Rs in lakh)	Fund released (Rs in lakh)	Fund Utilized (Rs in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	Soreng	2009-10	815.29	733.76	244.59	00.00
	Chakung	2009-10	1018.53	916.67	611.12	305.56
	Ravangla Bazar	2009-10	449.52	404.57	269.72	134.86
	Chemchey	2001-02	428.60	385.74	385.74	385.74
	Gangtok	2001-02	843.97	759.57	759.57	759.57
Arunachal Pradesh	Jairampur	2004-05	696.88	627.19	627.19	392.19
	Namsai	2004-05	278.47	250.62	250.62	250.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Seppa	2005-06	918.00	826.20	826.20	550.8
	Longding	2010-11	2240.45	2016.40	201.64	00.00
	Tawang	2004-05	949.48	854.53	854.53	500.62
Manipur	Kakching	2002-03	120.69	108.62	108.62	108.62
	Mayang	2010-11	2319.21	2087.29	118.03	00.00
	Thoubal	2002-03	101.09-	90.98	90.98	90.98
	Imphal City	2002-03	71.11	64.00	63.40	63.40
	Nighthem	2002-03	93.28	83.95	83.95	83.95
	Pukhri					
	Chinga	2002-03	86.56	77.90	77.90	77.90
Mizoram	Saiha	2010-11	2070.20	1863.18	186.31	00.00
	Tlabung	2010-11	441.00	396.90	39.69	00.00
Nagaland	Kohima	2003-04	4673.09	2911.56	1941.04	1941.04
	Tuensang	2004-05	1679.78	1511.80	1007.88	503.96

* 2008-2009 - No water project has been sanctioned

2011-2012 - No water project has been sanctioned.

Statement-VIII

*Details of funds sanctioned and released under Urban
Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST)
for safe drinking water in urban areas*

State	City	Sanc- tioning	Sanc- tioned	GOI Share	Fund released	Fund
	Utilized	Year	Cost (in lakh)	(Rs in lakh)	(Rs in lakh)	(Rs in lakh)
Uttar Pradesh	Pilkhuwa	2009-10	2167.55	1734.04	911.35	500.00
Haryana	Sonipat	2010-11	6958.00	5566.4	862.44	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	Vikarabad	2010-11	7009	5607	1402.00	Nil
Gujarat	Sanand	2010-11	3320.86	2656.69	664.17	Nil

* 2008-2009 - No water project has been sanctioned

2011 -2012 - No water project has been sanctioned

Clearing Master Plan of Greater Noida by NCR Planning Board

3250. SHRI MANGALA KISAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the NCR Planning Board to invite objections from all stake holders before clearing the Master Plan of Greater Noida (Noida extension);

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that violations in the Master Plan are not done by the Greater Noida Authority by increasing the Floor Area Ratio (FAR) arbitrarily;

(c) the details of steps taken to ensure that proper demarcation of areas is done in a manner that the interest of the flat buyers are protected; and

(d) by when the Master Plan as sent by the Uttar Pradesh Government would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) NCR Planning Board (NCRPB) is a Planning Body for preparation of Regional Plan for the National Capital Region. As per Section 19 of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, the NCR participating States are required to prepare Sub-Regional Plans for their respective Sub-regions.

The Master Plans of towns are prepared and finalized after inviting public objections by the State Governments/Authorities as per the prevailing Acts in the States.

The Greater Noida Authority is an Authority under the administrative control of Government of Uttar Pradesh which deals with the planning, development and implementation of Master Plan including land acquisition, development and disposal to the beneficiaries. It is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to ensure that there is no violation in the Master Plan of Greater Noida.

(d) NCRPB has informed that the Industries Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted the Master Plan of Greater Noida-2021 to NCRPB to provide NOC/express satisfaction with regard to conformity with Greater Noida Master Plan-2021 with Regional Plan-2021 in compliance with the Hon'ble Allahabad High Court order dated 21.10.2011. Since, it was not examined by Department of Housing & Urban Planning Development,

Government of Uttar Pradesh which is the Nodal Department of NCR matters,
Government of Uttar Pradesh was requested by

NCRPB to examine the Master Plan and submit the same with their recommendation. Therefore, the Master Plan has not yet been received in the Board duly approved by the Competent Authority in Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Electrical renovation etc. in Aram Bagh Government Colony

3251. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred for the electrical renovation in Government accommodation in Block No.1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi by the CPWD;

(b) the detailed list of new electrical and type of equipment installed in each accommodation by the CPWD;

(c) whether there is any provision of Oil Bound Distemper and POP in the Type-I houses;

(d) if so, the details of the order for OBD and POP issued; and

(e) if not, the reasons for Oil Bound Distemper not being done in Type-I houses in Aram Bagh, New Delhi during last six years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Separate expenditure account is not maintained for renovation works of Block No.1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi. The works of electric renovation have been carried out from entire service centre No.261 Aram Bagh, New Delhi which comprises of Block No.1 to 97 of type I quarter and Block No. 101-111 of type-III quarters. Total expenditure incurred on works of electric renovation in Block No.1 to 97 of type-I quarters and Block No.101-111 of type-III quarter is Rs.84,37,120/-

(b) In quarter in Block No.1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi only rewiring works has been done and following electric items have been installed:- (prior to approval of upgradation schemes for type-I quarters)

1)	Copper conductor wiring in recessed steel conduit		
2)	Light/fan/bell/light plug points	-	17
3)	Powers points	-	02
4)	T.V. Point	-	01

In accordance of M/o Urban Development circular No.11014/1/2009-W.3 dated 12th October, 2009 in quarters in which upgradation work has been completed following additional electric item have been installed.

1) Industrial socket outlet	-	02
2) Exhaust fan	-	02

(c) and (d) The upgradation of type-I quarters was to be undertaken vide

M/o Urban Development O.M.No. 11014/1/2009-W.3 dated 12.10.2009 annexed as statement (See below). As per the circular there is no provision of Oil Bound Distemper and POP in type-I quarters.

(e) This is a policy decision taken by M/o Urban Development vide O.M. cited at (c) & (d) above.

Statement

Letter of M/o Urban Development dt. 12.10.2009

F. NO.11014/1/2009-W.3

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011

Dated the 12th October 2009

Office Memorandum

**Subject:- Additions/alterations in Type-I General Pool Residential
Accommodation.**

It is to mention that norms for addition/alterations for quarters from Type-II to Type-VI are already existed and there has been a demand for fixing of norms for addition/alteration of Type-I quarters also. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities free of cost subject to availability of funds in Type-I GPRA quarters in serial order with the consent of the concerned allottees. In exceptional cases, Chief Engineer, after recording the reasons in writing, may allow in-situ upgradation of quarters on out of turn basis. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/works of additions/alterations is given in statement-I (See below).

2. No other work of addition/alteration which involves structural

changes in the allotted quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.

3. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of 30 days from the date of handing over the possession of house to CPWD.

Hindi version will follow.

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Copy to:

1. PS to Minister of Urban Development, New Delhi.
2. PS to Minister of State for Urban Development, New Delhi.
3. PPS to Secretary (UD)/Secretary(HUPA), M/o HUPA New Delhi.
4. PS to Additional Secretary (UD), New Delhi.
5. All Joint Secretaries/Directors/DSs/USs in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
7. Director (NIC) for uploading it in Ministry's website.
8. Hindi Section for Hindi version.

Statement-I

Specification prescribed for up-gradation of Type-I GPRA quarters (Free of cost)

Sl.No.	Description of Item
1	2
	A. Civil Works
1.0	Kitchen
	1.1 General:
	1.1.1 Removal of chimney wherever existing

1.1.2 Addition of water storage capacity upto 150lt per DU by providing

additional loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets

1.2 Kitchen sink:

1.2.1 Ceramic kitchen sink without drain board.

1.3 Dado:

1.3.1 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x8") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink

1.4 Worktop:

1.4.1 Green marble- prepolished with premoulded nosing

1.5 Flooring:

1.5.1 Ceramic floor tiles (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.

2.0 Toilet & Bathroom

2.1 Wash basin & Mirror:

2.1.1 One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location as per the space available.

2.1.2 Plumbing for geysers.

2.2 Flooring & Dado:

2.2.1 Flooring

2.2.1.1 Ceramic floor tile (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) of approved design.

2.2.1.2 Dado - Ceramic white glazed tile (Size 8"x8") upto door built level

3.0 Bed Room / Living Room

3.1 Flooring in rooms and internal areas-

3.1.1 Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 8"x8" Matt finish) of approved design.

4.0 In common circulation areas and staircases

4.1 Kota stone flooring and matching skirting in common circulation area. In staircase, single piece pre-polished kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used.

5.0 Others fixtures and Amenities:-

5.1.1 Curtain rods with brackets.

5.1.2 Wire-gauze shutters for windows, with steel section

6.0 Internal finishing

6.1 Repair of all walls and ceiling (one time only) followed by colour-wash Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work

B. Electrical Works

1.0 1.1 Power Points one in kitchen and one in bedroom (DP-MCB Type) Total in Numbers - Two

2.0 2.1 Ventilation fan one in kitchen and one for WC (in Numbers) - Two.

Upgradation/Renovation of quarters by CPWD

3252. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy to upgrade/renovate the quarter before allotment by CPWD in Delhi for whitewash and electrical renovation work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contractors are working as per the policy; and

(d) whether the whitewash, electrical renovation work, Oil Bound Distemper and POP is being done by CPWD and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to availability of fund and consent of new allottees.

(b) Details indicated in the decision taken by M/o Urban Development vide O.M.NO.11014/1/2008-W.3 dated 14th March, 2008, 22nd April, 2008 are given in statements-I and IV (See below). Details through letter dated 12.10.2009 given in the statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No.3251 Part (c) and (d)]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per details indicated in para 'b' above.

Statement-I

Letter from M/o Urban Development dt. 14.03.2008

F. No.11014/1/2008-W.3

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi-110011

14th March 2008

Office Memorandum

Subject:- Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

1. The undersigned is directed to state that under this Ministry's Office Memoranda No-28012/1/2003-WI dated 19th Feb. 2004 and 20th Feb. 2004, it has been provided that works of addition/alteration of non-structural nature can be carried out in General Pool Residential Quarters at the request of the occupants and to provide these facilities on vacation of residential quarters and also on payment of a part of cost by the allottees in respect of occupied quarters.

2. It has now been decided to provide the prescribed facilities subject to availability of funds in all GPRA quarters as well as quarters in other pools which are being maintained by CPWD whether occupied or vacant (except for Type-I Quarters) in serial order in each colony with the consent of the concerned allottees. Instructions for type-I quarters shall be issued separately.

3. A list of permissible civil and electrical items/works of additions/alterations is given in the statement-II (See below).

4. The list of civil and electrical items of addition/alteration which may be carried out at the request of the allottees and on the allottee paying the specified percentage of the cost of the works has been revised and is given in the statement-III (See below).

5. No other work of addition/alteration which involves structural changes in the allotted

quarters would be carried out. The decision of the CPWD as to whether any work of addition/alteration requested by an allottee is of a structural nature shall be final.

6. The works of addition/alteration in a house as per prescribed specification shall be completed within a maximum period of two months from the dated of handing over the possession of house to CPWD.

7. This Memorandum issues in supersession of all previous instructions, including the OM mentioned in paragraph 1 above and with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Division, vide Dy. No. 02-F dated 01/01/2008.

Hindi version will follow.

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
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4. All Joint Secretary/Director/DS/US in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
5. All Desks/Sections in M/o Urban Development, New Delhi.
6. Hindi Section for Hindi version.

Statement-I

Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)

Sl.No.	Description of Item	Type II	Type III	Type IV	TypeV	Type VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	A. Civil Works.					
1.0	Kitchen					
	1.1 General:					
	1.1.1 Removal of chimney wherever existing.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	1.1.2 Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/ stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design)	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.1.3 Covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) and overhead cabinets (With preeliminated board with beige/grey shade). (Items to be done as per approved and demonstrated design)	X	X	X	Y	Y

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1.1.4 Plumbing for water purifier and geyser.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	1.1.5 Addition of water storage capacity upto 300lt per DU by providing additional tank at terrace. If not possible 100/150 litre capacity loft tank including connected plumbing work in kitchen and toilets	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	1.2 Kitchen sink:					
	1.2.1 Stainles steel kitchen sink without drain board.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.2.2 Stainless steel kitchen sink with drain board wherever possible	X	X	X	Y	Y
	1.3 Dado:					
	1.3.1 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") above and along the work platform and around and below kitchen sink	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.3.2 60 cm high white glazed tiles (Size 8"x12") dado from skirting level upto 60cm height above the kitchen platform above and along the worktop and around and below kitchen sink excluding areas where built in cupboards are fixed.	X	X	X	Y	Y
	1.4 Worktop:					
	1.4.1 Green marble- prepolished with premoulded nosing	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	1.4.2 Granite with pre-polished and premoulded nosing.	X	X	X	Y	Y

1.5 Flooring:						
1.5.1 Ceramic floor tiles (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.						
X						
1.5.2 Rectified Ceramic floor tiles (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) flooring over existing floors.	X	X	X	Y	Y	
2.0 Toilets & Bathrooms						
2.1 Wash basin & Mirror:						
2.1.1 One wash basin with one pillar tap at appropriate location.	Y	Y	Y	X	X	
2.1.2 One looking mirror with PTMT frame and with one glass shelf with anodized aluminum frame.		Y	Y	Y	X	X
2.1.3 Anodized aluminium Pegs in bathroom/ towel rings (1 no) as per feasibility.	Y	Y	Y	X	X	
2.1.4 CP Brass pegs and towel rail in bathroom, towel ring at washbasin with CP brass mixer tap (preferably single lever)		X	X	X	Y	Y
2.1.5 Looking mirror with PTMT frame and glass shelves with stainless steel/CP Brass frame at washbasins.	X	X	X	Y	Y	
2.1.6 Plumbing for geysers.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2.2 Flooring & Dado:						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2.2.1 Flooring					
	2.2.1.1 Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.		Y	Y	Y	X X
	2.2.1.2 Rectified ceramic floor tiles (Size 16" X 16") of approved design		X	X	X	Y Y
	2.2.1.3 Pre-finished/Pre-polished granite threshold 100mm high and 100 mm wide in shower area in combined toilet		X	X	X	Y Y
	2.3 Dado					
	2.3.1 Ceramic white glazed tile (Minimum Size 8"x12") up to door lintel level.		Y	Y	Y	Y Y
3.0	Bed Rooms / Living Rooms					
	3.1 Flooring in rooms and internal areas-					
	3.1.1 Grey/Beige color Ceramic floor tile (Size 12"x12" Matt finish) of approved design.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
	3.1.2 Grey/Beige color rectified ceramic floor tile (Size 16"x16" Matt finish) of approved design.	X	X	X	Y	Y
4.0	In common circulation areas and staircases					
	4.1 Kota stone flooring and matching skirting. In staircase, single piece pre-polished kota stone slab with pre-finished nosing shall be used.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4.2 Dado of ceramic tile light grey/dull green shade 12"X12"size up to 120 cm height above skirting including green marble nosing.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

5.0 Others fixtures and ammenities:-

5.1 Magic eye in the main entry door.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.2 Curtain rods with brackets.	Y	Y	X	X	X
5.3 Drapery rods with brackets.	X	X	Y	Y	Y
5.4 Built in cupboards in bedrooms as per standard drawings where no cupboard provided earlier, where openings are available the same will be covered with built in cupboard as per approved drawings. In case of such openings with existing concrete/stoneshelves, only cupboard shutters with wooden frames shall be provided.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.5 Glazing of verandah/balcony, using M.S. window section. (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
5.6 Glazing of verandah/balcony, with powder coated aluminum section of matching shade, (to be done as per approved design) if requisitioned by the allottee.	X	X	X	Y	Y
5.7 Wire-gauze shutters for windows, with hard wood/LVL.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
5.8 Wire-gauze shutters for windows with 2nd class teakwood.	X	X	X	Y	Y

6.0 Internal finishing:-

6.1 All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by oil bound distemper. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.	Y	Y	Y	X	X
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	6.2 All walls and ceiling to be treated with 2mm thick POP (one time only) followed by plastic emulsion paint. Synthetic enamel paint on all wood work and steel work.		X	X	X	Y Y
	B. Electrical Works					
1.0	1.1 Power Points (15 Amp. 6 - Pins) (in Numbers)	3	4	5	6	7
	1.2 Power Points (15 Amp. 6 - Pins) Servant quarter and garage where ever available (in Numbers)	X	X	X	1	1
	1.3 Power sockets (DP-MCB type) for air conditioner/geyser (in Numbers)		1	1	2	4 5
2.0	Ceiling Fans (in Numbers)					
	2.1 Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony /'verandah, (in Numbers)		3	4	5	6 7
	2.2 Additional ceiling fan to be provided in balcony/verandah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.0	3.1 Fluorescent light fittings (excluding tube lights and starter) (in Numbers)		3	4	5	7 8
	3.2 Servant quarters/garage (1 Number)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.0	4.1 Electrical Points including light, fan, call bell and 5 Amp.Plug points 44 (in Numbers)		20	23	27	38

5.0 Others

5.1 One No. Door call bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5.2 Call bell from main house to servant's qtr. and from main gate pillar to the qtr. (Wherever existing)	X	X	X	Y	Y	
5.3 Recessed conduit wiring.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5.4 Call bell point from ground floor at stair entrance to first floor quarters where grill door has been provided on stair entry.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.5 Fresh air fan in kitchen and toilets (In Numbers).	1	2	2	3	3	
5.6 Tube light fittings with tube light/CFL fitting with CFL in common circulation areas/ staircases.		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.7 Cable TV point(in Numbers)	1	1	1	2	2	
5.8 Telephone Points(in Numbers)	X	X	1	2	2	

Statement-III

Items of works under payment basis of the estimated cost.

(Balance items excluding the items already covered in up-gradation works)

A. Civil Works

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Pavement of areas around the premises with suitable material in an approved manner.

Note: Pavement of areas to be done with chequered tile or plain cement concrete or interlocking blocks including C.C. edging

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Changing of Indian WC to European WC & vice versa. (It will be free of cost once for an allottee.

Note: All connected costs of dismantling, relaying tiles, finishing etc to be included for changing of Indian WC to European WC & vice versa.

B. Electrical Works

(i) Items for which 10% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Additional power plug points/light plug points/light points.

Note: Additional points to be provided only when feasible as per electrical load.

(ii) Items for which 100% of the estimated cost is to be charged from allottees:

- Fancy light fittings.
- Change of cable from feeder pillar to house, if required due to increased load in house.

Statement-IV

Letter from the M/o Urban Development dt. 22.04.2008

F.NO.11014/1/2008-W.3

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

(Works Division)

Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

dated: 22nd April, 2008

CORRIGENDUM

Subject: Additions/alterations in General Pool Residential Accommodation

In partial modification of O.M. of even number dated 14.3.2008, the following items shall be inserted under the heading " A- Civil Works" and

sub-heading "5-Other fixtures and amenities" after item No. 5.8 as item
Nos. 5.9 & 5.10 in statement-II of the said O.M. dated 14.3.2008:

Specification prescribed for Up-gradation on vacation as well as in occupied quarters (Free of cost)

Description of item	Type-I	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Type-VI
"5.9 Wire gauze shutters for main entrance	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Y
door. This will be made of MS tube/angle iron with grills and wire gauge as per approved design. In case of balcony, wire gauge shutters for door to be provided only in those quarters where balconies have not been covered.

5.10 Pre-coated chain link fencing with iron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
--	---	---	---	---	---

Y
gate, if feasible. The height of pre-coated chain link fencing with 90 cm over 30 cm high toe wall with permanent finish to be provided.
(Area around the quarter to be defined/restricted for proper aesthetics and to facilitate parking of vehicles of upper floor houses as per site condition and in an approved uniform manner)."

Note: 'Y' for Yes.

Sd/-

(Surat Singh)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. CAG of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha/Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
4. Director General (Works), CPWD, New Delhi.
5. Chief Secretaries of Union Territories.
6. Director of Estate, Ministry of Urban Development, New Delhi.

Maintenance of quarters by CPWD through contractors

3253. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of repair/replacement/maintenance work that have been carried out and the contractors who has actually been granted the work by the CPWD for repairing/maintenance of Block No.1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi quarters for the financial year 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and the sub-contractors who are actually physically doing the above work; and

(b) the funds allocated and spent on each work in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Budget allocation for these quarters are not maintained separately. Expenditure figures for the entire Service Centre No.261 which comprises Block No.1 to 97 Type-I and Block No. 101-111 of

Type-III quarters at Aram Bagh are given in enclosed in the statement.

Statement

Expenditure figures for service centre no. 261 at Aram Bagh

(Figures in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Details of maintenance works	Names of Contractor	Name of Associate Electrical Contractor	Expenditure incurred in electrical work	Expenditure incurred in civil work
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2005-2006	CIVIL				
		The work of repair/ replacement/maintenance work like door window, flooring, plastering, sanitary fittings etc and day to day maintenance have been carried out by M/s Satish Chand Rajesh Kumar Pvt. Limited since 2005 onward for Service Centre No. 261 which comprises block No. 1 to 97 Type I and	Maintenance carried out by departmental staff	Maintenance carried out by departmental staff	-	Nil
2.	2006-2007				11.08	122.78
3.	2007-2008				14.40	192.38
4.	2008-2009				11.00	236.12

5.	2009-2010	Block 101-111 of type III quarters at Aram Bagh. No sub contractors were engaged.	M/s Satish Chand Rajesh Kumar Pvt. Ltd. 259; Dipali, Pitam Pura, New Delhi 110034	M/s Shaka Electrical(India), 10.00 271, Vikas Kunj, Vikas Puri, New Delhi 110018.	168.74
6.	2010-2011	ELECTRICAL Maintenance & upkeep of all internal and external electrical installations in residential quarters, corridors, staircases, street lights including attending/rectification of complaints received, round the clock on all days complete with replacement of all materials e.g. switches, socket outlets, regulators, chokes, starters, condensers, ignitors, MCBs, MCCBs isolators, bulb holders etc.		14.40	165.27
Total					80.88
					885.29

New version of JNNURM

3254. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to accelerate growth in urban infrastructure, Government is considering launching a new version of its infrastructure initiative of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government's target to construct houses under the JNNURM has been achieved during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Maira Member Planning Commission has been constituted on September 15, 2011 to recommend the structure of next phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Presently final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the new version of JNNURM has not been taken.

(c) and (d) No year-wise targets have been fixed under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of JNNURM. However, a target for construction of 1.5 million houses has been set under JNNURM and the States have been advised to achieve the completion of houses within the Mission period as early as possible. As on 08.12.2011, a total of 1569526 dwelling units (DUs) have been sanctioned under BSUP & IHSDP, out of which a total of 510380 DUs have been completed and 291898 DUs have been reported as occupied out of the completed units.

Third phase of Delhi Metro

3255. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring the Sant Nagar, Burari Village Ibrahimpur, Nathupura, Shiv Kunj, Hanuman Kunj, Surender Colony, Sangam Vihar, Milan Vihar, Jharoda Village etc. under the network

of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation in the proposed Third Phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering any other mode of transport in view of large number of people residing in these areas as there is no proper transport for commuting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the habitation in the above proposed areas will not make the metro financially viable. Moreover, these areas can be well connected by feeder services to Jahangirpuri metro station already under operation and Badli metro station after commissioning of Phase-III.

(d) It is for the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi to provide appropriate mode of transport.

The House reassembled twelve of the clock

[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 (5) of Section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O.1808 (E), dated 5th August, 2011, amending Notification S.O.2193, dated the 30th June, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5772/10/11]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of AIHFMCS Limited, NOIDA and related papers

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5773/10/11]

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of HPL, New Delhi and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CGEWHO, New Delhi and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BMTPC, 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:

I. 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-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, 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 Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5848/10/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare housing Organization (CGEWHO), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5847/10/11]

III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5846/10/11]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs (Foreigners Division) Notification No. G.S.R. 113 (E), dated the 25th February, 2011, publishing the Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri V. Narayanasamy I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 21st September, 2011, publishing the All India Services (Leave) Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5567/10/11]

- I. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2008-09 and 2010-11) of various companies, Academy, Boards, Park Councils, Centres Parishad and Institute and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:**
 - (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, 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 Organisation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5804/10/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:**
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the

year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5812/10/11]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Crew B.O.S. Academy, Haryana, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Asian Centre for Entrepreneurial Initiatives (ASCENT), Karnataka, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5822/10/11]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad, Muzaffarpur, Bihar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5823/10/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Support to Artisan (Leather Art) Program, Harshal Gramin Vikas Bahu Sanstha, Chandrapur, Maharashtra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5821/10/11]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Quality Council of India (QCI), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5814/10/11]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5808/10/11]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5802/10/11]
- (ix) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the South Asia Rubber and Polymers Park (SARPOL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Park. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5807/10/11]
- (x) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ambur Economic Development Organisation (AEDOL), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5806/10/11]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Baddi Infrastructure (B.I.), Solan, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5810/10/11]
- (xii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Sar Infracon Private Ltd. (Surat International Exhibition and Convention Centre), Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5809/10/11]

- (xiii) (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Tiruchirappalli Engineering and Technology Cluster (TREAT), Trichy, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5811/10/11]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5801/10/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shrimati D. Purandeswari, I lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under Section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:
 - S.O. 623 (E), dated the 24th March, 2011, granting relaxation to the State of Orissa in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NOTE) on 25th August, 2010.
 - S.O. 1352 (E), dated the 10th June, 2011, regarding minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII in the State of West Bengal
 - S.O. 1756 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, regarding minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII in the State of Manipur.
 - S.O. 2067 (E), dated the 12th September, 2011, regarding minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in classes I to VIII in the State of Assam. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5987/10/11]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) Notification No. F. 47-8/2011/NCTE/CDN, dated the 23rd September, 2011 regarding Nomination of Members of the four Regional Committees of National Council for Teacher Education, under Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5988/15/11]

I. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ADA, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. (a) copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5834/15/11]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5833/15/11]

(iii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the BEML Limited (formerly Bharat Earth Movers Limited), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5835/15/11]

(iv) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5830/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bangalore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5836/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Commissions Boards Committees and Limited Companies and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development (Metro Rail Cell), under the Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:

G.S.R. 271 (E), dated the 30th March, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (General) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 272 (E), dated the 30th March, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (Opening of Public Carriage for Passengers) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 401 (E), dated the 25th May, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehaviour or Incapacity of Claims Commissioner) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 402 (E), dated the 25th May, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (Carnage and Ticket) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 403 (E), dated the 25th May, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (Notice of Accidents and Inquiries) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 404 (E), dated the 25th May, 2011, publishing the Bangalore Metro Railway (Procedure for Claims) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5866/15/11]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:

(a) Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5861/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5865/15/11]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(a) Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, 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 Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5863/15/11]

(iv) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National

Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New
Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the

Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5865/10/11]

(v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5862/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:

G.S.R. 618 (E), dated the 11th August, 2011, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 716 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2011, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011.

G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 5th October, 2011, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Amendment) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6045/15/11]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:

(1) G.S.R. 680 (E), dated the 14th September, 2011, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011.

(2) G.S.R. 796 (E), dated the 4th November, 2011, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6044/15/11]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No.L-3(2) Regln-Gen.(Amdt.)/2011/CCI, dated the 22nd November, 2011, publishing the Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Competition Act, 2002. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6046/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of IGPB, New Delhi and related papers

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. चरण दास महन्त): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Grape Processing Board (IGPB), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of above Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5880/15/11]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of Rehabilitation Plantation Limited, Punalur, Kerala and related papers

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of REPCO, Chennai and related papers

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I lay on the Table:

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 15 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:

S.O. 787 (E), dated the 26th April 2011, notifying the Special Court Central Bureau of Investigation Cases, Jaipur as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5453/15/11]

S.O. 788 (E), dated the 26th April, 2011, notifying the 3rd Senior most Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge, Lucknow as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 950 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, notifying the Court of District and Sessions Judge Khurda at Bhubaneswar as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 951 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, notifying the Court of the Senior most Additional District and Sessions Judge at Siliguri as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 952 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, notifying the Court of the Chief Judge, City Sessions Court, Calcutta as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 953 (E), dated the 29th April, 2011, notifying the Court of the District and Sessions Judge at Port Blair as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1142 (E), dated the 20th May, 2011, appointing Special public Prosecutor for National Capital Territory of Delhi, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1454 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the City Civil and Sessions Courts, Bombay as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1455 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the District and Sessions Court, Dehradun as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1456 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the Court of the Sessions Judge at North Goa as the Special Court for trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1457 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the Court of the Sessions Judge, Dadara and Nagar Haveli at Silvassa as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with

delay statement.

S.O. 1458 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the Court of the Sessions Judge at Diu as The Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1459 (E), dated the 25th June, 2011, notifying the Court of the Sessions Judge at Daman as the Special Court for the trial of Scheduled Offences, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1965 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor, Public Prosecutor and Additional Public Prosecutor of Haryana State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1966 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor of Rajasthan State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1967 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor of Gujarat State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1968 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor of Andhra Pradesh State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1969 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor of Maharashtra State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1970 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor of West Bengal State for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement.

S.O. 1971 (E), dated the 25th August, 2011, appointing Special Public Prosecutor of National Capital Territory of Delhi for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5238/15/11]

S.O. 2070 (E), dated the 12th September, 2011, regarding appointment of Senior Public Prosecutor and Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5893/15/11]

S.O. 2359 (E), dated the 13th October, 2011, regarding appointment of Special Public Prosecutor and Standing Counsel in Hon'ble High Court of Jammu and Kashmir. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5892/15/11]

S.O. 2531 (E), dated the 11th November, 2011, regarding appointment of Standing Counsel in High Courts for conducting cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5891/15/11]

G.S.R. 815 (E), dated the 17th November, 2011, publishing the Ministry of Home Affairs, National Investigation Agency (Group C posts) Recruitment Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5890/15/11]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

- (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2010-11, 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 Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5899/15/11]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

- (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO), Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5894/15/11]

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI K. B. SHANAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I present the following Reports

(in English & Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:

- (i) One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Kerala State Agro Industries Corporation Limited; Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Kerala and Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore;
- (ii) One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities (CLM), Allahabad; National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi and National Institute of Siddha, Chennai; and
- (iii) One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report regarding laying of the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC), New Delhi; All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं कृषि और प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य उत्पादों के निर्यात संवर्धन के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित वाणिज्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का निन्यानवेवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I present the Two Hundred and Fortieth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011'.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011'.

**STATEMENTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-1 of the Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) -- "Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Institute of Medical Sciences including reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission therein"; and

Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-1 of the Second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) -- Situation arising out of the employment secured on the basis of false caste certificates.

**ACTION TAKEN STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the statement showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2010-11 of the Ministry of Textiles.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the
Ninety-Seventh report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2010-11) pertaining to the Department

of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on the 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth,
Tenth and Fourteenth Reports of the Department-related
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninth Report on 'Funding of Power Projects, Tenth Report on 'Availability of Gas and Coal for Power Sector' and Fourteenth Report on 'Transmission and Distribution Systems and Networks' of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy.

**Deliberations held in the United Nations Climate Change Conference in
Durban**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Hon. Sir, I rise to make a statement on the deliberations held in the United Nations climate change conference in Durban last week. The decisions taken in the Durban Conference have implications not only for the protection of global environment but also for sustainable growth in our country.

The climate change conference is held every year under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol. The key aim of the Durban Conference, this year was to complete the ongoing work as per the Bali Road Map. At Bali in 2007, it had been decided that the implementation of the Convention will be enhanced by a series of steps on finance, technology, adaptation and mitigation. At the same time, it had been decided that the Parties to Kyoto Protocol will finalize their targets for second commitment period commencing from 2013.

The negotiations in the two tracks have been going on for the last

four years. The Copenhagen Conference held in 2009 which had to finalize the targets for developed countries during the second

commitment period failed to take the necessary decisions. The situation was partially retrieved at Cancun last year when some of the decisions relating to Bali Action Plan could be finalized and some Parties agreed to indicate their voluntary pledges for emission reduction. However, the decisions regarding the Kyoto Protocol could not be taken and all aspects of the Bali Action Plan were not fully implemented.

Durban Conference was held against this background. Operationalizing the Cancun agreements was one of its important tasks. This included work on the transparency arrangements for mitigation pledges and actions, setting up the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Committee, and the Climate Technology Centre and Networks. At the same time, it had to complete the unfinished work in respect of the Bali Action Plan and the Kyoto Protocol. It had also been agreed in Cancun that legal options will be explored in Durban to implement the relevant decisions in a legally appropriate form.

India has followed a clear, consistent and compassionate strategy to the climate change negotiations. Our stand in these matters has always been based on equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibility. At Durban, we were also conscious of the fact that the term of the *Ad-hoc* Working Groups on Kyoto Protocol and Long Term Cooperative Action was coming to an end. We, therefore, considered it important that the decisions relating to the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali issues were concluded in Durban.

Against this background, I am happy to inform the House that the Durban conference has taken some important decisions in relation to these issues.

The Durban Conference has established the second commitment period for the developed countries that are Party to Kyoto Protocol. The targets have been decided through a decision in Durban. These targets will now be converted into actual emission limits in 2012 at the next session of the parties in Qatar. A time frame of 5 years till 2017 has been given to the Kyoto Protocol Parties for ratification of the targets and the emission limits.

This is a major achievement, considering the fact that this decision had been delayed by almost two years because of the insistence of main Kyoto Protocol Parties on a single and comprehensive legally binding treaty, to be negotiated first and made applicable to all parties of the

Convention. Durban decisions have ensured that the only legally binding protocol under the Convention **i.e.**, Kyoto Protocol will continue for another 5 years into its second commitment period till 2017.

Another major decision taken in Durban was to begin a process to negotiate on the future arrangements for enhanced actions under the Convention. This is intended to raise the ambition of all Parties towards the global goal of climate stabilization. The Durban Conference has decided to launch Durban Platform for conducting negotiations on the arrangements for a future protocol or a legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force, to be finalized no sooner than 2015 and to be implemented not later than 2020. The new arrangements will be designed under the existing Convention and will hence, be subject to the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention including the principles of equity and the CBDR.

A new *ad-hoc* working group has been set up to finalise the details. The arrangements will be negotiated in the light of assessment of progress made by parties in implementing their commitments and actions as per the Bali Action Plan and the Cancun agreements. 5th assessment report of the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the outcomes of 2013-15 review and the work of the subsidiary bodies will be the basis of making assessment of the nature of arrangements needed.

The issue of an appropriate legal form for the future arrangements by 2020 was a matter of intense debate at Durban. As per the decision on Durban Platform, three options for the legal form of final arrangements were envisaged, namely: a protocol, a legal instrument or legal outcome. Some parties led, in particular, by the EU pressed for a form of agreement that should be legally binding on all Parties.

India has always believed that legal form should follow the substance. A legally binding agreement, by itself, is no guarantee for increased ambition or its implementation. Some Kyoto Protocol Parties have recently made unilateral announcements to renounce their legal obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. This is a clear pointer to the fact that a legal form is useful only as long as the party is willing to abide by it. Moreover, India has always taken a stand that India cannot agree to a legally binding agreement for emissions reduction at this stage of our development. Our emissions

are bound to grow as we have to ensure our social and economic development and fulfil the imperative of poverty eradication.

Some Parties led by the European Union wanted to delete the option relating to 'legal outcome' which was originally mooted by India., We successfully resisted this pressure and in turn suggested a similar expression 'agreed outcome with legal force' which found acceptance with all the Parties. The post 2020 arrangements, when finalized, may include some aspirational CoP decisions, binding CoP decisions, setting up of new institutions and bodies, and new protocols or other legal instruments as necessary to implement the decisions covering various issues with various degrees of binding-ness as per domestic or international provisions of law under the Convention.

I must clarify that this decision does not imply that India has to take binding commitments to reduce its emissions in absolute terms in 2020. India has already announced a domestic mitigation goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its output by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with 2005 level. This goal is relative in nature and allows India's emissions to grow as the economy grows. Our National Plan on Climate Change is designed to meet this objective. Further steps to implement a strategy that will meet this domestic goal are being taken as part of implementation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

India ensured that the new arrangements in 2020 are established under the Convention. This will ensure that the principles and provisions of the Convention will continue to apply to the arrangements to be developed. India will negotiate the nature of agreed outcome strictly in accordance with the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibility as provided under the Convention.

Further, the Durban decision mandates that the 'outcome' has to be agreed by all parties before it is implemented through legal arrangements having force. The decision allows India the necessary flexibility over the choice of appropriate legal form to be decided in future. This choice will be guided by our national development imperatives and the principles of the Convention.

Sir, we are fully conscious of the immense responsibility that the Durban decisions have now placed on us. It is of paramount importance that the issue of equity is brought to the centre-stage of negotiations in future. With this objective in mind, India had proposed at Durban that

the issues of

equity, unilateral trade measures and technology related intellectual property rights should be included in the agenda of the conference of parties.

I am happy to inform that the importance of the issue of equity has been recognized and the *Ad-hoc* Working Group on Long term Cooperative Action (AWG LCA) has decided to organize a workshop on the matter next year. The deliberations of the workshop will inform the outcomes on relevant issues under the working group whose term has been extended till December, 2012. The importance of the other two issues has also been noted by the CoP and the issues are now part of the discussion text that is under consideration of the AWG-LCA for decisions in Qatar next year.

CoP-17 also took an important decision of establishing the Green Climate Fund which will commence its operations immediately with an interim Secretariat and a Board. The Fund will help a large number of vulnerable countries in taking effective mitigation and adaptation actions. India played a facilitating role in ensuring that the Fund is established in Durban. Substantial progress was also made in relation to operationalizing the Adaptation Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Networks.

Sir, India participated in the conference with an open mind and constructive spirit. Our primary objective was to protect India's long term interest in the climate change negotiations. In this matter, we have been guided by the political consensus that has been the hallmark of our national position on the issue of climate change ever since this matter became a global concern decades ago.

Next few years will be a period of intensive negotiations on the future arrangements. We will continue to pursue a vision of the future that is rooted in the Convention and its principles. I am confident that the house will continue to share this vision of the Government and support the future steps that will have to be taken. I remain willing to be guided and advised.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The clarifications on this statement will be taken up later on. It was discussed in the meeting that clarifications will be on some other time.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Anytime.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have only one point to make. If it is not possible to seek clarifications today, tomorrow immediately after the Question Hour Members can seek clarification. The text of the statement may be circulated to the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The text of the statement is very long. Members also need some time to study it. ...(Interruptions)... The text is being circulated now. ...(Interruptions)... Now the next item is the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend, the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 provides for the acquisition of right of users in land for laying pipelines. However, the existing provisions do not provide sufficient deterrence to criminals. Sections 15 and 16 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 do not contain adequate provisions for the enforcement authorities to arrest or detain any person unless he is caught red-handed during pilferage or sabotage. Usually due to non-availability of witnesses in such cases, it is difficult to ensure conviction of the culprits in a timely manner. The Bill may be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak on this Bill. This is the original Act of 1962 which has been proposed to be amended now. The

Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010, has been passed by Lok Sabha and has been sent to us for consideration. Sir, we all know the network of crude oil is expanding across the country and not only across the country, we also have network traversing across different Continents as well. The requirement for energy is growing and as well the requirement of petroleum products is growing. At the same time, energy needs are there and requirement of gas is there. We are talking about meeting the needs of about 1.26 billion people. This is one of the most important aspects which has to be taken into account because petrol or fuel is treated as liquid gold. There is a natural tendency to pilfer it. Ever since the excavation or extraction of oil started, it is not only in India but across the world, pilferage has been a natural temptation of the people across the world. But now a different trend is also coming where there is an attempt by groups to sabotage it to pursue their own terror incidents or to pursue their own cases. There are places in the world where the pipelines have been destroyed to prove a point and there are groups who have been working to destroy those pipelines. In India also it becomes very important now and, therefore, this Bill has been brought to incorporate certain provisions of penal actions.

India comprises of about 16 per cent of the world's population, which means almost every sixth man walking on the globe is an Indian and we have to meet his requirement. India, of course, is having very small reserves of petroleum, which is only 0.6 per cent and only 10 per cent of coal reserves and it is very less. There is growing energy consumption across and we need to cater to that. We expect this to grow. The requirement and flow of pipelines and fuel in the pipelines will keep on growing and we expect it to be around 20-25 per cent higher in another 20 years than what we are today. I am really very sure about the actual extent of pipelines in this country. Some figures talk about 33,000 kms in length and some figures talk about 40,000 kms. I am sure the Minister would be able to exactly give us the details of the exact length of the oil pipelines, of the gas pipelines and other pipelines. I could not get the figures. I have been trying to locate the figures. I am sure the exact length of the pipelines in the country and the projected pipelines in the next couple of years, the projects which are on-going would be

reflected because it was not reflected in the Objects and Reasons as to what is the extent of these pipelines. Sir, we all know that theft or pilferage is mostly related to oil pipelines because it is very difficult to extract gas or capture gas or take it out and make

a separate use for that and the original lines, which we remember, was from Digboi to Barauni. It was one of the oldest lines in the country in 1960s. That was possibly the first experiment when you started with pipelines because it is the cheapest mode of transportation of crude oil. It is much cheaper than road transport or rail transport. It had an advantage, but, at the same time, there were other issues involved but that was the first. The gas pipeline which is Hazira-Bijapur-Jagdishpur gas line which is of course, a very long one, is about 3452 kms. In Gujarat alone, the ONGC has a gas pipeline of around 12000 kms which is extraordinary and today across the world the total length of pipelines which is used for transportation of gas is 20 lakh kms. It is in itself a big challenge for the world to protect all the gases flowing across. Now we are talking of gas pipelines which have to be protected not within the countries. The gas pipelines have to be protected across the nations. I do not know, the Minister would be able to tell us whether there are gas lines which are proposed in India, which were international. We found that certain gas lines had to go down to China. China could access those gas pipelines from Myanmar and further down to Iraq. That is another story which possibly the Minister may like to reflect if he thinks it is appropriate. But, these lines are being extended across boundaries and the ramifications are different. It is just not protecting at the international level but it is also protecting at the local level. Sir, throughout the world, the maximum - as I said - pipelines which are used caters for 71 per cent of oil supplies and the rail and road is approximately 3-4 per cent. We understand and we all appreciate in times to come that the numbers would be growing. In India, we have six major ports which are taking care of these pipelines. They are six on the Eastern Coast and another five on the Western Coast. There are small major ports which are taking care of this transportation of oil. Sir, the aspect which has been brought in here is about securing these pipelines and the very purpose of this Bill is to secure these pipelines. I will come back to certain more figures. When the pipelines are laid and initially it is the Government's prerogative to have pipelines being laid

across the States and we made an Act where we said that we will acquire pipelines. Wherever the pipelines have to go and there is a right of way for the pipelines three metres on the right side and three metres on the left side -- we can lay a pipeline of about a metre deep in the ground. So, thousands and thousands of kilometres in length were taken over. But

the Government did acquire it. It is a fact and at that time we did not have so much rights or activists who could have talked about these pipelines being laid across States and we never talked about it. But, today, the challenge is that we have to maintain these pipelines. To maintain these pipelines, we have to secure these pipelines. And, to secure these pipelines, we need to have security. For security, we need the support of the State Governments, the Central Government agencies and also the people of that area. Now, it has become a biggest challenge. Of course, if a pipeline is damaged because of its age or pilferage or when people try to get into these, it becomes a major issue. And, Sir, there is also one aspect which was not considered, initially, when the pipelines were laid and that is the environmental issues. Now, fortunately, there are enough laws today and with the passing of the National Green Tribunal Bill we are able to access all that support which we could not get earlier.

Sir, there is another aspect. I do not know whether the hon. Minister would like to speak on this subject here. Today, we are spending huge amount of money for protecting these pipelines. To secure these, we have new surveillance devices. Equipments installed at pumping stations will tell you wherever pilferage takes place or you can make out when there is drop in pressure. But, what about those people who have given away their land 20 or 30 or 40 years ago? Had the consciousness across the country been as much as we have today when we have the Land Acquisition and other Bills, the things would have been different. Had the Government, at any point of time, involved the stakeholders - stakeholders are those people who have given their land, even a small patch of land and if they were allowed to look after the pipelines crossing their land and if they were paid a small rental for looking after pipelines, possibly, this huge expenditure which the Government would incur now, or, the provisions which we are trying to bring in, would have been avoided. I do not know whether this is going to become a reality. Or, we will have to wait for some agitation to come back to this point that all those who have allowed their land to be used for laying down the pipelines 20 or 30 or 40 years

ago could have a stake. I am not putting an idea. But, possibly, the amount of money which is being spent on surveillance and the stakeholders. वे किसान, जिनकी धरती से वह पाइप गयी है, अगर उनको किसी समय इसके साथ जोड़ दिया जाता, तो ये अरबों-अरबों रुपये उनकी सुरक्षा पर खर्च नहीं करने पड़ते।

एक नया प्रावधान हम लोग यह लेकर आ रहे हैं कि यह सरकार इस प्रकार की चोरी पर नियंत्रण करेगी। सरकार यह कर सकती है, क्योंकि आपकी सरकार बहुत तरह के काम करना चाहती है। आप खाद्य सुरक्षा

अधिनियम लाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह नहीं जानता कि आपकी नेता इस बात को सुन रही होंगी या नहीं, लेकिन अगर वे सुन लेंगी, तो शायद इस प्रस्ताव पर भी काम किया जा सकता है। यह एक सुझाव है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कठिन होगा, लेकिन इस सुझाव पर विचार करना अच्छा होगा और भविष्य में अगर किसी प्रकार की जमीन अधिग्रहित की जाती है, चाहे वह जमीन किसान की हो या किसी भी व्यक्ति की हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि उसे स्टैकहोल्डर बना लेने में ज्यादा सुरक्षा की संभावना है। यह एक नया विचार है और यह नया विचार इस विषय को लेकर है, लेकिन अगर आप इस पर विचार करेंगे, तो शायद यह बेहतर होगा।

महोदय, इस बिल में कई सारे प्रावधान लाये गये हैं। अब आपने इसमें एक नया प्रावधान यह जोड़ा है कि अगर आपके खेत से पाइपलाइन जा रही है और उस पाइपलाइन के बाहर 'ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड' की एक छोटी-सी नेम प्लेट लगी है। अगर गांव का एक बच्चा खेलते हुए उस नेम प्लेट को उखाड़ लेता है और उसको ले जाकर कहीं फेंक देता है, तो इसमें आपने जो यह अधिकार दिया है कि उसे छः महीने तक के लिए जेल भेज दिया जाएगा, तो मुझे यह लगता है कि it is not required for signage. जैसे, एक किसान के खेत में बोर्ड लगा हुआ है और अगर किसी बच्चे ने या किसी ट्रैक्टर ने उसे गिरा दिया, तो कल आपका अधिकारी वहां जाएगा, क्योंकि आप इस बिल के माध्यम से एक ऐसा प्रावधान दे रहे हैं कि the Central Government officials would have the right of policing. And, once you give them the right of policing, वह कहेगा कि तुम्हारे बेटे ने इस लैंप पोस्ट के बगल में लगा हुआ नक्शा उखाड़ दिया है। As Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad has said that it is policing over a private land. उसमें पनिशमेंट यह है कि उसके लिए छः महीने की सजा होगी और कुछ फाइन किया जाएगा। यह अपने आप में ऐसा लग रहा है जैसा अभी अहलुवालिया साहब कह रहे हैं कि दो भैंस आपस में लड़ जाएं और वह अगर गिर जाए, तो आप कहेंगे कि आपका सिपाही वहां जाकर कार्रवाई करेगा। यह जो अन्ना हजारे का अभियान है, यह ऐसे ही कर्मचारियों को लेकर है। आप इसमें ऐसे प्रावधान देकर वैसे चतुर्थवर्गीय कर्मचारियों को अधिकार दे रहे हैं जो हर दिन पांच सौ या सात सौ रुपया वसूलता रहेगा, इसलिए इस क्लॉज को तो बिल्कुल ही डिलीट कर दीजिए, क्योंकि इसका कोई महत्व नहीं है। पता नहीं आपके अधिकारियों ने क्या समझाया है, लेकिन मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस क्लॉज को इसमें रखने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं कि अगर कहीं बोर्ड पर कोई नाम लिखा हुआ है और अगर वह बोर्ड गिर गया, तो उसको आप जेल भेज देंगे, तो इस पर आपको थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए। अब इस में दिया है कि trenches खोदे जाएंगे। भला किसान को जिसे आप ने एक बार trench खोद कर दे दिया तो दूसरा trench खोदने का क्या उद्देश्य है? इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इस प्रावधान पर विचार करते हुए आप इसे विलोपित कर दें तो बेहतर होगा। फिर जो आप करेंगे, वह उचित ही होगा। The other provision which has been made is very important; this is about damage to pipelines.

AN. HON. MEMBER: What is the meaning of mentioning Anna Hazare here?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मैंने कहा कि ऐसे ही नियमों के कारण चतुर्थ वर्ग कर्मचारियों के विषय उठते हैं और जब सरकार गलती करती है तो लोग कहने लगते हैं कि यह बेईमानी हो रही है। इसलिए आप ऐसे नियम न बनाएं जिस से ऐसे अधिकारी बाजार में घूमें जिस के लिए फिर लोग एक बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाएं। My idea is to get rid of all these provisions. This is sub-clause 15(1). I am sure you will understand that and consider it.

Now I come to damaged pipelines. सर, यह दो प्रकार का है। एक तो बीस वर्षों में उस पाइप लाइन को बदलना है। आप ने बीस वर्षों तक उस पाइप लाइन को बदला नहीं और अचानक उसमें से तेल का रिसाव होने लगा। तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि गांव का लड़का वहां अपनी बाल्टी लेकर नहीं पहुंचेगा? वह निश्चित रूप से पहुंचेगा क्योंकि उसे लगेगा कि इसमें तेल है। सर, जब वह बाजार में पेट्रोल पम्प पर जाता है और उसे पता चलता है कि उसे वह खरीदने के लिए 40-50 रुपया देना पड़ेगा। तो अगर कहीं से रिसाव हो रहा है तो वह अपनी बाल्टी या डिब्बा लेकर जाएगा और तेल जमा कर लेगा। अब उसने तेल जमा कर लिया और उसे घर ले गया तो the onus of the proof lies on the person... उसे यह प्रूव करना पड़ेगा कि वह मेरा है, जैसा कि रेप केस व और लॉज में आप ने प्रोविजन किया है, The onus to prove is on the accused. I think this is a bad provision. In this case, seepage has taken place because of a damaged pipeline. It is the responsibility of the petroleum company. If a pipeline is damaged, then, how will you define this? किसान को पता लगेगा कि यहां से तेल निकल रहा है और वह कीमती है तो उसने उसे ड्रम में भर लिया। इसलिए इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाए कि आप की liability क्या है? Who will certify that the pipeline was damaged, which caused this seepage and that seepage has been collected by an individual? और आप ने कहा कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को दस साल की सजा होगी और वह non bailable होगी। मंत्री महोदय भी किसान दिखते हैं और बीच-बीच में किसान जैसी बात करते हैं, आप कभी खेत में पाइप लाइन के बगल में जाकर खड़े होइएगा तो शायद यह विषय आप को बेहतर समझ में आएगा। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि इस पर भी विचार किया जाए कि ऑइल कंपनी के जो लोग पंप कर रहे हैं, उन की क्या liability है? Who will certify that the product which leaked out was lost because of the poor maintenance on the part of the company, as far as the pipeline is concerned? जहां तक आप यह प्रमाणित कर सकें कि someone has pilfered it, किसी ने उस में छेदकर उसमें से निकाला है। वह सही है, But, who will prove that? This investigation is being left to the person who is going to be certified by the Central Government.

सर, यह कानून अपने आप में बड़ा खतरनाक है।

सर, उसके बाद तीसरा प्रावधान sabotage के बारे में है। अगर कोई उस में बम लगाकर उड़ा देता है और उस से death/injury होती है, It is a very good provision. If it is a proven sabotage, someone comes to the pipeline and places a bomb, then, the punishment which has been suggested here सर, इस में कंडिका 15(3) में प्रावधान किया गया है कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति बम लगाकर sabotage करता है तो उसको death sentence भी दिया जा सकेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि सरकार ने ऐसी मंशा जाहिर की है कि पाइप लाइन में बम लगाएँ, उस पर कब्जा कीजिए, उसे तोड़िए तो मौत की सजा दी जाएगी। यह सरकार की मंशा होगी। आप अच्छा काम करेंगे, लेकिन अगर सरकार की यह मंशा है तो इस भावना को और भी जगह प्रचारित करना चाहिए। उदाहरण के तौर पर पार्लियामेंट पर अटैक हुआ, उसे पूरी दुनिया ने देखा। यह हम सब को प्रभावित कर सकता था और हम सब लोगों की हत्या हो सकती थी। सर, निचली अदालत में उस में फांसी की सजा सुना दी। मामला उच्चतम न्यायालय तक गया, वहां भी फांसी की सजा सुनायी गयी, लेकिन आज तक वैसे व्यक्ति को ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आपने प्रावधान किया है। मेरा यह आग्रह है कि अगर सरकार की मंशा सही हो तो यह बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान है, लेकिन सरकार अपने निर्णय और मंशा को लागू भी करे! यह देश और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में होगा और हम आप से मांग करते हैं कि आप उस मंशा को प्रकट करें।

Mr. Minister, I was recently delivering a lecture in the National Police Academy and I had to prepare for that. But the sabotage which you are talking about is different. I was going through the documents and I realized कि इस देश में वर्ष 2001 में जो लोग आतंकवादी घटनाओं में मारे जाते थे, the number of people - the paramilitary forces, the civilians, the terrorists - who were killed in 2001 were about 4000 people. This was in 2001. The number of Naxals killed during that period of time was around 300 to 400. निश्चित रूप से आपकी सरकार ने, हमारी सरकार ने आतंकवाद पर काम किया है, आज 2011 में आतंकवादी घटनाओं में मारे जाने वाले लोगों की संख्या लगभग चार सौ, पांच सौ तक आ गई है, जिसमें पैरामिलिटरी फोर्स, सिविलियन्स एंड अदर्स, और नक्सली घटनाओं में मरने वालों की संख्या लगभग तीन हजार हो गई है। अब आप देखिए, दस वर्षों में इस देश में कितना बड़ा फर्क आया है? एक तरफ आतंकवादी घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी हुई है, तो दूसरी तरफ नक्सली घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी हुई है, तो दूसरी तरफ नक्सली घटनाओं की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। आज देश भर में जहां भी आपकी जितनी पाइपलाइंस हैं, उनमें अधिकांश इलाके ऐसे हैं, या हो सकते हैं और भविष्य में भी हो सकते हैं, वे नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं। सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं, सभी राज्य सरकारों की नीतियां हैं, जिस प्रकार से हमने इन 60 वर्षों में देश को चलाया है, जिस प्रकार से देश के

सामने गरीबी है, महंगाई है, और भी विषय हैं, लेकिन आने वाले दिनों में आपके सामने नक्सलियों से चुनौती है, क्योंकि नक्सली इसको टारगेट करेंगे, जिसके कारण बहुत हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है और मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि नक्सलियों से वह किसान बेहतर लड़ेगा, न कि अपना सिपाही, अगर आप उसको उसमें हिस्सेदारी दीजिएगा। अगर उसको हिस्सेदारी नहीं दीजिएगा, तो नक्सली उसको बैठकर समझाएगा कि साहब, देखो, इसमें अरबों-खरबों का तेल जा रहा है, तुम्हारे खेत से जा रहा है, फलां इतने पैसे कमा रहा है। You have to make these people stakeholders in protecting that pipeline. If you don't start thinking on these lines, time would come when you would find it very difficult to control it.

Sir, the only comparison which I found across the world, which is not exactly like India but is comparable to India, is Nigeria. आज दुनिया में दसवें स्थान पर अगर कोई देश ऑयल एक्सट्रेक्ट करता है, the tenth position in the world is of Nigeria. Nigeria, which is a major supplier to the United States of America, is in top 10. There are millions of communities, around 16,000 communities, who come together in the regions where these pipelines have been there. It is mostly in the Niger-Delta which has approximately 5000 oil wells, 7000 kilometres of pipeline, 10 export terminals; and they had similar problems. Now, a scientific assessment was made for rupturing and other problems. How oil is stolen was assessed in Nigeria; and I can tell you that it is very interesting. If we compare the Indian system to Nigeria, almost everything can be replicated. There are four ways of stealing oil or fuel from the pipeline. One is oil bunkering. Now, in oil bunkering, when these pipelines are laid next to the coast, what they do is, in the creeks, they excavate a portion, open the pipeline, put a pipe, place a barge in the sea and when the company starts pumping it, the barge is filled and the barge sails it out to the sea. That is one of the ways. That is called bunkering. The other way is, making drills in the pipelines and then extracting it; they scoop it and take it to the drums and carry it. That is another way of doing it. And the third way in which it is done, which is not happening in India, is that there are terrorist organizations in Nigeria who are capturing pipelines, who are capturing installations; and there is a group called 'MEND' which is a terror outfit. This has not happened in India; will not happen in India; we will not want it to happen; but if we do not address many of these

issues, things would become like that.

Sir, I have got very interesting figures. Possibly, you must also be having that. In India alone, the theft and the loss through theft, every year, as reported by Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC, is Rs. 1,000 crores; and this is a figure which the Economic Survey has given. Even in China, the most interesting aspect is I may be wrong but I have picked up this figure; I may be wrong -- that one per

cent is the loss. This is what has been given to me. You may correct it. Even in China, Sir, the oil theft, between 2002 and 2006, was Rs. 3,500 crores. And today, China has to go in for a big legislation to defend that. In Nigeria, the pilferage and stealing of oil is worth about five lakh crores of rupees. Then, Sir, another country which is very badly affected by it is Pakistan. Now, this is something very interesting. The largest theft of gas in the world takes place in Pakistan where theft of about ten lakh crore rupees worth of gas and nine-and-a-half lakh crore rupees worth of oil is pilfered. Now, one really does not know. Pakistan has come out with a very tough legislation recently trying to fix up this problem because that money is going into something else. I am sure the Government would be able to say where the money which is going out of the system is being used. So, the country where one of the largest amounts of oil pilferage takes place in this part of the world is Pakistan. Now, where is that money going? Where this money is being used is a question that, I am sure, the Home Ministry and other officials would be able to answer.

आपका यह जो बिल है, इसमें जो प्रावधान हैं, इनसे हम बहुत हद तक सहमत हैं, लेकिन कुछ विषय हैं, जिनके बारे में हम कहना चाहेंगे। Now, it may not be very relevant today, but wherever the pipelines are now going to be laid, you are going to have problems, whether it is in the private sector or in the public sector. For example, environmental issues are coming up. आजकल पर्यावरण के बारे में ऐसे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय आ रहे हैं, जो पूरी दुनिया को प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। रूस में ट्रांस-साइबेरिया में एक पाइपलाइन आ रही थी, लेकिन वहां के लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया, क्योंकि वहां एक किस्म का तेंदुआ पाया जाता है, उसे बचाने के लिए इस पाइपलाइन का विरोध हुआ और करीब 6-7 हजार किलोमीटर की पाइपलाइन का क्षेत्र बदल दिया गया, क्योंकि उस तेंदुए को बचाना था। Now this is the consciousness. अभी कुछ दिनों पहले White House का घेराव हुआ। कनाडा से USA में एक पाइपलाइन आनी थी। अभी तक President Obama ने यह तय नहीं किया है कि इसके बारे में क्या करें, क्योंकि अगले साल चुनाव है और चुनाव से पहले चाहे कहीं भी सरकार हो, वह संकट में होती है। यहां तो कुछ सरकारें उससे पहले ही संकट में होती हैं, लेकिन वह अलग बात है। They have protested and this pipeline that comes from Canada to US has been stopped. This pipeline belongs to a company called Keystone. (*Time-bell rings*) उनकी जो Keystone Company है, उन्होंने कहा कि रेत से तेल निकालने पर carbon

emission होगा, so we cannot allow it. So, we are becoming conscious about environmental issues. This Bill does not deal with environmental issues. Here, I must thank all the Members of Parliament, all the environmentalists in this country, and all those people who talk

about things green. There is the National Green Tribunal. आज देश में बहुत से लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है और आप सभी लोगों को भी पता होना चाहिए कि देश में कहीं भी, किसी भी व्यक्ति को या किसान को पर्यावरण से संबंधित किसी प्रकार का नुकसान हो, चाहे वह वित्तीय नुकसान हो या सामाजिक नुकसान हो, कुछ भी नुकसान हो, तो आप तुरंत जाकर National Green Tribunal में अपील कर सकते हैं और आपको तुरंत कंपनसेशन मिलेगा। Unfortunately or fortunately, the Bench has started working only in Delhi. It is supposed to be set up in Chennai and other places. अब हमें किसानों को बताना होगा कि अगर आपके खेत में एक लीटर तेल भी गिरता है, तो आप अपना petition लेकर जाइए और सरकार से कहिए कि वह इसकी भरपाई करे। *(Time-bell rings)* I am speaking because ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Government had passed the Bill bringing in the National Green Tribunal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude, Mr. Rudy.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: हमें देश के सभी किसानों को बताना होगा कि जहां भी इस प्रकार की घटना हो, जो भी नुकसान हो, आप पिटीशन लेकर आइए, हमारे पर्यावरण मंत्रालय में एक ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी बैठते हैं, आप उनके पास पिटीशन लेकर आइए। इस तरह सरकार प्रयास तो कर रही है, लेकिन लोगों को जानकारी नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, पर्यावरण को किसी भी प्रकार का नुकसान न हो, इसके लिए हम सभी लोगों को मिलकर कोशिश करनी चाहिए और खासकर सरकार को इस बारे में संवेदना रखनी चाहिए। जो विषय मैंने आपके सामने रखा है, वह बड़ा नीरस विषय था, लेकिन किसी प्रकार से तैयारी करके, कुछ ज्ञान अर्जित करके, मैंने इसे सरस बनाने की कोशिश की है। धन्यवाद।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011, जो लोक सभा ने पास किया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हमारी संसद में जब बहस होती है, तो बहुत अच्छी होती है, यह बात जरा बाहर के लोगों को भी समझने की जरूरत है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए आप बहस ज्यादा होने दीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यहां केवल हल्ला-गुल्ला नहीं होता है।

श्री उपसभापति: हल्ला-गुल्ला कम कीजिए, बहस ज्यादा कीजिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अच्छे भाषण को भी दिखाया जाएगा, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: यह सारे देश में दिखाया जा रहा है और दुनिया में भी लोग इसे देख रहे

हैं।... (व्यवधान) ... वे बोल रहे हैं, प्लीज।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह: उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में और जो इसमें प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनके बारे में बोलना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि कंपनियों ने या पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने उन पाइपलाइनों को डालने के लिए जो भी acquisition rights लिए थे, उनमें जो प्रावधान था, उसको अगर थोड़ा अपने नजरिए से हटकर देखें तो आज जितनी भी मोबाइल कंपनियां हैं, जिन्होंने अपने tower लगाए हुए हैं, वे सब के सब tower किसानों के खेतों में ... अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 33,000 किलोमीटर है या उससे ज्यादा है, इतने आंकड़ों का तो नहीं, लेकिन मुझे इतना जरूर पता है कि जब देश आजाद हुआ, तब इस देश में 1,40,000 व्हीकल्स थे, जिसमें बसें भी थीं, ट्रक भी थे, लोगों की अपनी गाड़ियां और टू-व्हीलर्स भी थे, लेकिन अब इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है। महोदय, पहले केवल petrol-driven गाड़ियां होती थीं, आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता समय बदला और डीजल एक महत्वपूर्ण fuel बना। उससे 33,000 किलोमीटर जो पाइपलाइन डाली गई, तो मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि इसमें ज्यादा नहीं तो 70 प्रतिशत ऐसी भूमि होगी, जो किसान की land owning होगी, जिसका मालिक वह खुद होगा। रूडी जी यह बात कहना भूल गए कि किसान का उसमें अपना क्या स्वार्थ हो सकता है? मैं यह चाहता हूं कि अगर पेट्रोलियम की policing के लिए दो-दो या तीन-तीन किलोमीटर की बीट में आप एक क्लास-फोर की नियुक्ति करना चाहते हैं, तो उससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं होगा। जिस किसान के खेत से जितनी length में वे पाइपलाइनें गुजरती हैं, उनको आप रॉयल्टी के नाम से या rent के नाम से ... (व्यवधान) ... यह हमने किया है। रूडी जी, आपको शायद पता नहीं, हमने यह किया है। आप तो किसान की बात कहकर हमारे मंत्री जी को यह कहने की कोशिश करते हैं कि शायद आप भी कुछ-कुछ किसान लगते हैं, लेकिन मुझे उधर बैठा हुआ कोई भी किसान नहीं लगता। आप मेहरबानी करें। आपकी अपनी जो सोच है, यह ठीक है कि You are the champion of traders, but you cannot be the champion of kisans. I know that. And, that is the thesis of your party. तो मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि अगर इसका सारा सर्वे कराकर किसान को उसके महीने का, जैसे मैंने कहा कि जो transmission towers लगे हुए हैं, उनमें वे कंपनियां किसानों को हर महीने या साल में उनका किराया देती हैं और वे खुद maintain करते हैं। उसकी technical faults को कंपनी देखती है, लेकिन उसका रख-रखाव, उसकी सुरक्षा सब उस किसान के हाथ में होती है, इसलिए कोई भी आपको ऐसा example नहीं मिलेगा, जिसमें किसी tower को किसी आतंकवादी या किसी नक्सलाइट ने डैमेज किया हो, तो यह एक सोच है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): डैमेज किया है, कई जगह किया है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह: जहां उसको सुरक्षित स्थान पर नहीं रखा जाएगा, वहां डैमेज होना अलग बात है। मेरा जो प्रपोजल है, वह यह है कि अगर आप किसान को yearly कोई रेंट देकर उन पाइप लाइन्स की सुरक्षा कराएंगे तो आप इन कंपनियों का बहुत सा पैसा बचाएंगे। दूसरी और, जो किसान अपने खेत से कुछ पैदा करता है, उसको जब कुछ additional income होगी, तो वह उन्हें ज्यादा सुरक्षित रख सकेगा। दूसरा, मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में इस बात

का खुलासा नहीं किया, उसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सेक्शन 15 और 16 में आपने अमेंडमेंट्स किए हैं और कहा है कि deterrent होगा, क्योंकि इसमें सजा बढ़ा दी गयी है। महोदय, जिसकी चोरी करनी है या जिसको कत्ल करना है, वह यह नहीं देखता कि मुझे 6 महीने की सजा मिलेगी या उम्र कैद होगी। मेरे विचार से deterrent कुछ नहीं होता। सर, कुछ ऐसे सुझाव हैं जो मैं आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा। जैसे रूडी जी ने कहा कि जो पाइप लाइन्स हैं, वे किस तरह फटी, किस तरह टूटी या किस तरह लीक हुईं। मेरा यह कहना है कि जो भी पाइप लाइन है, उसकी specification की पाइप आपने दस साल पहले या पांच साल पहले बिछाई है, हो सकता है कि लिक्विड आप उसमें दे रहे हैं वह उससे ज्यादा कैपेसिटी का हो या उसकी velocity ज्यादा हो। ऐसे में वह पाइपलाइन उसको bear नहीं कर सकती। इसलिए उसको रिव्यू करने का प्रावधान करना भी आवश्यक है। उससे आप अपनी पाइपलाइन को ensure कर सकेंगे और उसमें डैमेज होने की भी जो बात है, उसकी संभावना भी कम रहेगी। तीसरी बात मैं, जो अंडरग्राउंड पाइप है, उसकी मेंटेनेंस का जो प्रावधान है, उसकी व्याख्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जब आप किसी को सजा देते हैं, जब आप कहते हैं कि हमने किसी को चुराते पकड़ लिया या ऑलरेडी कोई लीकेज थी, उसमें से किसी ने कुछ लिक्विड ले लिया और या और उसको इस बात की सजा मिलेगी कि उसने उस लिक्विड को चुराया है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि उसकी मेंटेनेंस अगर समय पर नहीं हुई तो उसका जिम्मेदार कौन है? उसकी जिम्मेदार वह कंपनी है न कि वह आदमी, जिसके खेत में वह रिसाव हुआ है या वह आदमी, जिसने उस रिसाव का फायदा उठाने की कोशिश की है। जो pilferage और spill की बात है, जहां off-shore pipeline है, उस off-shore pipeline पर भी यह देखना पड़ेगा कि जो फिशरमैन हैं, जब वे फिशिंग के लिए जाते हैं तब हो सकता है कि उनके नेट से या उनकी मूवमेंट से कोई पाइपलपड़न डैमेज हो जाए। ऐसे में तो उनको भी यह सजा मिलेगी। लेकिन अगर हम इसकी व्याख्या करें कि क्या उनको पता है कि वहां पाइपलाइन है? क्या उनको पता है कि वह पाइपलाइन कितनी गहराई के नीचे है? इसलिए इस प्रावधान को भी हमें देखा होगा कि जो off-shore pipeline है, उसे डैमेज करने की कैपेसिटी सिर्फ उन लोगों को हो सकती है, जिसकी व्याख्या नाइजीरिया का हवाला देकर की गयी है। वह उस systematic तरीके से तो हो सकता है और उन्हीं लोगों को आप apprehend भी कर सकते हैं, उनको सजा भी दे सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी फिशरमैन की वजह से, उसके vessels की वजह से अगर कोई डैमेज होता है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कि उसमें यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त हमें यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि इस किस्म का ऑफेंस cognizable offence होना चाहिए या non-cognizable offence होना चाहिए, bailable होना चाहिए या non-bailable होना चाहिए। मैंने यह देखा है कि जिस आदमी को आप depute करते हो, अगर वह किसी को किसी भी कारण से implicate करना चाहता है...। किसी भी कारण से तो उसके लिए बड़ा आसान है यह ढूंढना कि यह ऑन बेलेबल ऑफेंस है और इस आदमी को मैं बिना किसी ज्यादा तबोज्जह के अगर इसमें सिर्फ यह नहीं लिख दूंगा कि

मैंने यह डेमेज करता पाया गया है, तो उसको भी सजा का प्रावधान है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि यह जो प्रावधान है, यह जो नेच्युरल जस्टिस है, उसके प्रावधान और यह प्रावधान मेल नहीं खाते। नेच्युरल जस्टिस कभी यह नहीं कहता कि मैं बेगुनाह हूं। मैं अपनी बेगुनाही साबित करूं। नेच्युरल जस्टिस यह कहता है कि जो मुझे गुनाहगार साबित करना चाहता है उसके पास कुछ तो ऐसा मेटीरियल हो, कुछ तो उसके पास ऐसे तथ्य हों जिससे कि वह मेरी गुनाहगारी को साबित कर सके। तो यह कुछ नेच्युरल जस्टिस की जो बात है वह भी इस ऐक्ट से हटकर है। लेकिन इन सारी बातों के मद्देनजर यह जरूर है कि हम जब तक अपनी सिस्टम के अंदर कोई तब्दीली नहीं करेंगे, यह पाइप लाइन की पिलफ्रेज नहीं है, हमने पिछले 50-60 साल में यह देखा है कि जहां से कोल माइनिंग जो कोल निकलता है, वहां माफिया कैसे डेवलप हो गए और वह माफिया आज अगर कोई रेवेन्यू स्टाम्प दस रुपए की खरीदता है तो वहां माफिया की भी दस रुपए की स्टाम्प है। सरफेस ट्रांसपोर्ट पर जो माफिया का कब्जा है, इसी तरीके के अगर हमने कोई कंक्रिट स्टेप नहीं उठाए, कोई कारगर कदम नहीं उठाए, तो पाइप लाइन की जो पिलफ्रेज है, यह भी माफिया डॉमिनेटिड हो जाएगी, एक दिन माफिया का इस पर पूरा कब्जा हो जाएगा और उनकी सैट परसंटेज होगी कि टोटल जो पिलफ्रेज है It should not be 15 per cent; rather, it should be less than 15 per cent. I have seen in some of the States, indirectly, they give assent to what they say, they give credibility to what they say. They just say, we would be charging 10 per cent of any movement of coal, and, that 10 per cent means that there is an implied consent of the State Government, and, even of the Opposition parties in those State Governments. If the system is not demolished, if we cannot confront with this system, then, there is a possibility that this pilferage through pipelines may also get shape, and, there may be an established mafia to dominate the entire 33,000 kilometre pipeline pilferage system.

सर, यह सारी बातें मैं इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ कानून की बात नहीं है, आप तेल कंपनियों से क्या अपेक्षा करते हैं कि जिन लोगों को वे एम्पलोई करेंगे, इन पर प्रोटेक्शन के लिए, इन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए वे तेल कंपनियां अपने एम्पलोइज को इतने कमिटमेंट से रख सकती हैं, जितनी कमिटमेंट आप किसी स्थाई आदमी को, लोकल आदमी को वह रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी देकर करवाना चाहेंगे। एक तो उसके रिजल्ट अच्छे होंगे, पैसे बचेंगे, मुझे इस बात की हैरानी है कि आज अगर पेट्रोल का रेट 60 रुपए है, उसमें 28 रुपए ऐसे हैं, हम पेट्रोल की कीमतों की तो बात करते हैं कि कीमत बढ़ गई, घट गई, डॉलर की कीमत बढ़ गई, घट गई, इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में कूड ऑयल की कीमत बढ़ गई, घट गई, कभी हमने यह सोचा है कि 60 रुपए में से 28 रुपए 63 पैसा ऐसा है जो आपका खुद का लगाया हुआ है और आप कंपनी से कभी यह नहीं कह सकते कि इसमें से आप कितना रिड्यूज कर सकते हो। You never talk of reducing their expenditure. You would just

listen only to their arguments that market has gone up. Now, the price of one barrel is 127 dollars; now the price of one barrel has

come down from 127 dollars to 123 dollars. सर, कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, मैंने सुझाव दिया कि इनके माध्यम से भी You don't put that much force. You give the rent to the kisans. You will be saving a lot of money. मंत्रालय मेरे इन सुझावों पर विचार करें और मंत्री जी यह सोचें कि हम किस तरीके से इस cost को reduce कर सकते हैं और जिस किसान के खेत के नीचे से यह लाइन गई है, उसको केवल सहायता ही न देकर, बल्कि उसको इन्सेंटिव देकर पार्टनर बना सकते हैं। जब वह पार्टनर बन जाएगा तो वह इसकी रक्षा ज्यादा मजबूती से कर सकेगा। इन बातों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस बिल के होते हुए रचनात्मक ग्राउंड पर कुछ ऐसे सुधार होंगे, जिनसे टोटल pilferage में कमी आएगी।

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, I have a point of order. There are nineteen minutes left to the Congress Party, according to the board there. I hope you will give an opportunity for those nineteen minutes to be utilised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, मैं आपको इसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह विधेयक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। जरूरत के अनुसार यह विधेयक पहले ही आ जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से कच्चा तेल पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद और जो देश में भूमिगत गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने की प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उसकी सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखकर ही यह बिल लाया गया है। इस बिल में सजा और जुर्माने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। आपने इसमें जो सजा का प्रावधान रखा है, यह व्यवस्था खासतौर से आतंकवादियों को ध्यान में रखकर ही है और अगर कोई sabotage करता है, तो उसके लिए तो यह मृत्युदंड तक ठीक है। यह बात तो हमारी समझ में आती है, लेकिन यदि किसी साधारण व्यक्ति, किसी बच्चे या किसी किसान द्वारा अनजाने में कोई नुकसान हो जाता है, तो उसके लिए आपने जो एक साल से तीन साल तक की सजा का प्रावधान किया है, हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से इस बारे में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इस पर पुनः विचार करें कि जो innocent लोग हैं, हम उनको सजा से कैसे बचा सकेंगे।

मैं इसके बारे में एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने इस बिल में खासतौर पर सजा का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन सुरक्षा की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज देश में नक्सलवाद की समस्या है, सरकार इसके बारे में हर बार यह बताती है कि हमने इसके लिए बड़ी कठोर नीति बनाई है। हमने अपने सुरक्षा बलों को आधुनिक वैपन्स उपलब्ध कराए हैं। हमने बजट बहुत बढ़ा दिया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी आप इस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रखें कि आप उस समस्या का समाधान नहीं कर पाए हैं। समाधान तो छोड़ो, आप स्थिति को नियंत्रण में भी नहीं ला पाए

1.00 P.M.

हैं, इसलिए हमें सजा की बजाय सुरक्षा पर ध्यान देना होगा। हमसे पहले जो मैम्बर बोले हैं, उन्होंने भी चर्चा की है कि हमारे खनिज पदार्थों की चोरी हो रही है। जो माइन्स, मिनरल्स हैं, उनमें माफिया कैसे घुसा, इस संदर्भ में हमने ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर की बेबसी को, इसी हाउस में एक क्वेश्चन के जवाब में देखा था। उन्होंने बताया था कि जो कोल माफिया हैं, हम उस माफिया को कंट्रोल करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। उन्होंने ऐसी बेबसी एक क्वेश्चन की रिप्लाय करते हुए दर्शाई थी, इसलिए यह चिन्ता है कि हम इसको कैसे कंट्रोल कर पाएं। हमारी यह सजेशन है, ...मंत्री जी खुश हो रहे हैं, हमें उनकी खुशी समझ में आ रही है। दो दिन पहले हम एक गीत सुन रहे थे, "मेरे देश की मिट्टी सोना उगले, उगले हीरे-मोती", हम सोच रहे थे कि जिसने गीत लिखा है, उसने तो सच लिखा है, इसमें कोई कमी नहीं है, लेखक की लेखनी में कोई कमी नहीं है, उसको तो हमें एप्रिशिएट करना चाहिए, लेकिन सोना गया कहां, हीरे गए कहां, मोती गए कहां? सोना, मोती और हीरे मिट्टी उगल रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश के 70 फीसदी लोग 20 रुपए से भी कम में प्रतिदिन अपना जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं।... उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उत्तर देते हैं, लेकिन वह जो उत्तर है, उसमें लज्जा कम होती है। अगर उसमें लज्जा को आधार माना जाए, तो मेरे ख्याल से किसी की जुबान खुल नहीं सकती है। आप कह सकते हैं, लेकिन लज्जा की कमी तो हमें भी नजर आती है और निर्लज्जता किस हद तक होती है, यह आप सब जानते हैं। हमारा यह कहना है कि जैसे हमारे देश की मिट्टी का सोना, हीरे और मोती ... (व्यवधान) ... पुतले तो दिल्ली में भी हैं, गांधी जी के हैं, लेकिन अम्बेडकर जी के पुतले की आपको तकलीफ होती है, यह हमारी समझ में आता है। क्योंकि डा. अम्बेडकर साहब ने कहा था कि कांग्रेस एक जलता हुआ महल है, जो उसमें जाएगा, वह राख हो जाएगा। डा. अम्बेडकर साहब ने इस देश के खनिज पदार्थों की रक्षा करने के लिए, इस देश के रिसोर्स की रक्षा करने के लिए, देश के सामने जो नीति रखने की कोशिश की थी, उस वक्त के हाकिमों ने डा. अम्बेडकर की उस नीति को नहीं अपनाया, इसलिए आज हम माफिया के आगे सरेंडर कर चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री शान्ताराम नायक (गोवा): कांग्रेस ने आपने ज्यादा पुतले लगवाए हैं।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: आप डा. अम्बेडकर के कितने भक्त हैं, हम यह जानते हैं। डा. अम्बेडकर को भारत रत्न देने के लिए कितने बरस लगे, उनके प्रति आपकी नीयत क्या रही, आपकी क्या नीति रही ... (व्यवधान) ... इन्होंने तो दिया नहीं, बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के प्रति आपकी आस्था क्या है, हम वह जानते हैं, लेकिन आपको छाती पर पत्थर पर रखकर इस परिवर्तन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। आपको छाती पर पत्थर रखकर करना होगा। पत्थर दे देंगे। अब हम यह बिल्कुल कहना चाहते हैं कि आप सजा की बजाय सुरक्षा पर ध्यान दीजिए।

हमारा यह कहना है कि सरकार एक स्पेशल टास्क फोर्स बनाने पर विचार करे, जो इस पाइपलाइन की सुरक्षा के लिए निरंतर ध्यान रख सके। आप किसान को involve करने की बात कर रहे हैं, पहले यह राय आई है, अगर वह संभव हो सके, तो उस पर हमारी भी राय है, लेकिन किसान

नक्सलवाद से लड़ने में कितना सक्षम हो सकता है? नक्सलवाद के ऊपर भी सोचिए कि आप उसको हथियार से control नहीं कर पाएंगे। इसके लिए आपको अपनी आर्थिक नीति बदलनी पड़ेगी और उनके culture को save करना पड़ेगा।

इसके अलावा हम यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि पंजाब में आतंकवाद रहा, तो आपने बहुत देर से हथियारों की लड़ाई लड़ने के बाद सरहद पर तार लगाने की व्यवस्था की। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर हम इस पाइपलाइन की सुरक्षा के लिए इसके इर्द-गिर्द तार की व्यवस्था कर सकें, तो फिर सजा की बजाय सुरक्षा पर ध्यान देते हुए इस बिल की भावना के अनुरूप हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। यह हमारी suggestion है।

इस बिल में सरकार के शब्द अच्छे हैं, लेकिन इसमें intention कैसी होगी, इसके पीछे will power कैसी होगी, पहले के बिलों की तरह इसका हाल न हो, सरकार को यह सलाह देते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

**The Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill,
2011**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th December, 2011, agreed without any amendment to the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Bill, 2011, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2011."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m. for lunch.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

**The Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of
User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011 - contd.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We will continue the discussion on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2011, Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, in this session several Bills are in the pipeline. I am, at least, happy that I got an opportunity to speak on the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Amendment) Bill.

Sir, the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill was passed in 1962. At that time, the public sector undertakings were the only players in the petroleum sector. The main objective of the public sector undertakings is service. But now the situation has changed. The private sector is the major player in this sector. Their main motto is profit and profit. So, legislative intent of 1962 Act does not exist now. So, I hope the Ministry will y revisit the present Bill in this new scenario and come forward with a comprehensive Bill to address the news issues prevailing in this sector. This type of piece meal of legislation is not sufficient to address the issues.

Sir, my second point, is we do not have enough networking for the supply of natural gas in our country. It is mostly concentrated in certain parts of our country. The cry for more pipelines for the supply of natural gas is increasing especially from South and East. After KG Basin gas exploration, south is the biggest reservoir of natural gas. But unfortunately no connectivity is available for the Southern part of the country. We all know that natural gas is an essential input in the manufacture of fertilizer and generation of power. If it is available, then, price of power and fertilizer would be cheaper. So, I would like to use this opportunity to request the Ministry to ensure genuine and equitable distribution of natural gas all over the country.

Sir, in January, 2010, the U.S. Energy Information Administration Department had estimated that India's proven oil reserves are approximately 5-6 million barrels. But the Ministry has no specific plan to explore this in a proper manner. The hon. Member, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy had mentioned about the length of pipelines in our country. In this connection, I read an article dated 1st April, 2010 which said that petroleum products, LPG and crude pipelines in the country cover a distance of over 19,000 KM. I do not know what the actual figure is. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify it. Between 2006 and 2009, it was reported, there were more than 300 cases of pilferage from oil and gas pipelines across the country. The consequent loss to the Exchequer, as a result, was a little over Rs.14 crores. It has been observed that the protection and the forces that are put in place are

inadequate to contain the pilferage of oil and sabotage of pipelines, that is taking place in various parts of the country.

Sir, this new amendment is moving in a good direction to tackle the issues. The Ministry has admitted certain observations or recommendations of the Standing Committee; that is good. Most of the Ministries are not working in that direction. They are very eager to avoid the recommendations of the Standing Committee. That is not proper. It is going in a good direction, but there is a possibility to misuse these new provisions. I hope, it would be noted by the Ministry.

But, Sir, legislation is not sufficient to address this issue. This Ministry should have made a proper mechanism to protect the pipelines. Leak protection system should be installed in pipelines, which gives alarm in case of any pressure dropped due to leaks or pilferage activities.

Secondly, Sir, monitoring of operation parameters through Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System is necessary. There was a proposal by the Ministry, but it was not implemented in all sectors. State interaction and sensitization of villages through awareness programmes - for this, take them in confidence by giving more incentives.

And, lastly, close and regular interaction with State Administration and District Authorities is required. So, I urge the Minister, through you, Sir, to implement these steps as early as possible.

Sir, I would like to raise certain criticisms on this Bill. Firstly, this Bill does not have any provision to protect the witnesses, those who report thefts at pipelines. It should be incorporated in this Bill, Sir. The Bill does not propose how surveillance at pipelines will be increased. These two issues should be examined by the Ministry.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to raise some serious issues with regard to the original Act. In the existing Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Act, 1962, the Government can acquire the right of use, RoU, in any land under which a pipeline has to be laid for transport of oil or gas. The Act provides for compensation @ 10 percentage of the market value of the land under RoU as determined by the competent authority.

Sir, they have claimed that they acquired the right of use only. But, *de facto*, this is an

acquisition because they have acquired 20 metres. They have made some restrictions. In fact, 30 metres they have acquired under the Right of Use. There are certain restrictions for cultivation. Nobody is ready to purchase the land where the pipeline is laid down. The result is, the land value is reducing. De facto, it is acquisition. The compensation is very less. Now, the Government came with a Land Acquisition Bill, but, as per Schedule III of the introduced Land Acquisition Bill, this does not come under the purview of that Bill. It should come under the purview of the Land Acquisition Bill, Sir.

Now, the Ministry has decided to lay a pipeline from Petronet, Kochi to Bangalore and Mangalore. This is a good step. It is very good for the industry and it is a welcome step, but, Sir, the GAIL is not following the existing provision of the Act. They are not conducting any ground survey. They are dependent on Satellite survey. They have not conducted any public hearing. They have not conducted any environmental study. Recently, hon. Member Mr. Rudy has stated the relevance of environmental mechanism with regard to these pipelines. After Section 7(1) of the existing Act, no pipeline shall be laid under any land which, immediately before the date of notification under sub-section (1) of section 3 was used for residential purposes; (2) any land on which there stands any permanent structure which was in existence immediately before the date of notification; (3) any land which is appurtenant to a dwelling house.

I will conclude just now. This is a very important point. These are the provisions of the existing Act.

Sir, recently I visited the place which has been identified for laying pipeline in Kochi. Several residential areas have been identified. I was shocked to see that a lower primary school ground had been identified for laying natural gas pipeline. The GAIL is functioning in a unilateral way. It is not holding any discussions with the representatives of the people. It is not ready to consider the public opinion. I request the Minister to intervene in this issue. When the hon. Cabinet Minister came to Kochi in connection with a function in Kochin Refinery, all Parliamentarians from Kochi, irrespective of their political affiliation, met him and submitted a memorandum a month ago. We have not got any reply from the Ministry. This is a very serious issue. People of several districts in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are in panic. I would request the Ministry to intervene in this issue and stop the

process, and reconsider some alternative path for laying the pipeline. The GAIL is the biggest profit-making company. The Minister should consider this point.

Lastly, the price of LNG should be reasonable and the Government should have a say in fixing the price of natural gas.

With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. Mr. Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the intention behind the Bill, but I oppose the Bill in its present form. I support my friend, Rajeeveji. He has mentioned about the land use and the difficulty to which the farmers are being put. The land used is about 1.8 metres or six feet in depth and 18 metres in width. Now a huge extent of land is being taken over. I think that there are around 7,000 kilometres of pipelines and more pipelines are being added. In Odisha, there is the Paradip-Haldia pipeline which gives Odisha nothing. Then there is another one, Reliance. It is Paradip-Surat, where some provision for supply of gas is there. What does the farmer get? He gets nothing except a little bit of money at the time of acquisition. It is not really acquisition value. It is for acquisition of the right of use. He does not get anything thereafter. Please give him, as Mr. Birender Singh has suggested very wisely, an annual rent. He will be your first security against theft and pilferage.

Sir, having said that and being very conscious of the fact that petroleum and other petroleum products are very important for the country, I am not in favour of this Bill. There are stringent measures. You are increasing imprisonment, in one case to five years and in another case to ten years. Then you are going in for life imprisonment and death penalty. Now life imprisonment and death penalty look like a dictatorial system. You can't have death penalty for anything. You can have it, maybe, for a saboteur. As Mr. Rudy pointed out, death penalty is there. It is there in respect of the Parliament attackers. As regards their mercy petitions, years and years have passed. Nothing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... Death का मतलब है no death. Please remove the death penalty. It has absolutely no meaning.

Another point which I would like to mention is your effort to make it non-bailable. I see no harm in it. But you are denying somebody

anticipatory bail. When the court considers an anticipatory bail it

goes through tremendous deliberations and takes the utmost care to see that anybody who is not supposed to get a bail does not get the anticipatory bail. Then you are making many kinds of comparisons with narcotics, drugs and all that. In this case, we just find that ultimately innocent people will suffer and the gangs will get away. You will never be able to catch them. If you want to catch them, do something. Give some responsibility to the Panchayats of those villages through which these pipelines are passing for protecting them. It will be better protected with less money. You are spending a lot of money and you wish to spend a lot more money by empowering various Central Government officers for detection, arrest, investigation, prosecution and all that. Where are these officers? When your officers appeared before the Standing Committee, they made a comparison with the Central Excise officers. That is a force which is well trained to do all these jobs. Is it your intent to create such a force? In fact, the force on which you depend, as on today, they have expressed some dissatisfaction that you are not backing them fully.

Then comes the issue of putting the onus of proof, as mentioned by the hon. Member. Of course, somebody has joked about it; but jokes apart, let us say, in a village, something comes out and somebody takes away something. It may be due to a technical defect or it may be the handiwork of somebody else or let us say, somebody else made a dent in your pipeline and then another fellow comes and sees that it is leaking and he takes out something. Then you catch that fellow. The real thief will always get away, as always happens.

I have serious quarrel with your thesis in regard to Clause 15 (2), regarding adding minerals along with petroleum. While we can all defend petroleum and petroleum products because of its importance to the national economy, and because we are very much short of petroleum, but the same can't be said about iron ore fines. You are protecting all of them. You are now making stringent penalties by adding minerals here. Here in clause 15 (2), besides petroleum, you are adding minerals. Let us say, ESSAR taking fines from Bailadila to Vizag gets protected. You can't have same sentence, same non-bailable provisions for iron ore fines as you have for petroleum. Mr. Minister, please reconsider. Thank you.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. Some of my friends have already expressed some reservation and grave concern about the punitive

element that is incorporated in the Bill. Sir, our criminal jurisprudence is based on the British Common Law of which the fundamental principle is that an accused is supposed to be not guilty unless his guilt is proved beyond reasonable doubt. Another principle is that, let a hundred culprits get away, but not a single innocent person should be punished. Against this background, we have developed our criminal jurisprudence. So the way you are shifting the onus of proof from the prosecutor to the accused, is going to make the jurisprudence system topsy-turvy; make the people stand on their head. It is not done. Why is this a draconian piece of legislation? Even the Supreme Court, in Section 302 cases, says that death penalty is to be given in rarest of the rare cases. Though they have not defined what is the rarest of the rare cases, it has clearly said that it should not be done. Now against that, for a theft of petroleum or even assuming sabotage or damage, you put a person on death penalty. It is a draconian piece of legislation, which cannot be supported.

The next point is that, as Shri Rudy has pointed out, which has been supported by my friends here, the best protector of the pipeline is the owner of the land on which the pipeline has been laid. It has been called 'the user'; and, it is not correct to use the word 'user'. But the fact is that it is more than acquisition. It cannot be sold; you cannot have agriculture there. So, why don't you give them some monthly rent or some yearly rent? If, say, a house is rented out, I get rent out of it. So, if I have rented out my property to you for laying a pipeline, give me the rent, and then, I will obey your other conditions. But give me the rent for it. You are giving 10 per cent of the acquisition value, of some pre-historic price, and you expect that I will have nothing to do with it. So, Sir, these two points are very serious, and I would request the Government to consider them.

Also, let them not play with the basic principle of criminal jurisprudence in the country. The onus of proof should always be on the prosecutor, and not on the accused. Secondly, the penalty should be moderate and equivalent to the intensity of the crime committed. You cannot have a penalty disproportionate to the crime.

Sir, at the end, I would say that there is a saying in English that law is a cobweb which catches small flies, but the big flies always breakthrough. So, this is what is going to happen. Small flies will be caught, and may be given the life imprisonment or even the death penalty, while the real mafia will

breakthrough and you will never be able to touch them. My simple answer to this is, change the punitive system.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, यह विधेयक दो महत्वपूर्ण बिंदुओं से संबंधित है। एक तो पाइप लाइन से पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की चोरी रोकने के लिए और दूसरे अगर कुछ आतंकवादी या अन्य इस तरह के लोग पाइप लाइन को destroy करें, blast करें या उसे नुकसान पहुंचाएं तो उस की सुरक्षा का और उसके लिए इस में दंड का प्रावधान है। यह विधेयक mainly इसी उद्देश्य के लिए लाया गया है जोकि मौजूदा परिस्थितियों में ठीक भी है। श्रीमन्, कई बार इस तरह की घटनाएं सामने आयी हैं जिन्हें टेलीविजन चैनल्स पर दिखाया गया कि पाइप लाइन में अलग से स्पेस बनाकर ऐसे लोग पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स को निकाल लेते हैं या टैंकर भर लेते हैं। इससे भी बड़ा खतरा नक्सलाइट्स, माओस्ट्स या पी.डब्ल्यू.जी. के लोगों से है। श्रीमन्, हमारे learned होम मिनिस्टर जानते हैं कि यह प्रॉब्लम कितनी गंभीर है। इस देश में बहुत लंबी फैली इन की पाइप लाइंस की श्रृंखला को ऐसे लोग कहीं भी तोड़ सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है।

श्रीमन्, एक प्रावधान जो इसके सेक्शन 16(बी) में जोड़ा गया है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि जो Jurisprudence या न्याय शास्त्र है, उसका यह सिद्धांत है और हमारा Natural justice भी यह कहता है कि आरोप लगाने वाले पर यह onus होने चाहिए कि वह आरोप सिद्ध करे, लेकिन पिछले दिनों इस देश में ऐसे कानून बने हैं जिनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। जहां आरोप लगाने वाला सिर्फ आरोप लगाता है और जिस पर आरोप लगाया जाता है, उसी पर यह दायित्व आता है कि वह स्वयं को निर्दोष सिद्ध करे। यह एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात है, जो न्याय-शास्त्र के और नेचुरल जस्टिस के सिद्धांत से हटकर हो रही है। इसमें यह जो आपने 16(बी) जोड़ा है, उसमें यह चीज है, जो नहीं होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत ही एनर्जेटिक हैं, हंसमुख हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर विचार करें और जो रूल्स एंड रेगुलेशंस बनेंगे, उनमें इसका ध्यान रखें कि इसका दुरुपयोग न होने पाये, क्योंकि हम सबका अतीत का अनुभव रहा है कि इस तरह के जितने भी कानून आए हैं, जिनमें जिस पर चार्ज लगा, उसी पर साबित करने का बर्डन पड़ा कि वह अपने को निर्दोष साबित करे। यह सही है कि जब पाइपलाइन पड़ती है, तो जमीन खोदी जाती है, उसमें जमीन का तो नुकसान होता ही है, इसलिए किसानों को उसका ठीक तरीके से जो मुआवजा मिल सकता हो, वह दिया जाए। चौधरी वीरेन्द्र सिंह जी ने जो रायल्टी का सुझाव दिया था, वह मुझे कुछ जायज लगता है। यह सही चीज है और जो बहुत सारी बातें रूडी साहब ने कही थीं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ। इसी के साथ मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय बर्बाद न करते हुए इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 है, इसमें सिर्फ पेट्रोलियम ही नहीं, दूसरे खनिज को भी पाइपलाइन के द्वारा देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक ले जाने का है। इस विधेयक के जरिए जो पहला विधेयक था, उसकी धारा 15 और 16 का संशोधन किया जा रहा है, ताकि उपयुक्त तरीके से गैस और पेट्रोलियम की चोरी को रोका जा सके।

महोदय, सबसे पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के सामने मंत्री महोदय का इस तरह का कोई आकलन नहीं है कि गैस और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ की उपयोगिता किस क्षेत्र में है और किस हद तक किस इलाके में कितनी दूर तक हम कर पाएंगे। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो पाइपलाइन ले जाते हैं, उसकी गहराई का भी वर्णन होना चाहिए कि जमीन के नीचे कितनी दूर तक पाइपलाइन होनी चाहिए। मेरा अनुभव है कि अभी जो कोल बेस्ड मिथेन गैस निकाली जा रही है, या कोल का लिक्विडिफिकेशन जो गैस के रूप में किया जा रहा है, जब इसको एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाया जाता है, वह सरफेस से बहुत कम नीचे दूरी पर है, जिनके फटने के बाद आग लगती है और विशेषकर घनी बस्तियों से जब यह होकर जाती है, तो इससे काफी खतरा पैदा होता है। अभी हाल ही में ईस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स की एक माइन से कोल बेस्ड मिथेन गैस जो कलकत्ता प्राइवेट कंपनी ले जाती है, वह सरफेस से बहुत कम गहराई से ले जाई जा रही थी, जिसके चलते पाइपलाइन फटी, आग लगी और इससे भीषण नुकसान होने की बात थी, लेकिन किसी तरीके से वह कंट्रोल हो सकी। इसलिए इस विधेयक में इस बात की भी सम्यक जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि कितने नीचे तक ले जाया जाएगा।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि गैस के लिए पूरे देश में गरीब 6,554 किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन बिछाई गई है, 4,721 किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन बिछाने का कार्य चल रहा है और पेट्रोलियम के लिए 7,440 किलोमीटर पाइपलाइन बिछाई गई है, जो कि संतोषजनक नहीं है। इसलिए पूरे देश का एक खाका, तानाबाना होना चाहिए कि कहां से कितनी गैस उत्सर्जन होगी और देश के किस कोने में कैसे ले जाएंगे? इसका पूरा विवरण होना चाहिए था। मंत्रालय के पास शायद इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसके बारे में मैं मंत्रालय से चाहूंगा कि वह इसकी पूरी जानकारी ले।

महोदय, जैसे मैंने पहले शुरुआत की थी, जो कोल बेस्ड मिथेन से, कोल के लिक्विडिफिकेशन से जो गैस निकाली जा रही है, इसका प्रावधान क्या है, इसके जाल देश में कहां किस तरीके से बिछाए जाएंगे, इसकी भी जानकारी होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही एक दुखद बात यह है कि जो गैस के माफिया हैं, वे हमारे अफसरों को जिंदा जलाते हैं, हमारी सरकार मूकदर्शक बनी रहती है। इसमें सजा का जो कुछ और बड़ा प्रावधान है, लेकिन वे साक्ष्य के अभाव में छूट जाते हैं। इसकी कंप्लेंट कौन करेगा कि हमारी गैस की चोरी हो रही है या पेट्रोल की चोरी हो रही है और कंप्लेंट करने वाले को क्या लाभ होगा? इसलिए जिनकी जमीन के नीचे से गैस जाती है, अगर आप उनको कुछ मुआवजा दे दें, तो हो सकता है कि वे इसमें अपना interest दिखाएं। (समय की घंटी) मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने जा रहा हूं। आप जब भी कहते हैं, मैं बैठ जाता हूं, लेकिन मुझे गैस के बारे में कुछ और भी प्वाइंट्स

कहने थे। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): अभी समय नहीं है, हमें दूसरे बिल भी लेने हैं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak. I support the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Amendment Bill, 2010 to curb incidences of pilferage and sabotage of pipeline and to check the security threat. The pilferage and sabotage is predominant in the petroleum producing States like Assam and Maharashtra.

Sir, recently we have gone through a news item and it is a fact that 2,200 drums of crude oil was seized in Bombay wherein the crude oil was being used for adulteration. The oil mafia has killed one ADC in Maharashtra. Sir, there is a racket in which criminals are stealing crude oil every possible moment in my State, Assam, which is being used for adulteration. This type of incidents are taking place. I would like to know whether this Amendment Bill would serve the purpose and stop such crimes. I need to have clarification on this specific point in the reply of the hon. Minister.

Sir, section 15 and 16 of the aforesaid Act lays down the provision to deal with the cases of pilferage and sabotage of pipelines, and it does not provide for sufficient deterrence to criminals from committing the crime of pilferage or sabotage. Sub-section 2 of section 15 provides, "Whoever willfully removes, displaces, damages or destroys any pipeline shall be punished with rigorous punishment for a term which shall not be less than one year, which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine." Section 16 provides, "The offence of sub-section 2 of section 15 shall be deemed to be cognizable under the code of criminal procedure." This is fine, Sir.

But, a question comes to my mind and already it has been raised -- on the onus of proof. The burden of onus of proof is on the person who is accused. But, it should lie on the prosecutor. The jurisprudence says like that. Otherwise implementation of such provisions would be controversial one. It need to be more transparent, to avoid harassment to the people of the locations where such pipelines are laid. The Government may take steps in this regard. The Government may declare some areas as 'No Thoroughfare Areas' where the pipeline is laid. That may protect the areas. Action

should be taken in this regard. I do not go into the details because it may take time. I support the Bill and seek clarifications on the points I have raised. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Please, take only five minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, of course, I am entitled to 19 minutes, but I will limit myself to five.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But, as a special...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR: No, no; certainly, Sir. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. While rising to support this Bill, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to clarify, on behalf of the Minister, and then he can clarify it further, that this debate has been permeated with the failure to understand the wording of the proposals that have come. It is only if somebody wilfully obstructs or wilfully fills up or willfully does any act that is prohibited, that Clause 2 is attracted. Equally Clause 2, 15(2) is also only there when somebody makes an unauthorized connection. So, if there is an oil spill, that is not an unauthorised connection. So, it does not arise at all. And, equally under the fourth provision, it says that you have to have the intent to cause damage through fire or an explosive. So, I think, a lot of the apprehensions that have been expressed are without foundation, but I do want to caution the Minister that what he has provided for in 16B is a return of POTA. I don't think it is very fair that a terrorist has done something, stolen something from a pipeline, and stored it on a corner of a farm, that the owner of the farm who has nothing to do with terrorism is then required to prove that he is not a terrorist. That is why I call it POTA. So, please relook at 16B.

Secondly, Sir, arguments have been made that those whose land is used for this right of user should be appropriately compensate either through royalty or additional rent and so on and so forth. Here my plea with the Ministry is that in the Bill for Land Acquisition, the has currently been referred to the Standing Committee, the Ministry of Petroleum has sought to exempt this Act from the provisions of the Land Acquisition Bill. I think, it is a grave mistake on their part to keep themselves above the law. I would request him to please consider going to the Standing Committee and saying that you have no objection to this Bill also being brought within the purview of the Land Acquisition Bill; otherwise, some

of the scenarios that have been drawn before you of how you might be

promoting naxalism, how you might be promoting rural discontent by acquiring land without due compensation, could cause you much greater difficulty than allowing this Act to also be within the purview of the new Land Acquisition Bill. Of course, your Ministry would have entire right to come before the Standing Committee and explain what would be the limitation that should be put on the application of this Act to you, but not a total exemption.

But the principal reason why I rose -- I still have got two minutes, Sir -- to speak is that this kind of punitive measure is going to change nothing on the ground. Most of the disruptions take place where terrorism is widespread, as in Assam; now, I think, it is going to come down. But it is in Assam that we suffered the most disruptions on pipelines. Therefore, while you can do what you wish on the punitive side, please remember an old 18th century English saying that you might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. So, if you are going to be caught anyway, it only incentivises them to take more when you put all the emphasis on punitive measures. Much more sensible would be to take action on prophylactic measures. By which I mean, particularly, kindly study the technology for the security of the pipeline running from Baku in Azerbaijan through Tbilisi in Georgia to Cehan in Turkey. It runs between a Muslim country, and a Christian country. The Muslim country has been to war with the best friend of Georgia, which is Armenia. Notwithstanding this, they are running the pipeline. The pipeline almost abuts on the provinces of the Russian Federation, called South Ossetia and Abkhazia, which along with Chechnya are among those who are in a state of revolt against the Russian Federation, yet the pipeline runs there. And from Georgia, it enters that part of Turkey which is under Kurdish, certainly the Kurdish population is there in very large numbers, and the Kurds have for decades now been in revolt against the Government in Ankara. Nevertheless, that pipeline is being secured because they have technological measures which will enable that any one spot for you to see through the systems that they have set up when any single accident or deliberate attempt is made to disrupt the flow of oil. If you pick up that technology and bring it into India, then, I think a lot of this either can be forestalled or if not forestalled, I think, almost immediately in real time action can be taken against those who are responsible for disruption. So, please, you have the Bill you want to have to have, it is not going to change anything on the ground. What will change action on the

ground is if you call in the BP representatives, they are the ones who did the work on the BTC Pipeline and they will be able to advise you on the new technology which is available to take prophylactic measures to ensure the security of pipelines. If you have no objection to calling me, I am sure you will give me more than five minutes which the Chair has allotted me, I will explain to you in detail how this could be done. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Mr. Mani. It was a good intervention.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I would like to thank all the ten Members who have taken part in the debate. Their suggestions have been noted and after my reply, I will reply to all their individual queries that they have put here in the House.

Sir, transportation of petroleum products, crude oil and gas through pipeline is the cheapest, safest and environmental friendly mode of transportation. Petroleum, crude oil products are hazardous materials. The network of pipelines in the country has gone in a big way in the recent past. However, petroleum and crude oil products which are highly inflammable materials, being very costly items, any spillage not only causes financial loss to the Company it also causes disruption in supply of crude oil, finished products, damage to cultivable soil as well as loss to life and property in case of a confrontation, etc. To check incidents of pilferage and sabotage, regular patrolling and inspection of pipelines is carried out by the respective Oil Companies for law enforcement. The help of the State Governments is also taken through regular interaction with police and local authorities. Villagers and land owners along the route of the pipelines are also sensitized about the consequences of pilferage attempts. Still incidents of pilferage and sabotage by anti-social elements do take place in various pipelines. While pilferage is done by organized criminal gangs using improvised technologies to puncture high pressure pipelines and affixing tapping gadgets and carrying out sabotage attempts on the pipelines by use of explosives also which could result in complete disruption in supply of crude oil and petroleum products, attempts are also being made to pilfer crude from oilfields and also oil installation.

Now I would like to come to the points which have been made by the hon. Members. Mr. Rudy spoke about the extent of oil pipelines and wanted the exact figure of pipelines that we have.

We have 33,066 kilometres of pipelines running throughout the country and out of which 6,559 kilometres is crude oil pipeline, 13,271 kilometres is the product pipeline and we have 13,236 kilometres natural gas pipelines. There has been a great sense in the House about acquiring land and many Members have brought about the point about acquiring land which disrupts farmers. Mr. Birender Singh spoke about farmers being displaced. We can say that the Government is very sensitive to the need of the farmers. As all the hon. Members have spoken, I can tell you there is only temporary acquisition of land which is the right of way. After completion, land is returned. The only restriction is that they cannot construct building or plant trees. But still that does not answer a lot of reservations that have been raised. People have come up with various suggestions. We are looking at ten per cent as the amount of rate that we give to the farmers at the moment for acquisition of land temporarily. We are exploring the possibility of increasing that value of money for the right of way. We will see how we can raise it keeping in mind the opinion of the hon. Members. We will try to compensate the farmers in whatever way it is possible for us keeping in view the sense of the House. Mr. Rudy talked about the point that people should be made stakeholders. Well, we try to provide adequate compensation. Awareness programmes along the pipelines are being organised for the farmers so that they know how they can be punished if there is anything going wrong. Awards are given for providing information that can lead to breach of a pipeline. He also spoke about removal of nameplates by a child being made liable to punishment.

Keeping this in mind as Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar said, the word 'wilfully' has been inserted and it is the prime thing. The word, 'wilfully' has been inserted. That will not take place and there is nothing in the law which talks about name-plates being removed. As you know, the pipeline is not a water pipeline which is very thin. These are high pressure pipelines which need technology to break through and there is no kind of penalty if there is a seepage or leakage. The Government companies come to know about that. When there is sabotage you can only pilfer them with equipment because they are very high pressure pipeline. He talked about seepage and lot of people talked about seepage. Every case of seepage is inquired into by the oil companies and by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate. Ten years' punishment is for making unauthorised connection for the removal or damaging or displacing the pipelines. He spoke about making the farmer a stakeholder. Many of you have come up with the idea. It is a very good suggestion. We will see

what we can do about it. Mr. Mohapatra also spoke about it. Mr. Rajeeve also spoke about it. Many Members spoke about that.

He came up with a figure that there has been a loss of about a thousand crores in the last few years because of pilferage. I would just bring to the House that IOCL loss reported -- due to pilferage and sabotage in the last five years -- is only 16.04 crores. That was 13.08 crores on crude and 2.96 on products. Birender Singhji spoke about farmers. I want to reply to that question. He spoke about how telecom towers are given rents every year but telecom towers are over the land. They are placed above the land and as you know these pipelines run below and so land is actually returned to the farmer again. अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी जी ने भी कहा है, अनजाने से नुकसान हो जाता है। इसलिए वह जो शब्द है कि अनजाने में नहीं होता, अगर अनजाने में हो जाता, इसीलिए जैसे श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने कई बार कहा, वह जो शब्द हमने बिल्कुल ही इसमें क्लॉज में डाल रखा है, बिल्कुल ही अगर होता है, अनजाने में अगर हो जाएगा तो उससे कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। Mr. P. Rajeeve spoke about the need for more gas pipelines. We are already having our natural gas pipeline by over 13000 kms. In the Twelfth Plan it would be about 18,200 kms of proposed new pipelines that are coming about. I would just like to bring to the House the number of pilferage cases we had in the last three years. If you look at the record, there have been 230 cases of pilferages and the law that we are bringing about actually is, it is not that it can be done by a farmer or by a child. These are by organised criminals and organised gangs which do it and the mafia that the House has spoken about. This kind of punishment that we bring forward for you to pass is actually to deter them from doing this kind of thing and we increase the punishment as you do it repeatedly over and over again. He spoke about pipeline in Kochi and he said that GAIL is not listening to the people. He has already spoken to my senior Minister. I will look into that and I will get back to him regarding the matter which he personally brought about the pipeline being laid in Kochi. I will get back to him on that. Mr. Pyare Lal Mohapatra spoke about the farmers which I have already spoken about. He spoke about the death penalty. That is in the rarest or rare cases. We are talking about sabotage; we are talking about terrorist acts. We have to deter people if they actually pipeline something that you cannot blow up. So it is in the rarest of rare cases.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA -- You are taking my name wrongly. It is Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I am extremely sorry. I stand corrected. I am sorry for taking the wrong name.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Pyari means dear.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I apologise. He spoke about anticipatory bail only denied for offences in nature of sabotage under Clause 15(4). He gave over responsibility to Gram Panchayat. That is something we will be looking at also. Burden of proof is on culprits. The burden of proof is on culprits only on certain cases, i.e. under Clause 15(2) and Clause 15(4). Shri Bandyopadhyay spoke that penalty should be moderate. We have looked at it. We have come out, as I said, that for the first offence the imprisonment is for six months, for repeated offenders the penalty would go gradually up and for terrorists or saboteurs or mafia, we have taken it from six months to death penalty. So, we have a range of imposing penalty depending upon the kind and extent of damage or sabotage.

राम गोपाल यादव जी ने कहा है कि वे 16(a) के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमेशा इस हाउस में अच्छे सुझाव देते हैं और उन्होंने मेरी तारीफ भी की है, मैं उनका शुक्रगुजार हूँ। उन्होंने एक अच्छा सजेशन दिया है, लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहूँगा कि जैसे उन्होंने 16 (a) के बारे में बात की है, यह सिर्फ उन सेक्शन्स के अंडर एप्लीकेबल है, जो 15 (2) में है और 15(4) में है तथा बाकी जितने सेक्शन्स हैं, यह उनके ऊपर लागू नहीं होता है। जो उन्होंने सुझाव दिए हैं, हम उनको भी जरूर देखेंगे।

आर.सी. सिंह साहब ने पाइपलाइन्स के बारे में बात की है कि पाइपलाइन्स ले करने के लिए पाइपलाइन्स की स्टडी होनी चाहिए। पाइपलाइन लगाने से पहले पाइपलाइन रूट्स डिजाइंड किए जाते हैं। उन्होंने no survey to planned pipeline networks. PNGRB के पास अथॉरिटी है कि हम पाइपलाइन कहां डालें, तो PMGRB हमें निर्णय देती है और हम वहीं पर पाइपलाइन डालते हैं।

कुमार दीपक दास जी ने असम के बारे में बताया और मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने भी बताया कि बहुत ज्यादा pilferage और sabotage होती है। मैं इस हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे रिकार्ड में है अगर हमने सबसे ज्यादा pilferage कहीं पाया है, तो वह राजस्थान और हरियाणा में पाया है। हम इस कानून की सहायता से यह चाहेंगे कि आज तक यह जो सब होता रहा है, यह आगे न हो। जो आज तक चोरियां हुई हैं, इस कानून के अंतर्गत वे बंद हों और इसमें सुधार हो।

Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar has been a very dynamic Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and

Natural Gas. His suggestions are well taken. I can assure him that whenever he has time, I will listen to all his suggestions. I can assure the House, through you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my Ministry will listen to his suggestions and see how we can act upon them. He spoke about the word 'wilfully.' The word 'wilfully' has been clarified. It is something that many hon. Members have missed while speaking. It is the key clause that has been changed.

Sir, he also spoke about Clause 16B. We have to prevent people from doing this kind of damage which otherwise lead to disruption in the energy sector. That is something which we have talked about. The Standing Committee has also gone into it. We will look into that and, definitely, work further on what he has suggested.

Sir, he also spoke about the new Land Acquisition Bill. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is not opposing it. It is mentioned in the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines Act. Under Schedule 3 of the proposed Bill, there are provisions to extend coverage of the Land Acquisition Bill to the PMP Act by issuing notification by the Central Government.

I hope, Sir, I have answered all the queries raised by the hon. Members. I request you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, that the Bill may be passed.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, he has not replied to my point relating to minerals. So, I will seek a clarification.

First, he has not replied to the issue relating to non-petroleum minerals which is under Clause 15(2). Sir, you are protecting so many others in the name of petroleum products.

The second one is this. I had raised this indirectly and directly by Shri Mani Shankarji. The hon. Minister mentioned about the word 'wilfully.' Members did not miss the word. Sir, you have missed the word 'wilfully' while going with a Cabinet Note. The word 'wilfully' was omitted. It was cleared by the Department of Legal Affairs. Then, the Standing Committee made you to include it. So, the word 'wilfully' was not missed by us. If you catch hold of somebody or me doing something or not doing something, how do I prove? You left the onus on me! How do I

prove that I did not do it wilfully or I did it wilfully? That is what Mani Shankarji has pointed out. Kindly clarify this.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, your suggestion is well taken.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I am talking about the onus.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: If the onus is not kept on the person who is sabotaging; it is difficult. To make sure that innocent people are not punished, we have also taken the recommendations of the Standing Committee into consideration. And, that is why no innocent person comes into it. That is why the word 'willfully' has been added. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Please don't use POTA language. You prove that the person is guilty. Don't ask him to prove innocence. That is completely against the law of our land.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of rights of Users in Land) Act, 1962, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall taken up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH): Sir,
I move:

"That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with Council of

3.00 P.M.

Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Academy will primarily focus on research and imparting training in such areas that are not ordinarily covered in the universities in India. The knowledge economy of 21st century, the leadership in science and technology, will depend on availability of highly skilled scientific and technological human resources in inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary science and technology. The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research will focus on inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary areas, not ordinarily taught in regular academic institutions. By setting up the Academy, we are opening the world-class infrastructure of the CSIR in its 37 research institutions across India and its highly talented, internationally recognized faculty, some of whom are the best in the world, to our students.

The Academy is meant to supplement and complement efforts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in strengthening the higher education in S&T. It will carry out inter-disciplinary teaching and research in post-graduate and Ph.D programme. Our effort is to increase the number of high quality Ph.Ds in these emerging and cutting edge areas of science and technology who can drive innovation in Indian industry and provide a faculty to our education system.

The Academy is governed by the provisions of this Act, so far as reservations are concerned. The Academy will function on self-sustaining mode without direct budgetary support from the Government. So, the vision of our first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, to set up the national laboratories of the CSIR, IITs and such other institutions laid the foundation for India's scientific and technological base. It is, now, time for us to build on this strong foundation to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

The Academy reflects our commitment to improve the scientific

excellence of the Nation to make it a leader in the Knowledge economy.

With these words, I commend the Bill for considering and passing.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, there are 10 amendments. I would call the names of the hon. Members. If they intend to move, they should stand up and just say, 'I move the amendment.' If they do not, then, they can keep quiet. Shri M. Rama Jois.

RE: MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF THE BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely, (names to be given at the time of moving the motion).

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely, (names to be given at the time of moving the motion).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mohan Singh; not present. Shri Pramod Kureel.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with the Council of Scientific and

Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy
of Scientific

and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely, (names to be given at the time of moving the motion).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri D. Raja; not present. Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely, (names to be given at the time of moving the motion).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Shivanand Tiwari; not present. Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya; not present. Dr. Bharatkumar Raut; not present. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra; not present. Now, we will start the discussion. Shri Shreegopal Vyas.

श्री मोइनूल हसन: सर, क्या बिल पर discussion होगा? We have given a Motion to send it to the Select Committee.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी.जे. कुरियन): हाँ, discussion होगा। After the discussion, we will take up the amendments. At that time, if the amendment is accepted it will go. Anyway, we will have discussion now.

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए अवसर दिया है, ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, this Bill is going to the Select Committee. Why are we discussing it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I cannot presume what is going to be the decision. At that time, we will know. Now, we have to discuss

this. ...(*Interruptions*)... When we

put the amendments to vote, then only we will know what the decision is. Now, we will take up discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, Commercial Division of High Court Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If all of you talk, what can I do? ...(*Interruptions*)... All of you are talking. ...(*Interruptions*)... One of you should speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: It is a wastage of time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Will all of you take your seats? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह चर्चा के पहले ही जाएगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Will all of you resume your seats? ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठिए।

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, we have given a Motion to send this Bill to the Select Committee. If we have decided that it will go to the Select Committee, what is the need to discuss it here?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We have not decided yet.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Then, who will decide this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In that case, the Motion should have come at the time of introduction. That is not there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... In that case, there should have been a Motion -- before the Minister replies; at that stage -- saying that it should be sent to a Select Committee consisting of so and so names. But such a Motion is not there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, जब चर्चा करानी है तो पास करना है ...(*व्यवधान*)... जब लोगों ने संशोधन दिए हैं तो इसे स्वीकार करके सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस पर चर्चा कराने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज देना चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. Such a Motion is not there. What we got is only amendment. So, as far as my understanding goes

...(Interruptions)... Please let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, इसमें यह नहीं है तभी सब लोगों ने संशोधन के लिए दिया है कि इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, let me complete. ...**(Interruptions)**... There is no Motion. ...**(Interruptions)**... Where is the Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Where is the Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): यह रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी के खिलाफ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Where is the Motion? ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Will you please resume your places? ...**(Interruptions)**... I will explain. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: इसमें दर्ज है कि आप रिजर्वेशन खत्म करने जा रहे हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... चर्चा कराने की क्या आवश्यकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I agree that you have a point; but let me explain. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will explain. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: जब हम लोग इसे सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजने के लिए सहमत हैं तो चर्चा कराने की क्या आवश्यकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I got your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... मैं आपकी बात समझ गया; but there is no Motion. That is the problem. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): It is coming. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Motion is just coming. ...**(Interruptions)**...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

आप बैठिए न ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं-नहीं, आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... We will find out a solution. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप बैठिए न ...**(व्यवधान)**... करीमपुरी जी, आप बैठिए, मैं सुनूंगा न ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सुनूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी जगह बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will take your point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, first establish order and then take my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have established that. Now, let one Member speak so that I know what exactly is your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर यह ...*(व्यवधान)*... पिछली बार आप कर चुके हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज-प्लीज, मैं आपको सुन रहा हूँ न। हम बिल की ही बात कर रहे हैं, आपको सुन रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, my point is very simple. I have already told that when this Bill came last week, at that time we had demanded that it should go to the Select Committee. Many of our colleagues have given a notice in the form of a Motion demanding that the Bill should go to the Select Committee to consider it clause-by-clause and to discuss its pros and cons, merit and demerit. We have given a notice. More than 15 Members across the House have given it. So that is the point. It is not an amendment. It is a Motion on behalf of all of us. So, I would like to know the fate of that Motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. Nothing came across to us and the discussion was started. So, my point is, send it to the Select Committee and take a proper decision in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इन्होंने बोल दिया। अब आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, यह दलितों और पिछड़ों के लिए रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी के खिलाफ है। हमारा सीधा-सीधा मानना है कि हाउस के ज्यादातर मੈम्बर्स चाहते हैं कि यह एक गंभीर मामला है, इसलिए यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी में चला जाए, वहां सदस्य इस पर बिन्दुवार अपनी राय दे दें और जब यह बिल स्पष्ट रूप से बन कर आ जाए, रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी के समर्थन में, तब इसे पास करा लिया जाए। इसलिए, सर, इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजना आवश्यक है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rudy. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have heard Mr. Moinul Hassan from your Party.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, we understand that mostly, when the Bill is to be introduced, that is time when the general view of the House is taken and it is referred to the Select Committee. But there have been cases in the past where even if a Bill had been introduced, at a later stage, as in the case of the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill and others, there was a Motion by the Government saying that they were referring it to the Select Committee. Here is a similar situation.

Now, instead of creating a confrontation with the Members who have expressed this opinion, the Government should accept that it should be referred to the Select Committee, because after holding discussions and bringing it in for a debate and then saying that it would be sent to the Select Committee does not make any sense. This is my submission and the Government should respond and sort it out, instead of wasting the precious time of this House. People of the country don't like this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are two issues here.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूडी साहब ने जो कहा, वह बिल्कुल सही है। मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आना चाहिए। यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाए, क्योंकि यहां डिस्कशन के बाद इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाता।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपने भी सही कहा। मगर हमारे समक्ष सवाल यह है कि Government consent ...(व्यवधान)... अगर गवर्नमेंट मूव करती है तो यह ...(व्यवधान)... आप ठहरिए। अब जो बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, गवर्नमेंट ...(व्यवधान)... करना चाहती है।
...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, let the Government decide whether they want confrontation or they want a meaningful discussion. ...(Interruptions)... Let the Government decide. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to say something. ...(Interruptions)... ठीक है। आप लोगों ने बोल लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं। आप लोगों ने बोल लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... I have asked the Minister to speak. Can you not. ...(Interruptions)... बस, अब आप बैठिए।

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, let me explain, for the information of the Members of the House, that this Bill was sent to the Standing Committee, of which Members from both the Houses are Members, and it was discussed in detail. It was then brought before the Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha has already passed the Bill. Now, I do not think there is any valid reason. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, हम इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठहरिए, ठहरिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उनको बोलने दीजिए।
...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, we had moved a Motion for referring the Bill
to the Select Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप उनको बोलने तो दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप बैठिए।
... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, a point had been raised regarding reservation at the time of admission and at the time of appointment. ... (Interruptions) ... Accordingly, we are also moving amendments for making the reservation ... (Interruptions) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं इनकी बात सुन रहा हूँ।
... (व्यवधान) ... इस तरह से ठीक नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ... The House is adjourned for half an hour.

The House then adjourned at fourteen minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-three minutes past three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a motion to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. I will have to put the Motion for vote. ... (Interruptions) ...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I would like to make a submission. The apprehension was that once an institution is made the centre of national importance, according to the 2006 Act, the institution loses its reservation character. Now, as per the original Bill, which was circulated, the same thing was applicable. The hon. Minister has moved an amendment that the exemption from reservation will not be applicable to this Bill. I would like the hon. Minister to explicitly mention this particular point so that the House can take a decision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: सर, जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का मुद्दा है, उस पर सरकार ने पहले ही विचार किया है और हमने main bill के साथ अमेंडमेंट को मूव किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: क्या इस बिल में रिजर्वेशन है? ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: हमने इस बिल में रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से की है। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग मिनिस्टर को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्वेशन की जो पॉलिसी हमने

सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट में तय की है, वही पॉलिसी यहां पर लागू होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ... वह पॉलिसी, जिसमें हमने कहा है

...(व्यवधान)... कुछ सदस्यों ने परसेंटेज के बारे में मुद्दा उठाया था। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह शेड्यूल कास्ट्स के लिए 15 परसेंट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए साढ़े सात परसेंट तथा ओबीसी के लिए 27 परसेंट होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो रिजर्वेशन है, इसकी पूरी व्यवस्था हमने इस बिल में की है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is giving an assurance on the floor of the House.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, it is not in writing.

श्री उपसभापति: क्या मिनिस्टर से राइटिंग में लेते हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: सर, जहां तक रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी है ...(व्यवधान)... रिजर्वेशन लागू होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is an assurance.

श्री विलासराव देशमुख: मेरी माननीय सदस्य से यही एक विनती है कि उन्होंने जो अपना अमेंडमेंट या मोशन दिया है, उसको वे वापस ले लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Probably, the issue was raised because of the impression that this is an institution of national importance. Hence, the provisions of section 4(b) of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, will be applicable. That was the apprehension, and it was so because it was an institution of national importance. Later on, when the issue was raised, the hon. Minister had a discussion. Now, he has moved an amendment. I will read out the amendment. I quote, "2. That at page 7, line 11, **after** the word "citizen", the following shall be **inserted**, namely.- "and any exemption from making such reservation under the proviso to clause (b) of section 4 of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, shall not be applicable to this Academy." That means. ... (Interruptions)... Please, listen. ... (Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ... (व्यवधान)... आप जरा सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)... अंग्रेजी कभी-कभी मुश्किल हो जाती है। ... (व्यवधान)... कानून की जबान बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। इसमें रिजर्वेशन की जो exemption सेंट्रल एजुकेशन इंस्टिट्यूशंस में दी गयी है, वह यहां applicable नहीं होगी, इसलिए यहां रिजर्वेशन बाकी रहेगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this amendment has been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up the next issue. But, please, let

me first solve this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, in view of the amendment moved by the hon. Minister, I will not press for my demand to refer this Bill to the Select Committee.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this was circulated three days before, and we have received it. That is why, we did not raise any objection to that. That amendment clearly says that reservation will be given in this institution in the admissions. So, we have no grudges.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से आपके लीडर बोल रहे हैं।

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, इस बिल के क्लॉज 6 में साफ-साफ यह उल्लेख है कि इसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित किया जा रहा है। सर, राष्ट्रीय महत्व की जो संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें रिजर्वेशन पॉलिसी लागू नहीं होती है, लेकिन हमारी आपत्ति यह है कि जो अमेंडमेंट इन लोगों ने सरकार की तरफ से या मंत्री जी की तरफ से मूव किया, उसमें कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं था कि दलितों और पिछड़ों का जो आरक्षण है, उसका कोटा क्या है, बल्कि उसमें गोल-गोल बातें लिखी थीं। इस वजह से हम लोगों की आपत्ति थी और हमें अभी भी यह लगता है कि मंत्री जी की इच्छा साफ नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने बता दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ... देखिए, यह हाउस है और यहां मंत्री जी कुछ भी बोलते हैं वह assurance होता है और उन्होंने assurance दिया है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी और हमारे लेफ्ट के साथियों के दबाव में मंत्री जी ने अमेंडमेंट को इस तरह से स्वीकार किया है। इसके पहले इन की इच्छा नहीं थी ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप के दबाव में ... (व्यवधान) ... आप ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया ... (व्यवधान) ... आपने दलितों का इश्यू उठाया है, इसीलिए अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है। इस के लिए क्रेडिट आप को ही जाएगा।

श्री वीर सिंह (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, इसका पैरा 6 निकाल दिया जाए। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि पैरा 6 निकाल दिया जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: वैसे नहीं निकल सकता। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज बैठिए। आप cooperate कीजिए, प्लीज। प्लीज बैठिए।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी हमेशा आरक्षण की बात के पक्ष में रही है। खासकर नेता प्रतिपक्ष की आज्ञा पर ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, यह हाउस की आज्ञा से हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) ... प्लीज बैठिए।

Let us take up the Bill. श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं स्वयं ही इस विषय पर प्रारंभ में ही बोलने वाला था कि हमारे श्रेष्ठ नेताओं ने इसे प्रवर समिति को भेजने के बारे में कहा था, उस पर क्या हुआ? परंतु मेरे बोलने से पहले ही सारे नेतागण खड़े हो गए और उन्होंने इस बात की मांग की। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मान्यवर, इसे प्रवर समिति को भेजे जाने के पक्ष में मैं भी था क्योंकि इसमें बहुत जटिलताएं और बारीकियां हैं। हालांकि यह लोक सभा से पास हुआ, लेकिन उन पर विचार करना आवश्यक था। अब जब कि यह चर्चा शुरू हुई है, मुझे खुशी है, परंतु मुझे आश्चर्य है कि संसद में पारित होने के पहले ही सरकार ने इसके बारे में अधिसूचना क्यों जारी की। यद्यपि कभी-कभी यह होता रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी यह सोचने का विषय है कि संसद का सत्र नजदीक होते हुए भी अधिसूचना जारी कर अंतरिम अकादमी चालू करने के लिए इस विधेयक को लाया गया। यह मेरी समझ से बाहर है।

मान्यवर, मेरा ध्यान इस विषय पर इसलिए गया क्योंकि मैं विज्ञान से जुड़ा हूँ और इंजीनियर रहा हूँ, इसलिए मेरी इस बारे में रुचि हुई है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि हम हजारों वर्षों से सारी दुनिया को विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में विभिन्न प्रकार से योगदान देते आए हैं। यहां तक कि "शून्य" भी दुनिया को मालूम नहीं था, "दशमलव" भी मालूम नहीं था, उन को "पाई" की value भी नहीं मालूम थी, खगोल शास्त्र की अनेक बातें विश्व को नहीं मालूम थीं। अगर हमने दशमलव व शून्य दुनिया को नहीं दिया होता तो वह एक "वी" बनाकर और पचासों लाइंस खींचकर संख्याओं को गिन रहे होते। मान्यवर, जिन लोगों की इस विषय में रुचि है, उनको मालूम है कि गणित का हमारा ज्ञान अरब देशों से होकर यूरोप में गया। इसलिए कई लोग उसे अरेबियन गणित कहते हैं। लीलावती का बीजगणित यूरोप में सात सौ वर्षों तक पाठ्य पुस्तक के रूप में पढ़ाया जाता था। हमारे आर्यभट्ट जैसे अनेक वैज्ञानिक हैं जिनके बारे में सारी दुनिया सुनती आयी है। परंतु हमारे सर सी.वी. रमन ने जो पुरस्कार प्राप्त किया था, उसके बाद हम अनुसंधान में कितने पिछड़ गए हैं, यह इसी बात से साबित होता है कि "रमन स्कैनर" का शोध किसी और ने किया। सर रमन हमारे यहां हुए, लेकिन रमन स्कैनर का शोध दुनिया में कहीं और हुआ। यही इस बात को बताता है कि विज्ञान में अनुसंधान की ओर हमारी प्रवृत्ति कितनी कम हुई है। मान्यवर, मैंने एक रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है जिसके अनुसार कहा जाता है कि सरकारी शोध संस्थानों की मौजूदगी के बावजूद भारत के विश्वविद्यालयों में वैज्ञानिक शोधक परंपरागत केन्द्र रहे हैं। लेकिन इनकी दिनों-दिन बढ़ती संख्या के बावजूद, पैसे की कमी और कई अन्य कारणों से, हमारे कुछ विश्वविद्यालयों को छोड़कर बाकी सब शोधक मामलों में पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं। दुनिया के ज्यादातर विकसित देश वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 30 प्रतिशत तक खर्च करते हैं और हम केवल 6 प्रतिशत पर ही अटके हुए हैं। आज देश में स्थिति यह हो गई है कि हमारे जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, जो उच्च-स्तर पर शोध भी करते हैं, उन्हें जल्दी नौकरी मिले, ज्यादा पैसा मिले, इसके लिए वे अपने देश से दूसरे देशों में चले जा रहे हैं और शोध से किनारा करने लगे हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जब मैंने इसके उद्देश्य पढ़े, तब मुझे समझ में आया कि इस अकेडमी के द्वारा हम ऐसे क्षेत्रों में शोध को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, जो सीएसआईआर में, या दूसरे जो हमारे वैज्ञानिक परिषद हैं, उनमें नहीं हैं। अच्छा होता, मंत्री जी, कि इन उद्देश्यों में उन विषयों का जिक्र होता। इसमें यह इंटर-डिसपिलिनरि सब्जेक्ट का कोई स्पष्ट उल्लेख नहीं है। कैमिकल-फिजिक्स होगा, या फिजिकल-कैमिस्ट्री होगा, या ट्रिगनोमेट्रिकल-मैथमेटिक्स होगा, या मैथमेटिकल-ट्रिगनामेटरी होगा? भगवान जाने इंटर डिस्पिलिनरि से क्या मतलब होता है? यह कहीं पर स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। अच्छा होता कि उन विषयों के बारे में कुछ जानकारी आप देते, जिससे समझने में सुविधा होती, अन्यथा ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी जो परिषद है, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान परिषद, उसी के आधार पर इस अकेडमी को बनाने का विचार हुआ है। केवल उसी के आधार पर, उसी की संपदा पर, उसी के वैज्ञानिकों के बल पर हम एक नई अकेडमी बनाने जा रहे हैं। मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि केवल अकेडमी बना देने से कैसे छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी? इसमें कहा गया है कि पी.एचडी. आजकल बहुत कम हो रहे हैं, इनकी संख्या बढ़ानी है। जब मैं इसे देख रहा था, तो मेरे मन में अनेक प्रश्न उठे। मैंने स्थाई समिति की रिपोर्ट भी पढ़ी, मैं यहां सदन में अपने डा. स्वामीनाथन जी के प्रति बहुत कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं कि उन्होंने हमारे राष्ट्र को ठीक रास्ते पर चलने को प्रेरित किया है। उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान स्थाई समिति की रिपोर्ट में रहा, परन्तु मेरे मन में एक प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ कि क्या सीएसआईआर से हमारी पर्याप्त चर्चा हुई है? यह जो चर्चा हुई है, वह उनके एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्टाफ से हुई है या उनके वैज्ञानिकों से हुई है? मुझे यह पढ़ने पर समझ में नहीं आया। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि हमारे यहां जो पी.एचडी. लोगों की शॉर्टेज है, उसको हम दूर करेंगे। इसमें ऐसे कई विपरीत वक्तव्य हैं, जिनके कारण मुझे ऐसा लगा है कि वास्तव में इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी को जाना चाहिए। उदाहरण के लिए आप कह रहे हैं कि पी.एचडी. की शॉर्टेज है और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2010-11 के पृष्ठ 79 पर लिखा है कि विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग में भारत के पी.एचडी. निष्पादनों में महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की सूचना मिली है। अब क्या माना जाए? आप कारणों में कह रहे हैं कि पी.एचडी. की संख्या कम हो रही है और आपकी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2010-11 में पृष्ठ 79 पर यह लिखा है। अब मुझे समय में नहीं आ रहा है, स्थिति क्या है? आपने स्वयं एक इंस्पायर यह नया शुरू किया है, इसलिए एसआईआरसी कहता है कि विज्ञान और इंजीनियरिंग के नए और अंतर्विषयी क्षेत्रों के अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अपने कार्यक्रम को जारी रखेगा। इन सब बातों के कारण मन में एक प्रश्न खड़ा हो गया कि अकेडमी की जरूरत क्या है? अभी तो विश्वविद्यालयों से पी.एचडी. मिलते हैं, क्या सरकार इन सारे विश्वविद्यालयों के ऊपर क्या कोई एक और नियंत्रण करने के लिए यह अकेडमी बनाना चाहती है? अकेडमी नाम के पीछे जब मैं शोध करने लगा, तो मुझे पता लगा कि इसकी पृष्ठभूमि क्या है? मैं पढ़ रहा हूं, उपसभापति जी, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो।

श्री उपसभापति: पढ़िए, पढ़िए।

4.00 PM

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: महोदय, इसमें लिखा है - समिति को यह भी बताया गया कि चीन में पी.एचडी. धारकों की संख्या में कार्याकल्प मुख्यतः चाइनीज एकेडमी ऑफ साइंस के कारण हुआ, जिसकी 92 राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशालाएं हैं और अपने ग्रुप में यह सीएसआईआर के समान है, जिसकी 37 प्रयोगशालाएं हैं। Chinese Academy of Sciences मुख्यतः scientific & academic कार्यकलाप संचालित करती है और University of Science & Technology of China के माध्यम से भारी संख्या में Ph.D धारक तैयार किए गए हैं।

यदि दुनिया में कोई Academy अपने नाम से Ph.D धारकों की संख्या बढ़ाती है, इसीलिए हम भी इसका नाम Academy रखना चाहते हैं, तो यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है। इन्हीं कारणों से मुझे लगा कि इस विषय को जरूर विशेषज्ञ समिति को सौंपा जाना चाहिए। इस पर डिस्कशन के लिए अनेक विशेषज्ञों को बुलाया गया था, लेकिन जब स्थायी समिति के सामने हमारी आधारभूत संस्था, CSIR के सचिव को बुलाया गया, तो उन्होंने जो कहा, वह पढ़ने लायक है। इससे पता लगता है कि उन्हें भी शंका थी कि यह सब करना संभव होगा या नहीं। सचिव महोदय ने जो कहा, उसे मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। सचिव महोदय ने यह कहा कि इतनी प्रकार की अलग-अलग राष्ट्रीय योजनाएं हैं, उदाहरण के लिए डिफेंस है। डिफेंस अपने स्तर पर बहुत सारी डिग्रियां और Ph.D देने का काम करती है। डिफेंस के ऐसे अनेक संस्थान हैं, जो अपने आप बहुत से अनुसंधान करते हैं और डिग्रियां देते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे दुःख है कि मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इधर नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: तरुण जी, आपके साथी मेंबर object कर रहे हैं, आप मंत्री जी से बात कर रहे हैं और वे object कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास: मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान इस और आकर्षित कर रहा था कि जब सचिव महोदय को स्थायी समिति के सामने बुलाया गया, तो उन्होंने बहुत प्रकार की शंकाएं प्रकट की थीं, क्योंकि हमारे अनेक उद्यम हैं, जैसे रक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण उद्यम है, वे अपने स्तर पर ही Ph.D देने का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं। जब ऐसे अनेक संस्थान Ph.D देने का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं, जब उनके विश्वविद्यालय Ph.D दे रहे हैं, तो मन में यह प्रश्न खड़ा होना स्वाभाविक था कि वर्तमान में जो वैज्ञानिक परिषद है, क्या हम उसके संसाधनों का प्रयोग करके, केवल उसको Academy का नाम देंगे और उसका उपयोग डिग्री देने के लिए करेंगे तथा उसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करेंगे, क्या उसका उद्देश्य केवल यही है? जब यह सवाल पूछा गया कि क्या वास्तव में अधिक Ph.D निकालने का उद्देश्य है, तो उत्तर में कहा गया कि हम बाहर से अधिक जनशक्ति ले आएंगे। जब बाहर से ही लाना है, तो अपने यहां Ph.D देने में क्या तकलीफ है? मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनके संसाधन बढ़ाए जाने चाहिए। जो लोग

विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में प्रगति करना चाहते हैं, जो लोग देश के बाहर जा रहे हैं, उनको यहीं रोककर, अधिक संसाधन देकर, शोध को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। केवल नाम बदलने से काम नहीं होगा। इसलिए जो काम होना चाहिए, उसके लिए आप अधिक संसाधन दें, वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन दें, पुरस्कार दें और जो शोध करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको यहां रोकना तभी संभव होगा, जब हम उनको इस प्रकार का आश्वासन देंगे कि तुम इस क्षेत्र में शोध करो, हम तुम्हारे लिए सारे संसाधन जुटाएंगे।

उपसभापति जी, आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे, मैं विज्ञान का छात्र हूं, मैं ज्यादा राजनीति नहीं जानता हूं। जब मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा, तो देखा कि इसका विस्तार जम्मू-कश्मीर के सिवाय संपूर्ण भारत में होगा। ठीक है, वहां धारा 370 लागू है, कहते हैं, उसके कारण इन सब समस्याओं का निर्माण हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में हम जम्मू-कश्मीर को क्यों छोड़ना चाहते हैं? यह बात मेरी समझ से परे है। आपने वहां एक परामर्श केन्द्र खोला है। आप वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 10 पर देखिए, वहां लिखा है कि हम वहां पर एक परामर्शी विकास केन्द्र खोलेंगे, फिर जम्मू-कश्मीर को हम इस विधेयक से बाहर क्यों रख रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) ...

मेरी राय यह है कि विज्ञान और तकनीकी के क्षेत्र में ऐसे सारे बंधनों को मिटाया जाना चाहिए और धारा 370 इस देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या बन गई है। कम से कम विज्ञान के मामले में हम जम्मू-कश्मीर को अछूता न छोड़ें। अब मैं आपके विधेयक पर आ रहा हूं। आपके विधेयक में अनुच्छेद 4 में लिखा है कि "अंकों या ग्रेडों पर अनन्य रूप से ध्यान देने के बजाय, उन्नत विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में शिक्षण और छात्रवृत्ति के लिए परिवेश सृजित करना।" इसका अर्थ यह है कि आप मानते हैं कि आज यह परिवेश नहीं है, इसलिए उस परिवेश की आवश्यकता आपने अनुभव की है। सृजन करने के लिए यहां पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है, बाहर से कोई लोग बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा मेरा मत है। महोदय, अभी रिजर्वेशन के बारे में बात चल रही थी। हमारे बंधुओं की सोच इसलिए ठीक थी कि इसमें जो लिखा है, वह यह लिखा है, "इस धारा की किसी भी बात के बारे में यह नहीं समझा जाएगा कि वह अकादमी को महिलाओं, निःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्तियों या समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों और विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और नागरिकों के अन्य सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े व्यक्तियों के नियोजन या प्रवेश के लिए विशेष उपबंध करने से निवारित करती है।" आपने यह नहीं लिख कि हम प्रावधान करते हैं। यदि यह लिखा जाता कि हम प्रावधान करते हैं तो समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती। मैं यह मानता हूं, अनुभव से जानता हूं। हमारे यहां अनेक बंधु हैं, हम अनेक ऐसे संगठनों से जुड़े हैं, जहां पर तथाकथित अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग विज्ञान तथा अनुसंधान कार्य क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे हैं। इस मान्यता को हटाना पड़ेगा कि वे बंधु हमारे इस क्षेत्र में आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि हम उनके लिए पर्याप्त अवसर दें, उनको पर्याप्त संसाधन जुटाएं। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मुझे विश्वास है कि सारे बंधु विज्ञान और तकनीक के क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ेंगे। महोदय, मैं देख रहा था कि इसमें लिखा है कि सरकार से कोई अधिक पैसा हम नहीं लेगे। जो फाइनेंशियल जापन कहलाता है, उसमें लिखा है कि 15

करोड़ रुपए हम अनुसंधान परिषद को दे देंगे। आखिर वह परिषद तो सरकार की है। आप यदि 15 करोड़ उनको दे रहे हैं तो आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि सरकार से किसी सहायता की जरूरत नहीं है? आपने यह भी लिखा है कि जो छात्रों से फीस मिलेगी, जो अर्जन उसके द्वारा होगा, उसका उपयोग हम करेंगे। तब यह कहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि हम सरकार से कोई पैसा नहीं लेंगे। महोदय, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें बहुत सारी जटिलताएं हैं। यह योग्य होता है कि इसे किसी न किसी प्रवर समिति को भेजा जाता। उसका जो गठन है - कौन, किसका निदेशक बनेगा - उस मामले में मैं अभी नहीं जा रहा हूं। बहुत बार ऐसा होता है कि बहुत से लोग, जिनको कहीं पर काम नहीं है, कोई न कोई माध्यम ढूंढकर, सरकारी माध्यम ढूंढकर कोई न कोई पद प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। जिसकी योग्यता है, जो उसके लिए क्षमता रखता है, उसको आगे बढ़ने देना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसा आपका उद्देश्य नहीं होगा। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मेरी कही हुई बातों पर आप अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। परिषद का केवलमात्र नाम बदल देने से काम नहीं होगा, केवल अकादमी, चूंकि चाइना में है, इतना कह देने से हमारी अकादमी सक्षम नहीं होगी। हमारी संस्थाओं को योग्य प्रकार से बलवती बनाने के लिए सारे संसाधन देने चाहिए। महोदय, लोग बाहर इसलिए जा रहे हैं क्योंकि उनको यहां रिसर्च करने की सुविधा और साधन उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यदि आप इतना करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह कदम, चूंकि विज्ञान और अनुसंधान को आगे बढ़ाने वाला है, इसलिए स्वागत्य जरूर है, परन्तु केवल इसका नाम बदल देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जो संस्था पहले से है, उसको और बलवती करने के लिए केलकर समिति ने कुछ वर्ष पहले रिपोर्ट दी थी। अभी समय की कमी है, इसलिए मैं उसको नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं। उन्होंने सिफारिश की थी कि आप इस प्रकार की अनुसंधान परिषद को सब प्रकार के साधन दीजिए। वह साधन नहीं दिए गए इसलिए ये समस्याएं खड़ी हुई हैं। इतना कहकर मैं आपसे केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, जो किसी कवि ने कही है:

व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति की सृजन शक्ति की अभिव्यक्ति कर,

मातृ चरणों पर चढ़ा दो।

भारत का भाग्य पड़ा भू पर,

गौरी शंकर की ओर बढ़ा दो।

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Kerala): Mr Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I rise to support the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011, of course, in the amended form. There was an apprehension whether reservation was included; and that controversy has been resolved. The hon. Minister was kind enough to explain very clearly that the reservation will be applicable to this institute. I thank the Minister for that.

Sir, as the Minister has said, this institute will be of national importance; and I find it a very important Bill because our country is

lacking in research. My predecessor, Vyasji was saying that the

number of PhDs in our country is less and in China it is much more. Indeed China is doing much, much better than us in research especially in new, frontier areas, in emerging areas, in inter-disciplinary areas and integrated areas. In all these areas we are lacking in research. This is a hard reality. What is the adverse impact of that? It will definitely decelerate our economic development and our employment generation. If the country wants to progress the way we are progressing today, we will have to focus much more on research especially in the new and frontier areas.

Sir, there was a study by an International Business School regarding ranking in the innovation research by each country in the world. This organization is in France. It is called INSEE. They have published our rank. We need not take that institute seriously. But I take it seriously because they have done it in collaboration with the Confederation of Indian Industries; and also in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization. Therefore, their study has some authenticity. We know where our ranking is. In 2011 our ranking is 62 in the world. Last year we were standing at 56th rank; and year before that we were ranked at 41. that means year-after-year we are slipping down whereas China is going up and China's position is much ahead of us. We can have one satisfaction that we are ahead of SAARC countries. That is okay. When we compare ourselves with other countries we are much below in research and even in fundamental research. I admit it is only relative. That doesn't mean that there is no research in this country. We have our research. We are spending money. We have a number of laboratories. Fortunately or unfortunately other countries are moving faster, in a fast moving world. If you are static that means you are lagging behind. Static means lagging behind. If you want to keep the same pace, you have to move faster. I have no grudge against China. But I want very good relations with China. But the point is we should learn from China in this. How could they go so fast? That is what needs to be done. One of the reasons is that what we spend on research is much less. It is a paltry sum. When China is spending 1.5 of its GDP we spend less than 0.7 of the GDP. If I am wrong, the hon. Minister may correct me.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: It is 0.8 per cent.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The Minister says now it is 0.8 per cent. In other countries, especially in the developed countries, a lot of research is being done by the corporate bodies. In our country the

corporate bodies get a lot of concessions from the Government, but they will not spend money on research. That is an unfortunate thing. So, China's position is better.

In the morning, during Question Hour, I had put a supplementary that China was dumping cheap and low quality goods in our country. That is a wrong perception, I am telling you. China, instead of being a cheap quality imitator of goods has become an inventor. That should be a lesson for us. What do we lack? Fundamentally, in my view, what we lack today is the basic education. See our education. We have a number of colleges, technical institutions, engineering colleges and IITs. We produce job seekers, not job creators. Our institutions should change. The whole structure should change. They should become job producers. They should produce innovators. They should produce entrepreneurs, not job seekers. How is it possible? That is possible not by one day. That is not possible by this Bill. That is possible if we have a new outlook from the very primary school level. Today, what is our education system? Students learn by heart. It is called 'mugging', cramming, and then they go on. That is not real education. Real education is problem-solving. Students should learn problem-solving; students should ask 'why'; students should question. And if, today, somebody asks 'why' and 'how', then the student will get beating from that teacher. The only place you can ask 'why' is here! We can ask why the Chairman is doing that. That is happening here. But this we did not do in schools. This habit of questioning the decision should be transferred to the schools and colleges. You know Sir Isaac Newton, the Father of Modern Science. You know what happened. One day, he was sitting on the bank of a lake. An apple fell on his head. We would have taken the apple and eaten it. But he thought, "Why should the apple come down?" Why not the apple go up? What a question, a foolish question, at that time? At that time, such a foolish question it was! But when he questioned that fundamental on an age-old theory, when he questioned that concept, the entire world changed. He is Father of Science. And he discovered the Newton's Law of Gravitation, which says that mass is nothing. Mass is only the attraction of the earth that brings the bodies down there. That has been proved too. So, this kind of education.....

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): He is a giving a lecture on Physics to all

of us!

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: He is a Professor in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why he is teaching us Physics!

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point is this. This kind of education where students can ask 'why', where students can question, we should start. Unfortunately, today, we are not having that.

Another point is, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, we should develop scientific temper, scientific attitude, which is not there. Even after passing MSc, Ph.D, they are living in superstition. So, scientific temper we should develop. That is also not happening in this country. These are needed for changing the approach of our young men so that they could become real inventors, so that they could become real entrepreneurs. But this will take a long time. We cannot wait for all this. We should have some short-term measure. For that, this is the remedy which the hon. Minister has brought, a short-term measure. I am not saying that it is an answer to all our problems. But it is genuinely an attempt, an attempt to have, at least, a partial solution to the problem. What is this problem? It is done very intelligently. Number one; you don't have to spend much money. You don't have to. Without spending much money, in a cost effective manner, we have got a large pool of scientists in CSIR. He is making use of them. Secondly, there is no gestation period also. All those scientists and the infrastructure of CSIR will be used so that we could produce new Ph.Ds not only in the old known areas but in the new frontline areas, in the new emerging areas and in the new interdisciplinary areas. This is a welcome measure and an intelligent measure by which we can solve the problem, at least, for the time being. It is very cost effective. I congratulate the Minister for his efforts and for finding such a solution to our problem.

There is one more thing. We have a number of universities. A number of Ph.Ds. are already produced. But what is the number in the field? What is in the university rarely reach the field. Therefore, the linkage between the lab and the field, and the university and the industry is very important. This Bill provides for that also. Therefore, this Bill is a very welcome Bill and I am supporting it fully.

Having said that, I would like to make two or three suggestions regarding some clauses of the Bill and mention one or two doubts which I

have. Number one, he has already stated that the CSIR would be affiliated to the new Academy. I have no problem. Clause 5 says that after affiliation to the

new Academy, those students who have already enrolled in the existing academy and are doing research under various universities can migrate to the new Academy with the consent of the university. If the university does not give the consent, what will happen? You should have a proviso for that.

Number two, clause 5 again says that the Academy can use or shall be provided with all the manpower and infrastructure of the CSIR. I have no problem. Now there is the CSIR and there is the Academy. Who will control the manpower? Who will have control over the infrastructure? If that is not clearly mentioned, there is certainly going to be a problem. That is a grey area. I want the Minister to clarify that.

Then coming to clause 7, it says that any person, who has got a degree immediately before the new Academy is formed, is entitled to a new degree from the new Academy. That means the old degree is invalidated. What is the need for getting a new degree, when he is already having a degree? When he is already having a degree, why should he get a new degree from the new Academy? You say, "immediately before". What do you mean by "immediately before"? Is it one month, two months, three months, six months or one day? This needs clarification, according to me.

Then, regarding the Board, he says that the Members of the Board can't be re-nominated. I have no problem with that. Then, what is the reason for keeping it as four years? Make it five years.

Coming to clause 18, the constitution of the Senate, as regards the structure, I have no complaint or I have no problem. But the hon. Minister should remember that whatever funds that they are making use of are sanctioned from the Consolidated Fund of India. The funds are given from the Consolidated Fund of India. We, the Parliamentarians, are sanctioning them. We are sanctioning them in the case of all Central institutions, whether it is the IIT or a new Central University. In the Senate there should be one Member from the Rajya Sabha and two Members from the Lok Sabha. That is a must to have a link between the Parliament or the legislature and that body. It is there in all the bodies. But here, in spite of the fact that we are sanctioning the funds from the Consolidated Fund of India, no provision is there for including a Member

of Parliament in the body. I want the hon.

Minister to consider this and bring in an amendment so that two Members from the Lok Sabha and one Member from the Rajya Sabha will be included. The Bill is drafted by the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy, perhaps, may not like the MPs to be there. That is natural. I don't mind. I am not talking about the Ministers who were earlier bureaucrats. They would not say that. So, bureaucracy would not like it. They have drafted it. The Minister, being an astute politician, should accept it and he should move an amendment for the inclusion of two Lok Sabha Members and one Rajya Sabha Member in the Senate. Then clause 31 is a very important clause. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing it. This clause is on review of the functioning of the Academy by persons of eminence. Again a small trick; 'persons of eminence'. Here also the bureaucracy has played. Persons of eminence will be so and so, ex-IAS, ex-Secretary, etc. I have nothing against IAS. Don't think like that. Here this is a scientific academy; this is an academy of scientists. Here 'persons of eminence' should mean persons of eminence in the field of science and technology. And also, as they are auditing the functioning, there should be persons of eminence from accountancy also. Therefore, I request the Minister to amend that clause and add a proviso that 'persons of eminence' means persons of eminence in S&T and accountancy.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, a Professor is always a research Professor like Prof. Kurien.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I have nothing against IAS. I respect them. I have only said that it was made by the bureaucracy. That is all.

Then this provision of 'audit report' is very good. I think this kind of a provision should be there in all the Central Government institutions. This performance audit or social audit clause has been brought here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kurien, let me remind you that there are two more Members from your Party. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is mentioning it in his own way. He is not giving reply.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, I will conclude in two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Professors have a habit of speaking continuously for one hour in a classroom.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, this is a very important point. This clause of conducting an audit is very important. I thank the Minister for having included this provision. I am giving a suggestion that the Act should be amended to bring in such a clause in all Central Government institutions.

Here I have one more suggestion. This report by persons of eminence should also be presented to Parliament. There is no such provision here. So I am requesting the Minister to bring in another amendment to present the report of these persons of eminence to the Parliament so that Members of Parliament can go through it. This will be a very good provision.

I do not want to take more time of the House since the Chair has already directed me. This is a good Bill. I welcome it. I congratulate the Minister for having brought this Bill. I am happy that the apprehension of some of our Members, which was a genuine apprehension, that there is no provision for reservation, has been removed. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you.

Sir, I stand here to support the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011, and I thank you for giving me this opportunity. On this Bill, that we have, before us for consideration, two of my senior colleagues, Shri Shreegopal Vyas and Prof. P.J. Kurien, have spoken at length about the merits and demerits of the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

Sir, after going through the Bill, even though I have a lot of things in my mind on this, due to paucity of time, I would try to focus only on a few of them which, I think, are very relevant in the given context.

Sir, our country, until about few hundreds years ago, was a major scientific power. Vyasji also said about the invention of zero. There are so many other achievements in the field of metallurgy, astronomy and so on. In all the fields, our country was a major power. It was a leader in the world in those times. But, over the years, we have fallen down. Sir, you were mentioning about the place of India in terms of scientific achievements. But, year by year, we are slipping down. We stand 62nd in the world, and 62nd position is not a very happy kind of a situation. Many times we wonder what is happening. Today, even in the course of the

discussion, as has already been mentioned, our state of

affairs is not very good or promising. But the question is-why it is happening? Sir, we are discussing the symptoms, without trying to understand the disease. And, today, I will try to focus on the disease. Before we started this debate, when the Bill was introduced, our party, in a very big way, tried to draw the attention of the Chair and the hon. Minister towards the lack of provision for reservation in this Bill. And, we are happy that the hon. Minister has agreed to include this provision. But that is not all that we are interested in. Of course, this is a very major thing for us. We cannot allow the interests of the S.C.s, the S.T.s and the OBCs to be overlooked in this Bill or in any other Bill. But, Sir, coming to the main point, why are we lagging behind in our scientific achievements? In one of the surveys done by a leading international magazine, it tabulated a list of 500 Universities which are top in the world. And, in that list, our IIT came at a distant position of 350 or 355. So, amongst the top 500 Universities in the world, our IITs rank 350 or something. Nowhere in the top 100, are we having any place, and we claim that India is a major producer of scientific manpower. In the past two or three decades, we have been claiming that India produces the biggest number of scientific manpower. Quantitatively, yes; but in terms of quality, it is only a third-rate scientific manpower, the manpower which is good for nothing. It is not that I am saying this. Where are we standing in terms of research and technology development? I would say, nowhere. Sir, a few days ago, I was going through the Malyala Manorama Yearbook.

The Manorma Yearbook has a list of scientific achievements. I could not find even a single Indian invention or anything Indian worth mentioning there. The Yearbook has listed three to four hundred inventions and scientific achievements but I did not find a mention of even a single Indian scientific achievement. We claim that we have the biggest scientific manpower!

Sir, I am also a Member of the Department-related Standing Committee on Human Resource Development. They have got a few Bills lined up for enactment, about IITs, and so on. The hon. HRD Minister was here; I think he has left now. When the Sectetary, Higher Education of HRD Ministry was trying to push the IIT Bill, she was talking about the brand equity of

our IITs and that IIT was the top institution in the world in terms of scientific achievements. I asked her one thing, and I am repeating that question now. She said that they wanted to open new IITs because IITs had established their name all over the world, not only in this country, in terms of scientific achievements.

I asked her, "Madam, the IITs have been in existence for the last sixty years, or, fifty years, perhaps. Please tell me of any five inventions or scientific achievements in theoretical science, applied science, chemistry, physics, mathematics, engineering or any field of science which the IITs have been able to achieve in the last fifty-sixty years". She was not able to mention even one. Today, the Government is planning to start ten more IITs, draining the public exchequer of more and more money. I want to tell you, Sir, that the best scientific research in our country has come, not from IITs, but from regional Engineering Colleges and these are the institutions where students belonging to the SCs, the STs, the OBCs and the middle and lower classes go. They do not go to IITs. IITians, after their graduation, file their Visa applications and leave the country. We are not concerned with whatever they do outside. But what are the achievements of the IITians here in India?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Mr. Jairam Ramesh is an exception. He has remained in India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: But he has not contributed anything to science. Politics, maybe, but not for the science. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, you can say 'political science'.

So, this is the achievement of our IITians. And this is the scenario here. Our biggest and the best scientific achievements have come from the non-IITians. Our former President, Abdul Kalam Azad, Kalpana Chawla, Subhramaniam Chandrasekhar etc., were all from small colleges and institutions, not from the big institutions. BHU is one example. So, all these examples are there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: Please give me some time, Sir. This is a very important topic. I am going to give a few other important examples about where we are lacking. I will give you just two or three examples of what is wrong.

Now, the Government is proposing to declare this Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research as an institution of national importance. We already have a list of some 30 or 40 institutions which

the Government is going to declare as institutes of national importance
and in which there is

not going to be any SC, ST or OBC reservation. Already, 10-15 Bills are in the pipeline for declaring various institutions as institutions of national importance. Sir, this is a reflection on the mindset of the Government. It is not only about the Bill, which does not provide for any reservation, but also the anti-SC/ST/OBC/ minorities mindset of the Government. The Government is trying to create a kind of a caste system in our institutions of higher learning. You have some institutes of excellence which are 'upper caste' institutions and you have lower caste institutions like the RECs and smaller institutions. The ones belonging to upper castes get bulk of their funding from the Government, in hundreds and thousands of crores, but the smaller institutions are always deprived of funds. The students who are going to the smaller institutions are mostly from socially deprived sections because they cannot afford high fees. I will give one example to show why this Bill cannot succeed even if it comes into operation unless you change the mindsets of our people manning the universities. That example is from IIT, Delhi. This example should open the eyes of everybody. There is a Ph. D. student in mechanical engineering belonging to the Scheduled Castes community, studying in IIT, Delhi. His name is Prashant Bhosle. For the last ten years, he is doing his Ph. D. and his professors are deliberately stopping awarding of his degree. They are denying it for the last ten years. What is the reason? They are sitting silently on his thesis. This very intelligent boy, a boy from the Scheduled Castes, has done his research on a very important thing which can save lives of thousands of people. It is a research on air bags to be used in two-wheelers, motorcycles. Sir, the IIT people continue to deny him the degree even till today. Even then what happened? Three years back, this boy sent his research paper to one of the top universities in America. The American society of mechanical engineering invited this boy to present his paper, in Boston. The IIT people created many obstacles even in that. But, somehow, he managed to go there; he presented his paper there. It was very well appreciated by the American society of mechanical engineers. He came back. Despite that, the IIT, Delhi professors are denying him the degree.

Now, the point is, what are IITs in front of American Institutes. If

the Americans can appreciate this boy who has done a good research, there is no reason why his Ph. D. should be denied. Why is this happening? It is happening because of the dirty minds of the people, who are managing these institutions, like the IIT. I have my fear and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister on

this. You cannot do anything for the improvement of science and technology unless this mindset changes. Why are we not growing scientifically? Because, we are trying to exclude 70-80 per cent population of this country belonging to SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities. If you exclude the people saying that they do not have the merit, that they do not have any technical expertise, then where is the future? It is they who creates the Indus Valley Civilization. We should not forget that. They are the people who have contributed a lot to the scientific achievements, in terms of art, architecture and everything. If you deny this opportunity to 70-80 per cent people of the country - to the SCs, STs and minorities - no country can achieve anything in the field of science.

Take the example of China. In China, all sections of the society are being given a fair chance to show and prove their expertise and their excellence. But, here, we are lacking in this kind of a positive mindset by neglecting SCs, STs, OBC's and minorities. That is why myself and my party are pressing in a very big way to include SCs, STs and OBC people not just in this Bill.

Sir, finally, in the Bill which we are having, the hon. Minister graciously agreed on reservation. We have Boards and Senates to look after the welfare of the institutions. In these too, we want a proper representation; we may not call it 'reservation', we may call it 'proper representation' for these people so that at the Senate level, there is no discrimination, which is going on in this country.

With this, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, thank you for the opportunity. We have given a notice to refer this Bill to a Select Committee to ensure reservation in this Academy. My friend, Mr. Kureel, has already mentioned the importance of weaker sections of the society for the development and advancement of our country. Due to the move of the Left and other Opposition Parties, the Minister is compelled to come with an amendment to ensure the reservation. As per the 2007 Act, there is no provision to ensure reservation to SCs and STs in the institutions of national importance. So, this amendment is required. I congratulate the Minister for moving

this amendment.

Sir, while participating in the discussion, Prof. P.J. Kurien has made some serious observations and proposals to ensure the accountability of the Academy to the Parliament. It is a very

important observation. But, what is the reality, Sir? Now, we are discussing the Bill to establish this Academy with all seriousness. But this Academy is already established without taking the consent of the Parliament. As per my knowledge, it is already functioning. As per a gazette notification, it has been established, without taking the consent of Parliament. The Lok Sabha has passed this Bill. Now we are discussing whether it should be sent to the Select Committee or not, and what would be the provisions of this Bill. But the Ministry without taking the consent of Parliament has already established this Institution. This not a good move. This is not a right move in a democratic system. It should be established after passing the Bill in Parliament. This is not a good thing.

Sir, I would like to make some observations and express certain objections to this Bill. The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill is intending to increase the number of researchers in integrative and inter-disciplinary areas of science and technology. Sir, now, we have made some comparisons with China and other countries. Then, we should also make some comparison of prior-1990 and after-1990, pre-liberalisation and after-liberalisation. Before 1990, India had produced more PhDs than China, Korea and other Asian countries. That is the reality. But, post 1990, the scenario started changing with the adoption of new economic policies under the liberalised regime. The change is visible, especially in the academic field, Sir. At present, the position is that despite institutions like IITs -- the role of IITs has already been mentioned -- India has a severe shortage of Ph. Ds in the field of science and engineering. As per the data made available, India produced around 8420 Ph. Ds. in science and engineering compared to 22953 in China, 9961 in U.K., 30452 in USA in 2006. Sir, in engineering section, India produced only 1058 Ph. Ds as against 2130 in China, 2267 in South Korea and ...(*Interruptions*)... and 2304 in U.K. and 7402 in USA, Sir.

Sir, the attempt to increase the quantity of Ph. Ds is good. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that it is expected that the Academy would produce from fifth year onwards 1000 Ph. Ds in science and technology and 120 PhDs in engineering. It is like a factory that they are producing thousands of Ph. Ds Sir, the ambition is good. But

what would be the quality of this research? That is more important. So, I request the hon. Minister to ensure the quality of research. Sir, the CSIR was established in 1942 to achieve self-reliance in the area of science and technology.

The national laboratories became the major driving force in this endeavour between 1970 and 1990, and did a wonderful job in the strategic sector. The impact of neo-liberal policies is already visible in different sectors of India. Over the past decade, the research culture in the CSIR institutions has been vitiated as they have been forced to tie up with industry to generate resources. Sir, now the CSIR is giving fellowships to research scholars. They are doing their research in universities. This is helping the universities to strengthen their quality of research and to improve their infrastructure.

Sir, what would be the impact after the establishment of this Academy? I would like to know whether the existing system would continue. Otherwise, it will be brain drain from the universities to the centralized Academy. It is not good in a federal system. The existing pattern should continue. Sir, while going through Clause 25 of this Bill on Financial Memorandum, it says that the Academy would function as a self-financing mechanism. Already Prof. P.J. Kurien has mentioned the lack of funding in research sector. It is .8 per cent of the GDP. As per Clause 25, this University is intended to function as a self-financing mechanism depending upon the fee, depending upon the projects and other things. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... request the Minister to revisit this provision and give more funds and increase public funding for research.

Sir, the Board would be a nominated one. According to Clause 11, the Board is a nominated one. My suggestion is that the representatives of the faculty of CSIR should be elected from the faculty and all other Board members are nominated by the Government. This Academy would function as a republic with full autonomy, with no control of Parliament or any other mechanism. There should be some mechanism to ensure the accountability of the Academy to the Parliament. There is one more suggestion, Sir. There is no provision to accommodate the weaker sections and women in the Directors' Board. This Board has a lot of power but there is no representation of women and the SC/ST communities. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am concluding, Sir. There should be sufficient mechanism to address the grievances of the employees of the Academy. The Bill is devoid of social commitment and explicitness. With neo liberal policies, the Bill is favouring big industries and is silent on our own rural

industries. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I request the Minister to look into these suggestions. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, there are 12 more speakers. After this Bill we have to take Railway also. Therefore, I request you to please confine yourselves to your parties' time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri N.K. Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Railway should be taken tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): In any case, every Member should confine to his party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please start. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be informed. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have no time.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have given representation under Rule 125.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will be taken up.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: When?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): At an appropriate time.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Without hearing me ...*(Interruptions)*... You should hear my reasons why I have requested for referring it to the Standing Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You cannot unnecessarily say it now. At the appropriate time you tell. Now you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. You are talking about your amendments. We will take up this when we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI BALAVANAT ALIAS BAL APTE (Maharashtra): He has given a representation under Rule 125, therefore, let him say something. You cannot just brush it aside. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go by the list, and, if necessary, at the end, he can stand up, and not when I call him. Okay. It is not that when I call him. Okay.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. In view of your special directive to confine to the stipulated time, I shall endeavour certainly to subscribe to what you say. First of all, I think

the Minister needs to be complimented because the promise to bring such a Bill was contained in the President Pratibha Patil's Address to the Joint Session of Parliament where it had been

promised that within 100 days efforts will be made to bring about a proposal for fostering India as innovation destination. It has taken up nearly two years to be able to do so. Sir, I wish to begin by bringing to the hon. Minister's attention that the origin of this Bill is partly contained in the Report of Vijay Kelkar in 2003 and that is what he had said: "That the CSIR laboratories should *inter alia* strive towards creating an ambience of nurturing excellence and high quality human resources on a sustainable basis". Now, I put it to you, one of the points, Sir, which was also made by you when you were speaking on this, that this Bill can at best be the beginning of a long effort to create an ambience and to foster a culture in which the society recognizes and society rewards innovation. Sir, I had the privilege of visiting the North Carolina University which I am sure many hon. Members have visited. It is the hub of global research. I tried to find out what is so great about North Carolina University and what is great is that researchers from all over the world find that the atmosphere of research quality, what fosters innovation, what prompts people to the frontiers of knowledge is something which is available in North Carolina, which is what makes it a centre of global innovation at the cutting edge of knowledge. Sir, you were very right when you said that we need to change and bring about a societal change in the whole system in which pedagogy is really pursued in this country. How to move away from a rote system of learning to a system which rewards innovation and a system where parents accept failures? If parents do not accept failures from children you will not foster children into pursuing areas which are the uneven path. So, I think, we do require a very fundamental change and this is not a one day job and, I hope that this particular effort would be the beginning of a long sustained effort for this kind of awareness. In view of the shortage of time, Sir, I will confine myself to making just six suggestions for the Minister's long term consideration. First, I think, that the proposed academy must in no way weaken the existing university system and the Government should strive that the academy works complementarily with the existing university system. I think, Minister's special efforts need to protect the existing university system and fostering a degree of complementarity. Second, I must point out, that I gave you the example,

Sir, of what happens in North Carolina. One of the principle things that happen in North Carolina is that there is autonomy. There is freedom and there is creativity. We must admit that what has bedeviled the Indian university system and our research organisation is excessive Governmental interference,

5.00 P.M.

excessive bureaucratization and in all the Bills which have been brought by the HRD Ministry, there has been a tendency to overload Committees which excessively bureaucratizes this and cuts away at the kind of autonomy which would bring researchers into play. My third point really, Sir, is that there is need to promote socially relevant innovations for practical usage to help developing small and medium enterprises. Sir, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the minutes of the second Committee of the Standing Committee which went into this and to just quote one little sentence of what Mr. M. S. Swaminathan, an esteemed colleague of ours, had to say, "That the Bill proposed to establish this should not become one more Ph. Ds. producing machine but it should foster non-degree, diplomas and programmes which would help upgrade a technical capacity or small scale rural industry sector." In this context he cited the Chinese concept of township and village enterprises. It also emphasized that the academy should not focus only a number of researchers and patents but should ensure that conversion into products and goods for societal benefits. Sir, I have two more points to make, Sir, and I crave your indulgence. I will go through them very quickly.

The academy should also foster non-degree and other programmes of skill development. This is exceedingly important, Mr. Minister, because they require local solutions, local research which may not be covered by one omnibus arrangement. And, we, therefore, need to make sure how do we promote the culture of this and the formation of skills which can bring about local solutions to problems.

Finally, Sir, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to something which I find as an informative. I draw his attention to the Financial Memorandum of this Bill, particularly to Article 4. What does this Article 4 say? It says, 'The Bill does not involve any expenditure of recurring and non-recurring nature directly from the Consolidated Fund of India.' At the same time, I find, the Standing Committee had specifically considered this, it certainly wanted to leave the option open for being able to secure Government grants and for programmes of this to be financed through public outlays and through public research,

in addition, through public private partnership.

These are some of the suggestions that I wanted to place before the House while supporting the Bill. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011. I welcome the Bill under discussion. Being an advocate of education for myself, I support any policy that promotes the cause of education and literacy.

Here, we are expressing our views that India is lagging far behind in research. But, I feel, our country was the pioneer in all the research works. We Aryabhatta -- have given 'Zero' to Mathematics. We have got so many things at our credit. We have the Nalanda University. All the foreigners used to come here for research work. And, Kanchivaram, in Tamil Nadu, again, speaks the glory of our research work and scholarship. And, I hope, this little step, through this Bill, the hon. Minister would take a step forward to take our nation to the past glory.

It is a fact that there is a shortage of educational institutions that cater to the interests of students who aspire to pursue advanced, integrative and inter-disciplinary courses and Ph.Ds. in science and engineering. India, at the moment, does not seem to be keeping pace with the rest of the world in producing Ph.D. scholars. We are comparing ourselves here with China and saying that China is producing over 20,000 Ph.Ds. per year, but India managed a mere 8,000 Ph.Ds. in 2006. The Academy alone is expected to produce 1,000 Ph.Ds. in science and 120 in engineering annually from its fifth year onwards. It is really heartening to hear this.

Sir, this Academy will not only increases the number of researchers but will ensure that it functions in a cost-effective manner. Additionally, it will also be recognized as an institute of national importance. I see its potential in becoming a world-class institution.

I welcome this Bill with the following points:

I would like to express my concern over the composition of the various authorities. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you said, the Board, the Senate, Director and Boards of Studies that would head the Academy

include eminent personalities in the field of science and technology.
While welcoming

this move, I would like the hon. Minister to see that all our apprehensions about proper representation, backward entry, etc., are properly addressed. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify this.

This Bill will ease the registration procedure for scientists pursuing research in 37 laboratories of the CISR which are currently registering at different universities. It is a welcome move. In a way, it is channelizing all the students to a one particular place. But, my concern is: this academy should complement to the functioning of the universities and I hope it will not stand in between and become 'disadvantage' to other universities in their functioning. I would also like to express my concern here. Will it not overburden the CSIR? What are you going to do to strengthen the CSIR? All the currently functioning universities are channels to the CSIR. Have you done anything to strengthen the CSIR? I would like to know this. Otherwise, this will overburden the CSIR and, in turn, it will not help the research people. This is my concern over it.

My next point is that it would not require significant gestation periods and the Central Government's funds. It will generate its own resources through funds received through grants, donations, investments made by the Academy itself, etc. It will function on a self-sustaining mode. This is a very, very encouraging thing. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... But I would like to ask whether it will not, when it is generating funds on its own, encourage partiality or bias while selecting students. If it is funded by the Government, we will naturally have reservations and all other things. But when we say that it is going to function on its own, not depending entirely on the Government's funds, I hope the hon. Minister will take proper steps to ensure that there is no partiality and there are no biased views. It will be requiring infrastructure and academic potential in terms of research and curriculum designing, in addition to conferring appropriate degrees. Here also, I would like to know whether the infrastructure of the CSIR is more than enough. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Have you done anything to improve it? ...(*Time-Bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Conclude please.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: It will impart training in those academic areas which are not regularly taught in other universities. I welcome this move. Of the 4500 scientists, present at the CISIR, 2500 may even be used in promoting the proposed Academy. That is your main wish. But I

would just wonder whether those 2500 scientists will come forward to take up your burden. If at all it happens, in establishing programmes with industries in India and abroad, it would surely make a headway in promoting the science and technology. *(Time-Bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: I am particularly glad that there are special provisions for the employment/admission of women, differently abled citizens, people belonging to weaker sections of society specifically the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes of citizens. *...(Time-Bell rings)*... Just two more minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, this is a very important Bill. Please give me two more minutes. It is also noteworthy that the Academy will have a flexible compensation system in place that will judge according to performance. I support the Bill for taking into consideration the recommendations of the Standing Committee about adequately including women scientists and technologists in the Board of the Academy. *...(Time-Bell rings)*... Just one more point, Sir. *...(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. *...(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I also support the Committee's proposal to include other well-established institutions within the purview of the Academy to be more broad-based. *...(Time-Bell rings)*...

With these observations, Sir, I welcome this Bill. Thank you very much.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to talk on this Bill. At the very outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for moving this Bill. The title of the Bill suggests that this is a unique institution. The main focus of the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill is on research. But, at the same time, this is going to be a teaching institution also.

Teaching and research have been the two most important objectives of any

university. But, this institution should rather be different from traditional universities. The word 'academy' is associated with the name of Plato, who had established an academy at Athens in ancient times. Therefore, the spirit of this Institution should be the spirit of renaissance- revival of learning and discovering new things in the world. Sir, from the very objective, it seems that the Academy aims at research. But, whether it is going to tread the same beaten path; that is the main problem. Universities in our country have been very traditional. They have not made a very, very significant mark on the history of education. They lack in research, in fact. But this Institution is not going to do research only; it is going to do innovative research. The word 'innovative' is very important. What is 'innovation'? 'Innovation' is the spirit of going to the roots of things, finding the truth and getting inventions in this world. If this is the spirit, then, the University will have its own aims fulfilled. The word 'Academy' need not be only a novel name. This is not a novelty. We do not want novelties in the field of education; we want innovations. Our Prime Minister has declared this decade as the Decade of Inventions; therefore, this is very important. As Nehru had said somewhere, "A university stands for humanism, for tolerance, for reason, for adventure of ideas and for the search of truth. It stands for the onward march of the human race towards even higher objectives." If this Academy keeps this aim in that, perhaps, it is going to be a national university in the real sense. Sir, what is the main problem? The main problem is the faculty. From where are you going to get faculty? In Maharashtra alone, there are 17,000 posts which are vacant. In our Central Universities, State Universities and in most of the Centres of Higher Learning, there are no teachers at all. Faculty position is really very crucial. So, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that this problem is going to be a very crucial problem in future. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... That is why, the spirit of Richards has to be kept in mind. The scientific temper is also very important. This Institution should not produce only Ph.Ds. let me be very frank about it. Let us go beyond Ph.Ds. There should be a thrust. You will have to explore new areas of research. Therefore, I request our hon. Minister to give his mind to all these things. In any way, this

Institution should not be a copy of other Universities. This should be a completely new, very innovative. Thank you very much, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): थैंक्यू सर। माननीय मंत्री जी, एकाडमी ऑफ साइंटिफिक एंड इन्नोवेटिव रिसर्च की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं, यह एक बहुत अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि केवल एकाडमी को स्थापित करने से ही बहुत अच्छे ब्रेन आपको नहीं मिल सकते, जब तक उसमें जाने वाले ब्रिलिएंट

स्कॉलर्स न हों। देश की स्थिति यह है कि जो सबसे काबिल लोग हैं, लड़के हैं वे सबसे पहले आई.ए.एस. बनना चाहते हैं। अगर वे आई.ए.एस. नहीं बन पाते हैं तो वे आई.आई.एम. में जाना चाहेंगे या बिजनेस मैनेजमेंट का कोर्स करना चाहेंगे। उनका एक टेस्ट होता है कि कहीं बढ़िया पैकेज मिले किसी मल्टी नेशनल कंपनी में और अन्ततोगत्वा उनका लक्ष्य होता है कि वे अमेरिका में जाकर स्थापित हो जाएं। यह स्थिति है। हमें बेसिक चीजों पर जाना पड़ेगा कि जो हमारे प्योर साइंस के स्टूडेंट्स हैं, जो M.Sc., Physics और Mathematics पास किए हुए हैं, वे आज मारे-मारे घूम रहे हैं। उनको कहीं बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती है, वे कहां जाएं? उनके लिए कोई न्यू क्रिएटिव जॉब्स भी नहीं हैं। जो आप जूनियर फेलोशिप देते हैं, वह इतनी कम देते हैं जिससे उनकी फंडामेंटल रिसर्च की ओर जाने में कोई रुचि नहीं रहती है। वे इस ओर मजबूरी में जाते हैं। जब तक उनको इस तरह की कोई मदद नहीं मिलेगी तब तक आप चाहे कितनी भी innovative academies खोलिए, कुछ नहीं होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप केवल एक ही क्षेत्र में रिसर्च करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आज veterinary के क्षेत्र में कोई रिसर्च हो ही नहीं रही है और यदि हो भी रही है, तो वह केवल नाममात्र की रिसर्च हो रही है। इस क्षेत्र में रिसर्च होने से देश का बहुत कल्याण हो सकता है। एग्रीकल्चर कमिटी की रिकमेंडेशन हैं और लगातार कई बार सिफारिश भी गई हैं। CPM के एक लोक सभा के MP थे, अब उनकी death हो गई है, उन्होंने कई बार सिफारिश की थी कि इंडियन काउंसिल ऑफ वेटेरनरी रिसर्च, ICVR को CSIR के पैटर्न पर खोला जाए। उसमें भी रिसर्च की ज्यादा संभावनाएं हैं और बहुत ज्यादा काम हो सकता है। यदि आप केवल एक ही हिस्से को लें और दूसरे हिस्से को छोड़ दें, तो इससे असंतुलन पैदा होता है। आपको इस क्षेत्र से बहुत कुछ मिल सकता है, आज इस क्षेत्र की उपेक्षा हो रही है, veterinary क्षेत्र में भी रिसर्च हो, इस तरह की आपकी कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मेरी तीसरी बात यह है कि जो आपने स्पष्टीकरण दिया था कि जब कोई संस्था national eminence की हो जाती है, तो उसमें रिजर्वेशन की बात नहीं रहती। हम लोगों को और हमारे सब साथियों को आशंका थी, आपने उस आशंका का निराकरण कर दिया। आपने कहा है कि SC/ST, OBC का रिजर्वेशन साढ़े बाईस परसेंट और सत्ताईस परसेंट रहेगा। आपने यह बात फ्लोर ऑफ दि हाऊस में कही और आप इसके लिए संशोधन भी लाए। इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं ज्यादा कुछ इसलिए नहीं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे साथी बहुत brilliant हैं और आप स्वयं फिजिक्स के प्रोफेसर रहे हैं, आपने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। प्रो. प्रमोद कुरील साहब और व्यास जी ने भी बहुत अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कही हैं। मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं और मुझे BAC की मीटिंग में भी जाना है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Yadavji. Thank you, Yadavji. Now, Shri Baishnab Parida.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, at the very outset, let me express my thanks for allowing me to speak on this important Bill.

I rise to support the Bill with his amendments to establish a World Class Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research in association with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. If this Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research functions properly, it will meet the growing requirements of research and innovation by conducting courses in inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary areas covering natural sciences, life sciences, mathematical and medical sciences, engineering, applied arts, humanities and social sciences.

Sir, we are passing through an era of explosion of knowledge. Knowledge is considered as economy, and prosperity of a nation is now measured by the number of scientists and engineering Ph. Ds. that it produces. Once, the leading universities of India such as those at Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi along with numerous other research institutes provided fertile ground for nourishing and developing Science in India when India wanted to achieve self-reliance in the field of Science and Technology. Our national laboratories became a major driving force to perform worthwhile jobs in the strategic sectors between the 1970s and 1990s. At that time, India was producing more Ph. D. scholars than China, Korea and other Asian countries. After the 1990s, we started with the policy of liberalization and globalization, but in the field of Science and scientific developments we lagged behind. The scenario changed after the 1990s. India lagged behind with a severe shortage of Ph.D.s in the field of Science and Engineering. I do not wish to provide any data here. Some of my friends have already mentioned how in 1996, India was producing only 2006 Ph.D. scholars whereas China, South Korea, UK and USA were far ahead of India in this field. If this shortage continues, it would seriously affect our global competitiveness and economic growth in the long run. Unless opportunities are created indigenously, there is a possibility of losing a large number of brilliant students of inter-disciplinary subjects in Science and Technology to other countries.

Sir, arguments were made by some of our learned friends that it would be more prudent to strengthen the existing infrastructure of our universities to produce a greater number of Ph.Ds. by increasing the quality of research rather than setting up a new academy for the same

purpose. Sir, I would like to say that there are more than 500 universities in our country and the Central Government has already started establishing Central universities in India, but our universities are carrying out basic

and curiosity-driven researches. No university offers training programmes in technology transfer from its laboratories to the market places and to industrial processes or other productive processes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Moreover, our present educational system is job-oriented. My friend here was talking about why we were lagging behind; it is because our education is job-oriented. It is not research-oriented. No university in India finds a place in the top hundred universities of the world. Even IIT, Mumbai, which is considered the topmost research institute in India, does not find a place in the top 350 universities of the world.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. You have taken a lot of time.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Yes, Sir. I would conclude now.

There is a serious shortage of workforce in knowledge-based wealth generation in India. If the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research could be a world-class institute, it would be a great institution producing scientific manpower for India to compete with the other world powers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Then, Sir, about the establishment of the universities, there is a tendency to establish national institutes in big cities. There is a tendency to have urban-based institutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, conclude. You have taken up a lot of time. You have taken three minutes more than the time allotted to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... We have to finish the discussion.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I must thank the hon. Minister for including the provision for reservation in the Bill. Also, I feel that the educational system should not grow vertically alone, it should be horizontal, educating a number of students including those from the deprived areas lagging behind in education.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken six minutes instead of three minutes. Now, Mr. Bandyopadhyay. Only three minutes, please.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bill but I have some apprehensions. The Bill clearly says that its objective is to produce more PhDs. We are already producing 8000-odd PhDs a year. But the quality of Ph. Ds that we are producing is very, very poor. I have been told by some people, very knowledgeable people, that not more than 3 to 4 per cent of PhD dissertations that come out of Indian Universities are of international standards and 97 per cent are all washout. Mainly because of computer revolution and internet, they can get things from different sources, categorise them and produce a document for Ph.D which if found out by somebody else under the copyright and as a result a suit is filed. So, this is the quality of Ph. D. If we are going to have another institute producing PhDs in the name of Advanced Academy of Science and Research, that will not add to our knowledge. My point is very simple and I will not take much of your time. How do we increase the fundamental research? Most of the PhDs that come out are on Applied Science. Mathematics, pure Physics, pure Chemistry, etc., are not being looked at at all. If we don't go for fundamental research and fundamental sciences, it will not take us far. This is a very important point. This Academy should try to give support to fundamental research in all disciplines, not to the applied science only. There is another apprehension that I have got. My hon. friend already mentioned that Financial Memorandum, Clause 4, of the Bill states it would not involve any expenditure of recurring or non-recurring nature directly from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is supposed to generate fund. Who will give you fund? Will it take sponsored projects from the private sector? In that case, the PhDs that will come out will be biased and misdirected. If you are really establishing an unstable fundamental research you must fund it. I must end by saying that our universities are lagging behind. Sir C.V. Raman's Raman Effect came out of the College of Science in Calcutta; J.C. Bose' Radio Telephony -- though he did not patent it and Marconi got it and became a billionaire -- came out of the College of Science in Calcutta. So, our universities were to produce fundamental research in sciences. Today, except Saha Institute of Science of Nuclear Physics in Kolkata and Bangalore Institute of Science, no other university and institution are coming up with any fundamental research.

So, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to not to give so much importance to quantity but give importance to quality. $e=mc^2$ is something which revolutionised the whole world of science. That $e=mc^2$ is not coming out from any university now. I would request the

Government to give importance to fundamental research and quality of research while working on producing PhDs.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I wish to support this Bill whole-heartedly. I have just got a few suggestions. I know that when you are in the Chair, you always look at the clock. First of all, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister, through you, to consider the name of the Bill as the CSIR Academy of Advanced Scientific Research Bill, 2010 rather than using terms like 'Innovation' and others which are getting a bit redundant. Sir, everybody has spoken, including you, that there is a challenge to India's higher education. India's higher education is in great and deep trouble. I think, the quality of our post-graduate work, as Mr. Bandyopadhyay and many other eminent speakers have said, Mr. Kureel has mentioned ...(Interruptions)... The point is that deterioration of quality is so bad ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vice-Chairman, may I continue to address you?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please continue.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Sir, I was associated with the CSIR for many years, both in the society as well as in the Council. So, I have got an intimate knowledge and great respect for this institution. It has a long and distinguished history from pre-independent India till today. It served a very-very important national need during severe crisis of foreign exchange in 1960s. We should not forget this. CSIR has a distinguished history. And, in the area of import substitution, when we ran out of foreign exchange, the CSIR played a very important role. Therefore, when it is suggesting that it propose to set up Research Academy, it has to be taken very-very seriously because it has to grow out from the role it has played in the 20th century in to the role that the nation expects it to deliver in the 21st century. CSIR is one of the major supports for Indian industry and especially for the small and medium enterprises in this country. That role must continue. CSIR should not forget that important role in the pursuit of purely academic research only. However, the hon. Minister and the Director General of the CSIR, who is in the gallery today, must ensure the quality of the CSIR Academy

that they are planning to set up. It must not be just another institution of higher learning, but must be an exceptional institute of contemporary higher learning so that we can start reviving.

We are falling into a depth. You yourself defined it while you were speaking. So, we have to come out of that pitiable state of affairs. I agree with you that every section of Indian society has to contribute to that effort. Therefore, it was unfortunate that we had this debate whether there should be reservation or no reservation. I think, it is a redundant debate. Every Indian must have an opportunity to get into every institution without any hindrance of caste or community. Now, that is given. But, every Indian must take the oath that we have to raise the quality and we must not bring the quality down. And, that is my request to the hon. Minister. I particularly believe that this institution, if it comes out as per the debate, as per the proposal in the Bill that is being debated, it is going to add lustre. It will start the revival of Indian academic decline. I sincerely hope so. I wish it all the best. I know that we are running out of time for the debate I do not wish to add much because many distinguished people, including you, Mr. Chairman have spoken with such erudition and passion that I feel insignificant in this great debate about research in India. But, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and I wish the institution all the best. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Gangulyji. You always make good points and stick to the time limit. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherjee; you have five minutes.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill with some of my comments on it. First, this Academy is going to be an institute with its own special character. In fact, it has all the scope and potential to become one important institution of national importance for scientific and innovative research. We may reasonably have good expectations from this Academy, as it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, "primarily focus on research and imparting instruction in such areas as are not ordinarily taught in regular academic universities in India." I hope the proposed Academy would be able to achieve this objective in its future activities. Secondly, the proposed Academy, in its initial draft had set its objective of producing more PhDs "to keep pace with other countries". But the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, of which I am a Member, and, to which the earlier draft was referred for examination, was

of the opinion that the proposed Academy should not become one more PhD producing machine. Moreover, I wonder whether the scientific progress of a country is dependent on the number of PhDs being produced, and, whether the sponsoring department of CSIR is maintaining a track record of

how these PhD holders are being engaged for the industrial growth of the country. In fact, the essence of the issue lies in successful implementation of PhD dissertations. I am happy that the Bill is now revised eliminating all these lapses. I hope the proposed Academy will devote its energy and activities to this aspect.

One very encouraging aspect of the proposed Academy is that it "shall be provided or allowed to use the infrastructure and scientific manpower of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for teaching and research purposes for mutual benefit". The CSIR is having its goodwill and reputation since the pre-Independence days and is presently having a large number of scientific laboratories spread over the whole country as well as very strong team of devoted experts, well recognized in their respective research areas. I welcome this type of relationship of the Academy with the CSIR.

On another controversial point regarding reservation, I am happy with the revised Bill, with the official amendment along with the hon. Minister's announcement and assurance in the House for full reservation for the SC/ST/OBC and minorities to be provided in the proposed Academy. Moreover, the Academy is not looking for strictly any Government's Budgetary support, rather it is relying on its receivable fees of all types; moneys by way of grants, gifts, donations, etc.; and, funds from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, by way of loan or otherwise. It is definitely a new way or approach to run such an Academy. But we are having some reservations. When it is stated that the Academy would also depend on "moneys received by the Academy in any other manner or from any other source", I would like these 'other sources' to be well-defined and clearly stated. With these words of caution, some suggestions and compliments, I welcome the proposed Academy and support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Sir, this Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2010 is a welcome addition to what we are trying to do with education. Sir, let me first mention my lament that our view of education in this country continues to be fractured. We condensed education to be only a resource development, and, therefore, we stopped

talking about education in terms of education. Several Bills are brought in this House for raising the standards of education, but

their source is not one. If it is education regarding social welfare, the Social Welfare Ministry will pilot the Bill; if it is regarding an international university, the External Affairs Ministry will pilot the Bill; if it is regarding science and technology, the Science and Technology Ministry will pilot the Bill. We don't have an integrated approach to higher education in this country and that is why we are suffering. That is the basic reason.

Secondly, Sir, I would like to welcome this Bill because, for the first time, it is aiming at research with inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approach. Our research and our education have been always a single-faculty approach and, therefore, a student in one discipline cannot touch the other discipline. That is how the courses are arranged. Therefore, it is a welcome sign that we will now be having in this academy an inter-disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approach.

Sir, in so far as the relationship between the CSIR and this academy is concerned, a person very involved in the CSIR says that this is a CSIR academy. I believe that Council is doing some good work, but it is necessary for the health of this academy to whean it away from the CSIR as early as possible. Today, you are not asking for any money because whatever money is given to the CSIR has to be diverted to this academy to survive. Therefore, provide for money for this academy independently in your budget head. Don't make it dependent on the CSIR and don't burden the CSIR with the conduct of this academy so that CSIR does not suffer in its work. Therefore, my urgent request is to when it away as early as possible and provide for money for it.

There is a reference in the legislation to industry and there has to be an interaction between the industry and the academy. Industry needs a particular kind of research. Industry provides for some R&D for purposes of satisfying the auditors, but industry is not doing that work which this academy should do and then get support from the industry. It can be quid pro quo. The industry gets the benefit of education and then the industry must spend for it. And if that, relationship between the academy and industry is established by a continuous dialogue, the academy will have enough funds for purposes of research.

There was one more thing in so far as running of this institute is concerned. The law provides for running several kinds of courses and enrolling students. The academy should not fall to a situation where it will also be producing meaningless degree-holders. The academy must confine itself to the

higher education in so far as research is concerned. We have a proliferation of universities that are producing graduates in all categories of disciplines. But all these universities are lacking in research. In fact, research is almost absent in most of the universities. If that is so, then this academy should concentrate on research. Entry to this academy should begin with post-graduate people. Their areas of research can be varied. Their areas of research can be having a direct link with the industry which needs research. Then we can be having a real academy of scientific and innovative research.

There is always a reference to China. It is said that thousands of PhDs are produced by China. I do not know the worth of that. But any reference to China in this country and comparison with China is a little anomalous, because this country, according to others, or, according to China, has the handicap of democracy. According to us, that is the strength of this country. Therefore, comparison with China is comparison of democracy with dictatorship. Democracy has to be real. We will go by our own way and at our own speed which is possible in a vibrant democracy like ours. Therefore, let us not compare ourselves with China. With our strengths, with our capacity, and with our talent, we will go ahead of China in the near future. Therefore, let us not compare ourselves with China.

Lastly, in so far as research is concerned, in this country it is necessary that research is remunerative. The time has gone when people used to go in for research only with a pittance. Now research must be remunerative. Why students are not going in for research? Because they are getting remunerative jobs at other places. Students of science and technology get remuneration in lakhs of rupees in industries. Therefore, they are not going in for research. Research must be remunerative and, for that, this academy will need money, which you should provide. This academy is not only an appendage of the CSIR. If it is going to produce really good innovative research, then the researcher must be well provided for. Make research remunerative, make admission competitive and wait, because it will not produce immediate results. The researcher has to be paid well for years, so that he brings out innovation which will be the pride of this country. Have no doubt in mind. There is no dearth of

talent. Even with everybody going to industry, there is enough talent. There are people who really want to do research but they cannot do it because they have no opportunity. Please give advantage to that talent through this academy, so that this academy will be successful.

डा० प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हालांकि मैं विज्ञान की छात्रा कभी नहीं रही और मैंने हिन्दी साहित्य'श' से एम.ए., पी.एच.डी. किया, लेकिन अपने अनुभव से मैंने यह जाना कि दरअसल जो विज्ञान है और जो वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया है, उस प्रक्रिया के अधीन ही पूरी प्रकृति चलती है। चाहे वह धरती का संचालन हो, समुद्र की लहरों का संचालन हो या चांद, तारों व सूरज की गति हो, वे सब कहीं न कहीं एक वैज्ञानिक तकनीक से बंध कर चलते हैं, इसीलिए यह सृष्टि कायम है और इसीलिए यह ग्लोब, यह ब्रह्मांड कायम है। इस प्रकार, प्रकृति के अपने मिजाज में ही एक वैज्ञानिक अंदाज है, जो कि परिष्कृत होकर हमारे पास आया है और उसी को हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने प्रकृति से पाया है।

यह केवल आज से नहीं बल्कि बहुत प्राचीन काल से है, वैदिक काल से है। ऋषि-मुनियों का शोध और ज्ञान संस्कृत की अनेक पुस्तकों में भरा पड़ा है, जिसे यहां से विदेशों में जर्मनी और दूरदराज के देशों के विद्वानों ने उठाया है। उनमें ये तमाम शोध हैं कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा की जा सकती है और प्रकृति से अनुसंधान करके कैसे विभिन्न प्रकार की चिकित्सा की जाती हैं। विभिन्न शोध कार्य, जो मानव के कल्याण के लिए थे, वे पहले से होते आये हैं। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री विलासराव देशमुख जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगी कि वह बहुत ही अच्छा, बहुत ही उपयोगी और जन-हितकारी विधेयक, The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research Bill, 2011 लाए हैं।

मैं विधेयक और उसके उद्देश्यों का स्वागत करती हूं। सर, हम कई बार देखते हैं कि हमारे कई भारतीय छात्र और युवा विदेशों में विज्ञान और तकनीक के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने के लिए जाते हैं और अपना नाम कमाते हैं, अपनी पहचान बनाते हैं। इसका कारण क्या है? सर, उनमें योग्यता और प्रतिभा तो यहाँ भी उतनी ही है, लेकिन कमी इसी बात की है कि यहाँ उतने संसाधन संपन्न शिक्षण संस्थान नहीं हैं, उतनी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, उतनी आमदनी नहीं है और कहीं कमियां भी हैं। इसलिए वे विदेश जाते हैं। जब यहीं ऐसी अकेडमीज की स्थापना होगी तो मैं निश्चित रूप से कह सकती हूं कि हमारे विद्यार्थियों को इसका पूरा लाभ इस देश में मिल सकेगा। सर, हमारे देश में ही हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा. कलाम साहब स्वयं एक बड़े वैज्ञानिक थे। अभी श्री बसु की बात हुई जिन्होंने रेडियो का आविष्कार किया, श्री चित्तरंजन जिन्होंने जब रेल का इंजन बनाया तो लोगों में बड़ा भय व्याप्त हुआ। सर, अक्सर कई बार अनुसंधान को कई चुनौतियों का भी सामना करना पड़ता है, लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक के संबंध में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगी।

सर, क्लॉज 4 के (ग) में जहां लिखा है, प्राकृतिक विज्ञान, प्राणी विज्ञान, गणितीय विज्ञान, आयुर्विज्ञान, इंजीनियरी आदि, इसमें कृषि विज्ञान, अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान और सामुद्रिक विज्ञान को भी जगह दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि ये विज्ञान के बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें कि वैज्ञानिक शोध की ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा जरूरत है। सर, इसके अलावा शिक्षण हेतु इस शिक्षण संस्थान में कम-से-कम छात्राओं का भी एक अनुपात होना चाहिए। इसमें 25-30

फीसदी छात्राओं को मौका दिया जाए। साथ ही समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के छात्रों को भी मौका मिले, लेकिन उसमें यह जरूर देखा जाए कि जो प्रतिभाशाली छात्र हैं, उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति देकर शिक्षा देने का पूरा मौका मिले।

सर, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान पेज 8 की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी। इसमें (झ) में लिखा है कि विश्वविद्यालय चार पारंगत वैज्ञानिक या शिक्षाविद, जिनमें से दो भारत से बाहर की प्रसिद्ध संस्थाओं से होने चाहिए, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि इनमें दो प्रसिद्ध वैज्ञानिक और दो तकनीकी शिक्षाविद हों। इसके अलावा तीन सुप्रसिद्ध उद्योगपति या प्रौद्योगिकीविद का भी जिक्र है, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर उद्योगपति या प्रौद्योगिकीविद का भी जिक्र है, मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर उद्योगपति हों तो ये उन्हीं में से लिए जाएं जिनकी कंपनियों में कोई इस तरह के शोध संबंधी कार्य किए गए हों। इसके अलावा चार पारंगत वैज्ञानिक या उत्कृष्ट वैज्ञानिक या वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की प्रयोगशालाओं के निदेशकों का जिक्र है। मेरा निवेदन इसमें यह है कि दो तो उत्कृष्ट वैज्ञानिक हों और दो औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद की प्रयोगशालाओं के निदेशक हों ताकि एक संतुलन बने। साथ ही उन सबमें चार में से एक महिला हो। इसी तरह चयन समिति में भी महिलाएं होनी चाहिए। सर, इसमें जहां 12(4) (ख) में लिखा है कि चयन समिति पदधारी अध्यक्ष के कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से कम से कम तीन मास पूर्व अपनी सिफारिश प्रस्तुत करेगी, उसमें लिखा जाए कि उसे स्वीकृत समझा जाएगा ताकि वह पद खाली न रहे।

महोदय, आप बहुत उदार हैं। मुझे अंत में एक और बात कहने दें कि विशेष रूप से अनुसंधान के कुछ क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए जैसे दवाओं का क्षेत्र। उसमें मस्ती, जीवनरक्षक दवाओं पर शोधक कार्य हो। दूसरे पर्यावरण को शुद्ध व स्वच्छ रखने के लिए शोध कार्य अधिक-से-अधिक हो कि कैसे हमारा भोजन, पानी, वायु और जलवायु सुरक्षित हो। यह जो ओजोन लेयर जैसे खतरे बढ़ गए हैं, इनकी तरफ भी हम ध्यान दें, ताकि मानव-जीवन सुरक्षित रह सके। इसी तरह प्रदूषण से हमें मुक्ति मिले और वर्षा का जल हमें कैसे उपलब्ध हो, इस पर शोध-कार्य हों। इसके अलावा जो समुद्र है, समुद्र का जल अगर वैज्ञानिक तरीके से मीठा किया जा सकता है, इसे पीने के योग्य बनाया जा सकता है, तो इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए, ताकि शुद्ध, स्वच्छ और मीठा पेयजल मिल सके और उसे पीने से हमारे लोग स्वस्थ रहें।

अंत में, मैं इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Dr. Prabha Thakur. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am one of those Members who wanted this Bill to be referred to a Select Committee. Since the Minister has assured us that there will be reservation for OBCs, SCs, STs and all other categories, I rise to support this Bill. I urge upon the Minister to see to it that whatever he has assured us on the Floor of the House must become part of this legislation. We have been witnessing a distressing trend in our

country. Whenever we create institutions of national importance,

6.00 P.M.

there is a tendency to get rid of reservation. Even the approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan talks about the PPP model in education, in health. Even the Government allows PPP model institutions. I insist, there should be reservation in all these institutions. Even though this Institution is supposed to be a self-financed one, it draws huge grants and other monies from various Departments of the Government. I think, there is a justification for demanding reservation, and it should be ensured. And whatever you have promised should become part of this legislation. This is number one, Sir.

Secondly, it is a fact that Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research has been functioning with the resolution of Cabinet even when the Bill for its setting up is yet to be passed by the Parliament. If I am wrong, the Minister can correct me. Sir, the Institution has been functioning, but there is urgency to get this Bill passed. Here, I would like to point out that the Director General, CSIR, and the Secretary, DSIR, should have exercised restraint in fully making the Academy operationalised, and also in registering the candidates for the award M.Tech, Ph.D certificates before finally absorbing them in CSIR Lab. In utter disregard to recruitment rules in vogue for such appointments, and also in violation of Constitutional obligations for reservations, as many as 52 candidates have been absorbed. This is my figure; I may stand corrected. Sir, 52 candidates have been absorbed, and out of these 52 candidates, the total number of reserved candidates is a meagre 13; 12 OBCs and one ST. Only 12 OBCs and one ST! No SC at all! In all the laboratories, not a single candidate belonging to SC has been appointed, which is a serious matter inviting immediate attention and remedial measures. The Minister will have to look into it.

Sir, the Statement of Objects & Reasons says, "The establishment of proposed Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research would substantially increase research in interdisciplinary, transdisciplinary areas."

"It is expected that Academy would produce from 5th year onwards 1,000 PhDs in science and technology and 120 PhDs in engineering every

year". The same Statements of Objects and Reasons says that the proposed Academy will "conduct courses in inter-disciplinary and multi-

disciplinary areas covering natural sciences, life sciences, mathematical and computational sciences, engineering, etc., and create an ambience for learning and scholarship in advanced science and technology". Here, I agree with many of our colleagues who have said that we should concentrate on basic research in the mining and mineral sector. That is one area which requires serious attention. Then we will have to concentrate on our research in the agricultural sector. Of late, we have only one agricultural scientist, Dr. Swaminathan. Wherever we go we have to refer to only Dr. Swaminathan. Where are the other scientists in the agricultural sector? ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Then there is the national safety and security areas. These are the areas we need to concentrate. I agree with one of my colleagues, Prof. Kurien, when he said that brain-drain was going on. Many of those who complete their studies in the IITs leave the country and it is a loss for the country. If we can provide good conditions, these IITians would stay back and work for the country.

Sir, our country is not in dearth of scientific personnel. In fact, the Indian society is emerging as a modern society, a society based on knowledge. We have a proud legacy. As many Members have pointed out, 'Zero' is our pride. It is India's contribution to the world. We hear about Raman Effect, Saha Equation and so on. These are things of pride. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, less noise. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? Please.

SHRI D. RAJA: When I was a student I was overwhelmed by the personality of Homi Bhabha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Rajaji, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: When Homi Bhabha died in a tragic accident, that was the saddest day of my life. We lost such an eminent scientist. What I am trying to say is that India has the potential to produce scientists and more researchers. But India lacks the will and the Government in its pursuit of the neo liberal policies, somewhere down the line, undermines

our own potential and fails to promote our own talent and skill. If this Institute fills up that gap, it can serve the nation in a better way. I hope

that the Minister would keep that perspective in mind when he gets the Bill passed. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Raja. Mr Minister.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I thank all the Members who have participated in the debate, Shri Shreegopal Vyas, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri N. K. Singh, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Dr. Janardhan Waghmare, Shri Baishnab Parida, Dr. Ganguly, Dr. Barun Mukherji, Shri Bal Apte, Shri Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Bandopadhyay, Dr. Prabha Thakur, Shri Raja and, of course, Prof. P. J. Kurien.

Sir, the discussion on this particular Academy Bill was very excellent and, by and large, the consensus of the House, which I could gather, is that they are all in favour of this Bill. But there are certain apprehensions. The basic apprehension raised by many of the Members is regarding reservation. When this was brought to my notice, immediately, we moved a Government amendment to make it very clear that this institution will have reservation as per the Universities Act. There should not be any confusion about it. The UPA Government works for the aam admi. We are committed to the weaker sections of the society.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: फिर अमेंडमेंट की आवश्यकता क्यों हुई?

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: This amendment has been brought to make it more clear. There was a provision. But some people apprehended that we may take advantage of Section 4 of the Universities Act. Just to make it more clear and more concrete, we have already moved a Government amendment. So far as reservation is concerned, your sentiments and our sentiments are one. So, please do not have any apprehension in your mind. This is the commitment of the UPA Government. We will see that this Academy observes each and every rule which is applicable to the weaker sections of the society. This is one very important point which I want to clarify. I hope I have addressed the doubts raised by many of the hon. Members.

So far as this Academy is concerned, many questions have been asked. It is very difficult for me, in this short span of time, to reply to each

and every hon. Member's point. They have made very valuable suggestions. It will be very difficult for me to refer to each and every hon. Member. The hon. Member, Shri Shreegopal Vyas, who has initiated the debate, was having an apprehension that why

this particular Academy was needed and whether this will have any adverse impact on the universities which are already doing research. I can assure this House that there would not be any adverse impact on the universities where research is on.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

We will have only those subjects which are not taught in academic universities. I would like to give this assurance to this House. This is only for innovation. As Shri N.K. Singh has already said, this promise was made in the President's Address also. So keeping that promise in mind, we have already started this Academy, as you have rightly said, with the approval of the Cabinet and students have been admitted to it. Then immediately, we had moved the Bill in Parliament which went to the Standing Committee. That is why it has taken some time. It is not in our hands. We have again brought it for the final approval of Rajya Sabha. We have the CSIR ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, my name has not been called.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to seek clarification?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have to move an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do it after that. I will call you. I have not put it to vote.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, we have 37 different labs spread over the whole country. We are using the infrastructure which is available in those laboratories. The best scientists are working in those labs. It is not that the Academy will function at one single point. Students will be admitted in 37 different labs which are spread over the whole country. Every corner of the country will have access to this Academy and the students will be able to avail of the facilities available over there. We will have a national examination because we want the best talent. Many hon. Members have said in their speeches that nobody would like to come for research; all the talented students will go in for Medical, Engineering, IITs, IAS, IPS; and very few students would be attracted to research. As you rightly said, the main idea of having this Academy is to stop brain-drain. Why are people going to foreign universities? It is

because they have got world-class facilities over there. We are

going to create that kind of a situation and those kinds of facilities in this Academy so that the brain-drain stops and the best talent of Indian students can be attracted to do research. The country is growing at seven to eight per cent of GDP. If you want to grow more, we have to have more scientists with us. We are also introducing the Food Security Bill. If you want to have more foodgrains to be produced in the country, we should have research in that particular area ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: माननीय मंत्री जी, यह फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल कब इंट्रोड्यूस होने वाला है?

श्री विलासराव देशमुख : हो जाएगा।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : कब होने वाला है?

श्री उपसभापति: आप इसको और उसको यहां क्यों उलझाते हो। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री विलासराव देशमुख : यह बहुत जल्द इंट्रोड्यूस होगा। अब हम साइंस एंड टेक्नॉलोजी की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर एग्रीकल्चर को बढ़ाना है तो हमें एक अच्छे साइंटिस्ट की और रिसर्च की आवश्यकता है, यह मैं यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। All these particular issues have been taken into consideration, and that is why, this Academy has been established.

Sir, it is difficult for me to go into the suggestions of each and every hon. Member right now. I will try my best to give my reply in writing to each Member so that they will be happy that the Government has considered their suggestions, and whatever is possible, we will try to implement during the course of time. I once again thank all the hon. Members, and I appeal to the House to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri M. Rama Jois, Dr. V. Maitreyan, Shri Pramod Kureel and Shri Moinul Hassan have moved an Amendment. Mr. Jois, are you pressing for it?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, I have given an amendment, In terms of rule 125, "Any member may, if the Bill has not already been referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, but not otherwise, move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and, if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee, and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Council shall then apply." Now, this is the second such occasion, the first one was

when the Commercial Division of High Courts Bill was referred to the Select Committee under the same rule, and no discussion took place on the Bill itself. Now, we are putting the cart before the horse. What is the reason why we want that this should be done? In fact, I have not had an opportunity to explain why we are pressing for it...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you can go ahead.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: As far as this Bill is concerned, though it is called an Academy, the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research will nominate the Chancellor of this Academy. The head of the Academy is called the Chancellor. So, the Chancellor of a statutory university is to be appointed by the head of a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, which is peculiar. The second thing is that if we look into the functions of the Academy, it includes conferment of degrees, and conducting research is also a part of the functions of the Academy. Now there are already so many universities in this field, and this Academy is to be brought over and above all of them, in which case there will be a conflict between the working of the Universities and the Academy. This is merely duplication, and therefore, it is, virtually, a hybrid law. It will be difficult to make out whether a particular institution is a university or an academy.

Sir, as far as Universities are concerned, I shall refer to Entry 44 of the Union List which says, "Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities." So, universities have been expressly excluded in the Union List. Then, Entry 32 in the State List states, "Incorporation, regulating and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I", which means that they are specially included in the Union List. Further, I would invite the attention of the House to certain other provisions of the Bill. Clause 20 says that the Chairperson of the Board shall be the Chancellor of the Academy. The Chancellor is an expression generally used only in the context of a university. And, clause 12 states, "The Chairperson shall be appointed by the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research." Now, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is a society registered

under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. Now, the head of a non-statutory body is going to appoint the Chancellor of the Academy! Now, let us look at clauses 28 and 29. Normally, expressions like

'Statutes', 'Ordinances', etc. are used only in the case of universities. But Section 28 says, "(1) The Statutes of the Academy shall be enacted by the Board. (2) Without prejudice to the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the Senate may make recommendations for enactment of Statutes to the Board" and so on. Then, come to Section 29 which says, "Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the matters considered necessary by the Board for functioning of the Academy within the framework of this Act, including the following matters, namely:- (a) the conferment of degrees and diplomas; (b) the constitution, powers and functions of the Board of Studies; (c) the tuition fee and other fees to be charged; (d) the institution of fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes; (e) the term of office and the method of appointment of officers of the Academy", and so on. Then, I come to Section 30 which says, "(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Statutes, the Ordinances of the Academy may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:- (a) the admission of the students; (b) the courses of study; (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted; (d) conditions of award of the fellowships, scholarships, medals and prizes; (e) condition and mode of appointment and duties of examining bodies, examiners and moderators; (f) the conduct of examinations; appointment of Professors, all these things are there. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that the object of the Academy is to produce 1000 Ph.Ds. Then, what is it that universities are doing? It is the job of the universities to grant Ph.Ds. That function is being given to the Academy. The pith and substance of this law which relates to university, is completely outside Entry 44 of the Union List. I am raising an objection in the beginning itself so that if the matter goes to the Select Committee, they consider whether there should be another Academy that takes over the functions of all the universities in the country. The Supreme Court, in the Chhattisgarh case and the Aligarh Muslim University said that the function of conferring degrees is that of the universities under the scheme of law in our country and that function is being given to an academy and the Chancellor of that academy is being appointed by the President of a society. There are so many anomalies here. Therefore, the matter must be considered very

coolly. Otherwise, what would happen is, we would act in haste and warry in leisure. That is what is going to happen. My humble submission is that, having regard to the pith and substance, the function of the universities has been handed over to this Academy and 'university' is

State subject and it is completely excluded under Entry 44 of the Union List. This being the position, this matter should be heard first. When a preliminary objection is raised, that should be heard first. So, my humble submission is this. Let the matter go to the Select Committee. Let the Select Committee consider it and suggest any modifications, if they want to. Harmonisation between this Academy and the Universities is a serious matter and it should be considered seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, the discussion is over. We are considering the amendments now. Yes, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: For the purpose of appointment of Professors, Readers...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply to it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I would like to submit that this Bill went to the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee. Since 1991, we have the system that all the Bills which are introduced in any of the two Houses go to the subject-related Standing Committee. This Bill went to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has Members from both the Houses. The Standing Committee discussed the Bill and the Report of the Standing Committee was considered by the Government. Thereafter, this Bill was brought. I may be permitted to say that there was only one objection raised in the other House.

Sir, when I happened to somehow pilot this Bill, I allayed the fear that there could be some attrition of researchers from universities. That fear was allayed. The fears expressed by hon. Members from the other side were allayed by the very senior hon. Member from the other side. Then, after consideration of that, this Bill was passed.

Sir, the hon. Member is very learned with a very vast experience. He also knows that we have institutions called the Indian Institute of Technology. This Academy is also on the same lines. I agree with the Constitutional provisions which he read; there is no doubt about that. Nobody can dispute on that. But, the fact remains, Sir, that the IITs are

already there and more and more IITs are being created. This Parliament is accepting those. This Academy would work on the hub and spokes of that. The CSIR, which is a world-renowned institution, has different laboratories all over the country;

they are also working. It is nothing very big that is being created; it is actually to bring about a synergy among various laboratories where scientists are working; those and at the CSIR headquarters would work, as I said, as the hub and spokes; this is something which I feel was welcomed by the entire House. I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment. His very valid points are taken note of. We have the system; it is something for the larger interest of the scientific community so that they have a greater space to carry out their research, carry out front end research. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment. The Bill has been thoroughly considered at the Standing Committee, which has Members from the other House and this House.

Sir, the Select Committee process was actually an earlier one. He was referring to the Commercial Divisions in the High Courts. In a particular case, you may some times take it. But, that is not the practice. That is not the routine. In two cases, this House has done that.

Since a large amount of business is pending before the Standing Committees, before the two Houses, I would urge the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment. I would also appeal to the House to consider this Bill and pass it.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: I have quoted rule 125 light-heartedly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said on that. He appreciated your points.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: See the reasons. That should be considered by the Select Committee. It is a serious matter because you have created. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not said what you have said is not relevant. He said that it is relevant; since there are IITs that are functioning on the same lines. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: क्या आई.आई.टी. में चांसलर नाम की कोई पोस्ट नहीं है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They also confer degrees.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: There is the Board of Directors there, they

confer degrees...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Sir, while I congratulate the Minister for bringing the Bill which strives for

excellence in the area of science and technology, my humble suggestion is to name it after Aryabhata. Aryabhata was one of the greatest innovators that India has ever produced. This was recognized by Smt. Indira Gandhi also and a satellite was named after Aryabhata. Can the hon. Minister name this Academy after Aryabhata -- the Aryabhata Academy of Science and Technology? Thank you.

श्री म. रामा जोयिस: मैंने यह सोच-समझकर दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने सोच-समझकर दिया है लेकिन ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Let it be rejected, but I move my amendment. I move:

"That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, to be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following members, namely (names to be given at the time of moving the motion):-

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next Session of the Rajya Sabha."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to establish an Academy for furtherance of the advancement of learning and prosecution of research in the field of science and technology in association with Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and to declare the institution known as the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research, to be an institution of national importance to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there are two amendments by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri Pramod Kureel. Mr. Kureel, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: No, Sir.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there are two amendments by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri Pramod Kureel. Mr. Kureel, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: No, Sir.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are two amendments (No. 1 and 2) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 9 - Academy open to all castes, creed, race or class.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I move:

That at page 7, for line 7, the following shall be substituted, namely:-

"(2) The Academy shall make"

That at page 7, line 11, after the word "citizens" the following shall be inserted, namely:-

"and any exemption from making such reservation under the proviso to clause (b) of section 4 of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 shall not be applicable to this Academy."

The questions were put and the motions were adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there are two amendments by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri Pramod Kureel. Mr. Kureel, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: No, Sir.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 33 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 34, there are two amendments by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia and Shri Pramod Kureel. Mr. Kureel, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL: No, Sir.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill. Clauses 35 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VILASRAO DESHMUKH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

Constitution of Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there is message from the Lok Sabha.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"Sir,

I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 21st December, 2011, adopted the annexed motion regarding constitution of Committee on "Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Committee, may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

"(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of, the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;

(c) That the Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be:-

(i) To consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Backward Classes set up under the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;

(ii) To report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;

(iii) To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Other Backward Classes, particularly the Most Backward Classes, in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of the Constitution;

(iv) To report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Other Backward Classes in the Union Territories;

(v) To consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Other Backward Classes which fall

within the purview of Union Government including the Administrations of Union Territories; and

(vi) To examine such of matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of the first meeting of the Committee which shall be reconstituted thereafter for one year at a time according to the procedure described in para (1) above;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members elected from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The above motion was adopted by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 21st December, 2011.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Allocation of time for Disposal of Government Business

and

Extension of Sittings of the House

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on Wednesday, the 21st December, 2011 allotted time for the Government Legislative Business as follows:

Business	Time allotted
Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha.	1 hour
Consideration and passing of following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:	
The Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivable) Bill, 2011.	2 hours
The Export-Import Bank of India (Exim Bank) Amendment, 2011.	2 hours
(iii) The Lokpal Bill, 2011	8 hours
The Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010.	4 hours

The Committee recommended that the sitting of the Rajya Sabha may be extended by 3 days, and accordingly, the House will sit on Tuesday, the 27th, Wednesday, the 28th and Thursday, the 29th December, 2011 for transaction of the Government Legislative Business and that there will be no Question Hour on those days.

Now, we take up the Special Mentions. Shrimati Maya Singh.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

**Need to take effective steps to remove the disparity of gender ratio
and check the incidents of foeticide in the country**

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना की प्राथमिक रिपोर्टों के आकलन में कई तथ्य चौंकाने वाले सामने आए हैं, जिनमें कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के संबंध में जो जानकारी मिली है, वह विचलित करने वाली है। पिछले छः वर्षों में 46 लाख 26 हजार कन्या भ्रूण हत्या देश में हुई है। यह अत्यंत डरावना आंकड़ा है और यदि इसमें सुधार नहीं हुआ तो देश में लिंगानुपात में भयंकर अंतर के चलते समाज में अनेक कुरीतियां जन्म लेंगी, जिसका परिणाम घातक होगा। 900 से कम लिंगानुपात वाले राज्यों में चंडीगढ़ 818, दिल्ली 866, हरियाणा 877, जम्मू-कश्मीर 883, सिक्किम 889, पंजाब 893, अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप, दादर नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव हैं।

जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार 0-6 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों में जनगणना 2001 के मुकाबले 927 से घटकर 914 आ गया है। ताजा जनगणना में बच्चों को घटता लिंगानुपात विकास और आधुनिकता की परंपरागत अवधारणाओं को चुनौती देता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर प्रकृति के अधिक करीब वाले राज्यों की बात करें तो छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड और ओडिशा जैसे राज्यों में लिंगानुपात क्रमशः 991, 947 एवं 978 है।

महोदय, यह अत्यंत दुःख की बात है कि देश में लिंगानुपात का अंतर बढ़ रहा है। सरकार द्वारा लिंगानुपात के अंतर को कम करने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं। लाखों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किए जा रहे हैं, पर उसके नतीजे संतोषजनक नहीं हैं।

मेरी मांग है कि सरकार लिंगानुपात के अंतर को कम करने में और मुस्तैदी से कदम उठाए और समाज में भ्रूण हत्या जैसी घिनोनी कुरीति को समाप्त करने के लिए हर संभव कदम अविलम्ब उठाए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूं।

Concern over the Indian fishermen captured in Pakistan

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, amongst all the States in India, Gujarat has the longest coastline which stretches up to 1600 km and is dotted with fishing villages. A large population of the State relies on fishing for sustenance. Most of these fishermen are poor and uneducated. Due to lack of proper demarcation of territorial waters and no navigational tools, these Indian fishermen often stray into territorial waters under the control of Pakistan and are captured by the Pakistani authorities. As per the information available with the Government of Gujarat, 479 boats and 229 fishermen have been captured by Pakistan and are still in its custody. The Government of Gujarat has made 94 representations to the Ministry of External Affairs since 2005 seeking action to ensure release of fishermen detained in Pakistan. Many such fishermen have not been released. The long standing dispute of Sir Creek and the standoff on the issue of demarcation of an exclusive economic zone have made matters worse for these innocent fishermen and especially their families who find it hard to survive in the absence of the sole bread earners. In view of the above, I urge the Government to intervene in the matter to resolve this problem which threatens the survival of hundreds of fishermen, their families and thousands of other people who depend on these fishermen for their survival. Thank you.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member.

Need to make a plan to provide concrete houses to the homeless people especially the Jhuggi Jhopri dwellers to protect them from the cold waves of the winter season.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, भारत वर्ष में करोड़ों गरीब बेघर होने के कारण नीले आसमान के नीचे अपना जीवन व्यतीत करने को मजबूर हैं, जिनमें से बहुत से लोग सड़कों के किनारे व बहुत से लोग जंगलों व वनों में रह रहे हैं। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वालों की संख्या भी करोड़ों में है। भारतीय जलवायु विभिन्न मौसम से बनती है, जिनमें जाड़ा एक सर्दी का बहुत ही ठंडा मौसम है। ठंडी के मौसम में पारा जीरो डिग्री से

भी नीचे चला जाता है, जिसके कारण आम जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त होने के साथ-साथ बेघर व झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले करोड़ों लोगों के सामने तो जीवन का संकट ही पैदा हो जाता है। यही वजह है कि कड़ाके की ठंड में हजारों बेघर व झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाले गरीब लोग मौत के आगोश में समा जाते हैं। आज देश की सरकार को इस स्थायी व गंभीर समस्या पर अपनी ठोस योजना बनानी होगी। हम जानते हैं कि मौसम को बदलना तो सरकार के हाथ में नहीं है, क्योंकि यह प्रकृति की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन देश के करोड़ों गरीब लोगों को ठंड से बचाने के लिए पक्के मकान बनवाने की व्यवस्था तो सरकार के हाथ में है, तो फिर, इस हेतु आज तक कोई कारगर योजना क्यों नहीं बनी? सरकार के पास जब संसाधन हैं, तो गरीबों की जान की सुरक्षा हेतु खर्च करना क्या उसकी नीति में शामिल नहीं है? सर्वविदित है कि भारतीय जाड़े का मौसम हजारों वर्षों से आता रहा है और आगे भी हमेशा आता रहेगा।

अतः भारत के इस ठंड के मौसम से करोड़ों गरीबों की जान बचाने हेतु मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार विशेष योजना बनाकर भारत में रहने वाले सभी बेघर लोगों को पक्के मकान बनवाकर देने की कृपा करें। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद कुरील (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to institute an enquiry into the alleged land scam of Army Cantonment area in Agra

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, पिछले दिनों देश में सेना की भूमि का बिल्डरों और सैन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा नियमों की अनदेखी कर भूमि घोटाले के कई मामले सामने आए हैं, जैसे - आदर्श और सुकना भूमि घोटाला। इन घोटालों में करोड़ों रुपये की कीमत वाली जमीन को औने-पौने दामों में बिल्डरों को बेचा गया। ऐसा ही मामला आगरा छावनी में सैन्य प्रतिष्ठानों से घिरी रक्षा मंत्रालय की सम्पत्ति (बंगला नं. 104 ए, सर्वे नं. 260 एवं 321 बी) को निजी बताकर एक कागजी ट्रस्ट द्वारा मामूली दर से एक बिल्डर को बेचा गया। इस सैन्य भूमि पर छावनी परिषद, आगरा द्वारा स्टार होटल का नक्शा स्वीकृत कर एवं स्थानीय सैन्य मुख्यालय द्वारा अनापत्ति प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया गया। मीडिया में इस संवेदनशील जगह पर होटल निर्माण को सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से खतरनाक करार दिए जाने पर स्थानीय सैन्य मुख्यालय के स्टेशन कमांडर ने बिल्डर को पत्र लिखा कि उपरोक्त भूमि पर आठ मंजिला रिहायशी इमारत बनाएं तथा इसके लिए उच्च अधिकारियों से मंजूरी भी ली जा चुकी है। इस संबंध में

शिकायत रक्षा मंत्री से

लेकर सभी संबंधित अधिकारियों से की गई। वहीं रक्षा संपदा अधिकारी, आगरा ने उपरोक्त भूमि को रक्षा मंत्रालय की भूमि बताया। मुख्य सतर्कता आयुक्त को इस संबंध में शिकायत की गई और उन्होंने रक्षा मंत्रालय को मामले की जांच करने एवं रिपोर्ट के लिए लिखा है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि इस मामले की जांच कर आगरा छावनी की भूमि सेना को लौटाने एवं दोषियों को सजा देने के लिए कार्रवाई करें।

Need for printing the photo of Baba Saheb Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar on currency notes

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, in our country, we have currency notes of various denomination printed by our Government. We see that in all such notes, photograph of Mahatma Gandhi is there. In other countries, we have seen that photographs or sketches or diagrams of many of their leaders are found. In our country, we have had many illustrious leaders who have contributed towards making our country what it is today. Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar is one such great leader of our country who wrote the Constitution of our country. It would be very appropriate if the Government of India seriously considers printing of photograph of Dr. Ambedkar on one of the currency notes, preferably Rs. 100 and/or Rs. 500 note. I appeal to Government of India to consider this and take a positive decision in this regard at the earliest.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Pramod Kureel.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Pramod Kureel.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अम्बेधे राजन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to appoint Gramin Dak Sevaks of postal department on permanent basis

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारे देश में भारतीय डाक सेवा कर्मियों के रूप

में करीब साढ़े पांच लाख कर्मी हैं, जिनमें से करीब एक लाख नब्बे हजार कर्मी अस्थायी हैं, जो घर-घर जाकर डाक बांट कर

अपने दायित्व का निर्वाह बड़ी ही ईमानदारी से करते हैं। परन्तु, इन्हें अभी तक सरकार द्वारा एक्सट्रा डिपार्टमेंटल कर्मों के रूप में ही माना जाता है, जिसके कारण इन्हें स्थायी कर्मों की सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। महिला कर्मियों के सामने तो दाम्पत्य जीवन निर्वाह करने में भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है, विशेषकर प्रसूती के समय छुट्टी की व्यवस्था न होने से बच्चे जनने में उन्हें असुविधा होती है। इन सारी असुविधाओं से स्थायी व अस्थायी कर्मचारियों के बीच बड़ा असंतुलन पैदा हो गया है। अस्थायी कर्मचारियों में रोष का कारण आंदोलन का सिलसिला पूरे देश में चल रहा है। अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मैं मांग करता हूँ कि भारतीय डाक विभाग के 1,90,000 अस्थायी कर्मियों को स्थायी करने का कष्ट करे, ताकि इन्हें स्थायी कर्मों की सुविधाएं प्राप्त हो सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अम्बेथ राजन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद कुरील (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to take steps for development of National Highways in Odisha

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Odisha): Sir, there are sixteen national highways measuring 3,594.162 kms. in length traversed through the State of Odisha. Out of which, 2,523.963 kms. is under the control of National Highways Wing of the State and the remaining 1,070.299 kms. have been entrusted to the National Highway Authority of India for improvement under the Golden Quadrilateral, Port Connectivity and the National Highway Development Programme Phase-III. During NDA period, a good number of roads were declared as national highways by Dr. Devendra Pradhan, the then Minister of State for Surface Transport. After that, 399 kms. of State roads were declared as new national highways during 2004. Since then no State road has been considered for

declaring as national highway. It is learnt that the Government of India has declared State roads as new national highways in other States during the last seven years. I, therefore, hereby demand for declaration of the following roads as new national highways:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 1. Berhampur-Koraput | 313 kms. |
| 2. Madhapur-Rayagada | 292.6 kms. |
| 3. Phulanakhara-Konarka | 104 kms. |
| 4. Kuakhia-Aradi-Bhadrak | 96 kms. |

Sir, the following stretches of national highways in Odisha have been entrusted with the National Highway Authority of India for upgradation to four-lane:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Luhurachati to Sambalpur | 88 kms. |
| 2. Bhubaneswar to Puri | 59 kms. |
| 3. Talcher to Chandikhol | 134 kms. |
| 4. Panikoili to Remuli | 163 kms. |
| 5. Remuli to Rajamunda | 106 kms. |

I, hereby, demand for speedy action and completion of these projects.

Sir, the other points to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister are:

The high level bridge existing on Mumbai-Kolkata highway near Bargarh in my State across the river Jeera has been damaged severely. Its repair work should be completed on a war-footing.

Talcher-Gopalpur via Hindoli shall be declared as national highway. Thank you.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Pany. Thank you.

**Need for guidance to the Government of Bihar in
connection with MPLAD Scheme**

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, हाल ही में बिहार सरकार ने सांसद स्थानीय क्षेत्र विकास

योजना को लागू करने के बारे में दिशा-निर्देश दिए हैं। जो दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं, यदि उनका अध्ययन किया जाए, तो यह प्रतीत होता है कि बिहार में सांसद निधि के तहत संस्तुत योजनाएं जटिल प्रशासनिक प्रक्रिया के संजाल में

उलझ जाएंगी। कोई राज्य सरकार किस प्रकार और किस अधिकार के तहत समग्र भारत में क्रियान्वित की जा रही केन्द्र सरकार की किसी योजना के क्रियान्वयन के बारे में दिशा-निर्देश तैयार कर सकती है? और वह भी तब, जबकि वह केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियत दिशा-निर्देश तैयार कर सकती है? और वह भी तब, जबकि वह केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियत दिशा-निर्देश के विपरीत हो? यह अत्यंत आपत्तिजनक है। मुझे यह भी ज्ञात हुआ है कि इन दिशा-निर्देशों को जारी करने से पूर्व भारत सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रालय से सहमति नहीं ली गई।

राज्य सरकार ने विकास निधि के तहत संस्तुत योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन, सत्यापन एवं निगरानी के लिए जिलाधिकारी के बजाय जिला योजना पदाधिकारी को नामित किया है। जिला योजना पदाधिकारी सांसद द्वारा संस्तुत योजनाओं को क्रियान्वयन हेतु संबंधित विभागों को प्रेषित करेगा। पुनः वे विभाग योजना की व्यवहारिकता का अध्ययन करेंगे और यदि उन्हें यह प्रतीत होता है कि योजना व्यवहारिक नहीं है, तो वे उसे अस्वीकृत कर देंगे। यह घोर आपत्तिजनक है। सांसद द्वारा अनुशंसित योजना के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय का अधिकार बिहार सरकार के विभाग के पास रहेगा, तो सांसद की भूमिका क्या रहेगी?

श्रीमन्, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वह इसमें हस्तक्षेप करे, ताकि इस लोक महत्वकारी योजना के सुचारु क्रियान्वयन में आ रही बाधाओं को दूर किया जा सके तथा इस योजना में सांसदों की भूमिका और उनके अधिकार का संरक्षण हो सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Rajniti Prasad. Thank you.

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Rajniti Prasad. Thank you.

Concern over China's encroachment of borders and need to strengthen the country's defence system

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, चीन भारत को कुछ न कुछ धमकी देता हा रहा है। चीन की वायु सेना और पैदल सैनिकों द्वारा सीमाओं का अतिक्रमण होता ही रहता है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में जहां कहीं भारत का कोई हित हुआ, चीन उसमें रोड़ा अटकाता रहता है। वायु सेना और थल सेना, दोनों के अध्यक्षों ने अलग-अलग तरीके से कई बार चीन को इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है, पर इसका चीन पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है। एशिया में सुरक्षा का वातावरण बना रहे, इसलिए भारत अन्य पड़ोसी देशों से शांतिपूर्ण संबंध रखना चाहता है और वह हमारे आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी जरूरी है। वास्तविकता यह है कि चीन भारत को हर दिशा से घेर रहा है। पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, म्यांमार, श्रीलंका आदि में इसकी गतिविधियां और कार्यक्रम इस बात के प्रमाण हैं। कहीं फिर 1962 जैसी

स्थिति न बन जाए और भारत को बहुत बड़ी कीमत न चुकानी पड़े, इसलिए मैं गृह मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमें सुरक्षा अधिक मजबूत बनानी चाहिए ताकि चीन के अतिक्रमण से भारत को 1962 जैसी कीमत न चुकानी पड़े। धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कांजीभाई पटेल (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to regulate the prices of seeds by way of incorporating appropriate provisions in the proposed Seed Bill

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is grave anxiety amongst the farming community all over India that the prices of seeds have become so high that farmers might have to declare a 'crop holiday', simply because they are unable to afford the high prices of seeds.

Therefore, apart from the necessity of strict regulation for quality, supply, the time is, now, ripe to have regulation on sale price of seeds also. Although cotton and other seeds have been incorporated in the Essential Commodities Act, there is only one Control Order, called, the Seed Control Order, 1983, under the said Act. Consequently, there is no law in force to regulate the prices of seeds. The resultant effect of this is that seed companies can have their own astronomical prices of the seeds, causing grave unjustified burden on the farming community. Hence, it is necessary to amend the 'Objects' of the Seed Bill, 2004, to incorporate after the words supply 'the sale price of seed', so that it enables to incorporate appropriate clauses in the body of the Bill.

If the Government does not take steps to regulate the prices and MNCs like the Monsanto are left free to price their products at unreasonably high and unaffordable levels, there can be hazardous consequences in the areas of agriculture, healthcare and food impacting entire population.

Hence, I demand the Government to regulate the prices of the seeds by

way of incorporating the additional clauses in the proposed Seed Bill.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to institute an inquiry and punish the culprits involved in setting up fake security agencies for providing security to the coal mines in the country

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, बड़े दुख की बात है कि कोल माइन्स की सुरक्षा करने वाले लोग अप्रशिक्षित, अव्यावसायिक और अनधिकृत हैं। इसी का परिणाम है - गैरकानूनी माइनिंग और स्टॉकयार्ड से कोयले की चोरी। कोल कंपनियां प्राइवेट सिक्योरिटी सर्विसेज को इस काम में लगाती हैं। ये कंपनियां प्राइवेट सिक्योरिटी सर्विसेज को इस काम में लगाती हैं। ये कंपनियां डी.जी.आर. से एक्स-सर्विसमेन को स्पांसर करने के लिए आग्रह करती हैं। इस की आड़ में कोल कंपनियां इन के साथ समझौता करती हैं। कुछ एजेंसीज जाली स्पांसरशिप लेटर्स के साथ इनके साथ समझौता कर रही हैं। ऐसी ही एक घटना अभी प्रकाश में आई है। टोपाज सिक्योरिटी एजेंसी, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन एंड सिक्योरिटी सर्विस, असेम्बली ऑफ एलिट guards, सारा सिक्योरिटीज, आग्नेय सिक्योरिटी सर्विस, सुरक्षा कवच सिक्योरिटी & एलाइड सर्विसेज लोकनाथ सिक्योरिटी जैसी एजेंसियों ने ई.सी.एल. में 1970 सिक्योरिटी guards नियुक्त करने के लिए अनुबंध किया, लेकिन ई.सी.एल. के चीफ ऑफ सिक्योरिटी की एक इंकवायरी के जवाब में डी.जी.आर. ने यह स्पष्ट किया कि ये लेटर्स जाली हैं।

यह भी सूचना है कि ये एजेंसीज 12 प्रतिशत मॅटेनेंस चार्ज ले रही हैं जिस की अनुमति नहीं है। एक तथ्य यह भी है कि ये एजेंसीज सिक्योरिटी guards को कोल वेज एग्रीमेंट के अनुसार वेतन नहीं दे रही हैं। उन्हें केवल 2500 से 3500 रुपये महीने का वेतन दिया जाता है। उन्हें कोई सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवच हासिल नहीं है। उन्हें नियुक्ति पत्र, पहचान पत्र और पोस्ट-रिटायरमेंट लाभ नहीं दिया जाता है।

अतः मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इन सारे मुद्दों की गहराई से जांच की जाए और ऐसे गलत काम करने वालों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए।

श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, मैं श्री आर.सी. सिंह के विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Need to make Impartial inquiry into the suicide case of the first woman pilot of Indian Air Force.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, इंडियन एयर फोर्स की पहली महिला पायलट सुश्री अंजलि गुप्ता के विषय में यह विशेष उल्लेख प्रस्तुत है। पिछले दिनों समाचार पत्रों में सुश्री अंजलि गुप्ता का कोर्ट मार्शल किए जाने के कुछ समय बाद उसकी आत्महत्या का दुःखद समाचार पढ़ने को मिला। एक महिला ने कई वर्षों बाद हौसला कर के वायु सेना में पायलट की सेवाएं देने का साहस दिखाया तथा कुछ उच्च पदों पर आसीन वायु सेना के

सेनाधिकारियों द्वारा यौन उत्पीड़न संबंधी शिकायत करने पर वायु सेना के कोर्ट ने उसकी शिकायतों को गलत ठहराते हुए, आरोपियों को निर्दोष करार दिया तथा अंजलि गुप्ता को कोर्ट मार्शल की सजा सुनायी जिससे दुःखी होकर अंजलि गुप्ता ने आत्महत्या कर ली।

महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि इस विषय में सरकार विशेष रुचि लेते हुए इस मामले की प्रभावी एवं निष्पक्ष जांच कराने की कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करे ताकि सही तथ्य सामने आ सकें कि आखिर किस कारण से एक बहादुर महिला को अपमानित होकर आत्महत्या करनी पड़ी? महोदय, यह पुरुष प्रधान समाज है तथा अंजलि गुप्ता के विषय में कई प्रकार की कहानियां भी बनायी या बनवायी जा रही हैं। यदि मरने के बाद भी उसे न्याय नहीं मिला तो भविष्य में कौन महिलाएं फौज में जाने का साहस करेंगी? कृपया इस विषय में शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें तथा देश को सही जानकारी दें।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री विजय तरुण (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**Need to erect a memorial in Delhi to celebrate the victory
of Indian Armed Forces during the war of 1971**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): 16th December is a day of great glory and victory for the Indian Armed Forces when nine-month long Bangladesh liberation war was won in 1971 and General A.A.K. Niazi, the Commanding Officer of the Pakistan Armed Forces surrendered his Forces to Lt. General Jagjit Singh Aurora, the Allied Forces Commander with 90,000 troops. This victory led to the formation of Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh. This was also India's finest hour under the Prime Ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the wonderful military leadership, provided by Field Marshal S.H.F.J. Manekshaw, Lt. General Jacob, Lt. General Jagjit Singh Aurora, Vice-Admiral Krishnan and scores of other patriotic officers and jawans. The whole nation stood as one people, solidly supporting the political and military leadership and the Parliament had reverberated with great emotions of solidarity so

eloquently represented by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Ironically, the Nation has failed to erect a single memorial to the victorious Indian Forces in the nation Capital. The

sacrifices and incredible saga of valour, courage, grit and supreme dedication to the motherland remain unsung and gradually Bharat Vijay Diwas is relegated to small observances. I demand that the Government of India should erect a Bharat Vijay Dwar in New Delhi, more impressive in its grandeur and splendor than any existing memorials built by the British. Government must also declare 16th December as an official victory day to be observed in all schools, colleges, and Government offices, with an Armed Forces parade in the National Capital. Thank you.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करती हूँ।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात): सर, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): सर, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri O.T. Lepcha; not present. Shri Saman Pathak; not present. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 22nd December, 2011.