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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 2nd May, 2012/12th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)*

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

## REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

### **To the victims of Ferryboat mishap in Assam**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Honourable Members, as you are aware, a double-decker ferry carrying more than 250 passengers got caught in a fierce cyclonic storm over the Brahmaputra in the Dhubri district of Assam on 30th April, 2012, in which more than 100 persons have reportedly drowned and around 150 are still missing.

The loss of so many innocent lives is indeed tragic and unfortunate. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect of the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

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

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## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### **Adverse impact of Euro zone crisis on exports**

\*361. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in view of recent Euro Zone crisis, the growth rate of country's exports has come down abruptly in the last few months;
- (b) if so, whether the trade deficit has widened due to debt in Europe and uncertain recovery in U.S.;
- (c) if so, whether Government has since taken any steps to tackle the increasing trade deficit; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies including U.S. have adversely impacted demand for our exports. The monthly exports growth rate became negative in November, it subsequently recovered but again became negative during March 2012. The growth of export in 2011-12 is 21 per cent over the year 2010-11. The exports for the period April 2011 - March 2012 were valued at US \$ 303.7 billion as compared to US \$ 251.1 billion in April 2010-March 2011 (registering a growth of 21%). The month wise export growth during 2011-12 over corresponding period of last year is given in the table below:

Months	April 11	May 11	June 11	July 11	Aug. 11	Sept. 11	Oct. 11	Nov. 11	Dec. 11	Jan. 12	Feb. 12	March 12
Growth rate (%)	30.6	55.1	28.8	56.5	40.1	40.0	21.6	-1.2	4.8	11.7	5.9	-5.7

Source: DGCI&S, Note: The growth figures are provisional.

(b) Trade deficit increased by 55.8 per cent to US \$ 184.9 billion in 2011-12 from US\$ 118.7 billion in 2010-11. Trade deficit during the current year has widened as imports have been growing both because of higher prices of importables and increased demand. The international prices of petroleum, fertilizers, gold, edible oil etc. have increased. Their demand also has increased. These lead to a higher value of imports.

(c) and (d) 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.

DR. YOGENDRAP. TRIVEDI : My first supplementary is, Sir, in the 18th century India's share of the world trade was as high as 17 per cent. Today, it is hovering between 1 and 2 per cent. In view of the declining trend in exports, as you have mentioned, and it is also referred to it in today's *The Times of India*. Is the Government considering giving fiscal incentives like the provisions of section 35 and section 80 HHC of the Income Tax Act which have since been repealed?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have mentioned in the reply, first, the question primarily pertains to the euro zone crisis and its impact on India's trade. The European Union, as such, I would like to inform the Member is one of our major trading partners, and trade with Euro zone countries has increased. Of late, there has been slow down. There has not been contraction of India's exports per se. We have met our targets. We had kept a target of \$300 billion for 2011, and it has exceeded that. There is pressure on account of the trade account deficit because of various factors, particularly the petroleum products and the oil bill. We have taken a number of measures, but what the hon. Member has asked in his supplementary; I am not in a position to respond to that. That is the jurisdiction of the Finance Minister when it comes to the Income Tax Act or any exemption being given. But I can give details, if the House wants, of the steps that we have taken and various incentive schemes to address the challenge to our trade.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Sir, Prof. Galbraith has stated that India can be the bread basket for the whole world provided proper incentives are given and proper policy decisions are taken. Recently we have seen that India has toppled Thailand for the rice exports between the periods of October, 2011 to January, 2012. India's exports of rice have now become 2.7 million tonnes as against Thailand's only 2.2 million tonnes. But the difficulty is that we are not concentrating sufficiently enough on the export of farm products. Our production of rice per hectare is only 2.3 tonnes as against Australia's 10 tonnes and the United States' 7.5 tonnes. What steps are we taking to increase our export of farm products? What incentives are we giving to our farmers to increase the production per hectare?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It would have helped if you had asked the question on the trade with Euro Zone. This is the focus of your question.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : It is the Euro Zone as well as the USA. The export of farm products is as important...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you wish to reply to that?

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : ... as export of engineering goods, apparels or other services. Export of farm products is important.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, every effort is being made to access markets in Euro Zone countries as well as in other parts of the world for India's agricultural produce. A country is able to export only what is accepted as exportable surplus, particularly, when it comes to farm produce. A considered view is taken on rice, wheat and sugar exports, in particular, by an Empowered Group of Ministers that the country

has to ensure food security for its people first. We have opened export of rice and export of wheat and also a decision has been taken on export of a million tonnes of sugar. About the other farm produce like roots, vegetables and mangoes, in particular, our bilateral agreements, including FTAs ...

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Cotton also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : ... and the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreements with a number of countries, including Japan, we have been able to get more market access for our farm produce. The Agricultural Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is the authority which is responsible for farm produce exports and I can say that over the years there has been a constant increase and a healthy increase in our farm produce exports. If required, I can give the specific details and I can send the information to the hon. Member as to which country and how much is the export.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. Sir, through you, I want to tell the hon. Minister, in view of the answers provided by the Minister and in view of the fact that the answer has been provided, the most important question is regarding the current account deficit because trade deficit is one of the important components of the current account deficit. In view of the situation, it would not be the responsibility of the Commerce and Industry Minister alone to contain the current account deficit which is likely to be 3.5 per of the GDP during the current financial year. Should I request the hon. Minister, in consultation with the Finance Ministry, to take immediate steps so that the current account deficit is contained and lower than 3.5 per cent of the GDP?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, the Government takes a well-coordinated view, particularly, when it comes to addressing such a challenging situation. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there has been a slow-down in the global economy and the world economy has not recovered at all from the crisis of 2008. It has been a very weak recovery. This year the projections are not encouraging. Global economic growth in the developed countries has come down. This year it is going to grow at the rate of 1.2 per cent. In the emerging economy it will come down from plus six per cent to 5.4 per cent. The Euro Zone, in particular, will move to negative growth this year. It has already gone into negative growth. These are factors which have adversely impacted not only India's trade but also the world's trade as such. But I would like to inform the House that the measures that we have taken, including the incentive schemes, that is, the Focus Market Scheme, Market Linked Focus Product Scheme, Focus Product Scheme and the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana under which various benefits are given. We have been able to ensure a continuous growth in India's exports. Only the March figures have been very disturbing. For the first time in three years, we have

moved to the negative growth territory in the sense that on a year to year basis it was minus 5.7 per cent. But at the same time, when it comes to trade account deficit, as I have mentioned earlier, when we look at our import bill of petroleum products, it is 162 billion dollars for the last year; gold imports have been close to 60 billion, maybe, because of the insatiable appetite that our country has for gold imports. As a result, there has been pressure on the trade account. The hon. Member will appreciate that we can take measures at our end by entering into preferential trade agreements and free trade agreements with other countries. Our trade has been increasing; it is moving close now to 2 per cent. We have put in place a strategy of market diversification. We have moved into 41 new markets since 2009. We have incentivized access to those markets in those regions of the world where growth is taking place. But it is beyond us to bring down the petroleum prices which are ruling at plus 120 dollar and that also is a matter of concern. I have been discussing it with the hon. Finance Minister and we will be coming out with another supplement of the Foreign Trade Policy. I hope we will be able to stay on course when it comes to our target of doubling India's share in the world trade by 2014 and also the target of 500 billion US dollars of exports by 2014-15.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, is it a fact that the WTO today is losing steam because of a lot of factors? Most of the countries are going into bilateral trade treaties; the partners in the WTO are actually going into bilateral trade treaties and that is more helpful. As a result, the WTO is losing ground. Is it a fact ?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, the WTO remains, as it was before, the only multilateral organization which ensures that the world trade is conducted in a rule-based manner. It is true that the negotiations of the Doha round have not made the desired progress. We were expecting last year some positive forward movement. We were assured of that when the interlocutors, particularly the Ministers of the key countries exchanged views in the month of January, and we were hoping that by July-August there would be some positive results. Unfortunately, that political appetite of major countries is not there to engage, particularly to bring to closure those issues which are still on the table. Sir, on agriculture, NAMA and services, there has been substantial progress. India is committed to strengthen WTO as an organization because this is the forum where the issues of developing countries and least developed countries get better articulated and protected. At the same time, we are also keen to continue our efforts along with our other partner countries, including the coalition of the developing countries for finishing or concluding the ongoing negotiations as a single undertaking on agriculture, industrial goods and services.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, the question was whether they are working around the WTO for the ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, if I can answer...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we are derailing the discussion. The question is very specific. Let us not go into general discussion.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से शुगर एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में जानना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको मालूम है कि शुगर एक्सपोर्ट का डिस्सीज़न न लिए जाने के कारण देश में किसानों को गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं हो पा रहा है और देश में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या खड़ी हो गई है। आपकी बैठक में निर्णय नहीं होता है। आपने कपास के बारे में तो निर्णय ले लिया और कपास एक्सपोर्ट आपने खोल दिया, लेकिन शुगर एक्सपोर्ट ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स नहीं खोल रही है। देश में एक बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, शुगर मिलों के सामने भी और गन्ना किसानों के सामने भी और इसमें हमारा स्टेट बहुत प्रभावित है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताएँगे कि शुगर एक्सपोर्ट पर आप कब निर्णय ले लेंगे? उस निर्णय की स्पष्ट घोषणा आप कब करेंगे, जिससे कि शुगर एक्सपोर्ट हो और चीनी मिल गन्ना किसानों को भुगतान कर सकें?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से शुगर एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर एक मिलियन टन शुगर एक्सपोर्ट का निर्णय ले लिया गया है। चीनी के बारे में जो रिलीज ऑर्डर है, वह Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs से आता है, जैसे ही वह ऑर्डर हमारे मंत्रालय को मिलेगा, DGFT को मिलेगा, शुगर के एक्सपोर्ट के निर्णय को तुरंत implement किया जाएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इसको जल्दी कराया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं, नरेश जी, आपने अपना सवाल पूछ लिया। अब हो गया।

#### Poor construction of roads by BRO

\*362. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Border Roads Organisation (BRO) is not maintaining quality of work in construction of roads, especially in Border areas, as recently constructed Nauti Khud Bridge by BRO on Dhami-Kingal road in Himachal Pradesh has collapsed/overtumed;

(b) whether bituminous layer (renewal coat) laid two months before on Hapoli-Sarli-Huri road in Arunachal Pradesh has started deteriorating as pot holes are seen on renewed surface; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to investigate the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) No, Sir. This cannot be generalized.

Court of Inquiry regarding collapse of Nauti Khud Bridge has been held, disciplinary action against concerned officers initiated and contractor has been directed to construct the bridge afresh at his own risk and cost.

(b) No, Sir. A few patches have been damaged due to sudden rain while laying the renewal coat and are being repaired.

(c) Yes, Sir. Commander Task Force has investigated the matter and found that damage in patches is not due to poor quality of construction but due to following:

- (i) Inclement weather condition throughout the year.
- (ii) Sun shadow/wet patches on the road due to which road surface deteriorates faster.
- (iii) Unauthorized quarrying all along the road by locals.
- (iv) Cutting down of trees by local people along the road.
- (iv) Tampering with drainage system of the road by blocking side drains and directing water to the fields for irrigation by local people through the road surface.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, खास तौर पर यह प्रश्न अपने आपमें गंभीर है, क्योंकि जो सीमा से जुड़ा हुआ सड़क है, वह देश की सुरक्षा के लिए अत्यंत ही महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। वहां सड़कों के निर्माण में घटिया सामग्री का उपयोग हो, वहां एक पुल का निर्माण हो और वह पुल ध्वस्त हो जाए, तो निश्चित तौर पर यह देश के लिए एक चिंता का विषय है। आम तौर पर यह देखा जाता है कि ऐसी जगहों पर चूंकि proper monitoring नहीं होती है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर सड़कों या पुलों के निर्माण में अच्छी quality का सामान यानी सीमेंट, चिप्स, आदि नहीं लगाया जाता है। इससे ऐसा लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं बड़े पैमाने पर सरकारी पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, जिसके कारण इस तरह की घटिया सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण हो रहा है।

आपने इस बात को स्वीकारा है कि पुल ध्वस्त हो गया, सड़क भी ध्वस्त हो गई और इसके लिए आपने जांच भी बिटाई है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नौटी खुद पुल ध्वस्त हुआ, इसके निर्माण में कितनी राशि दी गई थी? आपने इसकी जांच के लिए जो कार्रवाई की है, इस संबंध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी? आप संबंधित अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कब तक कार्रवाई करेंगे और ठेकेदारों को क्या punishment देंगे तथा भविष्य में यह कैसे सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि किसी contractor और अधिकारी की मिलीभगत से इस तरह का घटिया काम दोबारा न हो?

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU :** Sir, at the outset, I would like to reassure the House that utmost importance is given to the quality of construction as far as Border Roads Organisation is concerned. As far as this specific supplementary is concerned, this 45-metre single span bridge, which was constructed by a contractor at a cost of Rs.2.48 crores, did collapse, and the Court of Inquiry determined and identified that this had happened due to an oversight in the design and also because of supervision errors. And the contractor has been asked to rebuild the bridge at his own cost. Apart from that, amongst other measures that we are taking to ensure good quality of roads and bridges all over the country, especially, in the remote areas and the border roads, the measures that we are taking is that we have a very senior officer at the level of the

Director, in each of these projects, to supervise the quality of construction, and an Executive Engineer-level officer, in each of the Task Forces, to also supervise the quality of the work. Also, supervision is carried out by the Border Roads Development Board which routinely monitor the quality of the work in each of these areas. So, there is a lot of emphasis on the quality of the works. In fact, if you go to the North-Eastern States, there is a preference by all the States that work is done by the Border Roads Organisation. So, that speaks a lot for the quality of works done by the Border Roads Organisation.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, इन्होंने कहा कि हम सड़कों का निर्माण बिल्कुल मापदंड के अनुसार करते हैं। मंत्री जी पता नहीं इसको स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं, लेकिन मुझे यह जानकारी है कि सामग्री की जो खरीद होती है, जैसे सीमेन्ट की खरीद होती है, तो इसकी लाइफ छः महीने की होती है, लेकिन ये उसकी खरीद इतने huge amount में करते हैं कि वह सीमेन्ट चार-पाँच साल तक चलता रहता है, जबकि उसकी लाइफ छः महीने के बाद कम हो जाती है। सर, इसी प्रकार, चिप्स वगैरह की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, जैसा कि आपने कहा कि आप इस पर निगरानी रखते हैं, जबकि इस पुल के संबंध में proper निगरानी नहीं हुई, जिसकी वजह से यह पुल ध्वस्त हो गया। सर, आम तौर से सीमा से जुड़ी हुई जो सड़क है, उसकी अहमियत है और मुझे तो यह भी जानकारी है कि सीमा सुरक्षा के लिए जिन सड़कों का निर्माण होता है, वह time bound होता है, जबकि वह उससे पास कर जाता है। निर्माण कार्य समय पर पूरा न होने की वजह से उसकी cost में भी बढ़ोतरी होती है और उसकी क्वालिटी तो आपको नजर आ ही रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन सीमा सड़कों पर आप काम करा रहे हैं, खास तौर पर चाइना के threat को देखते हुए अरुणाचल प्रदेश में चाइना से जुड़ा हुआ हमारे देश का जो सीमावर्ती इलाका है, वहाँ जो रोड्स नहीं बन पा रही हैं, वे कब तक बन पाएँगी, क्योंकि इस वजह से बहुत सारी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ा है? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम रखा है? पूरे देश के पैमाने पर सीमा सुरक्षा से जुड़ी हुई जिन सड़कों का निर्माण हो रहा है, उन पर vigilance रखने के लिए क्या आपने उड़न दस्ते के रूप में कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है, ताकि जो काम हो रहा है उसकी वह proper निगरानी कर सके और जहाँ गड़बड़ी हो, उसे वह काम होते वक्त ही रोकने का काम कर सके?

**SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU :** Sir, specifically, with reference to the Border Roads that the hon. Member has referred to, out of a total of 3394 kms, initial work has been done on about 2579 kms' length, while surfacing work has been completed on 1851 kms. Out of the 61 roads that he is alluding to, till date, 16 roads with a total length of 586 kms have been completed and we are in progress on the remaining 43 roads and we are making good progress on these roads.

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, अपने क्वेश्चन के पार्ट टू में मैंने जो vigilance रखने की बात कही, उसका जवाब नहीं आया।

**श्री सभापति :** नहीं, आपका हो गया।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** सर, जवाब नहीं आया है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। इस तरह की सड़कों का फिर निर्माण होता रहेगा, उस पर proper निगरानी नहीं रखी जाएगी, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** अगर आप इस पर डिस्कशन करना चाहते हैं, तो...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, सरकार को assure करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... One at a time please.

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी : सर, बॉर्डर रोड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन एक ऐसी संस्था है, जो बड़े ही संघर्ष के साथ काम करती है, इसलिए इस विषय पर पूरा डिस्कशन कराना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : आप डिस्कशन का नोटिस दीजिए या जब डिफेंस पर डिस्कशन होता है, तो उसमें इसको लीजिए।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : This is a very important subject. We need full support. ...(*Interruptions*)... It has a border with China. It deserves a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : The BRO is the sole stakeholder of road in border areas, just as the Minister said that 61 roads are under construction and only 16 have been completed. So, it is sole stakeholder in constructing roads in border areas. Sir, on the one hand, the progress in road construction is very slow and on the other hand, the quality, many times, is very, very poor because I come from that area. I, along with Mr. Rudy, have visited all the border areas like Chushul, Bumla, and all those areas. Will the Minister assure the House that in these strategically important areas the Government has a concrete programme to move fast and improve the quality of the works? If so, what are the details? And, secondly, I want to know if the Minister at all visited most of these places or even any one of these places. If he intends to visit and personally look after all these, the quality can be improved and the work can be completed.

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, I assure the hon. Member that we are taking all measures to speed up the construction of these roads and I have been blessed with a tenure of, so far, a little over six years in this Ministry; I have had the good fortune of visiting most of these areas and personally seeing the difficult conditions under which most of this work is carried on and, I am sure most of the Members who visited these areas, and specially the Passes, appreciate the very stringent and hard conditions that the Border Roads people work under. Despite the bad conditions and adverse weather conditions, our people work really very hard and they are making infrastructure in the harshest and hardest of conditions. As far as the measures are concerned, we have been conducting quarterly meetings of the Border Roads Development Board to assess the progress and over a period of years, we have taken a substantial number of measures, including procuring a lot of equipment to speed up the work in all these years. We have also delegated a lot of authority to Task Forces which are on the ground. We have also, definitely, taken a lot of measures to ensure that quality is maintained as far as construction is concerned.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Sir, I would just like to add that the BRO is doing an outstanding job and we must appreciate of what it is doing. They man most of the sensitive roads connecting the border. Mr. Koshyari did mention that we all had an opportunity to visit most of these border roads, whether it is in Arunachal Pradesh or Sikkim or Himachal Pradesh or Uttarakhand, Leh or Ladakh. But, unfortunately, after going there, we found that it is manned by the Army and most of the workers are civilians who come from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and from very far off places. The expertise to construct roads is inadequate. And, most of the contractors in the country do not want to go to these regions. It is a challenge for them. It is a challenge for the organisation. It is a challenge for the department since most of them hesitate in going there. It is so difficult working in Ley Ladakh and at other places. As a result, less than 50 per cent of the Budget of the Border Road Organisation and the Budget sanctioned for these areas is unutilized. I mean, there is a very low utilization of the Budget sanctioned, because of inadequacy of contractors in those regions who could go and work or the workers in that region. Now, this is a challenge which we need to understand from the hon. Minister as to how is he going to address the challenge of BRO and construction of good roads vis-a-vis China which has constructed the state-of-the-art roads across the border. So, this challenge we need to understand from the hon. Minister. I would like to know how he is going to address this.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, comparison is usually drawn with China. Terrain across the border is a lot friendlier than the conditions that we face. It is the young Himalayan rock that we face in most of the mountainous States. There are also inclement weather conditions. If you look at, especially, the North-East, the construction window is only 4-5 months in a year. Along with that, we do have natural calamities like earthquake that we had in Sikkim last year, the downpour that we had in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh which tends to wash away a lot of construction that is done in this fragile terrain. Despite all this, we are making a good progress. We have inducted a lot of equipment which speeds up cutting of rock. We have formed additional Task Forces in areas like Arunachal Pradesh where we need to speed up the border roads work. We are conducting a lot of meetings, especially on-site, to understand the local conditions. There are also difficulties relating to procurement of material because of the stringent conditions. Despite this, we are making a good progress. This year, as far as GS Roads which pertains to the movement of the Army are concerned, we have utilized the entire Budget and we will do that in the coming years as well. And, we are improving the conditions for work.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमा सड़क संगठन है, उसके द्वारा कुछ काम लद्दाख और कारगिल में कराए जा रहे हैं। मैं अभी स्वयं लद्दाख और कारगिल क्षेत्र में गया था, वहाँ पर सड़कों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। काफी काम जो वर्षों से चल रहे हैं, वे अधूरे पड़े हुए हैं, यहां तक कि पाकिस्तान सीमा से सटे हुए जो क्षेत्र हैं, कुरकुट जैसे

क्षेत्र हैं, वहां पर पूरी तरह से आवागमन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो काम अधूरे हैं और जिन कामों को किया जाना चाहिए, विशेष तौर से कारगिल और लद्दाख क्षेत्र में तथा सीमा से सटे हुए क्षेत्रों में, वे कब तक पूरे होंगे?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, as far as Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, under the Prime Minister's Package, seven roads were identified for upgrading them to Class IX roads. Out of these, two have been completed and the work on the remaining is progressing very fast.

#### हथियारों का निर्माण करने वाली घरेलू/विदेशी कंपनियों को काली सूची में डाला जाना

\*363. श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा हथियारों का निर्माण करने वाली घरेलू और विदेशी कंपनियों को हाल ही में काली सूची में डाला गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कंपनियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन कंपनियों को काली सूची में डाले जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार इन कंपनियों के साथ पहले हस्ताक्षर किए गए रक्षा सौदों को भी रद्द करने पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री ए.के. अन्तोनी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मंत्रालय ने निम्नलिखित फर्मों को उनके साथ आगे 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए व्यावसायिक लेन-देन करने के लिए, विवर्जित कर दिया है :

(i) मैसर्स सिंगापुर टेक्नोलॉजीज काइनेटिक्स लिमिटेड (एस.टी.के.)

(ii) मैसर्स इजराइल मिलिट्री इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड (आई.एम.आई.)

(iii) मैसर्स टी.एस. किसन एंड कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली

(iv) मैसर्स आर.के. मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, लुधियाना

(v) मैसर्स, रीनमैटेल एयर डिफेंस (आर.ए.डी.), ज्यूरिख

(vi) मैसर्स कार्पोरेशन डिफेंस, रूस।

(ग) उपर्युक्त फर्मों को विवर्जित करने का निर्णय, उन्हें काली सूची में डाले जाने हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों के आधार पर आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई पर आधारित है, जो आयुध निर्माणी बोर्ड से अग्रिम भुगतान निर्मुक्त किए जाने सहित बोर्ड से व्यवसाय प्राप्त करने के लिए श्री सुदीप्त घोष, पूर्व महानिदेशक, आयुध निर्माणियां और अन्य को गैर-कानूनी परितोषण का भुगतान करने के लिए उनके विरुद्ध एकत्रित साक्ष्य पर आधारित थी।

(घ) और (ङ) मंत्रालय ने ऊपर उल्लिखित फर्मों के साथ 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए कोई भी व्यावसायिक लेन-देन किए जाने को विवर्जित कर दिया है।

**Blacklisting of domestic/foreign arms companies**

†\*363. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently blacklisted some of the domestic and foreign arms companies;
- (b) if so, the details of the said companies;
- (c) the reasons for blacklisting these companies by Government;
- (d) whether Government is also considering to cancel the earlier arms deals signed with these companies; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry has debarred following six firms from further business dealings for a period of 10 years.

- (i) M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK)
- (ii) M/s Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI)
- (iii) M/s T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
- (iv) M/s R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana
- (v) M/s Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich
- (vi) M/s Corporation Defence, Russia.

(c) The decision to debar the above firm is based on the action taken by Ordnance Factory Board on the recommendations of the CBI for blacklisting them which was based on the evidence collected against them for payment of illegal gratification to Shri Sudipta Ghosh former DGOF and others for securing business from Ordnance Factories including release of advance payment.

(d) and (e) The Ministry has debarred any business dealings for a period of ten years with above mentioned firms.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान :** चेयरमैन सर, देश का रक्षा बजट लगभग 1,93,000 करोड़ तक पहुंच गया है। उसमें से रक्षा सौदों की राशि लगभग 80,000 करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी है। सर, आज देश के रक्षा सौदे बड़ी विवादमय स्थिति में पहुंच गए हैं। देश के सेना प्रमुख ने माननीय मंत्री जी को, रक्षा सौदे व रक्षा सामग्री की उपलब्धता के बारे में एक चिट्ठी लिखी है, और यह खबर आज अखबार में भी छपी है। चेयरमैन सर, जो बहु-चर्चित टाट्रा ट्रक्स की खरीद का मामला सामने आया है, इसकी लिमिटेशन और इसकी कमियों के बारे में पिछले दिनों डिफेंस मंत्रालय की अंदरूनी समीक्षा के नाते मंत्री जी को मालूम था कि इसमें कुछ कमियां हैं। उनके बावजूद यह डील की गयी है। सर, इसके अलावा मेरे मूल प्रश्न के भाग (घ) में मैंने पूछा था कि क्या पिछले दिनों उन सारी कम्पनीज, जिनके साथ डील हुई है, उन डील्स की आप समीक्षा करेंगे? क्या उनके साथ जो उनकी sister concerns हैं, या उनकी subsidiaries हैं, उनके बारे में आप कुछ आलोक डालेंगे? इन बातों के बारे में मुझे कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

**श्री सभापति :** आपने सवाल पूछ लिया, अब जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान :** सर, मेरा प्रमुख प्रश्न यह है कि टाट्रा ट्रक्स के बारे में जो सी.बी.आई. इंक्वायरी हो रही है, क्या उसे समयबद्ध तरीके से खत्म करके मंत्री जी ऐसी कम्पनी को ब्लैक-लिस्ट करेंगे?

**श्री सभापति :** आप एक प्रश्न में कितनी सप्लीमेंटरीज पूछ रहे हैं? आपने एक प्रश्न पूछा, उसका जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY :** Sir, this question is about blacklisting of companies. We have given a straight answer to the question.

But, in the course of his supplementary, the hon. Member has raised another issue, about Tatra. I don't want to evade it because we have nothing to hide. Our hands are clean. We are always willing to answer any question inside the Parliament. I do not believe in giving a running commentary on what is said outside Parliament. Luckily for Rajya Sabha, we would soon get an opportunity to discuss in detail the functioning of the Ministry of Defence, including the Department of Defence Production, DRDO, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, Coast Guard and others. It is going to be a full-day discussion. We are going to discuss everything at that time, and I would try to make an exhaustive reply after listening to the valuable suggestions and criticisms of hon. Members. I can't give a detailed explanation within a short time.

So far as the Tatra truck issue is concerned, we have already referred the matter to the CBI for an extensive and comprehensive inquiry. We hope, CBI would complete the inquiry as quickly as possible. My understanding is that the CBI inquiry is going on very fast.

There is one misconception about procurement of equipment for the Armed Forces. Every procurement of this vehicle, right from 1986 onwards, by the Ministry has been as per the General Staff Qualitative Requirement (GSQR) of the Army; it is as per that requirement only. The Government hasn't imposed it on the Army to have this vehicle. The requirement comes from the Army; the Government does not impose it on them.

Regarding allegations, I will give a detailed reply during the discussion in Rajya Sabha. And on the basis of the parliamentary debate, we will take necessary action. We would also request the CBI to expedite the inquiry. We would place full facts about the Tatra issue during the discussion in Rajya Sabha. We have nothing to hide. We have nothing to fear. We would answer everything.

Coming to blacklisting of companies, the hon. Member has raised two points. Hon. Member brought forward the subject of letter of the Army Chief. We have been facing a difficult situation. On the one side, we have been accused of delaying things; on the other side, we have been accused of taking action. When we take action, there will be some delay. On that account, we have been accused. We are facing a very difficult situation in the procurement area. Powerful countries are involved; powerful foreign vendors are involved; powerful Indian vendors are involved. So, each one of them wants the Indian business. If anybody loses, they can raise objections. So, we have to handle it very carefully. That is why, some delay takes place in some cases. At the same time, whenever we find something wrong somewhere, we take strong action, and that too, sometimes, at the last moment. Sometimes, we take action even at the last moment. That is why, our Government has cancelled many of the major contracts at the last moment. That caused some delay. We are trying.

Now, I come to the present issue of blacklisting. When we found that there was some kind of compromise in the transparency, some corruption, some passage of money between hands, CBI arrested the then Chairman of the Ordnance Factory Board. They held extensive inquiry. After that, CBI recommended that. The Government must debar or blacklist these six companies. One company is an Israeli company; one is a Russian company; one is a German company; one is a Singaporean company; and two are Indian companies. After that, we took a decision to debar these companies for the next ten years. We will have no work with these six companies for ten years. We will give no work to these companies.

Regarding the other supplementary of ongoing works, we have decided to seek the advice of the CVC as well as the Law Department. Regarding the ongoing work, we will take a final decision after getting the advice of the CVC as well as the Law Ministry. In the coming ten years, we will not give any order to these six companies including four companies of the foreign countries.

**श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान :** चेयरमैन साहब, इसमें मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है। यह इजराइल मिलिट्री इंडस्ट्रीज जो एक कंपनी है, वह बिहार के नालंदा की ऑर्डिनेन्स फैक्टरी के लिए काम करती थी। अभी मंत्री जी ने जैसा उत्तर दिया, हमें स्पेसिफिक ऐशयोरेंस चाहिए, क्योंकि बिहार जैसे प्रांत में उद्योग वैसे ही कम हैं और यहां जो एक ऑर्डिनेन्स फैक्टरी चल रही थी, उसमें इजराइल मिलिट्री इंडस्ट्रीज संलग्न थी, तो क्या सरकार एक समयबद्ध योजना के तहत उसके काम को पूरा करने की चिंता करेगी?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : I can understand the anxiety of the hon. Member. We are also, in a way, sad for the delay in respect of the Nalanda ordnance factory. That factory is very important for us. They are producing very sensitive and important components for the Armed Forces. But, when we found that IMI had engaged in foul play, we had to blacklist them. I am glad to inform the hon. House that now, DRDO and ordnance factory have almost found a solution to move forward. So, I am sure that in the coming months, again, we will be able to move forward in respect of the Nalanda project. Whatever may have happened in the past, for the future, we will find a solution and we will complete the Nalanda project, even though late.

I will tell another thing to the hon. House that we had given an advance of more than Rs.200 crore to the IMI previously. Now, the new Defence procurement procedure involves a clause of pre-contract integrating pact for any contract above Rs.100 crore. So, under this integrating pact, the Government was able to fully recover the entire money we had given to IMI as advance. We got that money. So, the interest of the Government is protected. We hope that this factory will become a reality.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, we have seen your reply about blacklisting of certain companies. About others, you have given an assurance. Of late, we are witnessing a very disturbing development. Retired army officers of the rank of Lt. Generals also are becoming lobbyists for companies having questionable track record. We have seen recently defamation suit being filed, accusation of offering of bribe by even the Army Chief. All these paint a very, very disturbing picture. I understand, there is a cooling period for army officers to join any firm. Is the Government going to revisit the entire thing so that reputed army officers are not lured by these cushy jobs to act as lobbyists? Certainly it is not in the interest of the country. Are you going to take a decision on that?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : Sir, I fully share the concerns expressed by the hon. Member. The only difference is, this is not a later development. This is going on for a long time. Retired officials of the Army or bureaucrats used to work for Indian companies, foreign companies. Previously, I think, the cooling period was two years; now, the Government has relaxed it to one year. Recently, the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence has recommended that the cooling period should be five years. We got that report. We will examine that recommendation seriously.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सभापति जी, ये जो 6 कंपनियां debar कर दी गई हैं on the advise and report of the CBI, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन 6 कंपनियों में कोई ऐसी कंपनी भी है, जिसने आपको sub-standard सामान दिया हो और वह debar कर दी गई हो? मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 6 कंपनियां आपने debar की हैं, वे CBI की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर debar की गई हैं, लेकिन

क्या कोई ऐसी कंपनी है जिसने आपको sub-standard सामान सप्लाय किया हो और वह इसके कारण debar list में है?

† [جناب محمد ادیب : سبھا پتی جی، یہ جو 9 کمپنیاں ڈی-بار کر دی گئی ہیں on the advise and report of he CBI, میں منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا ان 6 کمپنیوں میں کوئی ایسی کمپنی بھی ہے، جس نے آپ کو سب-اسٹینڈرڈ سامان دیا ہو اور وہ ڈی-بار کر دی گئی ہو؟ میں نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو 6 کمپنیاں آپ نے ڈی-بار کی ہیں، وہ سی-بی-آئی کی رپورٹ کے ادھار پر ڈی-بار کی گئی ہیں، لیکن کیا کوئی ایسی کمپنی ہے جس نے آپ کو سب-اسٹینڈرڈ سامان سپلائی کیا ہو اور وہ اس کے کارن ڈی-بار لسٹ میں ہے؟]

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : Sir, with regard to supply of sub-standard equipments, I have no information. These companies are blacklisted because they engaged in corrupt practices.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT : Sir, I wish to say that when the question was specifically asked whether you would cancel the earlier arms deals, there is no mention of it in the reply. But, you have just now mentioned that after the CVC report you would do that. I would like to put a pertinent question. Are the six companies, which you have mentioned, really manufacturers of arms or are they vendors or agents or they are just 'letterhead companies'? I would like to know on this from the hon. Minister.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : Sir, all these blacklisted companies are vendors.

### Thirteenth survey report of Labour Bureau

\*364. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Labour Bureau, after monitoring the effect of global financial crisis and economic slowdown in India since September, 2008, has submitted its thirteenth Survey Report in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the recommendations made in the said Report;

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

(d) the details of the action so far taken by Government on such recommendations; and

(e) the details of recommendations of Labour Bureau, prior to the thirteenth Report, so far not accepted by Government along with the reasons therefor?

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

*Statement*

(a) and (b) The Government has been continuously assessing the effect of global economic slowdown on employment situation in India since the year 2008. Labour bureau has been conducting quarterly quick employment surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors like textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. So far thirteen such surveys have been conducted by Labour Bureau and reports thereon released. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 25.84 lakh from the first survey (October, 2008 to December, 2008) to the 13th Survey (October, 2011 to December, 2011).

The thirteenth quarterly quick employment survey, for which the report has been released recently, was conducted in the month of January, 2012 which covered the period October-December, 2011. A total of 2,188 sample units in the eight selected sectors were covered in this survey. At the overall level, employment is estimated to have increased by 2.26 lakh during this period in the selected sectors. At the industry level, the maximum increase is observed in the IT/BPO sector where the employment is estimated to have increased by 1.09 lakh. As far as direct and contract category of workers are concerned, the employment is estimated to have increased by 1.94 lakh and 0.32 lakh respectively during this period. Employment in the exporting units is estimated to have increased by 2.67 lakh at the overall level.

(c) to (e) From time to time, Labour Bureau conducts field surveys concerning various labour-related issues. The data collected under the quarterly quick employment surveys were intended to estimate the effect of global economic slowdown on employment in India. A statement indicating the quarterly employment trend in the identified sectors is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Labour Bureau does not make any recommendations in its surveys.

**Statement - I**  
Sector-wise changes in estimated Employment based on Thirteen Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau  
(in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry/Group	Changes in Employment during the Quarter														
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Total	
		Oct. 2008 to Dec. 2008	Jan. 2009 to March 2009	April 2009 to June 2009	July 2009 to Sep. 2009	Oct. 2009 to Dec. 2009	Jan. 2010 to March 2010	April 2010 to June 2010	July 2010 to Sep. 2010	Oct. 2010 to Dec. 2010	Jan. 2011 to March 2011	April 2011 to June 2011	July 2011 to Sep. 2011	Oct. 2011 to Dec. 2011	Oct. 2008 to Dec. 2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Mining	(-0.11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(-0.11	
2.	Textiles including Apparels	(-1.72	2.08	(-1.54	3.18	0.16	(-1.19	(-0.63	2.45	0.40	(-1.21	(-0.33	0.42	0.78	2.85	
3.	Leather	*	(-0.33	0.07	(-0.08	0.09	0.00	0.21	0.04	0.16	(-0.08	0.01	(-0.02	-0.12	(-0.05	
4.	Metals	(-1.06	(-0.29	(-0.01	0.65	0.23	0.04	0.45	0.27	0.00	0.16	0.53	0.38	0.00	1.35	
5.	Gems & Jewellery	(-0.99	0.33	(-0.20	0.58	0.07	0.24	0.04	0.04	(-0.10	(-0.02	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.29	
6.	Automobiles	(-0.83	0.02	0.23	0.24	0.06	0.29	0.51	0.29	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.22	-0.06	1.46	
7.	Transport	(-0.96	(-0.04	(-0.01	0.00	(-0.02	(-0.02	(-0.21	0.13	(-0.01	0.06	(-0.02	(-0.05	0.34	(-0.81	
8.	IT/BPO	0.76	0.92	(-0.34	0.26	5.70	1.29	1.29	1.08	1.41	2.87	1.64	2.04	1.09	20.01	
9.	Handloom / Powerloom	*	0.07	0.49	0.15	0.09	(-0.05	(-0.04	0.06	0.03	(-0.18	0.01	0.09	0.13	0.85	
	TOTAL	(-4.91	2.76	(-1.31	4.97	6.38	0.61	1.62	4.35	2.07	1.74	2.15	3.15	2.26	25.84	

\* Not Covered

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** सभापति जी, वैश्विक वित्तीय संकट और भारत में आर्थिक मंदी के प्रभाव का पहला पर्यवेक्षण जनवरी, 2008 में किया गया। इस पर्यवेक्षण के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की 2,581 इकाइयों को चयनित किया गया था, बाद में इनकी संख्या घटकर 2,188 रह गई। मनरेगा आदि कार्यक्रमों के कारण श्रमिकों की जो निरंतर कमी हो रही है, वह एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है, जिसके कारण काम भी प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पर्यवेक्षणों और सर्वेक्षणों में इकाइयों और श्रमिकों की कमी के क्या कारण हैं और इनसे निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर्वे के मुताबिक employment तो बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जिस percentage में employment बढ़ना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ और आज के सर्वे के अनुसार कम से कम 25 लाख लोगों को ज्यादा employment इन दो-तीन सालों में मिला है।

दूसरी तरफ, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि social welfare के जो दूसरे programmes हैं, जैसे मनरेगा, मिड-डे मील, एजुकेशन आदि, इनमें बहुत से लोग गए हैं और जो शहरी रोजगार योजना है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर सड़क योजना है, ऐसी योजनाओं में भी बहुत से कामगार काम करते हैं और इस वजह से हरेक सेक्टर में उनको काम मिल रहा है। उसमें थोड़ा decent wage, यानी जो expected wage है, उतना तो नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन पहले से बेहतर wages उनको मिल रहे हैं, इसलिए बहुत सी जगहों में वे काम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री नंद कुमार साय :** सभापति जी, वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी के लिए जो पर्यवेक्षण का कार्य है, उसके लिए आठ क्षेत्रों का चयन किया गया। इन आठ क्षेत्रों का जी.डी.पी. में, निर्यात में, रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में क्या योगदान रहा? सरकार ने आर्थिक मंदी के दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने और कामगारों के हितों की सुरक्षा में जो तीन प्रोत्साहन पैकेज जारी किए हैं, उन प्रोत्साहन पैकेजों में वे क्षेत्र, जो जी.डी.पी. में ज्यादा योगदान करते हैं, ज्यादा रोजगार उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उन्हें सम्मिलित करने के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? साथ ही जो आठ क्षेत्र आपने चुने थे, उनका आधार क्या था? इन आठ क्षेत्रों का ही चयन क्यों किया गया? जो क्षेत्र देश को इससे बेहतर प्रगति और रोजगार उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उनका चयन क्यों नहीं किया गया? उसका कारण क्या था?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, पहले लेबर ब्यूरो द्वारा सर्वे नहीं होता था। यह अक्टूबर, 2008 में प्रारंभ किया गया। अब वे quarterly रिपोर्ट देते हैं, लेकिन चंद ही क्षेत्रों में, क्योंकि सारे देश में सर्वे करने के लिए लेबर डिपार्टमेंट के पास पर्याप्त स्टाफ नहीं है, लेकिन एक information के तौर पर पहले जो सिर्फ आठ सेक्टर चुने हुए थे—mining, textiles-apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT-BPO, leather and handloom sector, इतने sectors का सर्वे हम इसलिए करते हैं कि ये easily available sectors हैं और खासकर जो Export concentrated areas हैं, जो cities हैं, उस जगह सर्वे करने का यह एक तरीका है। दूसरा तरीका है कि हर पांच साल में NSSO—National Sample Survey Organization सर्वे करता है और पांच साल में करने की वजह से हमें पूरी picture मिल जाती है। पिछले दो-तीन साल में, जब recession आया, तो इसकी वजह ढूँढने के लिए हमने चंद sectors लिए हैं। पिछले साल से Annual Survey वह हम कर रहे हैं। उसकी 2009-2010 की एक रिपोर्ट तो आ गई है और 2010-2011 की रिपोर्ट दो-चार सप्ताह में आ जाएगी, जिससे हमें एक निश्चित रूपरेखा मिलेगी कि कौन-कौन से sectors में लेबर ज्यादा हो गए हैं या घट गए हैं—इसका पूरा चित्र हमें मिलेगा और वह सर्वे रिपोर्ट भी आएगी।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई :** सर, हमारे देश में सबसे ज्यादा बड़े पैमाने पर unorganized sector में लोग काम करते हैं, तो उसमें काम करने वालों की social security के लिए सरकार की क्या कोई स्कीम है? क्या कोई umbrella law लाने की इच्छा है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, ऐसा तो कोई लॉ नहीं है, लेकिन जो Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008 enact किया गया है, उसके तहत हम चंद sectors को राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना का फायदा दे रहे हैं। जिसके अंतर्गत आज नरेगा वर्कर्स को, डोमेस्टिक वर्कर्स को, स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स को और बीपीएल फैमिलीज़ को यह सहूलियत दी जा रही है। अन्य सेक्टर को भी इस राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना में लाने की कोशिश चल रही है, वह प्रपोज़ल फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट के सामने है और जल्दी से जल्दी, अन्य जो चंद सेक्टर बचे हुए हैं, उनको भी उसके अंतर्गत इन्क्लूड किया जाएगा।

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN :** Thank you, Sir. Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that there is power shortage in all States in India. I am aware that in my State, Tamil Nadu, there is continuous shortage of power and because of that textile is suffering, handloom is suffering. Can the Minister provide, State-wise, additional employment? As far as I know, in our State, employment opportunity has been reduced.

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** अगर स्टेट में electricity की सप्लाई की कमी है और उसके कारण अगर टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज़ बंद हो रही हैं तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई stimulative स्कीम्स लाकर या कोई सब्सिडी देकर उनको चलाने की कोशिश कर सकती है। जो नरेगा जैसी स्कीम्स हैं, उनमें तो वे लोग आ नहीं सकते। अगर इसमें unemployment को कम करना है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN :** He is telling something else. My point is that employment opportunity has been reduced. This point he has to answer. It is not a State Subject, it is his subject. I am asking supplementary arising out of his answer.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE :** Sir, it pertains to the Textiles Department. The hon. Member is telling that there is shortage of power and various such things. If that industry is closed, the State Government should see that the industry is revived. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** This is not a matter for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to the answer.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE :** The State Government should take interest in giving employment to such people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री ईश्वर सिंह :** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, जो त्रैमासिक त्वरित रोजगार सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है, इसके संबंध में आपने कहा है कि अब तक ऐसे 13 सर्वेक्षण हुए हैं। जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रॉ मटिरीअल की कमी है, क्या इनके सर्वेक्षण में उसके बारे में भी आया है? ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रॉ मटिरीअल न होने की वजह से हमारे जो रोजगार थे, उनमें काम करने वाले ग्रामीण लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। सर, गांव का आदमी अपने कार्य में कुशल है, लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रॉ मटिरीअल न होने की वजह से वहां बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में आपने क्या किया है?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, हमने हैंडलूम और पॉवरलूम सेक्टर का सर्वे किया है। अक्टूबर 2008 से लेकर दिसम्बर 2011 की लेबर ब्यूरो की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक उसमें 85 हजार लेबर इन्क्रीज़ हुई है। बाकी जो चीज़ें रूरल डेवलपमेंट में होती हैं, इन 8 सेक्टरों, में उसकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट नहीं है। केवल 8 सेक्टरों का ही हमने सर्वे किया है और उसी का quarterly सर्वे हम करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 365. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I was first to raise my hand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know that. Please.

### **Unified Accountability Regime for URCs**

\*365. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in its 48th Report has recommended Unified Accountability Regime for Unit Run Canteens (URCs);

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) was denied access to the accounts/records of URCs by the Army Headquarters;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to bring URCs under the Parliamentary purview and CAG?

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

### ***Statement***

Public Accounts Committee (PAC) (2011-12) in its 48th Report (15th Lok Sabha) on Canteen Stores Department has recommended that the URCs be brought under the Unified Accountability Regime.

2. The Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) was denied access to the records of the URCs. URCs are established from Non-Public Funds by respective Service formations out of their Regimental Funds and therefore Chiefs of Staff Committee is of the view that inspection of Accounts/Datas of URCs by CAG is not needed. C&AG report on performance audit of Canteen Stores Department was examined by the Public Accounts Committee and the Committee has recommended statutory audit of URCs.

3. The recommendations of PAC are under examination in the Ministry in consultation with three Services.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Sir, the Canteen Store Department is a Department of the Defence Ministry. Out of Consolidated Funds, funds are allotted to CSD and

CSD further advances loans to URC. If the accounts of URC are not open to audit how can we check the misuse of that fund?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, if I may outline the structure of the CSD, the CSD is the network of 3,733 unit-run canteens, which are also known as CSD canteens. These are serviced by the Central Base Depot and 34 other depots. The CSD supplies the materials to the 3,733 URCs and a quantitative discount, by way of goods, is passed on to these URCs. The Comptroller and Auditor General had commented on the way this quantitative discount is given and also on the transparency and the way the benefits, accruing out of that, are utilized. The Board, subsequently, held a meeting and formulated guidelines in accordance with the observation of the Comptroller and Auditor General. The Public Accounts Committee has also commented on it, which is under examination in the Ministry.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister of Defence was that URCs are not running out of public funds. Now, it has been admitted that the CSD is advancing loans to the URCs. I would like to know how much amount is involved in it, how much amount has been advanced by the CSD to the URCs.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, the quantitative discount, which comes to the canteens, through the CSD, has been increasing every year. I think, it is to the tune of Rs. 238 crores this year. Now, the guidelines have been formulated as to how this fund is utilized. A separate account, called CSDQD, is being maintained by the URCs. Guidelines have also been issued that are strictly for the benefit of the troops and also the ex-service men. And, this has to be submitted every year.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Sir, there have been a lot of allegations that firearms and hardware of the Army are inadequate and outdated. In this context, I would like to know what the action plan of the Government is to modernise our Armed Forces and to bridge the present gap in the latest arms equipments. And, in what timeframe would all these gaps be bridged?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, the question does not pertain to the CSD.

#### **Outdated Ration Given to Army Soldiers**

\*366. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that army soldiers were given outdated ration;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that samples taken from the army canteen were sent to food laboratories;
- (c) if so, the reports on the said samples;

(d) whether it is also a fact that an action plan has been formulated to rectify the flawed system of purchase of ration items; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

*Statement*

The Army Service Corps (ASC) at Army Headquarters has been entrusted with the task of provisioning and issue of all items of rations to troops of the Indian Army. To ensure efficiency and accountability in the process of provisioning, procurement and supply of rations, well laid down procedures have been prescribed under delegated powers. Measures are in place to ensure an effective supply chain of rations.

Based on the recommendations of C&AG Report No.6 of 2010-11 on Performance Audit of supply chain management of rations in Army, a High Level Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of the Quarter Master General (QMG) to suggest the systemic reforms. As a follow up of the recommendations of the High Level Committee, QMG has forwarded 18 proposals in their Study Report submitted to the Ministry. A number of initiatives have been taken to achieve a superior satisfaction level. Some of the major initiatives taken for improvements/introduction of new items in respect of rations are as under:

- (i) Increase in Scale of Meat/Chicken (Broiler) dressed for JCOs/OR.
- (ii) Increase in Scale of Eggs and Fruit fresh for JCOs/OR.
- (iii) Authorization of Frozen Meat/Chicken (Broiler) dressed as substitute to Meat/Chicken (Broiler) dressed.
- (iv) Authorization of Special Ration to Troops Deployed above 12000 feet.
- (v) Authorization of Goat/Sheep meat as per Preference of Troops.
- (vi) Procurement of Soft Drinks in Lieu of Aerated Water.
- (vii) Authorisation of Special Scale of Rations to Students Attending Ghatak Course.
- (viii) Procurement of Branded Wheat Atta Whole Meal Instead of Grinded Wheat.
- (ix) Procurement of Branded Refined Salt.
- (x) Introduction of Ready to Eat Vegetable in Retort Pouches with longer self life Instead of Vegetable Dehydrate.

- (xi) Introduction of Ready to Eat Chicken in Retort Pouches with longer self life.

Samples for testing are taken at regular intervals by Canteen Store Department (CSD) from CSD Depots at the locations where Composite Food Laboratories (CFL) are located for all the food items and not from army canteens. Action thereafter is taken on the basis of test results.

Details of the samples tested during the last financial year i.e. in 2011-12 are as under:

Sl. No.	Details	Number
1.	Food samples sent for CFL Test	444
2.	Food samples passed CFL Test	442
3.	Food samples failed CFL Test	01
4.	Verdict awaited of CFL Test of food items	01

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Sir, samples, which were sent for examination, were found to be of inferior quality. But, the statement says that nothing adverse was found. Will the hon. Minister re-enquire into it and formulate a policy which would rectify such flaws and see to it that it does not recur in future?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU : Sir, the question pertains to the quality of procurements that the Armed Forces make for the troops and for the various formations across the country. I will just outline some of the initiatives that we have taken to ensure that the quality is not compromised. We have started procuring branded wheat *aata* from reputed vendors, instead of procuring wheat and grinding it. We have increased the scale of rations of the supplies to the other ranks and the soldiers. There has been local procurement, as far as fresh rations are concerned. We have made attempts to diversify the vendor base to ensure quality and quantity of the supply. There are also a couple of proposals which relate to 20 per cent of the total provision of quantity of pulses and edible oils to be purchased from reputed bulk producing countries. This is under consideration. Another proposal is to procure 25 per cent of the total provision of quantity of rice, with better specifications, directly from the mills. So, every attempt is being made to improve the quality of rations. As far as quality control is concerned, we have labs in place which are in accordance with the national rules. All steps are being taken to ensure the supply of good quality of ration across the country.

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

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Increase in Deaths/Accidents of Bonded Labourers**

\*367. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that deaths/accidents of bonded labourers are increasing day by day in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Government. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. The information regarding deaths/accidents of bonded labour is not maintained at Central level. The Government has not come across any report to indicate that the deaths/accidents of bonded labourers are increasing in the Country.

**India's Share in World Merchandise Exports**

\*368. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) India's share in world merchandise exports since 2007;
- (b) whether India is facing challenges of increasing export competitiveness;
- (c) if so, the countries from which India's exports are facing challenges; and
- (d) how Government proposes to meet export challenges from these countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (d) Export is a highly competitive endeavour, India has to compete with exporters from all around the globe. Indian exports face varying challenges from time to time. Some are general and affect all exports; others are unique to a product. Exchange rate volatility, economic crisis in the developed world, changes in technology, logistical reasons, domestic inflation and market sentiments are some of the important factors which can affect the competitiveness of a particular product.

India's share in world merchandise exports since 2007 has been continuously increasing as per the data compiled by WTO which is given below:

Year	World	India	Share%	Rank
(Value in \$ Billion)				
2007	13950.0	145.3	1.0	26
2008	16070.0	177.5	1.1	27
2009	12490.0	163.0	1.3	21
2010	15237.0	220.0	1.4	20

(Source : International Trade Statistics, WTO)

The data is compiled by WTO in calendar year basis and is available up to the year, 2010.

Indian exports have crossed the target set for the financial year ending March 2012 (\$ 300 billion). Policy interventions by the Government have been initiated from time to time to address the changing situations, by way of various measures in the Foreign Trade Policy, Annual Finance Budget and RBI interventions with a view to increase export competitiveness of Indian products in world market.

#### **Implementation of 'Roadmap for Panchayati Raj' in UTs**

\*369. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrations in Union Territories have taken cognizance of the 'Roadmap for Panchayati Raj (2011-17)' released by the Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24 April, 2011;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made by the Union Territories in implementing the roadmap; and

(c) the reservations, if any, that the Ministry might have in respect of the provisions of the roadmap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Union Territories have taken cognizance of the 'Roadmap for Panchayati Raj (2011-17)' released by the Prime Minister on National Panchayati Raj Day on 24 April, 2011.

The Roadmap for Panchayati Raj envisages, inter alia,

(a) to adopt the Model Panchayati Raj Act with appropriate modifications;

(b) enhancing reservation for women;

- (c) progressive devolution of Functions, Funds and Functionaries (3Fs) upon the Panchayati Raj Institutions;
- (d) institutionalizing Gram Panchayat level dispute resolution mechanism;
- (e) building the organizational capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs);
- (f) institutionalising and using integrated decentralized participatory planning through the PRIs and District Planning Committees (DPCs);
- (g) devising institutions, systems and processes for enhancing efficiency and accountability;
- (h) to specify powers of Gram Sabha;
- (i) to strengthen social audit;
- (j) establishment of Ombudsman to guard against mal-administration;
- (k) capacity building through training;
- (l) to empower the State Election Commission to handle all aspects of Panchayat elections;

There has been constant endeavor by the Union Territories to implement the Roadmap for Panchayati Raj.

The Union Territories (except Delhi where there is no Panchayat), devolved most of the subjects/functions upon Panchayats. Each Panchayat has functionaries to look after Accounts and Administration. The Panchayats are granted both tied and un-tied Grants and Panchayats have been authorized to levy various taxes. Training is being given both to the functionaries and the elected Representatives. In addition to above, after every five years, Finance Commission for the Union Territories is set up for reviewing the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations, inter alia, relating to the distribution of funds, functions and functionaries between the Union Territory Administrations and their respective Panchayats and Municipalities.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have no reservations in respect of the provisions of the Roadmap.

**Study by V.V. Giri Labour Institute for estimation of contract labour**

\*370. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study was conducted by the V.V. Giri Labour Institute for estimation of contract labour in India covered under Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970;

(b) if so, the estimated contract labour engaged by licensed contractors in Central and State spheres separately;

(c) the estimated number of contract labour not covered under Contract Labour (R&A) Act, 1970;

(d) the estimated number of licensed contractors in the country; and

(e) the estimated number of unlicensed contractors engaged in supply of labour in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) V.V. Giri National Labour Institute conducted a study to assess the impact of the proposed amendments to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 on the economy and financial implications for the Central and State Governments, including different sectors of productions and employment which depend on labour as one of their important inputs.

(b) As per the study, the estimated contract labour engaged by licenced contractors sphere as on 31.3.2009 :

(i) In Central sphere = 14 lakhs

(ii) In State sphere = 46 lakhs

(c) The data relating to contract workers not covered under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 is not maintained. However, it has been mentioned in the Study Report conducted by VV Giri National Labour Institute that their estimated number is over five times more than the number covered.

(d) The number of licensed contractors during last three years in the Central sphere is as under:

Year	Number of licensed contractors at the end of the year
2008-09	33816
2009-10	25500
2010-11	39066

(e) The number of unlicensed contractors engaged in supply of labour in the country is not maintained at central level.

**Equipping States to Contain Maoist Influence**

†\*371. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Maoists' influence in the country is increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is necessary to further equip State Governments to contain this influence; and
- (d) if so, the plan formulated by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) The number of districts in the country which witnessed LWE violence during 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 91, 95 and 84 respectively. The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the LWE groups in 2011 was relatively less compared to 2010. In the year 2011, 1755 LWE incidents took place causing 606 deaths compared to 2213 incidents with 1005 deaths during 2010. The level of LWE violence in the current year (upto 15.04.2012) is more or less the same compared to the corresponding period of 2011.

The Government of India has deployed 78 Bns of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) to assist the State Forces. The Central Government also assists the States in capacity building through schemes like Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, Scheme for Special Infrastructure in Left Wing Extremist affected States and Scheme for Construction/Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. The Central Government has also assisted the States in setting up Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorist (CIAT) Schools and raising India Reserve (IR) Bns. Helicopters are also provided for certain tasks. The Central Government is also implementing the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for accelerated development of 78 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. Implementation of flagship schemes in these 78 IAP Districts is also directly monitored online by the Planning Commission.

The policy of the Government of India is that a two-pronged strategy of security and development measures are required to address the situation. In addition, emphasis is also laid on enforcing the rights of Adivasis under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and improvement in governance in LWE affected areas.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

There is a realization that development deficit and governance deficit in these areas need to be addressed. Hence there is an emphasis on schemes like the Integrated Action Plan and close monitoring of implementation of flagship schemes in LWE affected districts. There is a degree of consensus on this two-pronged approach in the LWE affected States.

Through a calibrated security and development oriented approach, the effort in the short-term is to prevent expansion of the LWE problem to new areas. In the medium-term, the effort will be to consolidate the efforts of security forces in badly affected districts and clear, hold and develop such areas. This effort, sustained over a period of time, is expected to deliver the required results. However, as is evident, the CPI (Maoist) are systematically targeting development infrastructure like roads and mobile towers, in addition to school buildings. District Collectors with a pro-active development agenda are targeted and kidnapped. In the short and medium terms, this challenge has to be met and overcome in the worst affected areas.

In the long-term, it is necessary to communicate to the people the consequences of CPI (Maoist) ideology which puts a premium on violence, killing, destruction of infrastructure, indiscriminate use of landmines targeting even civilians, sabotage of passenger trains and kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and such other atrocities. Once the people recognize the futility of the violent path adopted by the CPI (Maoist), a sustained development and security oriented approach will yield the desired results.

#### **Introduction of hospitality courses in ITIs in HP**

\*372. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for introduction of hospitality courses in seven Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Himachal Pradesh at a cost of Rs 14 lakh is still pending with Central Government;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) if not, the details thereof and by when it will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The proposal for grant of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to 7 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in Himachal Pradesh (HP) was first received in the Ministry of Tourism in July 2010. The National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT) was requested to examine the proposal and give comments in the matter. Comments of NCHMCT were then forwarded to Director, Tourism & Civil Aviation, Himachal Pradesh (HP) on 2.5.2011 for carrying out necessary modifications/corrections in the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

The revised Detailed Project Reports were sent by the Department of Tourism, HP on 20.03.2012 and received in the Ministry of Tourism on 28.3.2012. These proposals have been examined and shortcoming were noticed. The State Government of HP have been requested to rectify them.

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to Rs. 2.00 crore can be sanctioned to an ITI for carrying out civil works and purchase of equipment & furniture under a plan scheme of Ministry of Tourism. The release of CFA is subject to adherence to prescribed terms and conditions of the scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

#### **Proposed shifting of Tea Board Office from Guwahati**

\*373. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the North East Zonal office of the Tea Board is on the verge of shifting from Guwahati;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of proposal for the facilitation of incentives for the development of small tea gardens in Assam?

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

(b) Bulk of the tea plantations in Assam are located in Upper Assam area and are far away from Guwahati. Moreover, large number of small growers have taken up tea cultivation and majority of them are concentrated in the Districts of Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Tinsukia and Golaghat. It is, therefore, difficult for them to reach Zonal Office at Guwahati every now and then. Considering the distance factor as well as to establish closer interface with the planting community, the Tea Board has decided to relocate the Zonal Office from Guwahati to Jorhat and establish the Headquarters of the Small Growers Development Directorate at Dibrugarh.

(c) The small tea Growers account for 28% of the total tea area and 26% of all India tea production. The measures adopted for the benefit of the small growers are aimed at improving the farm productivity and quality of the produce, and then providing them with a market access to ensure a reasonable return. Accordingly, financial assistance is being extended through the Tea Board to collectives of small growers (Self Help Groups) for facilitating establishment of proper leaf collection systems, transport arrangements and establishing proper partnership arrangements with the quality tea processing factories. Each self help group is required to have a minimum membership of 50 small growers and the extent of tea area not less than 50 acres (20 Hectares).

The assistance being provided includes the following:

1. 100 % grant for setting up of leaf collection centers, storage godowns, purchasing leaf weighing scales and plastic crates/nylon leaf carry bags;
2. Transport vehicles at 50% of the cost;
3. Revolving fund @ Rs. 10,000/ha for meeting the cost of field inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, sprayers etc.;
4. Establishing mini tea processing factories; and
5. Training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for selected members from self help groups who in turn on completion of the training are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee, boarding and lodging cost during the training period, each trainee is provided with stipend @Rs.500 per month for next six months from the date of completion of the training.

In addition, subsidy @25% of the unit cost is provided to small growers for taking up new planting up to 4 ha per grower.

#### **JNNURM Projects in Karnataka**

\*374. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the projects sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Karnataka;
- (b) the total estimated cost of all the projects sanctioned under JNNURM for Karnataka;
- (c) the present status of these projects; and
- (d) the time-frame for completion/ implementation of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) to (d) Under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 47 projects have been sanctioned with the approved cost of Rs.3693.75 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 1454.02 crore. So far, 22 projects have been reported physically complete. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM, 38 projects have been sanctioned with an approved cost of Rs.682.49 crore and ACA commitment of Rs.551.16 crore. So far, 1 project has been reported to be physically complete. The remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

The Government of India has extended the duration of JNNURM for a period of 2 years beyond its normal tenure, which ended on 31st March 2012, for completion of the reforms and projects sanctioned under UIG & UIDSSMT and all projects are to be completed within March 2014.

#### **Norms for movement of army units**

\*375. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of procedure/norms laid down for movement of army units;
- (b) whether prior permission of Ministry is required for movement of army units;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has enquired into the matter to fix responsibility on those who created unwanted scare over routine troop movement in January;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (g) the details of action taken against the coup scaremongers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) The Indian Army is a professional organization and maintains a high degree of preparedness against internal and external threats. Training is the bedrock of maintaining this operational preparedness. Mobilization forms an important facet of training and is considered a critical performance parameter. These are carried out in a routine manner by various formations/units and do not require any formal notification. Exercises of large formations i.e. at Corps or full divisional levels are notified to the Army Headquarters by the concerned formations. Exercises close to the borders are notified to concerned agencies/neighbouring countries including Pakistan as per existing agreement.

(d) to (g) The movements were routine training exercises. Hence there was no need to take action to fix responsibility.

#### **Goodwill generating activities at Wagah Border**

†\*376. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a gate has been opened at Wagah border near Amritsar on Indo-Pak border to boost goodwill and amity between India and Pakistan, where the soldiers

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of both the countries open the gate and parade at a certain time every day and thousands of people from both the countries gather there daily to watch it;

(b) whether this daily activity of soldiers and officers of army of both the countries at Wagah border in Punjab has led to creation of goodwill in both the countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. BSF of India and Pakistan Rangers of Pakistan take part in evening parade (Retreat Ceremony) daily at 1630 hrs. in winter and 1730 hrs. in summer at Gate No. 1 at Attari-Wagah border near Amritsar on International Border. This event is watched daily by thousands of spectators from both the countries. The popularity of the event and daily presence of large crowds has led to creation of goodwill in both the countries.

#### **Credibility of Government's data collection system**

\*377. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credibility of Government's data collection system has taken a major beating with the figure for the country's industrial growth rate for February, 2012 being charged from 6.8 percent to a meagre 1.14 percent;

(b) whether it is a fact that in December, 2011, India's export growth numbers were scaled down by around 7 percent as it was found that the official data got inflated due to a snag in the computer software; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to prevent such blunders taking place again?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on a monthly basis. As informed by the Ministry, at the time of compilation of IIP for the month of February, 2012, it was detected that in the IIP for January, 2012, the production data of sugar was incorrectly reported. Immediately after the detection of the error, the revised growth rate for the month of January, 2012 was compiled. Due to this change and also minor updation of data received from other source agencies, the growth rate for January, 2012 was revised from 6.8% to 1.1%. The Quick Estimate (QE) of February, 2012 has been released by the CSO on 12th April, 2012 indicating IIP growth rate at 4.1%.

(b) The provisional trade data are released by the Government on a monthly basis. During August, 2011, some discrepancies in export figures were noticed and immediately the matter was verified in detail. It was seen that at the time of generation of Daily Transaction Report (DTR), some transaction records got repeated and as a result certain data got counted more than once. Once such discrepancies were detected, Central Bureau of Excise and Custom (CBEC) was requested to modify their software used in the DTR generation and the entire data from April, 2011 onwards were revisited. At the time of preparation of trade data for the Month of November, 2011 (released in the month of December 2011), the provisional export figures for April-October, 2011, were revised by reconciling the discrepancies and also by incorporating additional data for the previous months received in the intervening period. This resulted in the provisional export numbers from April to October 2011 being reduced by 5.2% from US \$179.77 Billion to US \$170.37 Billion

(c) In order to prevent recurrence of errors relating to industrial production data, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, has requested all concerned data source agencies to adhere to the time frame for supplying monthly production data. As regards prevention of errors in trade data, Director General (Systems), CBEC, has been requested to review the entire software used so that such mistakes do not occur in future.

#### **Allocation of Funds to Bihar by Ministry**

\*378. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds/amounts given to/spent in Bihar by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) the purposes for which these funds were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase these funds?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The Scheme-wise details of fund allocated/spent in Bihar the purpose for which given/spent and the steps taken to increase funds, during the last three years and the current year under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of Ministry of Labour & Employment are given in the Statement I and II respectively.

**Statement I**  
**Plan Funds allocated/spent in Bihar**

Name of the Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Purpose for which these funds were given/spent	Steps being taken to increase funds
	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund Allocated		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana	—	3198.41	—	5586.09	—	15018.89	—	—	Grant of Premium of Central Share to State Government under the Scheme	—
2. Central Board for Workers Education	7.01	7.01	8.43	8.43	14.79	14.79	18.48	—	To implement the worker education programmes in organized / unorganized Rural Sectors and among various class of labours and Strengthening of offices of Central Board for Workers Education Sector	Taking into consideration the pace of expenditure in the first two quarters and availability/necessity of more funds, more funds will be demanded in Revised Estimates 2012-13

3. National Child Labour Project	—	1661.44	—	727.44	—	1400.52	—	Under the Scheme, children withdrawn from hazardous work are admitted into special schools, provided with bridging education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend and health care facilities before they are mainstreamed into regular education system.	—
4. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	—	22.10	—	4.30	—	68.20	—	The funds were given for rehabilitation of released bonded labour.	—
5. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) based on Modular Employable Skill	105.00	Information not received from State	358.78	Information not received from State	691.35	Information not received from State	—	To reimburse the training cost and assessment fee to Vocational Training Providers and to Assessing Bodies respectively.	i) Funds were released to state as per their yearly action plan towards number of people to be trained. ii) If State meet the set target, more funds can be provided to train more people.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Upgradation of 100 Govt. ITIs into Centres of Excellence	320.00	39.98	0.00	20.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	The funds have been spent for upgradation of existing ITIs into Centres of Excellence (CoE).	An amount of Rs.292.47 lakh (including state share of Rs.73.12 lakh) was released to State against allocation of Rs.320 crore, as Utilization Certificate was not furnished by the State, the scheme has been closed on 31.03.2010.
7. Externally aided Project for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services rendered by the Central and the State Governments [Vocational Training Improvement Project] with World Bank (WB) assistance- (Upgradation of 400 ITIs with WB assistance)	2743.33	10.78	221.49	152.86	421.11	0.00	0.00	The funds are being spent for upgradation of existing ITIs into Centres of Excellence (CoE)/General upgradation of trades.	The total allocation is as per the Project Design/Project implementation Plan and Institute Development Plan (IDP) of the ITIs.
8. Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)	0.00	.000	0.00	0.00	376.77	Utilization Certificate Awaited	0.00	For establishment of 6 ITIs & 12 Skill Development Centres	—

9. Vocational Rehabilitation Centre for Handicapped (VRC), Patna	73.70	57.09	70.49	67.08	77.50	67.10	75.00	—	For assessing residual capacities of persons with disabilities and to assist them in getting vocational rehabilitation assistance through vocational training, wage and self employment.
10. Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	500.00	500.00	250.00	250.00	1500.00	500.00	0.00	The year-wise funds were released to the State Government as per the proposals received from them.	

The vocational training system; by making design and delivery of training more demand responsive.

**Statement II**  
*Non-Plan Funds allocated/spent in Bihar*

Name of the Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Purpose for which these funds were given/spent	Steps being taken to increase funds
	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund spent	Fund Allocated	Fund Allocated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1. Housing Scheme for Bidi Workers	7126.20	1572.90	8539.67	1238.07	6426.67	1816.09	6463.39	Spent for construction of houses for Bidi Workers	There is no proposal pending hence increase of funds not required.	
2. Central Board for Workers Education	19.57	19.57	34.18	34.18	28.66	28.66	20.76	Establishment Expenses	More funds will be demanded at Revised Estimates stage in case of need.	
3. Employees' Provident Fund Organization	1420.67	1417.94	1633.47	1351.78	1614.85	764.23 (upto Sept.2011)	1762.74	For administrating the (i) Employees Provident Fund Schemes 1952 (ii) Employees' Pension Scheme 1995 and (iii) Employees' Deposit Linkd Insurance, 1976	The funds are allotted depending on the increase in workload of the Schemes.	

### Help to Chanderi weavers to market their products

\*379. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans/proposals to help the Chanderi weavers of Central India to market their products successfully in metros, trade fairs and exhibitions, since this will increase their profit margin which is otherwise eroded by traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The Chanderi/Gwalior Handloom cluster comprising of 3659 handloom weavers is one of the 20 clusters selected in 2006-07 for integrated development under the *Integrated Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme*. The Scheme covers all 3659 weaving households with a central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore for holistic development. The financial assistance covers product development/diversification and provides funds to help market these products so as to improve the earnings of the weavers. Weavers of Chanderi were organized to form Self Help Groups and out of these, 250 weavers formed the first weavers' forum i.e. Chanderi Handloom Cluster Development Producer Company Ltd. which is engaged in production and marketing of Chanderi weaves. This Scheme provided Rs. 61.53 lakh to enable the individual weavers, Self Help Groups and consortia of Chanderi Cluster to participate in 125 exhibitions and 18 Buyer Seller Meets across the country.

Further, under the *Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme*, financial assistance is given by the Central Government to organize marketing events at the National/State or District level, in various metros and cities, keeping in view the marketing potential of the cluster products. In the exhibitions the Handloom Societies, Handloom Corporations and weavers from the clusters sell handloom products of each State including handloom products of Chanderi. The marketing events sanctioned to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh including Chanderi, are given below:-

Year	No. of Marketing Events	Amount Released (Rs. In crore)
2007-08	10	0.86
2008-09	10	0.13
2009-10	17	0.68
2010-11	15	0.93
2011-12	15	0.74
TOTAL	67	3.34

Altogether, to provide the weavers, Self Help Groups and consortia of Chanderi Cluster an opportunity to participate in 192 Exhibitions and 18 Buyer Seller Meets across the country has been given in the last five years.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Allowing FDI from Pakistan**

\*380. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided in principle to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether allowing FDI investment from Pakistan would enhance economic engagement as well as bilateral trade;
- (d) if so, to what extent;
- (e) whether exports of several items from India to Pakistan would also be further strengthened; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) During discussions, both sides agreed upon the desirability of promoting bilateral investments and removing impediments for such investments and to start the transition process for normalization of the trading of goods and services, including investment.

(c) The move is expected to enhance the commercial engagement and bilateral trade between India and Pakistan.

(d) No targets have been fixed.

(e) A greater degree of bilateral investment could strengthen exports from India to Pakistan.

(f) Exports in sectors such as agricultural produce, chemicals, textiles, auto components could be enhanced through bilateral investment.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Anti-dumping measures**

2791. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :  
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

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

(a) whether cases of dumping of certain products in the country by other countries have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the year-wise and country-wise details of such cases during the last three years; and

(c) the details of anti-dumping measures taken by Government and their response so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details regarding investigations initiated by the DGAD and action taken by the Government during the last three years (1.4.2009 - 31.3.2012) are as follows:

Year	No. of cases initiated	Countries (Total no. of anti-dumping cases)	Anti Dumping Duties (Provisional/Definitive) imposed by Central Government
2009-10	15	China PR (11), Israel (1), Malaysia (2), Thailand (4), Vietnam (1), Mexico (01), Japan (04), Korea RP (02), Taiwan (02), Russia (01), USA (01)	11 Cases - Duty imposed 04 cases - Closed
2010-11	15	China PR (08), EU (07), Korea RP (02), South Africa (01), Taiwan (03), USA (05), Thailand (01), Norway (01), UAE (02), Kenya (01), Iran (02), Pakistan (01), Turkey (01), Ukraine (01), Indonesia (01), Japan (01), Israel (01)	13 Cases-Duty imposed 02 cases - Closed
2011-12	08	China PR (5), Korea RP (1), Taiwan (1), Israel (1), Thailand (2), Japan (1), UAE (1), Indonesia, (2) Malaysia (1), Sri Lanka (1), Russia (1), EU (1), Turkey (3)	—

(c) From 1992 till 31.3.2012, the Directorate General of Anti-dumping has initiated 275 anti-dumping investigations into cases involving 42 countries/territories (considering 27 EC countries as a single territory). As on 31.12.2011 measures in respect of 112 cases are in force. The countries prominently figuring in anti-dumping investigations are China PR, Chinese Taipei, Korea RP and Singapore. The major product categories on which anti-dumping duty has been levied are Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, fibres/yarns, steel and other metal products and Consumer goods.

#### Steps to increase export of coffee

†2792. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of coffee production during the last three years;
- (b) the measures being taken by Government to increase the production, quality and export of coffee and results obtained by these measures; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to extend help to coffee producers of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The State - wise and year-wise details of coffee production during the last three years are as under:-

Year	(In MT)				
	Karnataka	Kerala	Tamilnadu	Others	Total
2009-10	205700	59250	19350	5300	289600
2010-11	213780	65650	16650	5920	302000
2011-12	226355	68350	18390	6905	320000

(b) and (c) The Coffee Board is implementing various programmes/schemes for improvement in production, productivity and quality as well as for promotion of exports and value addition in the coffee sector. The schemes being implemented by the Board are Research & Development programmes for Sustainable Coffee Production; Development Support Scheme for Coffee; Rainfall Insurance Scheme for Risk Management to Coffee growers; Support for Mechanization of Farm Operations and Export Promotion scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The activities undertaken by the Coffee Board/Govt of India under these schemes have resulted in increase in the production of coffee from 2,89,600 MT during 2009-10 to 3,20,000 MT in 2011-12. The volume of coffee exports has increased from 1,96,002 MT during 2009-10 to 3,48,029 MT in 2011-12 (provisional, based on permits). Total value realisation has increased from Rs.2070.68 crores during 2009-10 to Rs.4888.30 crores during 2011-12.

### **Ban on export of iron ore**

2793. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to ban export of high-grade iron ore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of additional curbs on export of all grades of iron ore; and
- (d) the details of estimated losses due to illegal export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) There is no proposal to ban export of high grade iron-ore. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, vide its order dated 29th July, 2011, suspended mining operations and transportation of iron ore in Bellary District, Karnataka, in view of over exploitation and subsequently also directed that no part of the iron ore production in Bellary shall be exported till further orders.

(c) Export duty on both iron ore 'fines' and lumps' have been increased to 30% ad valorem w.e.f. 30th December, 2011 and differential railway freight is imposed on iron ore movement meant for exports.

(d) There are no estimates of losses on iron-ore exported illegally.

### **Implementation of New Manufacturing Policy**

2794. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the opinion of the Ministry of Labour and Employment had been obtained for implementation of the New Manufacturing Policy;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry has notified the policy;
- (c) whether the Ministry has expressed any reservations about the new Manufacturing policy;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the total amount of jobs likely to be created under the policy?

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

(b) The Policy was notified vide Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Press Note No. 4 dated 04th November, 2011.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The policy aims at creating a 100 million jobs by 2022.

#### **Adverse effect of tax imposed by Indonesia on export of coal**

†2795. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many Indian coal importing companies are facing a crisis due to additional 25 per cent taxes imposed on the export of coal by Indonesia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this step of Indonesia will adversely affect the Indian import-export trade; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has prepared any proposal to take action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Indonesia has not imposed any such taxes on export of coal. However, keeping in view the apprehensions of Indian industry, the matter has been taken up bi-laterally with the Indonesian side.

#### **Contribution of big industries to GDP**

†2796. SHRI RAMJETHMALANI :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that industrial sector contribution in gross domestic product of the country is estimated to be 27 per cent;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the facts thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 17 per cent of it is contributed by small and medium enterprises;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) the estimate regarding the contribution of big industries in gross domestic product of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the Estimates of Central Statistics Office (CSO) industrial sector contributes to 27 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. The sector-wise details of industrial contribution to GDP is given in the table below:

(at 2004-05 prices)	2010-11(QE*)		2011-12(AE*)	
	(Rs. in crores)	Percentage Share in GDP	(Rs. in crores)	Percentage Share in GDP
Industry	1358726	27.8	1412359	27.0
(i) Mining & Quarrying	109421	2.2	107029	2.0
(ii) Manufacturing	774162	15.8	804256	15.4
(iii) Electricity, gas & water supply	90944	1.9	98464	1.9
(iv) Construction	384199	7.9	402610	7.7
GDP at factor cost	4885954	100.0	5222027	100.0

\* QE- Quick Estimates, AE- Advanced Estimates

Source: Central Statistics Office

(c) and (d) As per the latest available estimates of the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium enterprises (MSME), the contribution of MSME sector to the GDP was 8.72 per cent and to the total industrial production was 44.86 per cent in 2008-09.

(e) The information in respect of big industries is not maintained separately at the central level. However, for the purpose of National Accounts the manufacturing activities are classified into two broad sectors viz. registered/organized and unregistered/unorganized. As per Quick Estimates (QE) 2010-11, by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of Registered Sector is 10.9 per cent and that of Unregistered Sector is 5.0 per cent (at 2004-05 prices) in the GDP.

**Export of Agricultural Products**

†2797. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that export of food products has continuously been on the rise in the country in recent years;
- (b) if so, the value of agricultural products exported from the country, during 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) the agricultural products marked for export from the country; and
- (d) the quantity and the value of each of these products exported during the above mentioned years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The value of export of agricultural products during 2008-09, 2009-10, ( 2010-11 and 2011-12 (April to July) are USD 13315.72 million, USD 11333.44 million, USD 16982.32 million and USD 8227.92 million. These figures reflects a mixed trend of growth of export of agricultural and allied products, including food products. The complete data on annual basis for 2011-12 is not yet available.

(c) and (d) The quantity and the value of export of agricultural products during 2010-11 and 2011-12 for a period April to July, 2011 are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of Export of Agricultural Products during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Prov.)*

Product	Value in USD Million/Qty in 000 Mt			
	2010-2011		2011-12 (April-July)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Agri &amp; Allied Products</b>				
Oil Meals	6797.86	2379.53	2148.57	704.80
Basmati Rice	2183.50	2320.90	965.28	1071.71
Sugar	3241.35	2268.32	2116.57	1521.24

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
Other Cereals	3189.81	790.79	1156.50	344.54
Jaggery and Confectionery	1068.38	766.94	209.68	162.60
Tobacco Unmanufactured	207.55	659.85	63.45	197.07
Castor Oil	411.21	625.64	223.87	514.96
Guargum	403.68	616.93	189.84	493.82
Cashew	91.56	570.02	34.00	297.26
Sesame Seeds	343.03	481.45	146.81	207.12
Ground Nuts	417.15	459.43	331.75	438.85
Fresh Onions	1163.47	382.09	457.19	116.50
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	340.07	288.80	130.27	123.76
Cereal Preparations	215.73	269.16	99.00	127.82
Mollases	1822.88	218.62	2431.39	300.21
Other Fresh Vegetables	490.91	195.91	121.01	53.59
Miscellaneous Preparations	182.18	191.81	72.93	80.68
Pulses	205.82	187.17	94.71	119.98
Mango Pulp	171.93	178.59	37.82	37.99
Tobacco Manufactured	0.00	173.56	0.00	89.29
Alcoholic Beverages	132.11	173.36	62.69	82.43
Dried and Preserved Vegetables	110.17	113.42	58.65	51.82
Other Fresh Fruits	253.85	107.43	80.06	36.78
Fresh Grapes	99.31	90.40	24.93	21.27
Floriculture	27.78	62.85	26.38	26.18
Non Basmati Rice	99.29	48.75	152.93	82.55
Fruit and Vegetable Seeds	11.18	38.44	3.62	19.80
Fresh Mangoes	59.22	35.74	46.74	37.33
Milled Products	74.38	35.40	12.30	6.37

1	2	3	4	5
Walnuts	5.24	34.34	0.91	7.61
Cocoa Products	6.96	28.85	3.60	11.09
Shallac	3.88	24.78	1.10	12.47
Niger Seeds	11.82	9.03	11.40	9.86
Wheat	0.35	0.13	3.07	1.13
Buffalo Meat	709.44	1845.70	249.55	707.21
Dairy Products	36.87	117.13	6.95	19.81
Poultry Products	619.15	66.11	153.30	25.93
Sheep/Goat Meat	11.91	55.55	4.97	25.73
Natural Honey	31.68	54.76	8.89	34.06
Animal Casings	1.81	7.71	0.68	3.15
Processed Meat	1.37	4.62	0.38	1.41
Swine Meat	1.12	2.31	0.07	0.14
GRAND TOTAL	25256.96	16982.32	11943.81	8227.92

Source: APEDA

### Industrial package of backward States

†2798. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to provide any industrial package or any other assistance to industrially most backward States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any such assistance was extended to a backward State like Rajasthan during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration in the Ministry.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Export of Red Chillies**

2799. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that red chillies of Andhra Pradesh are very famous and are in demand in countries like China, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, etc.;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that red chillies were exported in great quantity till 2010 to various countries;
- (c) if so, the country-wise and variety-wise details of the exports;
- (d) the reasons for less export in 2011; and
- (e) what efforts the Ministry is making to ensure that more and more red chillies are exported?

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

(c) Country-wise details of export of chillies during 2008-09 to 2010-11 are given in Statement (*See* below). However, variety-wise export of chillies are not maintained.

(d) During April-January 2011-12, the export of chilli was 1,69,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 1604.08 crores as against 2,05,000 tonnes valued at Rs.1276.11 crores during the same period of last year. This shows that during 2011-12 the export of red chilli has decreased by 17% in quantity and increased by 26% in value. The reason for decline in quantity of export of chilli is mainly the stringent quality specifications imposed by the importing countries.

(e) To avoid export rejection and increase chillies exports, Spices Board has been implementing pre-shipment mandatory sampling of chilli and chilli products for detection of Sudan dye-I, II, III, IV and Aflatoxin and other toxic elements before exports to European countries. As such only consignments of chilli/chilli products which are cleared by Spices Board are allowed to be exported to various international markets. For this purpose, the Spices Board has setup sophisticated Quality Evaluation Laboratories at Head Quarters at Kochi and has established its Regional Laboratories at Mumbai, Guntur and Chennai for exporters.

Spices Board is also imparting training programmes for chilli growers in different States including Andhra Pradesh for pursuing Good Agricultural practice so as to reduce the level of Aflatoxin from various levels of harvesting/processing. Similar training programmes are conducted for traders/exporters also for Good Manufacturing Practices.

Spice Board is setting up Spice Parks in various parts of the country to provide common infrastructure facilities for cleaning, grading, processing, packing etc. A Spice Park in Guntur specifically for chilli is also being set up. The park provides all the basic requirements as well as common high-tech facility to improve quality of the processed product as well as reduce cost and time of business transaction.

**Statement**

*Major Country wise Export of Chilli from India*

Major Countries	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11(E)	
	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)	Qty (MT)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Malaysia	40615	26072.08	45545	32303.70	48248	35641.96
Sri Lanka	37792	19627.97	34788	19441.63	34072	19728.61
Bangladesh	1923	1023.32	28173	15157.92	32742	18207.91
U.S.A.	15793	12881.60	17744	15137.32	17362	13801.24
Pakistan	22376	10192.04	160	80.52	25712	13491.59
U.A.E.	18813	7006.45	23232	8997.80	20703	8478.70
Mexico	1363	899.40	2256	1828.44	8500	7627.51
Indonesia	10531	5148.77	10267	5563.64	10242	6035.16
China	382	315.97	1769	1284.22	6771	4699.28
U.K.	3045	2646.64	3205	3271.42	3612	3744.56
Vietnam	422	231.60	4036	3142.67	3383	2399.94
Thailand	9190	5434.60	7605	5110.05	2601	1850.79
South Africa	2815	1726.44	2469	1788.83	2469	1843.59
Saudi Arabia	1921	1306.87	1664	1283.19	1726	1365.46
Singapore	1857	1277.76	1546	1128.00	1745	1350.55
Canada	830	695.41	918	784.49	1087	1023.14
Egypt (A.R.E.)	2823	1830.66	3160	2216.09	1465	938.82
Australia	708	677.93	909	942.29	859	887.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nepal	3225	1228.41	4568	2060.15	2197	860.97
Italy	1002	991.09	579	572.19	793	847.28
Netherlands	262	243.57	243	248.50	682	677.51
Kuwait	693	441.62	429	414.35	827	558.19
Russia	1266	592.76	1178	599.88	1298	538.36
Oman	387	335.85	654	514.73	623	520.52
France	457	561.79	429	494.17	421	454.41
Brazil	280	177.49	422	293.98	634	454.11
Germany	296	286.24	203	221.35	413	444.40
Qatar	876	420.48	598	373.46	598	409.63
Baharain	440	294.47	643	333.58	555	322.61
ITEM TOTAL	188000	108094.92	204000	129172.81	240000	153553.96

Source : DGCI&S Kolkata/Exporters' Returns/DLE from Customs

### Stringent rules of revalidation for cotton export

2800. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has imposed stringent rules of revalidation for cotton export;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Cotton traders, owners of cotton processing plants and exporters under the Vidarbha Jan Andolan Samithi have requested the Ministry to lift needless restrictions put by the Ministry on export of cotton; and
- (c) if so, the response of the Ministry to their demand?

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

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Vidarbha Jan Andolan Samithi through several e-mails have protested against the introduction of BT cotton and have also requested to allow export of cotton. The situation is under constant watch and appropriate action would be taken keeping in view the various factors such as production, availability of cotton in the domestic market, the price situation and various national and international commitments

etc. The ban imposed on export of cotton on 05.03.2012 was subsequently revoked by the Government on 12.03.2012.

**Demand from countries for providing Visa on Arrival**

2801. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of nations whom Government has given the permission of Visa on Arrival;
- (b) whether recently some more countries have been added to the list;
- (c) if so, the details of such countries;
- (d) whether there have been demands from a number of other countries for providing Visa on Arrival for its citizens; and
- (e) if so, the details of such countries and action taken by Government on their request for Visa on Arrival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Government of India has permitted 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.

(d) and (e) Requests have been received from Libya and Trinidad and Tobago for facility of Tourist Visa on arrival to their nationals. Such requests are examined in consultation with stakeholders concerned. So far no final decision has been taken on extending Tourist Visa on arrival facility to nationals of other countries.

**Priority to Punjab for export of agricultural commodities to Pakistan**

2802. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Punjab borders have been opened with Pakistan recently;
- (b) if so, the nature of commodities likely to be exported to Pakistan;
- (c) whether Government will give priority to Punjab while exporting agricultural commodities;
- (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) Integrated Check Post (ICP) was inaugurated on 13th April 2012 by Union Home Minister at Attari/Wagha border. A gate dedicated to the movement of trucks between India and Pakistan has been opened in new ICP.

(b) Government of Pakistan issued Notification/Order SRO No. 280(1)/2012 dated 20th March 2012 which gives the detail of all the 137 items which can be imported from India through land route.

(c) and (d) With the opening of the new ICP at Attari, agricultural commodities of Punjab being exported to Pakistan will be cleared expeditiously. The new ICP facilities are also expected to lead to Pakistan Government liberalizing trade through the land route.

(e) Does not arise.

**Amending rules to FEMA to allow FDI from Pakistan**

2803. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had requested to the Ministry of Finance to consider amending rules to the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) to specifically allow FDI from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the reaction of the Ministry of Finance on this proposal;

(d) whether security concerns were examined before mooted this proposal;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) what will be the pros and the cons, if this FDI proposal is made?

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

(b) and (c) As per extant FDI Policy and relevant Regulations issued under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), FDI from Pakistan is not permitted. During discussions, both sides agreed upon the desirability of promoting bilateral investments and removing impediments for such investments. The issue of permitting FDI from Pakistan was subsequently examined through Inter-Ministerial consultations.

Following the consultations, the Ministry of Finance has been requested to take steps to appropriately amend the relevant FEMA Regulations.

(d) to (f) The proposal envisages allowing investments from Pakistan through the Government approval route, i.e. after scrutiny by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), wherein relevant considerations, including security considerations, are taken into account.

(g) The move is expected to further the commercial and economic co-operation between India and Pakistan.

**Scientifically verifiable definition of industrially backward area/district**

2804. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reference has been made to the Planning Commission to conduct a survey to arrive at a comprehensive and scientifically verifiable definition of industrially backward area/district in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details regarding the names and the number of industrially backward area/districts in the country;

(d) whether government has received proposal from State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for setting up of industries in the States; and

(e) If so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A list of 250 districts covered under the extant Backward Regions Grant Fund of the Planning Commission is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) In a deregulated industrial environment the primary responsibility of industrial/development is of the State Governments. The Central Government supplements and complements this effort through various schemes for the development of industries with some of them focusing on specific areas. Many States including Andhra Pradesh have requested for special packages for setting up of industries in the respective states but it has been the consistent stand of the Government not to extend or announce any fresh package in view of the reason that the special category States have adverse geographical locations and other specificities.

**Statement***Backward Region Grant Fund - List of Districts*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad 2. Anantpur 3. Chittoor 4. Cudappah 5. Karimnagar 6. Khammam 7. Mehboobnagar 8. Medak 9. Nalgonda 10. Nizamabad 11. Ranagareddy 12. Vizianagaram 13. Warangal
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Upper Subansiri
3.	Assam	1. Barpeta 2. Bongaigaon 3. Calchar 4. Dhemaji 5. Golpara 6. Hailakandi 7. Karbi Anglong 8. Kokrajhar 9. Marigaon 10. North Lakhimpur (Laksha) 11. North Cachar Hills
4.	Bihar	1. Araria 2. Aurangabad 3. Banka 4. Begusarai 5. Bhagalpur 6. Bhojpur 7. Boxur

1	2	3
		8. Darbhanga
		9. Gaya
		10. Gopalganj
		11. Jamui
		12. Jehanabad
		13. Kaimur/Bhabua
		14. Katihar
		15. Kishanganj
		16. Khagaria
		17. Lakhisarai
		18. Madhepura
		19. Madhubani
		20. Munger
		21. Muzaffarpur
		22. Nalanda
		23. Nawadah
		24. Patna
		25. Paschim Champaran
		26. Purba Champaran
		27. Purnia
		28. Rohtas
		29. Sahrsa
		30. Samastipur
		31. Saran
		32. Sheikhpura
		33. Sheohar
		34. Sitamarhi
		35. Supaul
		36. Vaishali
5.	Chhatisgarh	1. Bastar
		2. Bilaspur
		3. Dantewada
		4. Dhamtari
		5. Jashpur
		6. Kankar
		7. Kawardha
		8. Korba
		9. Koriya

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1	2	3
		10. Mahasamund
		11. Raigarh
		12. Rajnandgaon
		13. Sarguja
6.	Gujarat	1. Banaskantha
		2. Dangs
		3. Dohad
		4. Narmada
		5. Panchmahals
		6. Sabarkantha
7.	Haryana	1. Mohindergarh
		2. Sirsa
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Chamba
		2. Sirmaur
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Doda
		2. Kupwara
		3. Poonch
10.	Jharkhand	1. Bokaro
		2. Chatra
		3. Deoghar
		4. Dhanbad
		5. Dumka
		6. Garhwa
		7. Giridih
		8. Godda
		9. Gumla
		10. Hazaribagh
		11. Jamtara
		12. Kodarma
		13. Latechar
		14. Lohardagga
		15. Pachhim Singhbhum
		16. Pakaur
		17. Palamu
		18. Ranchi
		19. Sahibganj

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1	2	3
		20. Sarikela
		21. Simdega
11.	Karnataka	1. Bidar
		2. Chitradurga
		3. Davangere
		4. Gulbarga
		5. Raichur
12.	Kerala	1. Palakkad
		2. Wynad
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Balaghat
		2. Barwani
		3. Betul
		4. Chhatarpur
		5. Damoh
		6. Dhar
		7. Dindori
		8. Guna
		9. Jhabua
		10. Katni
		11. Khandwa
		12. Mandla
		13. Panna
		14. Raigarh
		15. Rewa
		16. Satna
		17. Seoni
		18. Shahdol
		19. Sheopur
		20. Shivpuri
		21. Siddhi
		22. Tikamgarh
		23. Umaria
		24. West Nimar
14.	Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar
		2. Amravati
		3. Aurangabad

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1	2	3
		4. Bhandara
		5. Chandrapur
		6. Dhule
		7. Gadchiroli
		8. Gondia
		9. Hingoli
		10. Nanded
		11. Nandurbar
		12. Yavatmal
15.	Manipur	1. Chandel
		2. Churchandrapur
		3. Tamenlong
16.	Meghalaya	1. Ribhoi
		2. South Garo Hills
		3. West Garo Hills
17.	Mizoram	1. Lawngtlai
		2. Siaha
18.	Nagaland	1. Mon
		2. Tuensang
		3. Workha
19.	Orissa	1. Bolangir
		2. Boudh
		3. Debagargh
		4. Dhenkanal
		5. Gajapati
		6. Ganjam
		7. Jharsuguda
		8. Kalahandi
		9. Keonjhar
		10. Koraput
		11. Malkangiri
		12. Mayurbhanj
		13. Nabrangpur
		14. Nuapada
		15. Phulbani
		16. Rayagada

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1	2	3
		17. Sambalpur
		18. Sonapur
		19. Sundergarh
20.	Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur
21.	Rajasthan	1. Banswara
		2. Barmer
		3. Chittaurgarh
		4. Dungarpur
		5. Jaisalmer
		6. Jalor
		7. Jhalawar
		8. Karoli
		9. Sawai Madhopur
		10. Sirohi
		11. Tonk
		12. Udaipur
22.	Sikkim	1. Sikkim North
23.	Tamil Nadu	1. Cuddalore
		2. Dindigul
		3. Naggapattinam
		4. Sivgangai
		5. Tiruvannamalai
		6. Villupuram
24.	Tripura	1. Dhalai
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Ambedkar Nagar
		2. Azamgarh
		3. Bahraich
		4. Balrampur
		5. Banda
		6. Barabanki
		7. Basti
		8. Badaun
		9. Chandauli
		10. Chitrakoot
		11. Etah
		12. Farrukhabad

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1	2	3
		13. Fatehpur
		14. Gonda
		15. Gorakhpur
		16. Hamirpur
		17. Hardoi
		18. Jalaun
		19. Jaunpur
		20. Kaushambi
		21. Kushinagar
		22. Lakhimpur Kheri
		23. Lalitpur
		24. Maharajganj
		25. Mahoba
		26. Mirzapur
		27. Pratapgarh
		28. Raebareli
		29. Sant Kabir Nagar
		30. Shravasti
		31. Siddharthnagar
		32. Sitapur
		33. Sonebhadra
		34. Unnao
26	Uttaranchal	1. Chamoli
		2. Champawat
		3. Tehri Garhwal
27	West Bengal	1. Bankura
		2. Birbhum
		3. Dakshin Dinajpur
		4. Jalpaiguri
		5. Maldah
		6. Medinipur East
		7. Medinipur West
		8. Murshidabad
		9. Purulia
		10. South Twenty Four Parganas
		11. Uttar Dinajpur

**Exploration of potential of small tea growers**

2805. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has explored the potential of small tea growers in the industrial growth in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any plan for promotion of small tea growers in the country;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the number of small tea growers benefited under the said scheme during the last three years, so far in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It may be seen from the Table below that small growers account for nearly 28% of total tea area of the country and 26% of all India production.

	Number of holdings, area under tea and production				
	Number of holdings	Area under tea in Hectares	Production Million Kgs	% share of small holdings	
				Area	Production
Smallholdings	157504	162431	257	28%	26%
Big Gardens	1686	416027	723	72%	74%
TOTAL	159190	578458	980	100	100%

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Measures adopted for benefit of the small growers are aimed at improving the farm productivity and quality of the produce, and then providing them with a market access to ensure a reasonable return. Accordingly, financial assistance is being extended through the Tea Board to collectives of small growers (Self Help Groups) for facilitating establishment of proper leaf collection systems, transport arrangements and establishing proper partnership arrangements with the quality tea processing factories. Each self-help group is required to have a minimum membership of 50 small growers and the extent of tea area not less than 50 acres (20 Hectares). A small growers Directorate is being set up and posts have been sanctioned for the purpose.

The assistance being provided includes the following:

1. 100% grant for setting up of leaf collection centers, storage godowns, purchasing leaf weighing scales and plastic crates/nylon leaf carry bags;
2. Transport vehicles at 50% of the cost;
3. Revolving fund @ Rs.10,000/ha for meeting the cost of field inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, sprayers etc.;
4. Establishing mini tea processing factories;
5. Training on modern aspects of tea growing is organized for selected members from self help groups who in turn on completion of the training are expected to impart training to other members of the SHG. Besides meeting the training fee, boarding and lodging cost during the training period, each trainee is provided with stipend @Rs.500 per month for next six months from the date of completion of the training.

In addition, subsidy @25% of the unit cost is provided to small growers for taking up new planting up to 4 ha per grower.

(e) The number of small tea growers benefited under the schemes during the last three years adds up to 22791. The state-wise break up is as under:

Sl.No.	State	Number of small growers benefited
1.	Assam	5600
2.	Tamil Nadu	9800
3.	West Bengal	4100
4.	Kerala	3000
5.	Tripura	200
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	45
7.	Mizoram	46
TOTAL		22791

#### Allowing FDI from Pakistan

2806. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is mootng a proposal to allow Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has sought necessary clearances for this from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Finance;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Home Affairs and Finance has given necessary approval in this regard;

(d) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs and Finance have raised or pointed any apprehension or prerequisite safeguard for the same; and

(e) what are the necessary safeguards which Ministry proposes to adopt for checking any possible suspicious investment subject to change in FEMA rules with respect to investment from Pakistan?

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

(b) to (d) Inter-Ministerial consultations were undertaken with the concerned Ministries/Departments, including the Ministries of Finance & Home Affairs, in this regard.

(e) The proposal envisages allowing investments from Pakistan through the Government approval route, i.e. after scrutiny by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), wherein relevant considerations, including security considerations, are taken into account.

#### **Annual growth of exports at 26.7 per cent**

2807. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports should grow annually by 26.7 per cent; and

(b) if so, the item-wise details thereof during last three years to each country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Strategy paper released by the Department of Commerce on 3rd May, 2011 envisages exports to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 26.7% so as to double India's merchandise exports over the year 2011-12 to 2013-14.

(b) The percentage growth rate of exports in US dollar terms for the last three years is as under:

2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Provisional)
-3.5	40.5	20.9

Source: DGCI&S

The item and country wise export detail during each of the last three years is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India', Vol. 1 (Exports) for March 2010, March 2011 and July 2011 (Latest available) respectively. Such CD is regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S.

**Relaxation of key condition imposed on wholesale cash and carry companies**

2808. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has decided to relax a key condition imposed on whole sale cash and carry companies;

(b) whether the DIPP has changed the definition of group in line with Accounting Standard 23 which does not prescribe any equity limit for defining a group of companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the new definition will benefit the leading retail companies with foreign joint venture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Including procedural simplification in annual supplement to FTP**

2809. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to resort to major procedural simplifications in the forth coming annual supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether exporters often complain about the difficulties in obtaining the Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC) copy to avail themselves of the benefits under various schemes; and

(d) if so, whether the procedural simplification would solve their problem and boost in trade and e-commerce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Procedural simplification is a continuous exercise. From time to time various measures are announced to simplify processes so as to facilitate foreign trade and bring down their transaction cost. No complaint has been received from the exporters about their difficulties in obtaining Bank Realisation Certificate (BRC). DGFT has been in consultation with all banks so that the Bank Realisation Certificate can be transmitted on-line from the banks to DGFT eliminating the need for the exporters to approach the respective banks for hard copy of BRC.

#### **Skill Development Council for Rubber Sector**

2810. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Indian Rubber Industries Association have formed a Skill Development Council for the intensive rubber sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Rubber Industries Sector Skill Council (RSSC) would help the sector and promote academic excellence in this sector; 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) As per information available with the Government, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has approved a proposal to set up Rubber Sector Skill Council (RSSC), jointly promoted by All India Rubber Industries Association (AIRIA) and Automotive Tyre Manufacturers Association (ATMA), which are private bodies.

(c) and (d) The Rubber Sector Skill Council, named as Rubber Skill Development Centre (RSDC) aims to develop competency based framework for skills development and Quality Assurance of personnel in the Rubber sector.

#### **US demand for relaxation of import norms**

2811. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US has sought relaxation of import norms on wide range of technical barriers to trade covering areas such as toys, cosmetics, wine and telecom equipments;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the US also pressed India to revise its labelling requirements for food and distilled spirits; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Requests related to trade and commercial issues have been received from the United States of America (USA) from time to time. These include requests related to tariff reductions and requests related to issues concerning sectors like Toys, Telecom, Information Technology and Non Conventional Energy, as also with regard to labelling requirements. These requests are examined and appropriately acted upon keeping the national interest in mind.

#### **Ignoring key suggestion on export policies**

2812. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has been ignoring the views/suggestions on export policies regarding key agricultural and allied items;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether on the export front of agricultural products, the Ministry has consulted the Ministry of Agriculture in the past few years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps Government proposes to take to ensure that in future the concerned Ministries would not be overlooked?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Sir, any important matter regarding exports/imports of agricultural commodities is taken by the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) or Standing Committee of Secretaries (SCOS) constituted with representatives of different Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Agriculture as the Members. Besides this, at the time of preparation of any Cabinet/EGOM/CCP/CCEA note relating with exports/imports of agricultural commodities, the views/inputs of the Ministry of Agriculture are sought.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Export of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar under OGL**

2813. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has allowed export of another tranche of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar under the Open General Licences in the wake of improved production this year compared to the last 4 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the position of each State especially Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Welfare measures for salt workers in Gujarat**

2814. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry in coordination with Government of Gujarat for welfare of salt workers, as they are working very hard in extremely tough climatic conditions and most of them are facing health related problems; and

(b) the allocated of funds State-wise in this regard during last three years and will be allocated in coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, through the Office of the Salt Commissioner, Jaipur, supplements efforts of the State Governments, including Government of Gujarat, and Salt Manufacturers, in execution of labour welfare schemes such as water supply schemes, construction of labour rest sheds, creches, community centres, labour housing schemes, conducting eye camps and sports meets, supply of bicycles, safety kits, grant of rewards to the children of salt labourers and improvement of roads, culverts, bridges, protective bunds, etc. under development work. The Central Government had also sanctioned and implemented a plan scheme named Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana for construction of 5,000 houses for salt workers in various States including Gujarat, of which 3058 houses had been constructed in Gujarat.

(b) There is no specific State-wise allocation of funds in this regard. The financial support for execution of welfare works for salt labourers is extended on receipt of proposals from the concerned State Governments/Salt Manufacturers. The

State-wise expenditure incurred during the last three years on development and labour welfare works is as follows:

Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	(Rs. in lakh)
				2011-12 (provisional Expenditure)
Gujarat	11.42	25.89	19.89	24.790
Karnataka	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.065
Maharashtra	0.58	0.62	0.00	1.335
West Bengal	0.52	0.32	0.00	0.265
Odisha	2.21	1.16	2.07	1.800
Andhra Pradesh	3.52	2.56	1.33	7.650
Tamil Nadu	6.85	14.77	15.85	40.310
Rajasthan	4.77	15.86	8.20	20.600
TOTAL	29.87	61.33	47.34	96.815

The expenditure for the next three years would depend on the proposals received from the beneficiaries.

**Promotion of employment oriented bamboo industry in Assam**

2815. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that bamboos in huge quantity are available in and around Assam;

(b) if so, whether it is possible to promote employment oriented bamboo industry in collaboration of Assam Government; and

(c) whether it is a fact that various bamboo products have the potential for export to foreign countries which may help to earn foreign exchange which can be used for development purpose?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Bamboo Mission and National Mission on Bamboo Applications are being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation

and the Department of Science & Technology respectively. A project for development of Bamboo Industry in Assam is also being implemented under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme of this Ministry.

- (c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Decline in exports**

2816. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that exports in absolute terms have been falling since 2010, irrespective of depreciating Indian rupee;
- (b) if so, the reasons and the details therefor; and
- (c) what steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) No Sir, the exports for the period April 2011 - March 2012 were valued at US \$ 303.7 billion (provisional) as compared to US \$ 251.1 billion in April 2010-March 2011 (registering a growth of 21%).

#### **AEZs set up on pattern of SEZs**

2817. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) set up on the pattern of SEZs during the last two years, particularly in Gujarat State;
- (b) the details of the work carried out by these AEZs during the said period;
- (c) the district-wise and item-wise details of export carried out through these AEZs particularly from Patan, Mehsana and Sabarkantha Districts;
- (d) whether any irregularities has been noticed in the implementation of the scheme; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. Agriculture Export Zones (AEZs) has not been set up during the last two years in the country.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) No irregularity has been reported by the State implementing agency in the implementation of AEZs scheme.

(e) Does not arise.

**Formation of cartels by tobacco traders**

2818. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tobacco sales are not picking up in the State of Andhra Pradesh during this crop season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tobacco traders have formed a cartel for not allowing competition;

(c) whether it is also a fact that so far only 11 million kilos was sold from the auction platform; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Tobacco Board and the Ministry?

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

(c) As on 21.4.2012, a quantity of 22.62 Million kg of VFC tobacco has been marketed on Tobacco Board's platforms as compared to 13.72 Million kg as on 22.4.2011 during last season.

(d) Does not arise.

**Cess and penalties collected from tobacco farmers in AP and Karnataka**

2819. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how much penalties and cess have been collected from tobacco growers from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, since 2000;

(b) whether this money was spent on welfare activities for the tobacco growers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Sir, an amount of Rs. 264.28 crore has been collected as penalty from tobacco growers since 2000-01 upto February, 2012. During the same period, an amount of 2.81 crore has been collected as cess.

(b) and (c) Sir, the Tobacco Board is spending the amount collected as penalties from tobacco growers on several welfare activities being run for tobacco growers including infrastructure facilities, extension schemes, farmers study tours, assistance to growers for damage of crop/ barn, tobacco growers welfare fund and export promotion measures. The Tobacco Board has spent Rs. 129.24 crore on the above activities since 2000-01 upto February, 2012. The cess amount collected from the growers are remitted to the Consolidated Fund of India every year.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Amount allocated to ASI

2820. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount allocated to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) which lapsed during the last three years, and the reasons for the same; and

(b) whether Government will consider a non-lapsing provision for ASI, considering the importance of its work?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The amount allocated to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during last three years was almost fully utilized. The percentage of utilization varied from 98 to 99%. The details of allocation of funds and utilization are as under :-

#### 'A' - Plan

Year	Plan (Rupees in crore)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	131.52	129.86
2010-11	156.53	155.13
2011-12	178.22	173.91

#### 'B' - Non-Plan

Year	Non-Plan (Rupees in crore)	
	Allocation	Expenditure
2009-10	288.16	283.01
2010-11	267.53	266.59
2011-12	277.60	275.15

(b) A proposal for creation of Non Lapsable Fund for Conservation and preservation activities on National Monuments of ASI was taken up in 2004-05 and thereafter but was not approved.

**Delay in light and sound show in Udayagiri caves**

2821. SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that light and sound show in Udayagiri caves has not been started; and

(b) if so, when was the work started, the progress of work, the reasons for not completing the same and the probable date by when it is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The project of sound and light show at Udayagiri caves was shelved due to the damages caused to the main structures of the caves during installation of fixtures. The installations have since been removed.

**Request from Assam for separate funds for maintenance of heritage structures**

2822. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has received any request from State Government of Assam regarding grant of separate funds for maintenance of heritage structures in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the funds for the maintenance of heritage structures are likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) No such request has been received from Government of Assam. However, specific budget is allocated for North-East region including Assam for conservation work of the centrally protected monuments.

**Financial irregularities in audit report of Asiatic Society, Kolkata**

2823. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed internal audit was conducted in respect of the Asiatic Society, Kolkata by the Chief Controller of Accounts of the Ministry of Human Resource Development;

- (b) if so, the main findings including estimated loss of public fund;
- (c) whether Government has taken disciplinary/criminal action against the officers and staff of the Society involved in acts of malpractice, malfeasance and financial irregularities; and
- (d) whether Government is contemplating taking any action against the Executive Council which acts as Society's Governing Body because of its constructive liability in respect of matters of malgovernance as revealed by the audit report?

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

(b) The main findings inter alia, include (i) irregular pay fixation under 6th Pay Commission (ii) irregularity in granting additional increment and advance increment to the employees of Society (iii) implementation of Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) without prior approval of Ministry of Culture and erroneous pay fixation under MACP (iv) non-delegation of financial and administrative power to the Director and Chief Financial Officer (v) improper utilization of fund.

There is no loss to Public Fund due to these irregularities as the same can be recovered from the staff.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has issued specific directions to the Asiatic Society for compliance in the light of the recommendations of the audit report.

#### **Discovery of ancient Nandi statues in Mysore outskirts**

2824. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in one of the biggest archaeological finds in recent times, archaeologists have found two ancient giant Nandi (Bull) statues, which are about 400-500 years old, in the outskirts of Mysore; and

(b) If so, the steps Government is taking to preserve these heritage monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The two Nandi statues reported in a local newspaper are not a recent discovery. They are located in Village Arasana Keri in Jayapura Hobli of Mysore Taluk & District and belong to the medieval period.

(b) At present these Nandi statues are not protected either by the Archaeological Survey of India or by the State Archaeological Department, Government of Karnataka.

**Purchase of MIG aircrafts**

2825. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many MIG planes were purchased and the period of their purchase and the broad terms of procurement agreement;
- (b) whether transfer of technology and training of IAF pilot were built-in clauses in the agreement;
- (c) the number of such MIG planes having been crashed till 31st of December;
- (d) the details of casualties in all these accidents, both of the IAF pilots and the civilian population; and
- (e) whether these accidents occurred due to technical deficiencies or human error?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, a total of 872 MiG aircraft of various types were purchased from 1966-1980. The MiG series aircraft were inducted starting from MiG-21 in 1960s/1970s to MiG-29 in 1980s. These aircraft were purchased as per rules/procedures of that period. At present the procurement of capital equipment is carried out as per Defence Procurement Procedure.

(b) The training of initial batches of pilots for MiG series aircraft was carried out in erstwhile USSR, followed by training for the rest of the pilots in India. The procurement cases involving Russian origin MiG-21 Bis & MiG-27 aircraft involved Transfer of Technology (ToT) and license production by HAL.

(c) 482 MiG aircraft accidents took place since Financial Year (F.Y) 1971-72 to F.Y 2012-13 (till 19th April 2012).

(d) and (e) A total of 171 pilots, 39 civilians, 8 service personnels and 1 aircrew lost their lives in these accidents. The causes of accidents were both human error and technical defects.

**Conservation of world heritage monuments**

†2826. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that number of world heritage monuments of national importance under the conservation of Archaeological Survey of India, are in a sorry state due to lack of conservation and preservation;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the measures Government is going to take by taking cognizance of conservation and preservation of those world heritage monuments;

(c) whether grant-in-aid is provided by international institutions for conservation and preservation of world heritage monuments located in India; and

(d) if so, the details of grant received along with expenditure during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The protected world heritage monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are in a good state of preservation. The conservation work on them is attended regularly.

(c) and (d) Funds from international institutions are not received, technically, in the form of grant-in-aid. The conservation work is done by the Archaeological Survey of India from its own available fund. However, there are some contributions from international organizations in the form of donation for public-private-partnership projects through the National Culture Fund such as at Hampi; soft loan from Japan International-Cooperation Agency (JICA) for Ajanta and Ellora and other tourist infrastructure or the work of the Aga Khan Trust for Culture at Humayun's Tomb.

#### **Intrusion of Chinese helicopters into Himachal Pradesh**

2827. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intrusion by two Chinese helicopters has been reported in Himachal Pradesh on 16 March, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of intrusion by Chinese helicopters reported during the last one year; and

(d) the response of Government on Chinese intrusion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There was an incident of air violation on 16th March, 2012 when two Chinese helicopters were observed flying on Indian side of International border in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) There have been two such incidents, on 16th and 19th March, 2012, by Chinese helicopters during the last one year.

(d) Incidents of transgressions/intrusions are taken up with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as Hot Lines, Flag Meetings, Border Personnel

Meetings and normal diplomatic channels. These mechanisms facilitate maintenance of peace.

**High obsolescence percentage of IAF's equipments**

2828. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :  
SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that obsolescence percentage of Indian Air Forces equipments is very high;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of Indian Air Force's equipment which are obsolete today; and
- (c) the steps taken to bring down the obsolescence percentage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Obsolescence management is a continuous process. Steps are taken to ensure that equipment is fit for operations and has the required combat capability.

(c) Modernization of IAF's fleet is part of the capability building which is a continuous process. This is achieved by continuous upgradation of its older fleets and induction of new weapon platform and systems.

**Theft of scrap in Ordnance Depots of Army**

2829. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been instances of theft of scrap in the Ordnance Depots of the Army during the period when private hired transport help was availed of;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of discrepancies that have been detected in the sale of this scrap to outsiders; and
- (d) what is the action plan to control such and other illegalities that are being committed under this system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) No such case has come to the notice during recent past.

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

**Purchase of C-17 aircrafts from US**

2830. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :  
SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any final call on purchase of C-17 aircraft from United States of America; and

(b) if so, the details of the requirement and the estimated cost to be incurred for the purchase?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, Government of India has signed a Letter of Offer and Acceptance with US Government for procurement of 10 C-17 Globemaster III Very Heavy Transport Aircraft. The total cost of the aircraft and associated equipment is estimated at US \$ 4.116 billion.

**Purchase of defence equipments from US**

2831. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government is still engaging with the US in connection with Foreign Military Sales cases, defence articles and services such as C-130J aircrafts, TPQ-37 radars, Self Protection Suits (SPS) for VVIP aircrafts, etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, procurement of defence items is being made from United States of America (USA) under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route based on operational necessity and in accordance with the modernization programme of the Armed Forces.

Divulging further details would not be in the interest of National Security.

**Submarine being constructed at MDL**

2832. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) when will the submarine being constructed at the Mazagon Dock Limited for Indian Navy be ready for deployment; and

(b) what is the present status of the work?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, the first of the 06 Scorpene submarines being constructed at M/s Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL) is to be delivered by June, 2015 and the last (6th) submarine by September, 2018.

(b) The construction of all six submarines is concurrently in progress at MDL. Present status of work completed on the six submarines ranges from 2.45% to 54.84%,

#### **Joint Naval Exercises**

2833. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the joint Naval exercises that are being undertaken with other countries;
- (b) the year-wise and country-wise details of the money spent on such exercises during the last three years;
- (c) whether there have been any such joint exercises with Chinese Navy; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The details of the joint naval exercises held with foreign countries during the last three years are as below:

Year	No. of joint naval exercises
2009	09
2010	10
2011	10

- (b) The expenditure on the exercises is either part of the regular overseas deployment programme of Indian Naval Ships or is met from the revenue budget of the Indian Navy.
- (c) No.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Fool-proof capabilities to deal with fourth generation warfare**

2834. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's Armed Forces have developed fool-proof capabilities to deal with asymmetric and fourth generation warfare by enhancing its strategic reach and synergize operations with IAF and Navy;
- (b) if so, whether Army Training Command has devised any new warfare doctrine emphasizing reflecting the reconfiguration of threat perception and security challenges especially when being surrounded by belligerent neighbours; and

(c) whether time-frame has been fixed to mobilize Army's "Strike Formations" in view of possibility of nuclear-chemical-biological type hostilities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Development of the capabilities of the Armed Forces to tackle the entire spectrum of security challenges is an ongoing process, based on the existing and evolving security situation in the immediate and extended neighbourhood of the country. The Armed Forces periodically review the security challenges based on threat perception and undertake necessary updation in the warfare doctrines. Necessary emphasis is also being given by the Armed Forces to developing greater jointness among the Armed Forces. Government is taking necessary measures to ensure that the Armed Forces are appropriately equipped to tackle the range of challenges.

#### **Defence personnel deployed in URCs**

2835. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence personnel (Officers and Jawans) are being deployed to run the Unit Run Canteens (URCs) with portfolios of Canteen Officers, Canteen Managers, Section Incharge, Accountants and Cashiers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any policy for deployment of these defence personnel to run these canteens;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government proposes to review the policy/rules in view of acute shortage of personnel in Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) URCs are run by civilian staff employed by the URCs, however, Defence personnel are deployed to manage the URCs in Counter Insurgency areas or in the areas where security environment demands so. These Defence personnel are deployed in honorary capacity in addition to their normal duties.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) URCs are run out of Non-Public Funds and therefore there is no need for any policy for deployment of Defence personnel in URCs.

(f) Does not arise.

**Funds released for general canteen services from CFI**

2836. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of quantitative discount worth Rs. 210 crore from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) was released to Board of Canteen Control Services (BOCCS), Deputy Director General Canteen Services (DDGCS) and Canteen Stores Department (CSD);

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to prevent misappropriation of funds and violation of financial Rules?

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

(b) Against the audited figure of Rs.290.13 crore an amount of Rs.223.52 crore has been released for Quantitative Discount (QD) for the financial year 2010-11 (Rs.210 crore + Rs.13.52 crore). QD is a trade discount issued in the form of stores essentially to meet the requirements of increasing working capital, development of URCs infrastructure, welfare activities of troops and to mitigate overhead expenditure, breakages, and other trading losses incurred during the year by URCs.

(c) QD guidelines have been formulated in consonance with General Financial Rules (GFRs) and issued for the proper utilization of QD.

**Population ratio based quota system for recruitment in Army**

2837. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Punjab Government has appealed to the Central Government to do away with the population ratio-based quota system for recruitment into the Army as it had drastically decreased the number of youths from Punjab getting into the forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : A reference was received from the State Government in the matter. However, the present recruitment system in the Army, based on the Recruitable Male Population (RMP) of each State, gives equitable opportunity to candidates from all States. Further, vacancies released to the state of Punjab, based on the RMP quota, are being fully utilized.

**Setting up of naval academy at Ropar, Punjab**

2838. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Punjab Government has initiated process

of setting up of a naval academy at Ropar to motivate the youths to join the naval services; and

(b) if so, what sort of assistance Government proposes to provide to the State for the purpose?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Maintenance of roads by BRO in HP**

2839. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will hand over the maintenance works of roads to the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) to take special care for roads in Shimla District from Shimla to Dodrakwar and Rohru to Keylong in Kinnaur District which is near to China Border for the development of the area; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The roads Shimla to Dodrakwar and Rohru to Keylong in Kinnaur District are not NHs.

#### **Court Cases filed by Employees of BRO**

2840. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of court cases filed by employees between 1996-2009 for granting entry level pay scale ₹ 5000-8000 to diploma engineers and writ petition-wise details of expenditure incurred by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) to counter the cases; and

(b) what is the amount of arrears between 1 January, 1996 to 31 December, 2005 which has not been paid to them?

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

(b) No arrears were due to them between 1.1.1996 to 31.12.2005.

**Statement***The Details of Court Cases filed by Employees between 1996-2009 for enhanced pay scale to Deploma holders*

Sl. No.	Title of the case	Name of the Court	Writ Petition wise details of expenditure incurred by BRO to counter the case (in Rs.)	Remarks
1.	CWP No.2279/2001 filed by BR2 Ram Kishan Ram vs UOI & Others	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	3,460.00	Case is pending
2.	SB CWP No. 1660/2001 filed by BR2 Tomy P Joseph Vs UOI & Others	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	5,610.00	Case is pending
3.	SB CWP No. 1792/2001 filed by BR2 Pradeep Kumar Vs UOI & Others	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	9,085.00	WP dismissed
4.	SB CWP No.1793/2001 filed by BR2 Santosh Kumar PM Vs UOI & Others	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	6,685.00	WP dismissed.
5.	CWP No.3089/2001 filed by BR2 Chandra Kumar Vs UOI	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	9,735.00	WP dismissed.
6.	CWP No. 1791/2001 filed by BRI KP Gopalakrishnan Vs UOI & Others	High Court of Rajasthan at Jodhpur	6,780.00	WP dismissed.
7.	WP No.451/2001 filed by BR2 Ashok Kumar & Others Vs UOI & Others	Gauhati High Court (Imphal Bench)	3,000.00	Case closed vide order dated 2nd November, 2006.
8.	WP No.3152/2007 filed by EM2 Devendra Pratap Singh Vs UOI	Allahabad High Court (Lucknow Bench)	7,870.00	Case is pending.
9.	WP No. 10758/2008 filed by BR2 C Chandra Kumar Vs UOI & Others	High Court of Madras (Madurai Bench)	33,200.00	Writ Appeal No.14004/2011 filed by UOI is pending.
10.	CWP No.293/2008 filed by BRI Bala Ravi CP & Others Vs UOI & Others	Gauhati High Court	3,240.00	Case is pending.

**Modernisation of IAF**

2841. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force needs modernization at a rapid pace to match with other Air Forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is stressing on self-reliance on this issue, particularly in acquiring aircrafts and other equipments indigenously produced; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, modernization of the Indian Air Force (IAF) is an on-going process and steps have been taken to meet the operational requirements of the IAF keeping in view the evolving security challenges. The IAF Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) envisages procurement of various aircraft and equipment for the next 15 years (2012-2027). This plan lays down the roadmap for the capability building and enhancement of the combat potential of the IAF.

(c) and (d) All Capital procurements of IAF are undertaken as per the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). The 'Buy and Make', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of procurements in DPP provide avenues for participation by the domestic industry in defence procurements.

**Naval base of China in Indian Ocean**

2842. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has established a Naval base in the Island of Seychelles on the Indian Ocean;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the reaction of Government over this development in the context of the security of the nation?

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) As per the information available in the Ministry of Defence no such Naval base has been established by China in Seychelles.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Increase in import of major weapons

2843. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's import of major weapons has increased considerably during the last five years, as compared to China;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking for improving and increasing indigenous production of weapons and military goods?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, authoritative information regarding import of major weapons by China is not available. However, as per report published in March 2012 by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), India has become the largest importer of arms during 2007-2011 and accounted for 10% of the global arms imports as compared to China's share of 5%.

(b) The amount of expenditure incurred by India on capital acquisition for modernization of Armed Forces through imports during 2007-2011 is as under:-

Year	Amount spent on foreign procurement (Rs in crore)
2007-08	10166.08
2008-09	10184.95
2009-10	13411.91
2010-11	15443.01

(c) With a view to achieve greater self reliance in Defence production, the Defence Industry was opened up for Indian Private Sector participation in May 2011 with FDI permissible upto 26%, subject to licensing. The 'Make' Procedure was promulgated in 2006 to encourage indigenous development. Government included a categorization 'BUY & MAKE (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production. There is also provision for 30% offset obligation in all Capital Acquisitions categorized as Buy (Global) or Buy & Make with ToT where the estimated cost of the acquisition proposal is Rs.300 crore or more. Government has announced the Defence Production Policy in January, 2011.

### Transparency in defence deals by DPSUs

2844. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had asked the Defence Public Sector Undertakings to have utmost transparency in its dealing with the armed forces;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is also considering to have periodic review meeting with the DPSUs regarding the order placed by the army; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Procurement by the Ministry of Defence for the Armed Forces from various sources including the DPSUs is regulated by detailed procedures laid down by this Ministry. Such procedures provide for complete transparency on the part of the suppliers including the DPSUs. These include specific clauses in the contracts regarding non-employment of any agents, penalty for use of undue influence and signing of an integrity pact, access to books of accounts, etc.

(c) and (d) Meetings are held regularly at various levels to review the performance of Defence PSUs, which, inter alia, include deliveries to the Armed Forces.

#### **Fast tracking purchase to Arm T90 MBT**

2845. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is fast tracking orders to arm the T90 Main Battle Tanks with missiles and specialized ammunition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that fast tracks order worth ₹ 6000 crore for tanks and ammunitions have already been released; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Sir, proposals for procurement of missiles and ammunition for T-90 tanks are at various stages of procurement in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

#### **Controversy free appointment of key posts in Army**

2846. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :  
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any mechanism to avoid any controversy while appointing key position of our arm forces as it is adversely affecting the morale of our armed forces; and
- (b) the details of such cases which came to notice of Government during last seven years and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) All proposals for appointments to key posts in the Armed Forces are examined and approved by the Ministry of Defence or processed for approval of Appointment Committee of Cabinet as per the extant policy. There has been no controversy with regard to these appointments.

**Complaint letters received on irregularity in Tatra truck deal**

†2847. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has been receiving complaint letters from time to time regarding irregularity in the Tatra truck deal;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints letters received by Government in this regard since the year 2008;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in view of the said complaints; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The details of the complaint letters received and action taken by Ministry of Defence regarding irregularity in the Tatra truck deal is given in Statement at Annexure-I.

(a) and (b) A letter dated 5.10.2009 was received from Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Hon'ble Minister of Health & Family Welfare addressed to Hon'ble Raksha Mantri containing complaint letter from Dr. Hanumanthappa, President All Indian Federation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward & Minorities Employees Welfare Association dated 26.08.2009 enclosing a complaint from Shri S.N. Ashoka dated 21.08.2009 and dated 1.09.2009. One of the allegations in the complaint related to the status of M/s Tatra Sipox, UK.

A report appeared in *The Hindu* dated 26.03.2012 stating alleged offer of bribe to Army Chief in BEML-Tatra Trucks deal.

(c) and (d) CBI has filed an FIR (RC AC1 2012 A0004) on 30.03.2012 against Shri Ravinder Kumar Rishi, unknown officers of M/s BEML, Ministry of Defence/ Indian Army and M/s Tatra Sipox (UK), in regard to the allegations among others that M/s Tatra Sipox (UK) is not involved in manufacturing of Tatra vehicles and they cannot be termed as Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With regard to the allegation by Army Chief, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the alleged report of bribe to the Army Chief. A preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been registered by CBI on 11.4.2012.

**Debarring of firms for their business dealings with  
Ordnance Factory Board**

2848. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has debarred large number of firms for their business dealings with Ordnance Factory Board, Department of Defence Production etc. in the recent past;

(b) if so, the name of the companies debarred during 2011 and 2012 so far;

(c) the details of the activities due to which Government have debarred each of such companies during the said period;

(d) the details of the action so far taken against the persons found involved in such activities so far; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such activities in future?

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

(b) In the year 2012, following firms have been debarred by the Ministry from further business dealings for a period of 10 years:

(i) M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).

(ii) M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).

(iii) M/s. T.S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi,

(iv) M/s. R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana.

(v) M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich,

(vi) M/s. Corporation Defence, Russia.

(c) The decision to debar the above firms is based on the detailed inquiry conducted by Ordnance Factory Board on the recommendations of the CBI for blacklisting them which was based on the evidence collected against them for payment of illegal gratification to Shri Sudipta Ghosh former DGOF and others for securing business from Ordnance Factories including release of advance payment.

(d) CBI has filed a Chargesheet against Shri Sudipta Ghosh, ex DGOF for receipt of illegal gratification from the above mentioned firms. The case is *sub-judice* in the CBI Special Court, Kolkata. In addition, the Ministry has separately initiated departmental proceedings against Shri Sudipta Ghosh, ex DGOF under Rule 9 of CCS (Pension) Rules 1972.

(e) The Defence Procurement Procedure contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency. The Procedure provides for the mechanism of Pre-Contract Integrity Pact in procurement cases of the estimated value exceeding Rs.100 crore as well as provisions prohibiting engagement of agents or use of undue influence.

In addition, Ordnance Factory Board Procurement Manual has been revised with the approval of the Ministry and emphasis has been laid on developing new vendors through open competitive bidding for better price discovery mechanism.

#### **Suicide/fragging cases in Armed forces**

2849. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise statistics of suicide/fragging of Armed forces personnel, since 2000;
- (b) the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether prolonged deployment in counter-insurgency operations in J&K and North-East do affect the physical endurance and mental health of soldiers;
- (d) whether erosion in quality of leadership is contributing factor; and
- (e) the steps taken to contain the sordid scenario?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The use of word 'fragging' in official communication has been discontinued and the term used now is 'Fratricide'. The year-wise details of suicide/fratricide of armed forces personnel, since 2000, are as under:-

Year	Army		Navy		Air Force	
	Suicide	Fratricide	Suicide	Fratricide	Suicide	Fratricide
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2000	Not Available	07	01	-	22	-
2001	20	06	01	-	22	-
2002	80	17	05	-	21	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003	96	05	-	-	24	-
2004	100	05	03	-	13	01
2005	77	06	04	-	23	01
2006	129	13	01	-	24	-
2007	118	07	03	-	21	-
2008	123	03	02	-	26	01
2009	96	02	01	-	16	-
2010	115	04	01	-	14	-
2011	102	04	04	-	23	-
2012 (till date)	26	01	01	-	04	-

(b) The possible causative factors for soldiers committing suicide/fratricide are as under:-

- (i) Stress
- (ii) Personal problems
- (iii) Financial problems.

(c) The physical and mental well-being of personnel is factored in while planning deployment of personnel for counter insurgency operations.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Government has taken several steps to prevent such incidents which include counseling, improvement in the quality of food and clothing, married accommodation, leave concessions, facilities for movement of troops from border areas, establishing a grievance redressal mechanism in States.

#### **Declining standards of probity and discipline in Armed forces**

2850. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a court of inquiry has been ordered against a Brigadier posted in Uttarakhand after charges of misuse of funds and misbehavior with a woman were leveled against him;

(b) whether the court martial held that he should be dismissed from service for misconduct and misbehavior with a woman officer and whether Colonel and a Lt. Col. have also been accused of sexual harassment;

(c) whether above and a series of meat, cereal, liquor, fuel and land scandals, are indicator of declining standards of probity and discipline in the armed forces;

(d) the outcome of these cases; and

(e) the steps being taken to stop the rot?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) The allegations of misuse of funds and misbehavior with a woman against the Brigadier posted in Uttarakhand were investigated through a Court of Inquiry. The allegation of misbehavior with the woman against the officer was not proved. However, he was found guilty of misuse of funds. Besides, one Colonel and one Lt. Colonel have also been accused of sexual harassment in two other cases. All the above officers found guilty of misconduct have been punished under the relevant provisions of Army Act. The above cases of misconduct are only aberrations and not the rule. Whenever cases relating to misconduct against Army officers/personnel come to notice, suitable remedial and punitive actions are taken by the army to maintain high standards of probity and discipline. Army officers/personnel found guilty of the misconduct are dealt with promptly as per law.

#### **Replacement of ageing Cheetah helicopters**

2851. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army and the Indian Air Force are in desperate need for replacement of its ageing Cheetah helicopters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Finance department has raised objections regarding the trial process for selection;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government proposes to confirm the purchase of new helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Sir, there is a need to replace the present fleet of Cheetah and Chetak helicopters.

(b) Proposals for procurement of 197 Reconnaissance and Surveillance Helicopters (RSHs) on Buy Global basis and 187 Light Utility Helicopters (LUHs)

under Design and Development project by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for Army and Air Force are being progressed.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) The proposal for procurement of RSH is progressing as per provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure. LUH is at Design and Development phase.

#### **Delay in trainer aircraft deal**

2852. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force's trainer aircraft deal, has still not been concluded;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there have been questions raised regarding the selection procedure of the Pilatus trainer aircraft;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is taking steps to avoid delays in concluding deals; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The proposal for procurement of Basic Trainer Aircraft for the Indian Air Force (IAF) is awaiting consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).

(c) and (d) The proposal has been progressed in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure. A representation submitted by M/s Korea Aerospace Industries (KAI), one of the bidders, has been found to be devoid of merit.

(e) and (f) The Defence Procurement Procedure prescribes an indicative timeline for progressing procurement cases. All effort is made to adhere to these timelines.

#### **Status of cash for votes probe**

2853. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the current status of cash for votes probe?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : The case FIR No.14/09 (Cash for vote case), Police Station Crime Branch is listed for hearing on 10.05.2012 in Tis Hazari Court, Delhi.

**Shortage of FSL in Delhi**

2854. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) in Delhi where about 4000 samples of viscera are lying unexamined;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the acute shortage of FSL coupled with shortage of staff has contributed to the huge accumulation of unexamined samples of viscera;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that delay in viscera reports has caused setback to the settlement of serious criminal cases; and
- (d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) There is only one Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) under Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. Due to shortage of FSL and shortage of staff, as on 31.3.2012, 5073 samples of viscera are pending for examination.

(c) There may be occasional delays in preparing FSL reports but FSL, Delhi generally complies with the priorities for submission of FSL reports as fixed by the Hon'ble Courts.

(d) The following steps are being taken to deal with the situation:-

- (i) Efforts are being made to fill up the vacant posts.
- (ii) Regular review meetings are taken at the level of Director, FSL and Government to expedite the FSL reports of the pending case exhibits.
- (iii) CFSL/CBI is also being approached to share some load and take up certain cases.
- (iv) Efforts are also being made to tie up with the Govt. Hospitals under the Health Deptt. of GNCTD to examine those viscera cases which require basic chemical examination only.

**Hotels and hostels in Delhi without licence**

2855. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hotels in Delhi which are running without licence;
- (b) the action taken against such hotels;

- (c) the number of hostels in Delhi who have no license; and
- (d) the action taken against these illegal hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) 13 hotels are running without licence in Delhi and details of the action taken against them during the year 2011 and 2012 (up to 15.04.2012) are given below:

Year	Number of Challans issued
2011	258
2012 (up to 15.04.2012)	79

- (c) and (d) No hostel was found running without license in Delhi.

#### **Cases of bugging in the offices of Ministers**

2856. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the cases of bugging in the offices of Ministers of Union Government, reported during last two years;
- (b) whether intelligence agencies of Ministry of Home Affairs/police have enquired into the bugging of the offices of Ministers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of persons found guilty of bugging;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what action Government would take to prevent bugging in Union Government's offices to ensure safety and national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No case of bugging has been detected in the offices of Ministers of the Union Government in the last two years.

(b) to (e) An enquiry was made to detect the sticky substance found stuck at few places in the office of Union Finance Minister in the year 2010. Chemical/forensic analysis revealed that the substance contained contents comparable with the contents of chewing gum. Physical examination did not reveal any signs or marks suggestive of any device having been attached thereto. Electronic sweeping exercises to detect bugging devices are regularly undertaken in all important Government offices. So far, during these exercises no devices have been detected.

**Inclusion of Rajasthani language in eighth schedule**

†2857. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether news in Rajasthani language is aired in the news related radio or television programmes broadcasted from Rajasthan;

(b) if all Rajasthani people are able to understand news in Rajasthani language then the reasons due to which Government has not yet included the Rajasthani language in the eighth schedule ignoring the sentiments of about 6 crores Rajasthani people living in India and abroad where as Padamshree is awarded to a Rajasthani literary, Shri Chandra Prakash Deval in last year for his Rajasthani poetry; and

(c) the details of views of Government regarding the rich and abundant literature of Rajasthan and the demand of the people of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No such information is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) and (c) A Committee was constituted in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals/representations for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined and finally disposed of. The Committee submitted its report and made certain recommendations. In a reference, Department of Personnel & Training has informed that UPSC is already facing problems in conducting the examinations in some of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule and they have constituted a High Level Standing committee to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Resolution in a manner consistent with the high standards of UPSC, for the existing languages in the Eighth Schedule. In view of this, it has been decided to await the report of the High Level Standing Committee and Government's decision to be taken thereon after which a fresh assessment of the demands of inclusion of more languages including Rajasthani will be made and a decision on Dr. Sitakant Mohapatra Committee's Report taken.

**Commission to study Indian Penal Code**

2858. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Criminal Procedure Code (Cr. P.C.) have stood before the test of time;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether so many amendments have been made in IPC/Cr. P.C. since their enactments; and

(c) whether Government has any proposal to establish any commission to study their various provisions in the light of the changed scenario so that an effective act is put in place?

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

(b) The amendment to the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is an on going process. The Acts have been amended a number of times since their enactment, as and when the need arose to amend the Acts to plug the loopholes and to make certain provisions of the Acts more effective.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

#### **Status of AFSPA**

2859. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER :

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Special Rapporteur have asked Government of India to repeal the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) in the recent past;

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

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) the status of AFSPA as on date along with the time by when Government will finalise their decisions to repeal the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Mr. Christof Heyns, the United Nations Special Rapporteur (SR) on Extrajudicial, Summary of Arbitrary Executions on his 12 days visit to India gave a press statement on 30.3.2012, inter-alia, advising India to repeal AFSPA.

(c) and (d) Justice Jeevan Reddy Committee constituted to review the provisions of AFSPA has submitted its report. Several inter-ministerial meetings have been held on the issue but no final decision has been taken. On such security related issues, all factors including the ground reality are taken into account before taking a decision and hence no time limit can be specified.

**Meeting of CM's on NCTC**

2860. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union of India discussed the issue of setting up of National counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) with the Chief Ministers of the State on 16 April, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of each of the States which have favoured for setting up of NCTC and details of each of the States which have objected to the NCTC; and

(d) the main objections raised by various States. State-wise and the response of the Centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. Government have notified the setting up of the National Terrorism Centre (NCTC) vide the OM dated 3rd February, 2012. However, soon after the issue of notification the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka wrote to the Central Government, inter-alia, alleging about the Order encroaching the domain of the State and expressing the need for consultation with the State Governments before NCTC is operationalized.

Accordingly, it was decided to include National Counter Terrorism Centre as one of the agenda items for the Chief Ministers Conference on Internal Security scheduled on 16th April, 2012. However, Chief Ministers of some of the States mentioned above, objected to the clubbing of the agenda of NCTC with other agenda items, which, in their opinion may dilute the discussion on NCTC and demanded that a full day focused meeting of Chief Ministers solely on NCTC may be called for. As such a day long meeting of Chief Ministers on NCTC will be held on 5th May, 2012.

**Fencing and floodlighting of border areas**

2861. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of funds allocated, sanctioned and expenditure incurred on fencing and floodlighting of the border areas along Bangladesh and Pakistan during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the progress made in this regard along with the time by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The year wise details of funds allocated, sanctioned and expenditure incurred on fencing and floodlighting of the border areas along Bangladesh (IBB) and Pakistan (IPB) during the last three years, are as under: -

### **Border Fencing**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated		Funds Sanctioned		Expenditure Incurred	
	IBB	IPB	IBB	IPB	IBB	IPB
2009-10	485.00	121.40	463.24	120.70	455.17	93.49
2010-11	197.74	120.50	284.04*	136.30*	167.83	136.30*
2011-12	280.00	75.00	280.00	73.21	280.00	73.21

\* Expenditure incurred/sanction issued are more than the allocated fund as sanctions were issued based on the BE while the allocation was revised downwards at RE stage later.

### **Border Floodlighting**

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated		Funds Sanctioned		Expenditure Incurred	
	IBB	IPB	IBB	IPB	IBB	IPB
2009-10	140.00	40.10	140.00	38.13	140.00	38.13
2010-11	117.00	10.00	123.40*	10.11*	123.32*	10.11*
2011-12	230.00	20.00	230.00	16.02	230.00	16.02

\* Expenditure incurred/sanction issued are more than the allocated funds as sanctions were issued based on the BE while the allocation was revised downwards at RE stage later.

(b) The details of progress made in this regard along with the time by which the work is likely to be completed, are as under: -

### **Border Fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Bangladesh Border (IBB)**

The Government had sanctioned the construction of fencing along the IBB in two phases. The total length of Indo-Bangladesh border sanctioned to be fenced under Phase-I and Phase-II is 3436.59 km; out of which about 2760.12 km of fencing has so far been completed. In addition, the Government of India has sanctioned a project (Phase-III) for replacing the entire fencing constructed under Phase-I. So far, 790 km (out of 861 km) of fencing has been replaced under Phase-III.

277 km of floodlighting has been completed in West Bengal as a pilot project. The Government has decided to undertake additional floodlighting in 2840 km along

Indo- Bangladesh border. The work of floodlighting in new border areas for a length of 1015 km has been completed of which 757 km has been energized. Additionally, in about 612 km of floodlighting work is under progress at different stages i.e. erection of poles, laying of cables, fitting of fixtures and energization.

As per the present approval, the above works were targeted to be completed by March, 2012. However, this has spilled over as the balance work lies primarily in difficult stretches and involve issues like land acquisition, public habitation, forest! wildlife clearance, fencing within 150 yards of international border etc.

#### **Border Fencing and floodlighting along Indo-Pakistan Border (IPB)**

The Government has sanctioned 2043.63 km of border fencing and 2009.52 km of floodlighting along the IPB; out of which 1953.50 km of border fencing and 1900.92 km of floodlighting has been completed.

As per the present approval (accorded on 20.07.2009), the above works are targeted to be completed by March' 2012 or three working seasons. However, this is likely to spill over as the balance work involves the difficult areas of the Rann of Kutch in the Gujarat sector.

#### **Expenditure on maintenance of paramilitary forces in NER**

2862. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the expenditure on maintenance of paramilitary forces in various States of the North East Region (NER) during last three years;
- (b) the details of the total expenditure borne by the State and Union Government, State-wise in the last three years; and
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to give relief on the burden of such expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The expenditure borne by the States and Union Government in the last 3 years ( 2009-10 to 2011-12) is given below:-

- (i) Union Government:- Rs. 12318.58 crore
- (ii) State Governments:- Rs. 288.70 crore

The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) As per existing policy the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are required to bear only 10% of the cost of deployment of Central

Armed Police Forces in their States. Therefore the North Eastern States, J&K and Himachal Pradesh already have been given sufficient relief compared to the other States who are required to bear the full cost of deployment.

***Statement***

*Year-wise details of expenditure on deployment of Paramilitary Forces in various States of the North East Region (NER) during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Expenditure incurred by Union Government	Expenditure incurred by State Government
2009-10	4241.28	118.15
2010-11	4145.84	104.89
2011-12	3931.46	65.66
TOTAL	12318.58	288.70

*Year-wise and State-wise details of expenditure on deployment of Paramilitary Forces borne by the Union Government and North East States during last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

State	Year	#Expenditure borne by Union Government	#Expenditure borne by State Governments
1	2	3	4
Assam	2009-10	1196.95	96.76
	2010-11	824.38	58.48
	2011-12	633.18	29.88
Arunachal Pradesh	2009-10	83.67	3.02
	2010-11	143.6	7.65
	2011-12	149.24	7.58
Manipur	2009-10	27.72	3.08
	2010-11	120.6	13.40
	2011-12	89.19	9.91
Meghalaya	2009-10	18.54	2.06
	2010-11	46.80	5.20
	2011-12	33.93	3.77

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	2009-10	10.35	1.15
	2010-11	28.08	3.12
	2011-12	18.72	2.08
Nagaland	2009-10	23.58	2.62
	2010-11	53.82	5.98
	2011-12	35.82	3.98
Sikkim	2009-10	0.72	0.08
	2010-11	3.51	0.39
	2011-12	1.89	0.21
Tripura	2009-10	84.42	09.38
	2010-11	96.03	10.67
	2011-12	74.25	8.25
TOTAL		3798.99	288.7

This excludes the expenditure incurred on the deployment of Assam Rifles during last three years: Rs. 8519.59

(Assam Rifles has not furnished the State-wise details of expenditure incurred)

Total expenditure incurred by Union Government:- Rs. 3798.99 +Rs. 8519.59= Rs. 12318.58 crore

# The above information is based on the information given by CRPF.

### Terrorist Camps in Bangladesh

2863. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the media report that the Border Security Force (BSF) has reported that more than 50 terrorist camps are functioning in Bangladesh;

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

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) In the Directors General Level Border Coordination conference of Border Security Force and Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) held at New Delhi from 15th - 20th March 2012, BSF handed over a list of 51 camps of Indian Insurgent Groups (IIGs) reportedly based in Bangladesh to BGB for taking action against them. Government has also taken up the security related issues including IIGs camps in Bangladesh at various levels including Home Minister Level Talks between Indian and Bangladesh regularly. The Government of Bangladesh at the highest level has assured that their territory will not be allowed to be used for activities inimical to India.

**Giving status of martyr to CPMF personnels killed in encounters**

†2864. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a personnel of Paramilitary force who is killed in a terrorist encounters or any other encounters while safeguarding the borders, is not awarded the status of a martyr in record, whereas if an army personnel gets killed in any such encounters, he is awarded the status of a martyr;
- (b) if so, whether the Ministry will decide to make such provision so that the paramilitary forces may get the status of a martyr in record;
- (c) whether Ministry has received such demand from various paramilitary forces and aware citizens; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As indicated by Ministry of Defence, Shaheed/Martyr is not defined anywhere and presently they are not issuing any order/notification of Shaheeds/Martyrs. Similarly no status of Shaheed/martyr is given to the Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) personnel who are killed on active duty including terrorist encounters/any other encounters while safeguarding the borders. However, a demand was received from Central Armed Police forces (CAPF) for giving status of Martyr to CAPF personnel killed in terrorists encounters or in action. The matter was considered by the committee of Secretaries (COS) on 14/9/2011 but there was no consensus on the issue.

As per the prevailing practice, with regard to the force personnel killed in terrorist encounters, a certificate is issued by the Unit Commander to the CAPF personnel explaining the circumstances under which personnel died and next of kin (NOK) are given the full family pension based on his last pay drawn and lump sum ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh as per rules in addition to any other ex-gratia/benefits admissible.

**The exodus from CPMFS due to adverse service conditions**

2865. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of persons in paramilitary forces are leaving the force in view of adverse service conditions;
- (b) if so; the details in this regard; and
- (c) what efforts have been made to stop this exodus from forces?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) & Assam rifles (ARs), Force-wise details of personnel who left the Forces by proceeding on voluntary retirements or resignations from 2009 to 2011 are as under:-

Force	2009		2010		2011	
	V/R	Resignation	V/R	Resignation	V/R	Resignation
CRPF	3580	266	2790	335	2377	308
BSF	6319	218	5443	182	5877	302
ITBP	653	95	464	148	389	103
SSB	364	229	447	183	313	112
CISF	809	330	997	616	1076	446
ARs	1258	24	734	23	793	27

These personnel have left the Forces mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons including children/family issues, health and illness issues of self or family, social obligations and commitments etc.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have taken a number of steps/ measures in the recent years to reduce stress amongst Force personnel and also to boost their morale. Some of the important measures taken in this regard are:

- (i) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the Force personnel;
- (ii) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends;
- (iii) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy;
- (iv) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is being ensured to reduce the stress level;
- (v) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;
- (vi) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (vii) Redressal & Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (viii) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;
- (ix) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operational efficiency;

- (x) Provision of recreational facilities and introduction of Regimental and Community activities including Sports/Games, etc. at all levels to ensure maximum participation in order to reduce the stress levels;
- (xi) Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (xii) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the CAPFs Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns, etc.

#### **Mercy petitions**

†2866. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number along with the names of cases of mercy petition filed against the Supreme Court's order of capital punishment or any other punishment which are under consideration with Central Government;

(b) the time since when those mercy petitions are pending; and

(c) the number of mercy petitions on which Government has given its recommendation or opinion during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The details of mercy petition cases of death convicts which are under consideration under Article 72 of the Constitution may be seen given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) 32 mercy petition cases of death convicts have been submitted/resubmitted to the President Secretariat during the last three years.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of mercy petition cases of death convict under Article 72 of the Constitution*

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner (s) & State/UT	Year of receipt of Mercy Petition	Pending in
1	2	3	4
1	Gurmeet Singh, Uttar Pradesh	2007	President's Secretariat
2	Dharam Pal, Haryana	1999	President's Secretariat
3	Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh	2002	President's Secretariat

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
4	Om Prakash, Uttarakhand	2003	President's Secretariat
5	Simon, Gnana Prakash, Madaiah and Bilavendra-Karnataka	2004	President's Secretariat
6	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka	2004	President's Secretariat
7	Satish, Uttar Pradesh	2007	President's Secretariat
8	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi	2006	President's Secretariat
9	Saibanna, Karnataka	2007	President's Secretariat
10	Kunwar Bahadur Singh & Karan Singh, Uttar Pradesh	2005	President's Secretariat
11	Laliya Doom and Shiv Lal, Rajasthan	2004	President's Secretariat
12	Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh	2006	President's Secretariat
13	Prajeet Kumar Singh, Bihar	2011	President's Secretariat
14	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana	2007	President's Secretariat
15	Sunder Singh, Uttarakhand	2011	President's Secretariat
16	Atbir, Delhi	2011	Ministry of Home Affairs
17	Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka	2007	President's Secretariat
18	Bantu, Uttar Pradesh	2009	President's Secretariat
19	Balwant Singh Rajoana , Chandigarh	2012	Ministry of Home Affairs

### Complaints against Delhi Police from MPS

2867. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of complaints received against Delhi Police from Members of Parliament during the last year and the current year so far;
- (b) what action has so far been taken in each case; and
- (c) the names of Delhi Police personnel who are facing various charges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The details of complaints received against Delhi Police from Members of Parliament during the last year and the current year (up to 15.04.2012) and action taken against the police personnel are given in Statement.

**Statement**  
*Details of complaints received against Delhi Police from Members of Parliament during  
the last year and the current year (up to 15.04.2012)*

**2011**

Sl. No.	Name of the M.P.	Reference No. & Date	Name of Police Personnel facing charges	Action taken against guilty police personnel
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Sh. Sanjay Dhotre, (MP)	DO No. Nil through FAX Dt.15.06.2011	Name of police personnel was not mentioned in the complaint.	Filed
2.	Sh. Sanjay Dhotre, (MP)		(both are same reference)	
3.	Sh. A.K.S. Vijayan, (MP)	DO No. Nil dated 25.08.2011	Staff posted at Vijay Chowk, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.	Not substantiated
4.	Sh. Tapan Sen, (MP) (Complaint of Sh. Anurag Saxena)	Letter dated 1.10.2011	Officials of PS Sonia Vihar & Khajuri Khas. HC Kishan Chand, PS Sonia Vihar.	Not substantiated
5.	Dr. M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Law & Justice. (Complaint of Smt. Sita Chopra)	Letter dated 28.1.2011	Officials of Spl. Staff of PS Maurice Nagar & Welcome.	Not substantiated
6.	Sh. Jai Parkash Aggarwal, (MP) (Complaint of Sh. Satish Dixit)	Letter dated 4.5.2011	HC Chander Bhan of PS Karawal Nagar	A written warning has been issued to HC Chander Bhan for his misbehavior.

7. Sh. Harish Rawat, Minister of State, Agriculture & Food Processing Industries (complaint of Shri Balam Singh Rawat)	Letter dated 28.2.2011 to CM, Delhi.	Officials of P.S. Sonia Vihar.	Not substantiated.
8. Sh. Jai Parkash Aggarwal, (MP) (complaint of Smt. Nirmal Verma)	Letter dated 14.10.2011	Staff of PS Karawal Nagar & N.U. Pur	Not substantiated.
9. Sh. Brij Bhushan Saran Singh, (MP) (complaint of Smt. Rama)	Letter dt.01.08.2011 and 12622/SO/SR dt.08.09.2011	Ct. Pawan Kumar of P.S. Malviya Nagar	Not substantiated. Filed
10. Sh. CM. Chang, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Leiyaza Wushu Wunga)	Letter dt. 15.09.2011, 8704/SO/SR dt. 19.9.11 and 13803/SO/SRdt.22.9.11	ASI Krishan and two policemen of PS S.J. Enclave	Not substantiated. Filed
11. Sh. Ram Kirpal Yadav, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Rajiv Bhardwaj)	Letter dt. 29.9.11 and 4204/C/SR dt.04.10.11	IOs/SI K.C. Kaushik and SI Praveen Kumar of the case FIR No.348/07.	Not substantiated. Filed
12. Sh. J.N. Prasad Nishad, (MP) (complaint of Ms. Purbi Guha Roy)	1469/MP/JNP/II dt.25.10.11 and 4487/C/SR dt.21.10.11	SHO/Vasant Vihar	Filed
13. Sh. S.P. Singh, (MP)	Letter dt.13.04.2011 and 1640-C-SR dated 15.04.2011	Pankaj Singh, SHO/Mehrauli	Matter compromised and hence no police action called for and accordingly the Hon'ble MP has been informed vide letter No.1977/SDC-I dated 16.5.2011.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Dr. Nirmal Khatri, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Kripal Bhardwaj)	DO letter dt. 18.07.11	SHO/Shakarpur & HC Devender	Not substantiated. Filed
15.	Sh. Sharad Yadav, (MP) (complaint of Smt. Chinta Devi)	D.O. letter No. MP(LS) 1822/2011, dt. 20.10.2011	1. Insp. Rajender Dubey, No.D-2554. 2. SI Bhupesh, No.D-532 3. Ct. Rajender Singh, NO.2450/OD.	1. Warning issued to Insp. Rajender Dubey, and Sub-Inspector Bhupesh 2. DE initiated against Ct. Rajender Singh,
16.	Sh. Mohd. Adeeab, (MP)	Letter dated 20.01.11	Security personnel of Parliament House.	No staff from Security Unit was deployed in parking area. A detailed report was sent to Addl. Secy. (Sec.) Lok Sabha Parliament House.
17.	Sh. Jai Narain Prasad, (MP)	321/MP/JNP/II, dated 19.03.2011	Local police of P.S. R. K. Puram.	Not Substantiated
18.	Sh. Jai Narain Prasad, (MP)	563/MP/JNP/II, dated 19.03.2011	HC Prem Singh-PS Kamal Market.	Not Substantiated
19.	Sh. Jai Narain Prasad, (MP)	988/MP/JNP/II, dated 22.07.2011	Local police of P.S. R. K. Puram.	Not Substantiated
20.	Dr. Nirmal Khatri, (MP)	3810/P.Sec./CP/Delhi.	SHO/Shakar Pur.	Not Substantiated
21.	Sh. Mukesh B. Gadhvi, (MP)	Letter dated 07.09.11	Local police of P.S. Mayur Vihar.	Not substantiated
22.	Sh. Jai Narain Prasad, (MP)	1380/MP/JNP/II, dated 01.10.2011	SHO/Vasant vihar.	Not Substantiated

23. Sh. Mahmood A. Madni, (MP)	N0.384/TC dated 10.03.2011	Insp. Vijay Kumar Kataria, PS Mahindra Park	Not Substantiated
24. Dr. Sanjay Singh, (MP)	N0.2124/TC dated 13.12.2011	ACP Gyan Chand Meena, Sub-Division Saraswati Vihar	Not Substantiated
25. Sh. Md. Adeeb, (MP) (complaint of Ms. Salma Malik)	Letter dated 08.12.2011	I.O. Insp. G.S. Rawat	No lapse or laxity on the part of IO. SHO/Jamia Nagar and IO have been directed to arrest the absconding accused at the earliest.
26. Sh. Kamlesh Paswan, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Gulshan Kumar)	DO No.Nil dated 07.12.2011	Against some Police Officials of local police.	Not Substantiated
27. Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Rajender)	J.N.P./MP/1695 dt.24.12.2011	SHO/Sangam Vihar.	Not Substantiated
28. Dr. Bali Ram, (MP)	Letter dated 27.07.11	SI Vijay Kumar	The complaint has been filed as Hon'ble M.P. denied to have made the complaint.
29. Sh. Moti Lai Vora, (MP) (complaint of Bronica (Babli))	DO NO.1480, dt.01.09.2011	Police official of PS Sadar Bazar.	Not Substantiated
30. Sh. Dinesh Chander yadav, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Abodh Kumar Mandal)	DO No.Nil, dt.09.08.2011.	SHO/Sadar Bazar.	Not Substantiated

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Sh. Madhu Kora, (MP)	16012/40/2011-cdn, GOI-MHA, dt.18.08.2011	Escorting party of Illrd Bn. DAP.	Not Substantiated
32.	Capt. Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Ramesh Kumar)	563/MP/JNP/II dt.15.05.11.	HC Prem Singh	Not Substantiated
33.	Sh. Kamal Kishore, (MP)	No.48/7355/MP/KK/VIP/II dt.4.05.2011	Insprrs. Sanket Kaushik & Ved Prakash	Not Substantiated
34.	Sh. Ganesh Singh, (MP)	Dated 08.02.2011	Ct. Jai Prakash, N0.1772/T	Constable warned for his misconduct.
<b>2012 (upto 15.4.2012)</b>				
1.	Sh. Chandu Lai Sahu, (MP)	DO dated 05.01.2012	Insprr. A.S. Sehgal, SHO/ B.K. Road	Not substantiated
2.	Sh. Jai Parkash Aggarwal, (MP) (complaint of Smt. Ravina Chaudhary)	Letter dated Nil	SHO/Khajuri Khas	Filed
3.	Smt. Maneka Gandhi, (MP)	Letter dt. 1.2.2012 and 437/C/SR dt.3.2.12.	SHO/Saket	Explanation issued to HC Daya Nand
4.	Sh. Kamlesh Pashwan, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Rajeshwar Choubey)	Letter dated 16.2.12 and 1512/SDC/DCP dt.21.2.12	Police staff of PS Neb Sarai	Not substantiated. Filed
5.	Sh. Kamlesh Pashwan, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Sharif Abbasi)	Letter dated 03.01.12 and 130/C/SR dt.09.01.12	SI Manmeet Malik HC Subhash of P.S. Neb Sarai.	Not substantiated. Filed

6.	1. Sh. J.N. Prasad Nishad, (MP) 2. Sh. Tara Chand Bhagora, (MP) 3. Sh. Pradeep Tamta, (MP) 4. Sh. N.K. Rai, (MP)	1. DO No.86/MP/JNP/12 dt.28.01.12 and 1815/C/SWR dt.13.4.12. 2. Letter dated 14.3.12 (1348/C/SRdt.29.3.12) 3. Letter dated 31.1.12 (648/C/SRdt.15.2.12) 4. Letter dated 07.2.12 (3612/SO/SRdt.24.2.12)	ACP/Defence Colony and SHO/ K.M. Pur	Not substantiated. Filed
7.	Sh. Murlī Manohar Joshi, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Jayender Dabas)	D.O. letter dated 11.04.2012.	Ct. Anil of P.S. Begumpur.	Not substantiated. Filed
8.	Sh. Kamlesh Paswan, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Dharam Pal)	DO Letter dated 04.02.2012	SI Mukesh, HC Narveer and Ct. Brij Mohan, PS Okhla Industrial Area namely	Not substantiated.
9.	Sh. Ram Bilas Paswan, (MP) (complaint of Sh. Nawal Kishore Chaudhary)	DO No.RVP/VIP/RS/1572 (iv), dt.24.01.2012.	Local police of P.S. Kotwali	Not Substantiated.
10.	Sh. Adagooru H. Vishwanath, (MP) (complaint of Smt. Vishan Devi)	14035/88/2010-UTP dt.10.01.2012 MHA	P.S. Rajinder Nagar.	Not Substantiated.

**Action taken on Supreme Court direction regarding crackdown  
at Ramlila ground by Delhi Police**

2868. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed Government to file chargesheet in court within 3 months against the cops responsible for crackdown on Baba Ramdev and his followers at Ramlila Maidan in May, 2011 as reported in all leading newspapers on 24 February, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details of persons indicating action taken by Government so far;
- (c) whether Hon'ble Supreme Court had also observed that this action is a trust deficit between Government and the people; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government on this observation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in its judgment dated the 23rd of February, 2012, has directed disciplinary action against erring officers/personnel of Delhi Police, who were violent and inflicted cane injuries. Delhi Police has constituted a fact- finding committee to conduct the preliminary enquiry and identify the erring officers and recommend the nature of departmental action to be taken against each officers in compliance with the order of the Court. Besides, as per the directions of the Court, a fresh FIR No. 24/12 u/s 336 IPC has been registered on 09.03.2012 at Police Station Kamla Market and guidelines have been issued to police personnel to follow the established SOPs and to prepare the dispersal plan while taking such action.

**Consumption of heroin in India**

2869. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is the biggest consumer of heroin as reported by the United Nations World Drug Report 2011;
- (b) whether Government is also aware that nearly 50 per cent of heroin produced in South Asia is consumed in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on this report;
- (d) whether, as per this report, nearly 3 million opiate users are in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on this report; and

(f) what action Government is taking to control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The World Drug Report, 2011 does not make any reference regarding India being the biggest consumer of heroin.

(b) and (c) The World Drug Report, 2011 does not contain any reference that 50 percent of heroin produced in South Asia is consumed in India.

(d) and (e) At present, no specific consumption data is available. The national survey on the extent, pattern and trends of Drug Abuse was last done by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) during the year 2001 and its report was published in the year 2004.

(f) Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, which among other things include the following:

- (i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces.
- (ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.
- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- (vii) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Sashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (viii) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (ix) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.

**Survey about toilet facilities in households by RGI**

2870. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Registrar General of India conducted a survey recently about the existing toilet facilities in the households of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in urban areas and rural areas separately; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Houselisting and Housing Operations of Census 2011 was conducted by the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India in 2010 wherein questions on availability and type of latrine facility to the households were canvassed.

The data available from Houselisting and Housing Operations of Census 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Government in the Ministry of Social Justice and Employment is preparing a new Bill for, inter-alia, eliminating insanitary latrines. Besides, Ministry of Rural Development is already implementing a flagship programme of Indira Awaas Yojna (LAY), wherein convergence has been made with Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) for construction of toilet in IAY houses. Further, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also been implementing a revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme since January 2008 which envisages conversion of reported dry latrine into twin pit pour flush latrines and thereby liberating manual scavengers from inhuman practice of carrying night soil. 25% funds under the scheme have been earmarked for construction of new toilets to the Economically Weaker Section urban households who have no latrine.

***Statement******The Data Available from Houselisting and Housing Operations of Census 2011***

		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Total number of households		246,692,667	167,826,730	78,865,937
Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		115,737,458	51,575,339	64,162,119
Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	Piped sewer system	29,471,391	3,696,144	25,775,247
	Septic tank	54,758,885	24,671,448	30,087,437
	Other system	5,621,776	4,249,232	1,372,544

	1	2	3	4	5
Type of latrine facility within the premises	Pit latrine	With slab/ventilated improved pit	18,813,022	13,746,699	5,066,323
		Without slab/open pit	4,466,106	3,935,286	530,820
	Night soil disposed into open drain		1,314,652	372,009	942,643
	Service Latrine	Night soil removed by human	794,390	586,067	208,323
		Night soil serviced by animal	497,236	318,45X	178,782
Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises			130,955,209	116,251,391	14,703,818
No latrine within premises	Alternative source	Public latrine	7,997,699	3,253,892	4,743,807
		Open	122,957,510	112,997,499	9,960,011

Source: Table HH-8 : HOUSEHOLDS BY AVAILABILITY OF TYPE OF LATRINE FACILITY : Census 2011

1. excludes figures of Pao Mata Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapti district of Manipur
2. excludes figures of 260 villages of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal
3. excludes figures of 70 villages of Dakshin Bastar Dantewada district and 33 villages of Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh

### Police-public ratio

2871. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details regarding the present police-public ratio in the country;
- (b) whether the said ratio is as per the recommendations of the United Nations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to improve the police-public ratio in the country; and
- (e) the names of the States which have enacted their own Police Acts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The data on State-wise police-public ratio, sanctioned and actual, as on 1.1.2011, as compiled by Bureau of Police

Research & Development (BPR&D) is given in the Statement (*See* below). The police-population ratio as per UN standard is 200 per 100,000 population.

“Police” being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, the responsibility to fill up the vacancies in police and to improve the police-public ratio rests with the respective State Governments. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the existing vacancies in State police forces.

(e) As per information available in the Ministry of Home Affairs, 13 State Governments, namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand have enacted the Police Acts. The State Government of Gujarat has amended their existing Police Act.

***Statement***

*State-wise Police-Public Ratio as on 1.1.2011 (Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total Police per one lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	155.45	107.32
2	Arunachal Pradesh	965.67	555.90
3	Assam	199.91	176.18
4	Bihar	88.11	64.08
5	Chhattisgarh	206.52	169.03
6	Goa	347.84	292.54
7	Gujarat	150.53	110.27
8	Haryana	248.45	179.75
9	Himachal Pradesh	256.48	200.04
10	Jammu and Kashmir	574.79	541.63
11	Jharkhand	235.23	164.56
12	Karnataka	154.82	138.84
13	Kerala	140.93	131.14

1	2	3	4
14	Madhya Pradesh	115.35	104.61
15	Maharashtra	138.74	124.86
16	Manipur	1146.90	846.42
17	Meghalaya	468.78	386.93
18	Mizoram	1112.36	1044.81
19	Nagaland	1073.37	1069.78
20	Orissa	130.21	106.16
21	Punjab	291.03	249.95
22	Rajasthan	118.09	105.43
23	Sikkim	885.78	642.48
24	Tamil Nadu	177.75	150.97
25	Tripura	1223.70	1012.07
26	Uttar Pradesh	184.22	74.62
27	Uttarakhand	210.91	160.61
28	West Bengal	80.69	66.03
29	A and N Islands	1017.74	790.55
30	Chandigarh	695.49	542.67
31	D&N Haveli	114.44	100.00
32	Daman and Diu	139.80	130.85
33	Delhi	441.01	448.32
34	Lakshadweep	478.08	308.22
35	Puducherry	351.56	263.60
	ALL INDIA	173.51	131.39

**Team of Mumbai ATS detained by Delhi Police**

2872. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Mumbai ATS was recently detained by Delhi Police in the National Capital;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what were the reasons for the detention of the team of Mumbai ATS; and
- (d) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) No team of Mumbai ATS was detained by Delhi Police in the National capital.

#### **Encounter and custodial deaths**

2873. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise total number of encounter deaths reported during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011; and

(b) the State-wise total number of custodial deaths during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) State-wise details of the total number of 493 cases of encounter deaths by police, defence and para-military forces, registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012 are given in Statement I (*See below*).

(b) State-wise details of the total number of 4611 cases of custodial deaths under police, judicial, defence and para-military forces, registered by the NHRC during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012 are given in Statement II.

#### ***Statement I***

#### *Statewise Details of the Cases of encounter Deaths by Police, Defence and Para-military Forces*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	11	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3	Assam	31	54	87
4	Bihar	2	7	2
5	Chhattisgarh	0	8	3
6	Goa	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
7	Gujarat	1	1	2
8	Haryana	1	1	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	1
11	Jharkhand	5	7	9
12	Karnataka	2	8	1
13	Kerala	0	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	5
15	Maharashtra	8	8	1
16	Manipur	0	4	17
17	Meghalaya	0	6	5
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1	10	5
21	Punjab	0	2	0
22	Rajasthan	0	5	5
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	4	2
25	Tripura	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	47	42	20
27	Uttarakhand	4	1	0
28	West Bengal	1	12	5
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		111	199	183

**Statement II**

*Details of Total No. of Cases of Custodial Deaths registered by NHRC from 2009-2012*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	114	106	90
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	2
3	Assam	21	33	25
4	Bihar	141	136	103
5	Chhattisgarh	42	37	46
6	Goa	1	5	1
7	Gujarat	67	75	58
8	Haryana	45	45	53
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	7	10
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4	6	6
11	Jharkhand	75	60	50
12	Karnataka	35	20	15
13	Kerala	50	47	38
14	Madhya Pradesh	93	84	94
15	Maharashtra	128	130	115
16	Manipur	0	1	2
17	Meghalaya	3	3	1
18	Mizoram	0	4	1
19	Nagaland	2	6	0
20	Odisha	48	55	37
21	Punjab	110	96	122

1	2	3	4	5
22	Rajasthan	83	85	73
23	Sikkim	2	1	0
24	Tamil Nadu	76	77	65
25	Tripura	2	2	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	348	331	277
27	Uttarakhand	16	19	13
28	West Bengal	72	73	97
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	1	5
30	Chandigarh	2	5	4
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1
33	Delhi	10	22	29
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	2	2	3
TOTAL		1599	1574	1438

#### **Terror threat from L-E-T to oil refineries**

2874. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inputs provided by the Intelligence Bureau recently has pointed out terror threat from Pak based Lashkar-e-Taiba (L-e-T) to biggest oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of threat posed by terrorist organisations, Government proposes to provide fool proof security to all the major oil refineries in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken up the matter with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and

(e) if so, the concrete steps Union Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) The Government has received reports/threat inputs indicating plans of terrorists to target important vital installations, including refineries, in the country.

The primary responsibility for providing security to vital installations, including refineries, is of the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations concerned. The threat inputs, whenever received, are shared with the State Governments/UT Administrations and Department concerned. State Police and Managements of such installations are sensitized to coordinate security measures and strengthen security to counter these threats.

Further, periodic security audits of vital installations in the country, including refineries, are conducted by the Central Security Agencies. The recommendations contained in the reports of such security audits are communicated to the Departments/State Governments/Union Territory Administrations concerned for strengthening the security arrangements in respect of such vital installations.

Besides, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are deployed at many of these vital installations and requests of State Governments/Depts., for deployment of CAPF personnel, as and when received, are also considered and necessary deployments made for security of vital installations.

#### **Security of Gujarat ports**

2875. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :  
SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :  
SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that security of Gujarat Ports is inadequate and lacks institutional mechanism;
- (b) whether ports of Gujarat require security set up;
- (c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for security of these ports; and
- (d) if not, what action Government is planning to protect these ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is deployed to look after the security of the Kandla Port Trust, which is a Major Port in Gujarat. The respective Port Authorities are responsible for the matters related to the security of other Ports. Ministry of shipping has also constituted a Working Group for standardization of ports security.

**Supreme Court direction on mercy petitions**

2876. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mercy petitions of death row convicts pending before the President with the date (s) of its pendency;
- (b) whether Government has received any direction from the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard;
- (c) if so, details in this regard; and
- (d) by when the case of convict of Parliament House attack would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The details of 17 mercy petition cases of death convicts which are pending before the President of India is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) While deciding the Criminal Appeal No. 338 of 2007, the Supreme Court of India vide its order dated 18th September, 2009 has reminded the concerned Governments to dispose of the mercy petitions expeditiously.

(d) The mercy petition case of Mohd. Afzal has already been submitted to the President's Secretariat on 27.07.2011. However, the power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time in which the power conferred might be exercised.

**Statement***The Details of Mercy Petition Cases of Death Pending Before the President of India*

Sl. No.	Name of Condemned prisoner (s) & State	Status of the case
1	2	3
1.	Gurmeet Singh Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to President's Secretariat on 18.05.2007 & resubmitted on 09.12.2009. Decision awaited.
2.	Dharam Pal, Haryana	Submitted to President's Secretariat on 07.02.2000 and resubmitted 11.07.2005 and 10.09.2010. Decision awaited.

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1	2	3
3.	Suresh and Ramji, Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to President's Secretariat on 08.04.2004 and resubmitted 21.06.2005 and 19.02.2011. Decision awaited
4.	Om Prakash, Uttarakhand	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 14.05.2004 and resubmitted on 11.07.2005, 29.04.2011 & 22.07.2011. Decision awaited.
5.	Simon, Gnana Prakash, Madaiah and Bilavendra-Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 02.05.2005 and resubmitted on 25.05.2011, Decision awaited.
6.	Praveen Kumar, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 08.09.2005 and resubmitted on 15.07.2011 Decision awaited.
7.	Satish, Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 14.07.2008 and resubmitted on 15.07.2011. Decision awaited.
8.	Mohd. Afzal, Delhi	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 27.07.2011. Decision awaited.
9.	Saibanna, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 28.09.2007 and resubmitted on 06.09.2011. Decision awaited.
10.	Kunwar bahadur Singh & Karan Singh, Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 05..01.2006 and resubmitted on 06.09.2011. Decision awaited.
11.	Laliya Doom and Shiv Lai, Rajasthan	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 02.05.2005 and resubmitted on 14.10.2011. Decision awaited.
12.	Jafar Ali, Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 18.08.2006 and resubmitted on 02.11.2011. Decision awaited.
13.	Prajeet Kumar Singh, Bihar	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 04.01.2012. Decision awaited.
14.	Sonia and Sanjeev, Haryana	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 1.02.2008 and resubmitted on 21.05.2009 and on 18.01.2012. Decision awaited.

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1	2	3
15.	Sunder Singh, Uttarakhand	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 03.02.2012. Decision awaited.
16.	Bandu Baburao Tidake, Karnataka	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 23.10.2008 & resubmitted on 12.03.2012. Decision awaited.
17.	Bantu, Uttar Pradesh	Submitted to the President's Secretariat on 12.03.2012. Decision awaited.

#### **Separate budget for Disaster Management Authority**

2877. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether budget has been earmarked separately for Disaster Management Authority in the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Authority has a separate office structure Centrally as well as State-wise; and
- (d) if so, what is the hierarchy/office structure in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Budget Estimate for the year 2012-13 under Demand No. 55 - Other Expenditure of Ministry of Home Affairs, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has been given separate allocation of Rs. 33.31 crore under Non-Plan and Rs. 150.00 crore under Plan. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) NDMA has the office structure only at central level and it does not have separate office statewise. State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is constituted in each State and Union Territory and it is independent of NDMA.

- (d) SDMA of Tamil Nadu has the hierarchy/office structure given as follows:
  1. Chief Minister- Chairperson, Ex-officio.
  2. Minister for Revenue.
  3. Chief Secretary, Ex-officio.
  4. Secretary, Revenue.
  5. Secretary, Finance.

6. Secretary, Home
7. Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Revenue Administration.
8. Dr. S. Rajarathinam, Director, Centre for Disaster Management and Mitigation, Anna University, Chennai - 600 025.
9. Professor K.N. Satyanarayana, Department of Civil Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Chennai - 600 036

***Statement***

*The details of Budget earmarked for NDMA for the financial year 2012-13*

(in crores)

Projects	Plan	Non-Plan
National Earthquake Mitigation Project	1.00	
Landslide Risk Mitigation Project	1.00	
Disaster Management Communication Network	5.00	
Other Disaster Management Project	42.00	
National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project with World Bank Assistance	100.00	
National Flood Disaster Management	1.00	
Establishment Charges		33.31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>33.31</b>

**Review of country's disaster preparedness**

2878. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PM called for National Disaster Management Authority meeting to review the country's disaster preparedness; and

(b) if so, the details of the outcome thereof and the views of each State in this regard especially of Andhra Pradesh and the action plan prepared for the Twelfth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A special meeting of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) for India's Disaster

Preparedness was held on 01.06.2011, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and ex-officio Chairperson of NDMA. It was attended by the Members of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA). Other participants/attendees of the special meeting were Home Minister, Agriculture Minister, Deputy Chairman (Planning Commission), Minister of State (PMO), Home Secretary and Secretaries from other Ministries of Government of India. This meeting reviewed the level of preparedness in the country for disasters, particularly about the preparedness for Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies, Earthquakes and Tsunamis.

During the meeting, the concerned Ministries highlighted the areas of concern in the event of natural and man-made disasters including nuclear and radiological emergencies and their preparedness to deal with such disasters like issue of supplying fresh food and drinking water in the affected areas, identifying the extent of contamination of standing crops and their removal. The need for much better medical preparedness for dealing with nuclear disasters, focusing efforts for dealing with nuclear & radiological emergencies in and around districts having nuclear power plants was stressed. The steps taken by Department of Atomic Energy to improve safety in respect of boiling water reactors in Tarapur and item-by-item analysis of safety margins available to deal with any “beyond design level” accidents was brought to the notice of Authority. The issue of coastal lands getting severely affected by the tsunami and salinity adversely, impacting agriculture, were also highlighted. At the end, Prime Minister stressed on the need for focusing on preparedness for management of earthquakes besides giving special attention to disaster preparedness in the North Eastern Region on account of the area being prone to multiple disasters. The need for NDMA to position India as among the best in the world with regard to safety of nuclear plants was also emphasized.

There was no discussion on issues specific to Andhra Pradesh or on the action plan for the Twelfth Plan period, excepting the need for retrofitting some important buildings in areas vulnerable to earthquakes to demonstrate the effectiveness of retrofitting during the plan period.

#### **Presence of David Headley in Special Court for 26/11 attack case**

2879. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Special Court has sought the presence of Pakistani-American David Coleman Headley in the 26/11 terror attack;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Ministry has taken up the matter at appropriate level for extradition of Headley to India; and

- (d) if so, the status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Special Court, Patiala House, New Delhi has sought the presence of David Coleman Headley in NIA Case No.04/2009 for his prosecution. This case relates to a criminal conspiracy hatched by David Coleman Headley in 2006 with members of Lashkar-e-Toiba (LeT) and Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami (HuJI) to commit terrorist acts in New Delhi and other places in India.

#### **Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011**

2880. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a workshop on Data Dissemination on the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011 was organised in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of the issues discussed during the said workshop;
- (d) the details of the objectives of the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011; and
- (e) the details of the questionnaire approved for the Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011?

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

(b) A data Dissemination Workshop to disseminate results of the Houselisting and Housing Census 2011 was organized by the Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India on 22nd March, 2012, at the Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.

(c) Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India presented the Data Highlights of Housing data, Availability of amenities and assets to Households at India and State/UT level as per census 2011. The participants sought information based on the results which RGI clarified to their satisfaction.

(d) The objective of Houselisting and Housing Census is to systematically list out all the structures, houses and households throughout the country, number them and collect data on housing characteristics and availability of certain amenities and possession of certain assets by the households.

(e) The copy of the notification giving list of questions canvassed during Houselisting and/Housing Operations of Census 2011 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Notification on List of Questions Canvassed during Houselisting and Housing Operations of Census 2011*

**The Gazette of India**

EXTRAORDINARY

Part II-Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

No. 435]

New Delhi, Tuesday, March 2, 2010/Phalguna 11, 1931

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA)

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th February, 2010

S.O. 517(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 and Section 17A of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948) read with rule 6A of the Census Rules, 1990, the Central Government hereby declares that the Houselisting Operations of Census of India 2011 shall take place from 1st April, 2010 to 30th September, 2010 in different States and Union Territories.

[F.No. 9/7/2009-CD (CEN)]

C. CHANDRAMOULI, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th February, 2010

S.O. 518(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Census Act, 1948 (37 of 1948), the Central Government hereby instructs that all Census Officers may, within the limits of the local areas for which they have been respectively appointed, ask all such questions from all persons on the items enumerated below for collecting information through the Houselisting and Housing Census Schedules in connection with the Census of India 2011, namely:—

1. Building number (Municipal or local authority or census number).
2. Census House number.
3. Predominant material of floor, wall and roof of the census house.
4. Ascertain the use of census house.
5. Condition of the census house.
6. Household Number.
7. Total number of persons normally residing in the household :
  - (i) Persons

- (ii) Males
- (iii) Females
- 8. Name of the head of the household.
- 9. Sex.
- 10. If Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Others.
- 11. Ownership status of the house.
- 12. Number of dwelling rooms exclusively in possession of the household.
- 13. Number of married couple(s) living in the household.
- 14. Main source of drinking water.
- 15. Availability of drinking water source.
- 16. Main source of lighting.
- 17. Latrine within the premises.
- 18. Type of latrine facility.
- 19. Waste water outlet.
- 20. Bathing facility.
- 21. Kitchen.
- 22. Fuel used for cooking.
- 23. Radio/Transistor.
- 24. Television.
- 25. Computer/Laptop.
- 26. Telephone/Mobile phone.
- 27. Bicycle.
- 28. Scooter/Motor Cycle/Moped.
- 29. Car/Jeep/Van.
- 30. Availing banking services.

*Note:* Items 1 to 5 relate to Building particulars, items 6 to 7 relate to Household particulars (for census house used wholly or partly as a residence), items 8 to 10 relate to Head of the Household, and items 9 to 30 relate only to Normal Households.

[F. No. 9/7/2009-CD (CEN)]

C. CHANDRAMOULI, Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

**Udaan like websites for youths of naxal affected regions**

2881. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Udaan website for unemployed youth of Jammu and Kashmir in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard along with the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to launch similar websites for unemployed youths of naxal affected regions of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the time by when such websites will be launched; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency of UDAAN has created a website for the scheme.

- (b) The website has been created with three objectives;
  - 1) To enable unemployed J&K youth to view and register easily online for training and employment opportunities under Udaan.
  - 2) To allow partner corporate to reach out to a larger talent pool in J&K and effectively shortlist candidates for their projects.
  - 3) To assist National Skill Development Corporation in effectively monitoring the implementation of UDAAN project by partner corporates.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) to (f) do not arise.

**NE States becoming hub of human trafficking**

†2882. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have become a major hub of human trafficking specially of women and children;
- (b) whether Government has asked the above three States to take stern steps in this direction;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry will work to establish co-ordination amongst the police of above three States on the issue of human trafficking;

(d) whether human trafficking is emerging as an organised crime in the country now; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) As per the inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of human trafficking during the period 2008, 2009 and 2010 in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are as follows:

State	2008	2009	2010
Meghalaya	3	5	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Nagaland	1	3	2

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of India has issued various advisories to all the State Governments to prevent and combat human trafficking. A comprehensive advisory dated 9th September, 2009 has specifically advises the States/UTs to deal with crime of trafficking in holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing prevention, protection and rescue of victims besides taking deterrent action against the traffickers.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory dated 31st January, 2012 on missing children outlining the measures needed to prevent trafficking. The advisory specifically advises the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime.

Ministry of Home Affairs also conduct regular review meetings of the nodal officers on human trafficking to take stock of the situation of human trafficking in the country.

(d) and (e) '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 by 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 and Rs. 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. 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.

#### **Atrocities against SC/ST**

2883. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made assessment of the number of reported cases of atrocities against SCs/STs registered in the country in the past three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any stringent steps to protect these vulnerable sections of the society; and
- (d) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of atrocities registered in the country for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in Statement (*See below*).

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 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/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.

**Statement**

**A. Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs during 2008**

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases						Atrocities against SCs				Atrocities against STs					
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	179275	31732	83170	38.2	3875	192	1515	12.7	745	40	392	10.2				
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	285	464	61.4	0	0	0	-	63	0	0	-				
3	Assam	53333	2266	14027	16.2	104	7	26	26.9	130	4	20	20.0				
4	Bihar	122669	9981	50600	19.7	3617	229	1244	18.4	99	2	14	14.3				
5	Chhattisgarh	51442	11945	23148	51.6	600	122	357	34.2	614	159	494	32.2				
6	Goa	2742	260	983	26.4	4	0	0	-	1	0	1	0.0				
7	Gujarat	123808	25895	67422	38.4	1228	38	1024	3.7	222	8	261	3.1				
8	Haryana	55344	14252	33659	42.3	339	16	151	10.6	0	0	0	-				
9	Himachal Pradesh	13976	1875	6405	29.3	68	3	50	6.0	0	1	3	33.3				
10	Jammu and Kashmir	20604	3777	7422	50.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-				
11	Jharkhand	38686	5898	25254	23.4	598	30	188	16.0	231	16	96	16.7				
12	Karnataka	127540	28062	77757	36.1	2343	47	1664	2.8	400	5	141	3.5				
13	Kerala	110620	37530	67468	55.6	519	9	208	4.3	106	4	41	9.8				
14	Madhya Pradesh	206556	59254	114813	51.6	2965	1665	4501	37.0	1071	504	1257	40.1				
15	Maharashtra	206243	7552	80610	9.4	1172	59	681	8.7	268	26	225	11.6				
16	Manipur	3349	64	104	61.5	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-				
17	Meghalaya	2318	251	523	48.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-				
18	Mizoram	1989	1606	1956	82.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-				

19	Nagaland	1202	503	542	92.8	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20	Orissa	56755	4478	28375	15.8	1836	89	780	508	11.4	37	236	15.7	
21	Punjab	35314	7226	19670	36.7	101	9	56	0	16.1	0	0	-	
22	Rajasthan	151174	37444	62473	59.9	4302	711	1546	1038	46.0	192	444	43.2	
23	Sikkim	730	114	213	53.5	17	12	15	12	80.0	5	8	62.5	
24	Tamil Nadu	176833	77993	123496	63.2	1615	126	767	14	16.4	0	8	0.0	
25	Tripura	5336	253	1626	15.6	4	0	6	14	0.0	3	16	18.8	
26	Uttar Pradesh	168996	53565	96583	55.5	7960	3283	5987	9	54.8	9	14	64.3	
27	Uttarakhand	8856	2540	3657	69.5	42	37	81	0	45.7	3	3	100.0	
28	West Bengal	105419	4077	34018	12.0	19	1	5	17	20.0	0	2	0.0	
TOTAL STATE		2033483	430678	1026438	42.0	33328	6685	20852	5563	32.1	1018	3676	27.7	
29	A and N Islands	882	73	230	31.7	0	0	0	3	-	0	0	-	
30	Chandigarh	3931	1027	1890	54.3	2	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	
31	D and N Haveli	401	12	99	12.1	1	0	1	10	0.0	0	4	0.0	
32	Daman and Diu	248	56	232	24.1	0	0	1	0	0.0	0	0	-	
33	Delhi UT	49350	12189	18680	65.3	34	3	5	0	60.0	0	0	-	
34	Lakshadweep	95	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	
35	Puducherry	4989	4439	5052	87.9	2	0	2	0	0.0	0	0	-	
TOTAL UTS		59896	17797	26185	68.0	39	3	9	13	33.3	0	4	0.0	
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2093379	448475	1052623	42.6	33367	6688	20861	5576	32.1	1018	3680	27.7	

Source: Crime in India

## Statement

**B. Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs during 2009**

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases					Atrocities against SCs					Atrocities against STs				
		CR	CV	TC	CVR		CR	CV	TC	CVR		CR	CV	TC	CVR	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	180441	29988	89968	33.3	4465	232	1816	12.8	828	59	381	15.5			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	331	569	58.2	0	0	0	-	21	0	0	-			
3	Assam	55313	3139	14880	21.1	0	1	26	3.8	9	3	29	10.3			
4	Bihar	122931	8500	47218	18.0	3836	216	1843	11.7	67	9	43	20.9			
5	Chhattisgarh	51370	11431	23636	48.4	466	94	327	28.7	551	103	363	28.4			
6	Goa	3005	311	1189	26.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-			
7	Gujarat	115183	23467	57081	41.1	1180	43	683	6.3	195	11	135	8.1			
8	Haryana	56229	12031	33155	36.3	303	50	274	18.2	0	0	0	-			
9	Himachal Pradesh	13315	1655	6766	24.5	87	12	58	20.7	1	0	0	-			
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21975	4776	10323	46.3	0	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-			
11	Jharkhand	37436	10240	33016	31.0	631	95	373	25.5	182	70	202	34.7			
12	Karnataka	134042	26209	73367	35.7	2164	32	1565	2.0	272	5	221	2.3			
13	Kerala	118369	42935	75230	57.1	467	28	284	9.9	102	4	41	9.8			
14	Madhya Pradesh	207762	53222	112284	47.4	3040	1014	2614	38.8	1135	409	1098	37.2			
15	Maharashtra	199598	7149	74273	9.6	1072	51	734	6.9	224	10	219	4.6			
16	Manipur	2852	7	26	26.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-			
17	Meghalaya	2448	209	539	38.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-			

18	Mizoram	2047	1446	1589	91.0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19	Nagaland	1059	457	566	80.7	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20	Orissa	55740	3359	25517	13.2	1709	52	720	7.2	552	23	196	11.7		
21	Punjab	35545	6625	18926	35.0	108	8	78	10.3	0	0	0	0	-	
22	Rajasthan	166565	16722	60471	60.7	4985	638	1475	43.3	1183	217	515	42.1		
23	Sikkim	669	154	335	46.0	16	10	13	76.9	14	8	9	88.9		
24	Tamil Nadu	174691	68077	109547	62.1	1310	94	776	12.1	22	10	31	32.3		
25	Tripura	5486	267	2102	12.7	7	4	10	40.0	27	9	24	37.5		
26	Uttar Pradesh	172884	54374	100723	54.0	7461	3186	6063	52.5	4	7	14	50.0		
27	Uttarakhand	8802	2808	4051	69.3	58	26	56	46.4	0	4	5	80.0		
28	West Bengal	113036	3003	23758	12.6	21	0	2	0.0	16	0	0	-		
TOTAL STATE		2061155	412892	1001105	41.2	33389	5887	19792	29.7	5405	961	3526	27.3		
29	A and N Islands	941	56	149	37.6	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-		
30	Chandigarh	3555	684	1420	48.2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-		
31	D and N Haveli	442	36	146	24.7	1	0	0	-	16	1	4	25.0		
32	Daman and Diu	276	21	166	12.7	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-		
33	Delhi UT	50251	11830	20353	58.1	31	0	3	0.0	0	0	1	0.0		
34	Lakshadweep	134	0	74	0.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-		
35	Puducherry	4591	2136	2368	90.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-		
TOTAL UTs		60190	14763	24676	59.8	37	0	3	0.0	18	1	5	20.0		
TOTAL ALL INDIA		2121345	427655	1025781	41.7	33426	5887	19795	29.7	5423	962	3531	27.2		

Source: Crime in India

**Statement**

*C. Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under IPC Crimes and Atrocities against SCs/STs during 2010*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC Cases				Atrocities against SCs				Atrocities against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	181438	37186	110365	34.3	4271	263	1748	15.0	803	31	423	7.3
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	480	814	59.0	0	0	0	-	54	1	4	25.0
3	Assam	61668	2556	15018	17.0	7	2	14	14.3	3	1	13	7.7
4	Bihar	127453	8562	52733	16.2	3516	158	1378	11.5	71	5	41	12.2
5	Chhattisgarh	54958	14050	34022	41.3	340	124	398	31.2	507	139	447	31.1
6	Goa	3293	305	1426	21.4	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7	Gujarat	116439	20939	55227	37.9	1008	72	791	9.1	155	8	140	5.7
8	Haryana	59120	10460	32606	32.1	380	70	303	23.1	0	0	0	-
9	Himachal Pradesh	13049	1057	5315	19.9	100	5	23	21.7	2	1	2	50.0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	23223	5112	9628	53.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11	Jharkhand	38889	6429	26586	24.4	577	95	371	25.6	234	51	200	25.5
12	Karnataka	142322	26027	74484	34.9	2472	80	1614	5.0	294	10	198	5.1
13	Kerala	148313	56274	89741	62.7	583	18	185	9.7	88	5	36	13.9
14	Madhya Pradesh	214269	60489	131902	45.9	3373	1070	3038	35.2	1383	384	1148	33.4
15	Maharashtra	208168	7973	89001	9.0	1107	36	864	4.2	292	8	215	3.7
16	Manipur	2715	37	54	68.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
17	Meghalaya	2505	207	492	42.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-



**Crime against women**

2884. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether crime against women has increased recently across the country;
- (b) if so, cases registered in the four Metropolitan cities viz. Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai and State of Jharkhand during 2011;
- (c) how these compare with those committed during the same period of 2009 and 2010; and
- (d) the steps taken to ensure safety of women in the State of Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,95,856, 2,03,804, 2,13,585 cases of crime against woman were reported in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

The total number of cases reported under different crime heads in the metros vis-a-vis the State of Jharkhand for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement (*See below*).

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 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, inter-alia, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila help desk' at police station level.

As per information provided by Government of Jharkhand, a number of steps have been taken to ensure security of women, which are enumerated below :

- Special Mahila Police Stations headed by lady police officers have been established in 22 out of 24 districts

**Statement**  
**Crime against Women in Metros and the State of Jharkhand**

City	Rape	Kidnap- ping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molest- ation	Sexual harass- ment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Import- ation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibi- tion Act	Indecent Repre- sentation of Women Act	Sati Pre- vention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
<b>Year: 2008</b>												
Chennai	35	32	25	46	67	165	0	183	0	0	0	553
Delhi (City)	396	948	110	553	123	1310	0	59	16	0	0	3515
Kolkata	35	92	12	211	81	405	4	28	0	0	0	868
Mumbai	218	116	11	436	121	502	0	167	0	0	0	1571
<b>Year: 2009</b>												
Chennai	39	37	19	42	10	154	0	123	13	0	0	437
Delhi (City)	404	1379	104	491	113	1177	0	27	6	0	0	3701
Kolkata	42	107	10	201	90	411	4	27	0	0	0	892
Mumbai	182	86	15	400	101	434	0	113	1	0	0	1332
<b>Year: 2010</b>												
Chennai	47	30	16	45	23	125	0	134	0	0	0	420
Delhi (City)	414	1422	112	550	73	1273	0	27	15	0	0	3886
Kolkata	32	91	12	226	133	400	3	10	0	0	0	907
Mumbai	194	146	21	475	138	312	0	123	0	0	0	1409
<b>Jharkhand</b>												
2008	791	499	266	271	23	851	39	8	435	0	0	3183
2009	719	517	295	276	83	710	6	1	414	0	0	3021
2010	773	696	276	245	16	650	8	13	404	6	0	3087

- Anti-Human Trafficking units have been established in 4 prone districts of Jharkhand
- Special Juvenile Police Units have been created in all police stations with special emphasis on girl child
- Training and sensitization of police Officers is being done in big way
- A short stay home has been established in Delhi to provide temporary place of stays to girls and women from Jharkhand who are victims of crimes
- Special help line numbers 18003456531 and 18003456526 have been started in Delhi and Ranchi to help women who are victims of crime.

#### **Drug trafficking in the country**

2885. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking active measures to clampdown the menace of drug trafficking in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of the number of cases of drug trafficking registered in the country, State-wise and whether action has been taken against such offenders;

(c) whether Government intends to increase the quantum of punishment for drug trafficking offenders; 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. Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent illicit trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, which among other things includes the following:

- (i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces.
- (ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.
- (iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.
- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.

- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.
- (vii) The Border Guarding Forces such as Border Security Force and Shashastra Seema Bal have been empowered under the NDPS Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (viii) Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (ix) Financial assistance is being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- (x) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.

As reported by Narcotics Control Bureau, the number of cases of drug trafficking registered in the country for the last three years are given below :-

Years	No. of cases registered.
2009	18438
2010	17950
2011	15665

The offenders are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985.

(c) and (d) In the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill 2011, Clause 5 *ibid*, it is proposed to amend Section 27 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 to reduce the punishment for consumption of cocaine, morphine etc. to six-months from the existing one-year. The existing provision of Section 27 has created an anomalous situation where a person who buys and consumes cocaine, morphine, heroin, etc is liable to a one-year imprisonment whereas the peddler who sells small quantity of these drugs gets only six-months imprisonment under Section 21. However, the Standing Committee on Finance in its report on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill 2011 has recommended that status quo should be maintained in respect of punishment for consumption of cocaine, morphine, heroin, etc, i.e. one-year imprisonment and that the punishment for trafficking in 'small quantity' should be enhanced to one-year imprisonment from the existing six-months imprisonment in the NDPS Act.

**Granting special status to districts under Article 371**

2886. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is in receipt of a request from the Government of Karnataka for amendment of Article 371 of the Constitution to give special status to districts of Hyderabad- Karnataka region for their development;
- (b) if so, for how long is it pending with the Central Government; and
- (c) what is the action taken so far on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received from Government of Karnataka on 22.3.2011 to amend Article 371 of the Constitution of India to provide region-wise reservation in employment and *admission* to educational institutions in Karnataka, including Hyderabad-Karnataka region which consists of districts of Gulbarga, Yadgir, Richur, Bidar, Koppal and Bellary, on the lines of provisions in Article 371 D of the Constitution of India with respect to Andhra Pradesh.

Since the matter involves issues which are of constitutional nature, it requires wide consultation. No definite timeframe can be specified in this regard.

**Inducting more women in police organisation to deal with human trafficking**

2887. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to induct more women in police organisation as a supplementary measure to deal with human trafficking in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise response of the State Governments thereto?

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

As far as Human Trafficking is concerned, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has released a sum of Rs. 8.72 crores for establishment of 115 Anti Human

Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under its comprehensive scheme during 2010-11. 104 units have already been established. Rs. 8.338 crores have been released in 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). Each AHTU has the composition of seven staff members which includes one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, Two Head Constables and Two Constables. States/UTs have been requested to include women police officers in AHTUs.

**Grant of benefits of pensions scheme to families of martyrs**

†2888. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether benefits of ‘Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme’ are extended to the families of patriots, who got martyrdom during freedom struggle;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefore;
- (d) whether it is a fact that High Court of Haryana and Punjab had sought information in December, 2011 regarding grant of benefits of Pension Scheme to the families of martyrs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Under the Central Swantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the widow (if she has not re-married)/widower of martyrs of freedom struggle, their unmarried and unemployed daughters (up to maximum three) and their parents are eligible for dependent family pension. The Scheme provides for sanction of dependent family pension to only one eligible dependent of martyr/freedom fighter except that each unmarried and unemployed daughter (up to maximum three) of martyr/freedom fighter is eligible for specified amount of dependent family pension. In the event of availability of more than one dependent, the sequence of eligibility is widow/widower, unmarried/unemployed daughters, mother and father.

(d) and (e) The Punjab & Haryana High Court while hearing the Public Interest Litigation filed by Shri Malvinder Jit Singh Waraich had directed on the 15th December, 2011 to submit the list of eminent freedom fighters, who had been offered samman pension on suo moto basis. The information sought was provided to the Hon’ble Court. The case has since been disposed off by the Hon’ble High Court vide its order dated the 16th April, 2012.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statutory development boards in the country**

2889. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of statutory development boards for development of backward regions functioning in the country;
- (b) how far these boards have helped in reducing regional imbalances;
- (c) whether there are proposals to set up similar boards in the Konkan, Marathwada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Following three statutory development boards are functioning in the country;

1. Vidarbha Development Board
2. Marathwada Development Board
3. Development Board for Rest of Maharashtra

As per the achievements and impact report of Governor of Maharashtra 2008, considerable development had taken place in all the three regions. The major achievements are as under:

- (1) Non-deliverability of funds from one regions to another
- (2) region wise allocation of plan outlays
- (3) region wise break up of non-plan development provision
- (4) emphasis on disbursement
- (5) progressive reduction of backlog especially in irrigation sector, High & Technical education, public health sector etc.

(c) to (e) While the Development Boards in Marathawada and Vidarbha regions are already functioning, the Government of India has received from the Government of Maharashtra, 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.

Planning Commission has not supported the aforesaid proposal on the ground 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 development machinery.

**Maharashtra educational institutions (Regulation of Fees) Bill, 2011**

2890. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of the Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fees) Bill, 2011 which has been reserved for the assent of the President under Article 254 (2); and

(b) in how much time does Government expect to complete the entire procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fee Bill), 2011 was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 26.8.2011. The Department of School Education and Literacy and the Department of Justice had made certain observations on the Bill which were sent to the State Government for clarifications on 23.12.2011. The clarifications received from the State Government have been sent to the Department School Education and Literacy and Department of Justice for further consideration on 23.2.2012. The Department of Justice, after considering the State Government's clarifications, has conveyed their no objection. The completion of entire procedure is linked to views of the Department of School Education and Literacy on the clarifications received from the State Government and validity of the Bill from Constitutional and legal angle. Hence no time-frame can be fixed in this regard.

**Employment for educated unemployed people**

2891. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate steps have been taken by Government to provide employment to the educated unemployed people in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) State-wise details of schemes initiated to alleviate urban poverty under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the urban unemployed;

(d) the details of the institutes identified to impart training etc., under SJSRY and Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP); and

(e) the State-wise details of the beneficiaries under the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation scheme called Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 on all India basis. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped in 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The revamped Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has five major components:-

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)-Targeting individual urban poor for setting up of micro-enterprises.
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)-Targeting urban poor women self-help groups for setting up of group-enterprises and providing them assistance through a revolving fund for thrift & credit activities.
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)-Targeting urban poor for imparting quality training so as to enhance their employability for self-employment or better salaried employment.
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP) -Assisting urban poor by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets, in towns having population less than 5 lakhs as per 1991 census.
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)-Assisting the urban poor in organizing themselves in self- managed community structures so as to gain collective strength to address the issues of poverty facing them and participate in the effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes.

(d) SJSRY scheme is being implemented through respective State Governments. Institutes for skill training are identified by State Governments at their level under the scheme. Since the scheme is being implemented by the State Governments, no skill training institute has been identified at Central level. However, for capacity building related training for stakeholders involved in implementation of SJSRY, the following nodal training institutes are selected :- (i) Human Settlement Management Institute (HSMI), New Delhi; (ii) Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Lucknow; (iii) Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Hyderabad; (iv) Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies (RCUES), Mumbai.

(e) Statement showing state-wise details of the beneficiaries under the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Physical Progress (Cumulative since Inception 1997 to 2011-12) Under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Components Under SJSRY			UWEP
		No. of Beneficiaries assisted under USEP	No. of Persons Trained (STEP-UP)	No. of Women Beneficiaries under DWCUAs (UWSP)	No. of Mandays Created (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	135298	184739	69077	98.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	486	334	75	5.75
3	Assam	9008	9386	225	37.83
4	Bihar	23910	211051	19720	54.26
5	Chhattisgarh	21224	26968	1691	8.16
6	Goa	595	1570	60	1.96
7.	Gujarat	72118	92423	0	25.17
8.	Haryana	29865	51572	8229	6.03
9	Himachal Pradesh	2347	5593	456	6.11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	13407	30297	304	0.88
11	Jharkhand	3735	24171	932	1.87
12	Karnataka	59381	90260	27995	39.67
13	Kerala	25086	57725	24299	4.25
14	Madhya Pradesh	204390	427717	19495	52.33
15	Maharashtra	107624	451762	203731	55.48
16	Manipur	15	9672	0	8.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Meghalaya	1978	1790	135	2.59
18	Mizoram	576	11496	172	17.39
19	Nagaland	1483	414	215	38.47
20	Orissa	64285	54788	45743	29.53
21	Punjab	8849	19148	220	5.69
22	Rajasthan	94636	64177	5446	31.72
23	Sikkim	573	397	0	4.29
24	Tamil Nadu	53101	186137	50936	87.64
25	Tripura	5542	20870	1779	6.61
26	Uttrakhand	2914	4793	25	6.93
27	Uttar Pradesh	214513	354037	15481	104.00
23	West Bengal	49004	109463	39005	47.15
29	A and N Islands	181	0	0	4.62
30	Chandigarh	435	5881	23	0.00
31	D and N Haveli	69	219	0	1.02
32	Daman and Diu	68	0	0	0.04
33	Delhi	1846	3835	114	0.00
34	Puducherry	4644	9645	4380	6.38
TOTAL		1213186	2522330	539963	800.18

**Allocation of funds to states under RAY**

2892. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :

SHRI N. K SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the funds allocated under the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the current year;

(b) the progress made under the RAY till date;

- (c) whether Government plans to review the progress made under RAY;
- (d) the suggestions made by the States with regard to RAY; and
- (e) the point-wise response by Government to these suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) RAY is a reform driven scheme and there is no state wise allocation of funds for the current year.

(b) RAY has been approved on 2nd June, 2011. 8 pilot projects in 5 States involving Central assistance of Rs. 197.09 crores have been approved and the 1st installment of Rs. 65.69 crores has been released to the States. Under the Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme which has been dovetailed with RAY, 8 Projects have been approved involving Central assistance of Rs. 7.22 crores and Rs. 2.20 crores has been released as 1st installment to the State.

(c) The Ministry is regularly reviewing the progress made under RAY through conduct of meeting and workshops with the States & Urban Local Bodies.

(d) The States have endorsed the inclusive approach of the scheme. Some States have given some suggestions regarding the implementation of RAY; including interalia the following:

- (i) Enhanced central funding;
- (ii) Difficulties in enactment of legislation for the reform conditionalities under the Scheme.
- (e) The point wise response is as under:
  - (i) Under RAY, 50% of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category states, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. The funding pattern is not proposed to be revised.
  - (ii) RAY envisages a 'Slum-Free India' with inclusive and equitable cities. The implementation of the pro-poor reforms of assigning property rights to slum dwellers, reservation of 20-25% of developed land for Economically Weaker Section/Low Income Group housing and non-lapsable earmarking of 25% of the Municipal budget for the urban poor, through legislations are directly linked to the objectives of the scheme, and necessary for the scheme to be successful.

**Low cost houses to poor**

†2893. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the poor people of weaker section in the country don't get the benefit even after availing of loan from banks at lower interest rate due to the higher cost of land and construction work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to provide low cost houses to the people particularly belonging to poor and lower category of society or to take any step in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) Government of India does not maintain any time series data about the increase in cost of land and construction. High cost of land and construction affects all sections of the society especially the poorer sections.

As per Constitution of India, 'land' and 'colonisation' are State subjects. It is the primary responsibility of State Governments to ensure housing for all. However, Government of India is supporting the construction of houses for poor sections of the society in urban areas through various programmatic interventions like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its twin components viz., Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) schemes. Apart from this, Government of India through its subordinate organization viz., Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has been working towards operationalising a comprehensive and integrated approach for promotion of cost-effective, environment-friendly & energy-efficient innovative building materials and construction technologies. BMTPC has been facilitating the propagation of these technologies from lab to land.

**Construction of night shelter**

2894. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey to identify accurately the need for night shelters in cities/towns, across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance provided for construction of night shelters, during the last three years.

(d) the details of target fixed/achieved by Government, during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government is satisfied with the result/target achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Govt. of India has not conducted any survey to identify accurately the need for night shelters and towns, across the country. Census of India, which has estimated the number of houseless population in the country in 2001, has estimated the urban houseless population to be 7,78,599. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). 2011 Census figures are not yet available.

(c) and (d) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, from 1988-89, the then Ministry of Urban Development extended financial support to States to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the state sector in 2005-06 on the recommendation of the Planning Commission, and financial assistance from the Center was discontinued. Thus, there have been neither any target fixed/achieved nor any financial assistance provided for construction of night-shelters during the last three years.

(e) In the light of the above stated facts, the question does not arise.

**Statement**

*Houseless Population by Residence-India, States/UTs- Census*

Sl. No.	India/States/UT's	Total/Rural/ Urban	Homeless Population
1	2	3	4
	India	Total	1943766
		Rural	1165167
		Urban	778599
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	12751
		Rural	10129
		Urban	2622
2	Himachal Pradesh	Total	8364
		Rural	7047
		Urban	1317

1	2	3	4
3	Punjab	Total	46958
		Rural	23549
		Urban	23409
4	Chandigarh	Total	2722
		Rural	41
		Urban	2681
5	Uttarakhand	Total	14703
		Rural	10768
		Urban	3935
6	Haryana	Total	59360
		Rural	35384
		Urban	23976
7	Delhi	Total	24966
		Rural	1063
		Urban	23903
8	Rajasthan	Total	143497
		Rural	87866
		Urban	55631
9	Uttar Pradesh	Total	201029
		Rural	104387
		Urban	96642
10	Bihar	Total	42498
		Rural	29768
		Urban	12730
11	Sikkim	Total	286
		Rural	228
		Urban	58
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	442
		Rural	360
		Urban	82
13	Nagaland	Total	2002
		Rural	1254
		Urban	748

1	2	3	4
14	Manipur	Total	2897
		Rural	2525
		Urban	372
15	Mizoram	Total	336
		Rural	73
		Urban	263
16	Tripura	Total	857
		Rural	670
		Urban	187
17	Meghalaya	Total	1827
		Rural	1644
		Urban	183
18	Assam	Total	13355
		Rural	10989
		Urban	2366
19	West Bengal	Total	110535
		Rural	19726
		Urban	90809
20	Jharkhand	Total	10887
		Rural	6998
		Urban	3889
21	Orissa	Total	42871
		Rural	31039
		Urban	11832
22	Chhattisgarh	Total	28772
		Rural	22558
		Urban	6214
23	Madhya Pradesh	Total	231246
		Rural	169376
		Urban	61870
24	Gujarat	Total	220786
		Rural	148691
		Urban	72095

1	2	3	4
25	Daman and Diu	Total	1071
		Rural	659
		Urban	412
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	1471
		Rural	1261
		Urban	210
27	Maharashtra	Total	340924
		Rural	236412
		Urban	104512
28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	163938
		Rural	97101
		Urban	66837
29	Karnataka	Total	102226
		Rural	61898
		Urban	40328
30	Goa	Total	5280
		Rural	2991
		Urban	2289
31	Lakshadweep	Total	—
		Rural	—
		Urban	—
32	Kerala	Total	16533
		Rural	9096
		Urban	7437
33	Tamil Nadu	Total	86472
		Rural	29344
		Urban	57128
34	Pondicherry	Total	1662
		Rural	194
		Urban	1468
35	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Total	242
		Rural	78
		Urban	164

*Source:* Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

**Use of fly ash as substitute of sand in construction activities**

†2895. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether research has been undertaken on the use of fly ash as a substitute of sand in construction activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the rate of success achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) No research on use of fly ash for part replacement of sand for construction purpose has been taken up by this Ministry. However, this parameter has been studied in projects related to “use of high volume flyash in concrete” and in projects like “maximizing the use of flyash in cement and concrete” etc. by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In addition, some limited research work on use of bottom ash which contains varying percentage of flyash as part replacement of sand has been done.

(c) Presently, only one project is in progress at the National Council for Cement and Building Materials which is an Indo-Norwegian project wherein use of bottom ash as part replacement of sand is being studied and results are not yet available.

(d) In the studies conducted by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials on high volume flyash concrete, it has been found that in low and medium grade concrete i.e. upto M20, while replacing part of cement with flyash, additional replacement of sand (5-10%) with flyash conforming to IS:3812-Part-I is advantageous. In studies on use of bottom ash, it is seen that to make the part replacement of bottom ash (say up to 30%) as techno-economically viable alternative, sieved bottom ash after removal of 150 $\mu$  and 300 $\mu$  down size shall be preferable for usage in concrete. The bottom ash after part removal of 150 $\mu$  and 300 $\mu$  sieve size can also be used in mortar making for use in masonry and plastering work.

**Homeless families in the country**

2896. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and percentage-wise as per the 2001 and 2011 census total homeless families in rural, tribal and urban areas;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) how worrying is above scenario; and  
 (c) the steps taken to ease 'shelterless' in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The Census of India figures with respect to homeless population for 2011 have not yet been published by Registrar General of India. The State -wise and percentage-wise data of homeless population in rural and urban areas as per 2001 census is given in Statement (*See below*). The Census 2001 did not enumerate homeless population in tribal areas.

(b) and (c) 'Land' and 'colonisation' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter to shelterless lies with State Governments. However, keeping in view the sense of insecurity and deprivation of such urban homeless persons, Government of India has conceived a framework scheme called National Programme for Urban Shelterless to assist the States in construction of 24 hour shelters with basic facilities and amenities like water supply, toilets & bathing facilities, beds, lockers, community kitchens etc. However, since the scheme is at the stage of conceptualization and necessary approvals are yet to be received, no commitment in this regard can be made at this stage.

**Statement**

*State-wise and Percentage- wise Houseless Population vis-a -vis Population by Residence-India, 2001*

Sl. No.	India/States/ UT's	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless Population	Total Population	Percentage Houseless Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	India	Total	1943766	1,028,610,328	0.188970103
		Rural	1165167	742,490,639	0.156926827
		Urban	778599	286,119,689	0.272123531
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Total	12751	10,143,700	0.125703639
		Rural	10129	7,627,062	0.132803431
		Urban	2622	2,516,638	0.104186617
2	Himachal Pradesh	Total	8364	6,077,900	0.13761332
		Rural	7047	5,482,319	0.128540495
		Urban	1317	595,581	0.221128612

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Punjab	Total	46958	24,358,999	0.192774752
		Rural	23549	16,096,488	0.146298994
		Urban	23409	8,262,511	0.28331581
4	Chandigarh	Total	2722	900,635	0.302231204
		Rural	41	92,120	0.044507165
		Urban	2681	808,515	0.33159558
5	Uttarakhand	Total	14703	8,489,349	0.173193492
		Rural	10768	6,310,275	0.170642325
		Urban	3935	2,179,074	0.180581293
6	Haryana	Total	59360	21,144,564	0.280734093
		Rural	35384	15,029,260	0.23543408
		Urban	23976	6,115,304	0.392065546
7	Delhi	Total	24966	13,850,507	0.180253329
		Rural	1063	944,727	0.112519278
		Urban	23903	12,905,780	0.185211587
8	Rajasthan	Total	143497	56,507,188	0.253944684
		Rural	87866	43,292,813	0.202957475
		Urban	55631	13,214,375	0.420988507
9	Uttar Pradesh	Total	201029	166,197,921	0.12095759
		Rural	104387	131,658,339	0.079286281
		Urban	96642	34,539,582	0.279800723
10	Bihar	Total	42498	82,998,509	0.051203329
		Rural	29768	74,316,709	0.040055595
		Urban	12730	8,681,800	0.146628579
11	Sikkim	Total	286	540,851	0.052879629
		Rural	228	480,981	0.04740312
		Urban	58	59,870	0.096876566
12	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	442	76,210,007	0.000579976
		Rural	360	55,401,067	0.000649807
		Urban	82	20,808,940	0.000394061
13	Nagaland	Total	2002	1,990,036	0.100601195
		Rural	1254	1,647,249	0.076126924
		Urban	748	342,787	0.218211309

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Manipur	Total	2897	2,166,788	0.133700205
		Rural	2525	1,590,820	0.158723174
		Urban	372	575,968	0.064586921
15	Mizoram	Total	336	888,573	0.037813438
		Rural	73	447,567	0.016310407
		Urban	263	441,006	0.059636377
16	Tripura	Total	857	3,199,203	0.026787922
		Rural	670	2,653,453	0.025250117
		Urban	187	545,750	0.034264773
17	Meghalaya	Total	1827	2,318,822	0.078790006
		Rural	1644	1,864,711	0.088163796
		Urban	183	454,111	0.040298517
18	Assam	Total	13355	26,655,528	0.050102178
		Rural	10989	23,216,288	0.047333148
		Urban	2366	3,439,240	0.068794269
19	West Bengal	Total	110535	80,176,197	0.137865107
		Rural	19726	57,748,946	0.034158199
		Urban	90809	22,427,251	0.40490473
20	Jharkhand	Total	10887	26,945,829	0.040403285
		Rural	6998	20,952,088	0.033400012
		Urban	3889	5,993,741	0.064884352
21	Orissa	Total	42871	36,804,660	0.116482532
		Rural	31039	31,287,422	0.099206
		Urban	11832	5,517,238	0.214455131
22	Chhattisgarh	Total	28772	20,833,803	0.138102487
		Rural	22558	16,648,056	0.135499304
		Urban	6214	4,185,747	0.148456178
23	Madhya Pradesh	Total	231246	60,348,023	0.383187366
		Rural	169376	44,380,878	0.381641841
		Urban	61870	15,967,145	0.387483172
24	Gujarat	Total	220786	50,671,017	0.43572443
		Rural	148691	31,740,767	0.468454338
		Urban	72095	18,930,250	0.380845472

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Daman and Diu	Total	1071	158,204	0.676974034
		Rural	659	100,856	0.653406837
		Urban	412	57,348	0.718420869
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	1471	220,490	0.667150438
		Rural	1261	170,027	0.741646915
		Urban	210	50,463	0.416146484
27	Maharashtra	Total	340924	96,878,627	0.351908373
		Rural	236412	55,777,647	0.423847209
		Urban	104512	41,100,980	0.254281041
28	Andhra Pradesh	Total	163938	76,210,007	0.215113482
		Rural	97101	55,401,067	0.175269188
		Urban	66837	20,808,940	0.321193679
29	Karnataka	Total	102226	52,850,562	0.193424622
		Rural	61898	34,889,033	0.177413917
		Urban	40328	17,961,529	0.224524315
30	Goa	Total	5280	1,347,668	0.391787888
		Rural	2991	677,091	0.44174269
		Urban	2289	670,577	0.341347824
31	Lakshadweep	Total	-	60,650	0
		Rural	-	33,683	0
		Urban	-	26,967	0
32	Kerala	Total	16533	31,841,374	0.051923011
		Rural	9096	23,574,449	0.038584147
		Urban	7437	8,266,925	0.089960898
33	Tamil Nadu	Total	86472	62,405,679	0.138564312
		Rural	29344	34,921,681	0.084028028
		Urban	57128	27,483,998	0.207859133
34	Pondicherry	Total	1662	974,345	0.170576131
		Rural	194	325,726	0.059559261
		Urban	1468	648,619	0.226327012
35	A and N Island	Total	242	356,152	0.067948516
		Rural	78	239,954	0.03250623
		Urban	164	116,198	0.141138402

**Tribal battalion for Naxal affected areas**

2897. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is thinking of raising Tribal battalion for Naxal affected areas in States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to raise tribal battalion for Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States. However, recruitment of constables (General Duty) in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) is being done through Staff Selection Commission, wherein 20% vacancies in Border Guarding Forces and 40% vacancies in forces other than Border Guarding Forces are allotted to militancy affected areas, including LWE affected areas.

**People living in slums in Mumbai**

2898. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has got any estimates of people living in slums in Mumbai vis-a-vis Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government intends to frame a Rehabilitation Policy for slum dwellers on Central Government lands in Mumbai as well as in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) As per data collected in 2001 census from cities and towns having a population of 20000 and above and reporting slums, the total slum population of Maharashtra was 11975943, out of which 6475440 slum dwellers resided in Greater Mumbai.

(b) to (d) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic

civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

The scheme emphasizes a 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land, it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULB, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

#### **Requirement of skilled labourers**

†2899. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the number of skilled labourers required in the country on annual basis;
- (b) if so, the estimate of required number of skilled labourers on annual basis in the country in agriculture and Industry sectors, sector-wise;
- (c) whether the required number of the labourers is available in the country; and
- (d) if not, the details thereof and the annual capacity of the arrangement established for providing the skilled labourers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) National Sample Survey Office in the year 2009-10 estimated the number of new entrants in the labour market, to be 5.0 million per annum. Government has not conducted any study for the requirement of skilled labourer so far. However, a study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled labourer in 21 high growth sectors by the year 2022 is estimated to be 347 million. The detail is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To address the issue of shortage of skilled labour, National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government in February, 2009 has set a target to skill 500 million persons by the year 2022. The policy has allocated targets to different Ministries/Departments. The details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved as follows:

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the Scheme	Target by the year 2022
i. Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	- 29.4 million
ii. Skill Development centers (SDC)	- 57.2 million
iii. Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	- 5.4 million
iv. Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	-11.0 million
v. DGE&T field institutes	- 0.5 million
TOTAL	-103.5 million

The road map for achieving the target of 100 million is as under:

1. The seating capacity of Government and Private ITIs will be increased at the rate of 8% annually by opening new ITIs and running second and third shifts.
2. 1500 new ITIs under PPP mode are proposed to be opened in XII Plan period.
3. The seating capacity under ATS is planned to be increased at the rate of 5% annually by increasing the coverage of industries.
4. 5000 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) are proposed to be set up in XII Plan (2012-2017) period in PPP mode. Thereafter, another 5000 SDCs will be set up.
5. Existing capacity of DGE&T institutes would be increased at the rate of 5% annually.
6. 1 million persons will be trained and tested every year under SDI scheme.

***Statement-I***

*Statewise and Percentagewise data of Homeless Population in Rural and Urban as per 2001 Census*

Sl.No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (In lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retails	173

1	2	3
6.	Textile and Clothing	262
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
	Incremental	3470

**Statement-II**

*Details of the Targets allocated to different Ministries and Departments*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department/ Organization	Present number of Institutions	Present training capacity per annum (in lakh)	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	National Skill Development Corporation	—	—	1500
2	Labour & Employment	33,000	12.00	1000
3	Tourism	38	0.17	50

1	2	3	4	5
4	Textiles	277	0.15	100
5	Transport	1	0.02	300
6	Tribal Affairs	63	0.06	
7	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	156	5.48	200
8	Women & Child Welfare	68	17.50	100
9	Agriculture	72	19.81	200
10	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	10,000 (Voc. schls) (Engg. Coll. 2297 Polytechnics 1675)	19.60 14.00	500
11	Dept of Heavy Industry	*	*	100
12	Urban Development	34	0.013	150
13	Department of Information Technology	1000 (Affiliated centres)+7 CDAC	1.37	100
14	Food Processing Industries	34	0.10	50
15	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission )	147	4.64	200
16	Health & Family Welfare	3802	1.35	100
17	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	356	2.92	150
18	Social Justice & Empowerment	Through NGOs & others		50
19	Overseas Indian Affairs	In partnership with MSME/ State Government/ CM/ NGO etc.	0.13	50
20	Finance-Insurance/Banking	*		100
21	Consumer Affairs	*		100
22	Chemicals & Fertilizers	6	0.19	50
23	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	NA		150
TOTAL			99.503	5300

i.e. 53 crore

\* At present these Ministries are not directly involved in pre-employment training activities.

**Creation of employment opportunities in US by Indian IT companies**

†2900. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per a report named “India’s Tech Industry in the U.S.”, Indian Information Technology companies have created one lakh additional employment opportunities in America during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that additional new employment opportunities have been created in this industry in India as well during the same period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) NASSCOM in its recent report has indicated that India’s Tech Industry in the US is adding jobs in the US economy. The direct employment created in the financial year 2011 has increased to 1.07 lakh from 58 thousand in financial year 2006.

(c) and (d) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting quarterly quick employment surveys since January, 2009 to study the impact of global economic slowdown on Indian economy. As per report, additional new employment opportunities have been reported in different industries including IT/BPO sector in India. As per report of the thirteen quarterly survey conducted during October-December, 2011, the employment in IT/BPO sector has increased by 19.80 lakh during the October, 2008 to December, 2011.

**Persons working in unorganized sector**

†2901. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of persons earn their livelihood by working in unorganised sector in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such persons in the country on the basis of Government assessment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that so far there is no solid mechanism for social security of the labourers engaged in this sector; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2009-10, the total number of workers employed in the unorganised sector was 43.7 crore.

(c) and (d) Recognizing the need for providing social security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The Government has launched the following schemes to provide social security to certain categories of unorganised workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. More than 2.89 crore BPL families have been covered under RSBY as on 25.04.2012.

RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers {registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996}, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and domestic workers.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 to provide insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The benefits include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death; Rs. 75,000 for accident death or total permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 37,500 for partial disability due to accident. The premium of Rs. 200 per member per annum is equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government/ Union Territory. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying between classes IX and XII are eligible for a scholarship @ Rs.100/- per month upto a maximum of two children. More than 1.98 crore lives have been covered under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was expanded by revising the eligibility criteria. The persons living below poverty line and above the age of 60 years are eligible for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month. For persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month. More than 1.90 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

**Labourers killed in mines**

2902. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of labourers killed in accidents while working in mines during the last two years;
- (b) the main reasons behind these accidents and whether Government is taking any measures for checking such accidents;
- (c) whether any compensation has been given by Government to the labourers killed or wounded in accidents; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The details of labourers killed in accidents while working in mines during the last two years (as per the Mines Act, 1952) are as under:

Year	No. of Labourers killed
2010	218
2011	133

- (b) The main reasons for such accidents are as follows:
  - (i) Roof and Side fall;
  - (ii) Wheel and Trackless Transport vehicles;
  - (iii) Explosives and Blasting;
  - (iv) Failure of Bench and Dump;
  - (v) Fall of Persons and fall of Objects.

Adequate provisions for safety have been made in the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules & Regulations framed thereunder. Besides, directives in the form of guidelines and instructions are being issued by Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) from time to time, identifying the thrust areas on various subjects to improve safety and health conditions of mine workers.

(c) and (d) The details of compensation paid to families of the victims are not centrally maintained. The compensation is paid by the respective mine management based on the amount determined by the Compensation Commissioner under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

**Non-payment of minimum wages to unskilled and contract labourers**

2903. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wages given to unorganised sectors and labourers on contract basis are below the prescribed rates under Minimum Wages Act in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has urged private and public enterprises to provide wages to unskilled and contract labourers as per the Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour & Employment in consultation with the Minimum Wages Central Advisory Board fixes and revises the rates of minimum wages in respect of the scheduled employments falling under Central Sphere. Similarly, minimum rates of wages are fixed and revised by the concerned State Governments in respect of various scheduled employments also in the State Sphere. These rates of wages are payable to the contract workers working in un-organized sector, organized sector and other industries falling under Central Sphere or the State Sphere respectively.

No separate wage is fixed for contract workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and the rates fixed for Unskilled workers are also applicable for workers on contract basis. However, under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, where the contract workers perform the same or similar work as being performed by the regular workers of the Principal Employer, the contract workers are also to be paid the same wages in terms of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971.

The Central Government enforces the wages fixed in the establishments falling under Central Sphere through the offices under Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). The details of Action taken against the defaulting employers is given in Statement.

***Statement******Details of enforcement of Labour Laws in Central Sphere Establishments*****CL (R&A) Act. 1970**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12 (Upto Sep. 2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	6925	9428	7327	5318
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	3573	5181	4908	4273

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	No. irregularities	152367	144675	148731	134465
4.	No. of Convictions	2240	2433	3647	3138

**Minimum Wages Act, 1948**

Sl. No.	Particulars	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-12 (Upto Sep. 2011)
1.	No. of Inspections conducted	15671	14720	16780	13748
2.	No. of Prosecution Launched	4631	4382	5950	4948
3.	No. Irregularities	305074	313293	305796	263293
4.	No. of Convictions	3572	3402	6142	4573

**Manipulations in the amount of PF liabilities**

2904. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the loss of Rs. 169 crores caused to the Exchequer due to manipulations in the amount of Provident Fund liabilities as computed by CBI through raids conducted at 23 locations including the offices of the accused senior officers of Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO);

(b) if so, whether the alleged conspiracy between the officers of EPFO and a Delhi-based group of construction companies has been fully exposed;

(c) whether the false records created in respect of certain employees engaged and large scale manipulations thereof has been investigated with a view to eliminating its recurrence; and

(d) whether the innocent employees also become victims of this manipulated practice and whether they were compensated accordingly?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per FIR lodged by CBI, the evasion is to the tune of about Rs. 169 crores. Raids were carried out by the CBI against some officials of EPFO as well as the premises of the establishment viz M/s B.L. Kashyap & Sons and their senior officers.

(b) The case is under investigation by the CBI and a case No. RC No. 2172011A0008 CBI ACU-IV, New Delhi has been registered.

(c) The case is under investigation by the CBI and further action can be taken only after the CBI investigation is completed.

(d) Outcome can be known only after completion of investigation.

**Non-technical educated unemployed in NE**

2905. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the North East people are graduate in non-technical stream;

(b) whether Government has made any survey about the non-technical educated employed persons available there;

(c) if so, the details thereof, category-wise i.e. matric, non-matric, IA, BA, MA and total unskilled workers;

(d) whether in view of modern technology, they may not be useful for any job; and

(e) if so, what is the strategy of Government to address the issue of their employment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) No specific survey has been conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) about the non technical educated unemployed persons available in the country. However, based on Employment Exchange statistics, the faculty-wise number of educated job seekers (10th standard and above) in the country including North East states as on 31-12-2009 is given below:

Educational Level	Number of job seekers (in lakh)
10th class passed	143.0
10+2 passed	85.2
Graduates and post Graduates (Arts)	25.7

(d) and (e) In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, a Comprehensive Skill Development Programme with wide coverage throughout the country has been initiated by the Government. The coordinated Action Plan for Skill Development has a target of 500 million skilled persons by the year 2022, and the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has been mandated to train about 150 million persons by 2022 under National Skill Development Policy which is now in place. Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken up several initiatives for skill upgradation of youth to

enhance their employability leading to better access to employment and livelihood opportunities. Some of the major programmes for skill development are as follows:

- (i) Craftsmen Training Scheme
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme
- (iii) Skill Development Initiative through Modular Employable Skills

#### **Unemployed youths in the country**

2906. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data as to how many youths are unemployed in the country whose age is upto 38 years; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per latest information available, number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-39, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country was 3.53 crore as on 31st December 2009. State-wise details given in Statement.

#### *Statement*

*State-wise number of youth job seekers in the age group of 15-39 on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st December 2009*

(In thousand)		
Sl.No.	State/ UTs	Number of youth Job seekers
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1882.7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.9
3	Assam	1617.5
4	Bihar	753.9
5	Chhattisgarh	1302.2
6	Delhi	436.7
7	Goa	102.1
8	Gujarat	875.8

1	2	3
9	Haryana	903.8
10	Himachal Pradesh	705.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	241.9
12	Jharkhand	564.0
13	Karnataka	548.9
14	Kerala	3926.9
15	Madhya Pradesh	1836.2
16	Maharashtra	2923.7
17	Manipur	616.9
18	Meghalaya	32.8
19	Mizoram	52.1
20	Nagaland	52.2
21	Orissa	815.1
22	Punjab	361.4
23	Rajasthan	786.0
24	Sikkim *	—
25	Tamil Nadu	4891.8
26	Tripura	460.1
27	Uttarakhand	470.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	2038.8
29	West Bengal	5848.8
30	A. and N. Islands	37.9
31	Chandigarh	36.6
32	D and N Haveli	7.7
33	Daman and Diu	10.2
34	Lakshadweep	13.8
35	Puducherry	154.4
GRAND TOTAL		35345.3

\*No Employment Exchanges is functioning in this State.

**Employment exchange mission mode project**

2907. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier initiated Employment Exchange Mission Mode Project to interlink all employment exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, whether this project has not been implemented so far and only half of employment exchanges have been interlinked and computerised;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government will also create data base of employment exchanges to private companies also to increase the opportunity to many who register in the employment exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Employment Exchanges Mission Mode Project (EEMMP) is under consideration to interlink all the Employment Exchanges across the country. The Project is yet to be approved by the competent authority.

(c) and (d) Under the Project, a National Web Portal will be developed which will contain information both on availability of manpower and requirement of the industry and will serve as a virtual job market.

**Mushrooming of private employment agencies**

2908. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no regulations and guidelines formulated by Government to regularise the functioning of private employment agencies especially in metros;

(b) if so, whether this has been the cause for mushrooming of private employment agencies some of which are engaged in illegitimate activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) There are different Laws/Acts under which different types of private employment/placement agencies are covered. (i) Manpower Export and Placement Agencies are covered under Emigration Act, 1983; (ii) Labour Contractors are covered under Contract (Abolition & Regulation) Act, 1970 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; (iii) Private Security Agencies are governed by Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and (iv) Private Placement/Employment Agencies catering to specific needs of the

employers /labour market or temporary works not falling under first three categories, are not covered by any specific Act. In order to safeguard the interest of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour & Employment issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement/Employment Agencies (which are not covered by any specific Act), as per local needs.

(b) and (c) Illegitimate activities of such agencies, if any, can be dealt with by the concerned State Governments under the various provisions of Indian Penal Code or other relevant Acts. However, a Tripartite Committee has also been constituted on 31.10.2011 to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies & publishing of eye catching/misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities.

#### **Pension Implementation Committee Report**

2909. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC) has been forwarded to Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees Pension Fund (EPF);

(b) if so, when it was forwarded; and

(c) whether CBT, EPF has finalized their observations on the PIC report and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report of the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC) was forwarded to the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT(EPF)] on 23rd August, 2011.

(c) The recommendations of the PIC was deliberated by the CBT (EPF) in its 197th and 198th Meetings held on 23rd December, 2011 and 22nd February, 2012, respectively. However, the deliberations have remained inconclusive and the Board has decided to defer the discussion.

#### **Amount under employees pension fund account**

2910. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount held under the Employees Pension Fund account as on 31 March, 2011;

(b) how much is the interest income earned on this investment;

(c) whether the stipulation that not exceeding 16 per cent of the administrative expenses shall be met from out of the income of Employees Pension Fund has been scrupulously followed; and

(d) whether there is any violation of this stipulation and if so, in which years and by what percentage?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Total amount held under Employees' Pension Fund Account as on 31 March 2011 is Rs. 1,42,760.89 Crore.

(b) Interest income earned on the investment during 2010-11 is Rs. 10,732.67 Crore.

(c) The stipulation regarding administrative expenses to be met from Employees Pension Fund has been done away with from 6th January 2007. As per Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995, all administrative expenses are to be met from the Central Administration Account of the Employees' Provident Fund.

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

#### **Enhancement of pension in unorganized sector**

2911. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :  
SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost 94 per cent of Indian workforce are engaged in the unorganized sector and deprived of various social security benefits during work periods and also after the cessation of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many of these receive a monthly pension of Rs. 750/- only as old age pension;

(d) whether the Central Government has received representations from various organizations demanding enhancement of the pension to at least Rs. 1500/- per month; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2009-10, the total number of workers employed in the unorganized sector was 43.7 crore which is about 93% of the total employment.

Recognizing the need for providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board to recommend social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The Government has launched the following schemes to provide social security to certain categories of unorganized workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.89 crore BPL families have been covered as on 25.04.2012.

RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers {registered under the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996}, street vendors, beedi workers, MGNREGA beneficiaries (who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year) and domestic workers.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 to provide insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. Under the scheme, the head of the family or one earning member in the family is insured. The benefits include Rs. 30,000 in case of natural death; Rs. 75,000 for accident death or total permanent disability due to accident and Rs. 37,500 for partial disability due to accident. The premium of Rs. 200 per member per annum is equally shared in the ratio of 50:50 between Central Government and respective State Government/Union Territory. The children of beneficiaries of AABY studying between classes IX and XII are eligible for a scholarship @ Rs.100/- per month upto a maximum of two children. More than 1.98 crore lives have been covered under the scheme as on 29.02.2012.

To encourage the workers of unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of operations of the New Pension System (NPS) for such subscribers, the Central Government launched a co-contributory pension scheme 'Swavalamban' on 29.09.2010.

(c) Under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is part of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), old age pension is provided to a person of age 60 years and above and belonging to a household living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by the Government of India. The rate of central assistance is Rs. 200/- p.m. for beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years and enhanced to Rs. 500/- per month for beneficiaries of 80 years and above. States have also been requested to contribute at least an equal amount from their own resources.

The total monthly pension amount disbursed by States varies depending upon the State contribution.

(d) and (e) The Government has been receiving representations from various organizations/individuals for increase in the amount of old age pension. The central assistance under the scheme of NSAP is increased from time to time depending on the availability of resources and keeping in view the financial implication to the total number of beneficiaries all over India. The details of such representations received is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Representation received in National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Division of the Ministry of Rural Development from individuals/organizations for increase in amount of pension under IGNOAPS.*

Sl.No	Details of Applicant	Suggested amount of pension
1	Smt Madhuri Atul Patel, Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh	Increase in pension from time to time
2.	Shri Om Prakash Dhiman, AISC& ST Federation, 6 Moula Nagar, Bareilly, UP	Rs. 1000
3	Shri S K Irfani, 16/510, Indra Nagar Haldwani, district- Nainital, Uttarakhand	Rs. 1200
4	Shri C. S. Sawant, A/P. Ubha Bazar, Behind Narayan Temple, Sawantwadi, Distt-Sindhudurga, Maharashtra	Rs. 2000
5.	Smt. Mariyam Bibi, Chairperson, District Planning Committee, Zilla Parishad South Andaman, Port Blair	Increase in pension amount from Rs. 500
6.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee, P-514, Raja Basanta Roy road, Kolkata	Rs. 600
7	All India Senior Citizens Confederation, Jyestha Nagrik Bhawan, Nerul (West), Navi Mumbai-400706	Rs. 1000
8	Rajasthan Grameen Majdoor Organisation, Bakra Road, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	Rs. 3000
9	Social Security Foundation, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur	Rs. 600

**Job loss due to slowdown of economy**

2912. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding the total job loss in the country as a result of the recent slowdown of economy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering to take steps so that new jobs are created; and
- (d) if so, the sector-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment has been conducting a series of quick employment surveys since January, 2009 to study the impact of global economic slowdown on employment in Indian economy. These surveys are being conducted for selected sectors of the economy which are sensitive to the global economic factors. The survey is conducted in few important sectors of the economy viz. Textiles, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO and Mining. According to the results of the 13th quarterly survey conducted during October-December, 2011, the overall employment has shown an increase of 25.84 lakh during the period October, 2008 to December, 2011.

(c) and (d) Generation of employment is a function of economic growth. Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. GDP growth of 9% has been proposed for the 12th Plan. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country. Measures have been taken to boost labour intensive manufacturing sectors, such as, food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and services sector, such as, Tourism, Construction and also Information Technology Enabled Services. Sector-wise details of employment generation have not been indicated in the Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan. However, it estimates that the manufacturing sector will have to create around 3 to 4 million jobs over and above the pace of job creation in the recent past.

**Enhancement of minimum wage**

2913. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that various proposals have been submitted to the Ministry for enhancement of minimum wage to Rs. 10,000/- per month;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this Ministry is actively considering to enhance the minimum wage in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (d) The matter was raised by some of the employees' trade unions to enhance the minimum wages to Rs. 10,000/-per month in the 44th session of Indian Labour Conference held on 14th -15th February, 2012. However, the Ministry of Labour & Employment has no proposal at present to enhance the minimum wages to Rs. 10,000/- per month.

Presently, the minimum wages are revised quinquennially in the Central Sphere. Further, Variable Dearness Allowance is revised twice a year to offset the impact of price rise as reflected in the Consumer Price Indices.

#### **Trends in rate of unemployment**

2914. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise trends in the rate of unemployment over the last two years;
- (b) whether India's unemployment number are presented only once in every five years as compared to other countries which have figures on a quarterly basis; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of last two surveys, state-wise trends in the rate of unemployment on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment are conducted by National sample Survey Office once in every five years. Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour & Employment, Govt. of India has conducted first annual household survey on employment and unemployment in 300 districts covering 28 States/UT's in the country for the period 2009-10.

**Statement***State-wise Unemployment rates on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10.*

State / Uts	2004-05		2009-10	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
Assam	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
Bihar	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9
Delhi	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
Goa	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
Gujarat	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
Haryana	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0
Jharkhand	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
Karnataka	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
Kerala	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
Maharashtra	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
Manipur	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
Meghalaya	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
Mizoram	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8
Nagaland	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2
Orissa	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
Punjab	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0.0
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
Tripura	13.3	28.0	9.2	17.1
Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
All-India	1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

#### Reservation for woman workers in employment

2915. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women constitutes 50 per cent of the population, 30 per cent of the labour force, perform 60 per cent of the total working hours, receive 10 percent of the total income and own less than 1 per cent of property in India;

(b) whether women participation in organized sector is much lower than the man; and

(c) whether Government proposes for 50 per cent reservation for the women workers in employment as women constitutes 50 per cent of the population?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per provisional population totals of Census of India 2011, women constitute 48.5 percent of the total population and according to results of 66th round of quinquennial labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Office, the share of women in total labour force

was estimated at 28.2 per cent on usual status basis during 2009-10. Ministry of Labour & Employment does not maintain data on share of women in total working hours, total income and property in India.

(b) As per information available under Employment Market Information Programme under Directorate General of Employment & Training, women participation in organized sector was 20.4 percent as against 79.6 percent for men as on 31st March 2010.

(c) There is no proposal to introduce reservation to women in posts and services under the Central Government.

#### **Ratification of all ILO Core Labour Standards**

2916. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has assured the International Community and International Labour Organization (ILO) to abolish the child labour in India in phased manner;

(b) whether India has action plan to abolish the child labour in a particular timeframe; and

(c) whether Government of India has ratified all 8 ILO Core Labour Standards and the ILO Convention 87 and 98?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Sir, 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. 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. Govt. of India's stand on all fora including international fora is in line with the above stand.

(b) The Government of India is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children, withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for eradication of child labour which is as follows:

(i) A legislative action plan in the form of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

- (ii) Project-based action plan in areas of high concentration of Child Labour under National Child Labour Project Scheme.
- (iii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour.

The above measures have yielded positive results in eradication of child labour. However, child labour being socio-economic problem, it may be difficult to fix a specific time frame.

(c) we have ratified 4 ILO Core Labour Standards, namely, Forced Labour Convention (No.29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105), Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100), and Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No. 111). We have not ratified 4 ILO Core Conventions: C-87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, C-98 concerning Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, C-138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and C-182 concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour.

#### **Increase in unemployment due to economy slow down**

2917. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimate of labour force in India in Organized and Unorganized sector and the rate of unemployment from 2004 to 2012;
- (b) whether the percentage of unemployment has increased for the loss of job due to the international Economy slow down and the fall of growth rate in India; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per two most recent rounds of surveys, labour force on usual status basis was estimated at 469.94 million in 2004-05 and 474.98 million in 2009-10 and unemployment rate in the country during the corresponding period was estimated at 2.3 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively.

(b) and (c) Thirteen quarterly surveys in quick succession on the effect of global economic meltdown on employment in India have been conducted by Labour Bureau attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The survey covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing exporting and non exporting units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems & jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Powerloom. According to these surveys, overall employment has shown an increase of 25.84 lakh during the period

October, 2008 to December, 2011. The employment declined only in two quarters of surveys so far i.e. October, 2008 to December, 2008 and April, 2009 to June, 2009.

**Jobs of perennial nature given to contract labour**

2918. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received complaints that jobs of perennial nature are given under the Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act, 1970;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to stop this illegal practice; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government so that job security, reasonable working conditions and wages are provided to those works covered by this Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 30 complaints received in office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere. Apart from the action on complaints, the Central Government also examines the requests for prohibiting the employment of contract labour in a job of perennial nature under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and after consultation with the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board (CACLB), a tripartite body, which consists of the representatives of the workers, employers and government, prohibits engagement of contract labour in the said job in the concerned establishment where the conditions laid down under Section 10 (2) of the said Act are fulfilled as given in the Statement (*See* below). So far, the Government has issued 82 Notifications under the said Act. After such Notification, the concerned establishment cannot engage contract labour in the job specified in the prohibition Notification.

(d) In the central sphere, the field offices of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organisation enforce the provisions of various labour laws applicable to contractors and establishments and take appropriate action against the erring employer in case of violation of the provision of labour laws by way of filing prosecution in the court. The detail of the inspection conducted by the Officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization and prosecutions launched against the erring employer found violating the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 are as under:

Particulars	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
No. of inspections conducted	6925	9428	7327
No of Prosecutions launched	3573	5181	4908

Some of the labour laws which are enforced to safeguard the interest of contract labourers are as follows :-

- Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Payment of Bonus Act, 1965
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Building & Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

**Statement**

*Details of 30 Complaints received in Office of Chief Labour Commission (Central)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regions (State)	No. of Complaints
1.	Ahmadabad (Gujarat)	8 Complaints were received during 2010-11.
2.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	11 Complaints received which are converted into Industrial Disputes. Out of these, 4 converted into Failure of Conciliation and 7 cases conciliation is continuing.
3.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	2 Complaints (1) MRPL received in r/o Bangalore and (2) workers of SBI matter is under process.
4.	Chandigarh (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, and UT of Chandigarh)	2 Complaint received from P.G.I. & F.C.I., (1) order has been issued in r/o F.C.I., (2) so far as P.G.I, orders under rule 25(2)(v)(a) have been issued.
5.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	2 Complaints received in r/o from (1) IDs LPG Bottling Plant, Salem and (2) BPCL, LPG Bottling Plant, Tuticorin.
6.	Kolkata (Part of West Bengal)	3 Complaints received from (1) Kolkata Port Shore Mazdoor Union, (2) CPWD Mazdoor Union and (3) BSNL Contract Mazdoor Union which are under process.
7.	Mumbai, Nagpur (Part of Maharashtra and Goa)	2 Complaints received in r/o (1). 75 Contract Workers engaged by the management of NEERI, Thekedari Mazdoor Sangh, Nagpur, (2). Orders has been passed by Dy CLC(C), Mumbai for entitlement of the Payment.

**Report of the Lakdawala Committee for welfare of private transport workers**

2919. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that report of the Lakdawala Committee for the health and pension of private transport workers has been submitted;
- (b) what are the recommendations of the Committee;
- (c) the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government for the welfare of the private transport workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The Sub Committee set up by this Ministry under the Chairmanship of Mr. A.S. Lakra to study the problems of workers in the unorganised Road Transport Sector had given their recommendations on the following issues:

- (i) Strategy for the extension of social security benefits such as Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance and minimum wages to transport workers.
  - (ii) Strategy and plan of action to provide training to transport workers.
  - (iii) Amendments to the Motor Transport Workers Act to improve benefits to unorganised sector transport workers.
  - (iv) Implementation of system of health check up for unorganised sector transport workers.
  - (v) Financial health of State Road Transport Undertakings.
- (d) Under the Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961, the State Governments are obliged to monitor provisions of various facilities to transport workers. Issues/grievances of Road Transport workers are discussed in the Industrial Tripartite Committee on Road Transport Industry set up by this Ministry.

**People registered in employment exchanges**

†2920. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of number of people who have got their names registered in employment exchanges throughout the country as on 1 January, 2012; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of people who got their names registered in employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during February-March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per latest information available, 5.05 lakh people got their names registered with the employment exchanges in the country during the month of January, 2012. State-wise details of registration of job seekers during the month of January, 2012 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) According to the latest information available 0.26 lakh and 0.38 lakh people got their names registered in the employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during the month of December 2011 and January 2012.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of registrations made in the employment exchanges during the month of January, 2012*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Number of Registrations made
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	16412
2	Arunachal Pradesh	136
3	Assam	11123
4	Bihar	15994
5	Chhattisgarh	7759
6	Delhi	Not Available
7	Goa	1015
8	Gujarat	31428
9	Haryana	7304
10	Himachal Pradesh	14751
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1294
12	Jharkhand	4827
13	Karnataka	6587
14	Kerala	12684
15	Madhya Pradesh	75677
16	Maharashtra	38765

1	2	3
17	Manipur	1774
18	Meghalaya	689
19	Mizoram	277
20	Nagaland	1874
21	Orissa	41962
22	Punjab	4586
23	Rajasthan	10171
24	Sikkim *	-
25	Tamil Nadu	115509
26	Tripura	1042
27	Uttarakhand	9936
28	Uttar Pradesh	38405
29	West Bengal	29506
30	A and N Islands	671
31	Chandigarh	444
32	D and N Haveli	30
33	Daman and Diu	0
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Puducherry	2728
GRAND TOTAL		505360

\*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

#### **Scheme for child labourers**

†2921. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures adopted to prevent the growing incidents of child labour have failed to achieve its targets;

(b) whether Government is running any scheme regarding education of child labourers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details of implementation procedure being adopted for the said programme;

(d) whether the work of identifying child labourers and examining them is being executed through Non-Governmental Organisations;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether discrepancies and complaints have been noticed/received in identifying/verifying child labourers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to remove these discrepancies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) 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 declining trend.

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. NCLP Scheme in each district is being implemented through the registered Project Society headed by the Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate.

(d) to (g) As per the NCLP guidelines for conducting survey, fund of Rs.2,75,000/- is released twice in the Five Year Plan to the Project Society for identifying child labour in the district. Survey is conducted under the Chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate and may comprise of officers of other relevant department such as Labour, Education, Women & Child Development, Health and involve civil society organizations. If any discrepancies are noticed in identifying child labour they are being addressed by Project Society.

#### **Notifying vacancies to employment exchanges**

2922. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 mandates Government and the private sector firms to inform local employment exchanges about vacancies every quarter;

(b) if so, the mechanism to ascertain compliance by both public and private sector;

(c) what has been the response in so far as employment exchanges in Jharkhand are concerned; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the compliance level?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The information relating to total number of persons on the pay rolls, number of vacancies occurred during the quarter, and the number of vacancies remaining unfilled is collected from all establishments in Public Sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the Private Sector (engaged in non-agricultural activities) under the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 which has made it obligatory for them to render to the local Employment Exchange employment returns prescribed under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Rules, 1960. Information from smaller establishments employing 10-24 persons in the Private Sector is collected on voluntary basis.

(b) With a view to ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959; one or more Enforcement Cells are created in the States, the State Employment Market Information (SEMI) Unit may carry out the functions of the Enforcement Cell also, which are given below:- (i) To undertake intensive measures for educating employers about their statutory obligations under the Act; (ii) To keep under continuous review issue of notifications under the Act and the Rules made thereunder regarding jurisdiction of Employment Exchanges to whom vacancies are to be notified and returns furnished, delegation of powers regarding access to employers records and sanction of prosecution; (iii) to furnish guidelines about issue of 'show cause notices', launching of prosecutions, conduct of cause etc.; (iv) to draw time-table of inspection of employers records and review progress from time to time; and (v) to inspect employers' records and documents when duly authorized to do so.

(c) During 2004-05, 3889 establishments were recorded in organised sector in Jharkhand which showed 10.42 lakh employment. During 2009-10, state has recorded 8688 establishments and employment has increased to 16.08 lakh.

(d) With a view to ensuring accuracy and reliability of data furnished by employers on Employment Return (ER-I), a regular and systematic programme of inspection of employer's records or documents in the exercise of powers conferred in section 6 of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act,

1959 is undertaken. If on an inspection, it is found that a certain establishment has contravened the provisions of the act or Rules made thereunder or has rendered erroneous information, attempt should first be made to point out the discrepancy on the spot to be followed by a written communication requesting avoidance of the discrepancy in future. Only, when on a subsequent inspection it is found that the assurance given by employer has not yielded satisfactory result and persistent infringements or defaults are occurring, necessary steps for issue of 'show-cause notice' and/or launching of prosecution is initiated.

### **Allowance to unemployed youths**

†2923. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of unemployed youths in the country according to Government record;
- (b) whether Government is formulating any plan to provide employment to these youths;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Central Government would announce to provide allowance to unemployed youths on the line of Uttar Pradesh Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Samples Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the most recent survey, estimated number of unemployed youth in the age group of 15-29 on usual status basis was 8.61 million during 2009-10.

(b) to (d) Generation of employment is a function of economic growth. Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. GDP growth of 9% has been proposed for the 12th Plan. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country. Measures have been taken to boost labour intensive manufacturing sectors, such as, food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and service sector, such as, Tourism

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Construction and also Information Technology Enabled Services. Approach paper to the 12th Five Year Plan suggests that the manufacturing sector will have to create around 3 to 4 million jobs over and above the pace of job creation in the recent past.

(e) Government of India is not providing any unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons registered in Employment Exchanges. The country is not in a position to incur huge expenditure involved on the payment of unemployment allowance. The payment of unemployment allowance to all unemployed youth would divert substantial resources from development programmes to a non-developmental activity. These resources should better be used for developmental activities which would generate substantial productive employment.

#### **Safety norms for labourers in mining companies**

2924. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government ensures that safety norms are followed by mining companies or contractors towards labourers working in mines across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of violations reported, and whether such violations have resulted in deaths of labourers in the last three years;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to ensure insurance for such mining labourers; and

(d) if so, the details of the number of labourers employed in the mining sector and details of those insured?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Adequate statutory provisions exist under the Mines Act, 1952 and the Rules & Regulations framed thereunder. The officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) inspect the mines periodically to oversee the status of compliance of the safety statutes and take necessary action in case of violations. The details of violations in the last three years are given in Statement-I (*See below*) The details of death of labourers in the mining sector in the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Statutory provisions of compensation exist under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 which is also applicable to persons employed in Mines. The details of the number of labourers employed in the mining sector are given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I***The details violations reported under the Mines Act, 1952*

Year	No. of Violations Letters Issues	No. of Improvement Notices	No. of Prohibitory Orders
2009	24766	155	131
2010	26527	180	195
2011	26383	417	437

**Statement-II***The detail of deaths of labourers in the last three years as reported under the Mines Act, 1952*

Year	No. of Accidents	No. of Labourers killed
2009	119	137
2010	156	218
2011	127	133

**Statement-III***The details of the number of labourers employed in the mining sector as per the Mines Act, 1952*

Mineral	No. of mines submitting Returns	Total Employment
Coal	583	373950
Non Coal	1927	160127
Oil	75	24895
TOTAL	2585	558972

**Funds Lying in EPF**

†2925. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the funds lying in Employees Provident Fund;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether a large number of accounts of employees/labourers are non-operational for many years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to give this amount to genuine claimants;

(d) whether there is undue delay in the computerisation of the Employees Provident Fund accounts; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) State-wise details of the funds lying in the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation for the year 2010-11, Rs. 14,914.81 crore is lying in Inoperative Accounts.

Following steps have been taken to get the claims from the Provident Fund members so as to settle the claims of such Inoperative accounts:

- (i) Publicity through print media and electronic media to educate the members to file their claims for settlement.
- (ii) The employers' and employees unions have also been requested to advise the members to file their claims for settlement.

In order to ensure payment to the genuine claimant, following precautions are taken:

- (i) The attestation of claim forms by the authorized signatory is made mandatory where the establishment is in operation.

To identify the member in those cases where employer is not available, the attestation by the Bank authorities is insisted upon alongwith at least one of the documents as required under KYC (Know Your Customer) of the bank.

(d) and (e) The current phase of Computerization Project of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 182nd meeting held on 17th April 2008 and accordingly the Project has been implemented in collaboration with the National Informatics Center (NIC) in 119 out of 120 offices by 31st March 2011.

**Statement***State-wise Details of Amount Lying in Provident Fund for the year 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State	Total Amount lying in the Provident Fund Account (Rupees in Crores)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,407.80
2	Bihar	1,373.24
3	Chhattisgarh	1,119.12
4	Delhi	12,858.71
5	Goa	1,260.43
6	Gujarat	10,520.62
7	Haryana	7,725.78
8	Himachal Pradesh	1,161.56
9	Jharkhand	1,307.53
10	Karnataka	21,041.85
11	Kerala	4,591.99
12	Madhya Pradesh	4,761.56
13	Maharashtra	43,535.87
14	North East Region	1,315.76
15	Odisha	2,842.53
16	Punjab	7,837.16
17	Rajasthan	4,422.58
18	Tamilnadu	17,286.81
19	Uttarakhand	1,463.57
20	Uttar Pradesh	9,078.67
21	West Bengal	9,559.02
	TOTAL	1,78,472.16

**Adverse effect of instability in prices of cotton on textile industry**

†2926. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that due to instability in the prices of the cotton in domestic market the textile industries are moving towards sickness;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether it is necessary that the prices of the cotton remain low and stable in the domestic market; and
- (d) if so, the measures to be adopted by Government to maintain the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Cotton and yarn markets have witnessed price stability in 2011-12 cotton season. Government does not have any reports of supply side disruptions.

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

(c) and (d) The cotton prices are stable and are ruling above MSP prices. Cotton Corporation of India conducts MSP operations when prices fall below MSP rates.

**Package for handloom weavers**

2927. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to grant Rs. 2350 crore package for handloom weaver units in the country;
- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to advance this financial package to individual weavers in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is also proposed to grant such a package to handloom cooperatives in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The Government of India has approved a Comprehensive Package for handloom weavers in December 2011 to address the two critical needs of the handloom sector i.e. Institutional Credit and availability of the yarn at reasonable rates. The package is applicable to all States/UTs.

(c) and (d) Under the Institutional Credit Component of the Comprehensive Package, which has been operationalised by modifying the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS), individual handloom weavers are eligible for margin money @ Rs 4200/- per weaver, interest subsidy @ 3% per annum and guarantee cover on the loans extended by the Banks to the individual weavers.

Under the 10% price subsidy on hank yarn component of the Comprehensive Package, which has been operationalised by modifying the Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS), individual handloom weavers are eligible to get subsidised cotton yarn and silk yarn. The quantity of yarn eligible per month to an individual weaver per handloom is as follows:

Cotton (below 40s counts)	30 Kgs./loom/month
Cotton (40s counts and above)	10 Kgs./loom/month
Silk Yarn (domestic silk)	4 Kgs./loom/month

(e) and (f) Under the Institutional Credit component of the Comprehensive Package, handloom cooperatives are eligible for interest subsidy @ 3% per annum and guarantee cover on the loans extended by the Banks to the handloom cooperatives.

Under the 10% price subsidy on hank yarn component of the Comprehensive Package, quantity of yarn eligible to the handloom cooperatives is restricted on the number of handlooms working with the handloom cooperatives. The quantum of hank yarn eligible per handloom is as follows:

Cotton (below 40s counts)	30 Kgs./loom/month
Cotton (40s counts and above)	10 Kgs./loom/month
Silk Yarn (domestic silk)	4 Kgs./loom/month

#### **Providing more employment to women in textile sector**

†2928. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts to establish linkage between gender resource centres and various institutions in order to provide more employment to women in the textile sector;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the amount allocated and utilised in each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development, under the National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) (a Centrally Sponsored Scheme), is in the process of setting up State Resource Centres for Women (SRCW) in all States and Union Territories to carry out activities of the Mission including convergence between Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments on women's issues. The Mission is mandated to pilot convergence and facilitation centres for women in the village, block and district levels in 32 selected districts across the country to demonstrate convergence. However, there is no specific plan for linking with institutions in the textile sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Handloom weavers in North East States**

2929. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the district-wise number of handloom weavers in the North East States as on date;
- (b) whether Government is aware that the majority of handloom weavers in the States are poor and indebted and leading miserable life; and
- (c) if so, what action Government has taken or proposes to take to improve the condition of handloom weavers in North East States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The district-wise number of handloom weavers in the North East States as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the handloom weavers in the North-Eastern States.

(c) In the Budget speech on 28.02.2011, the Finance Minister has announced a financial package for loan waiver in the Annual Budget 2011-12. Subsequently, the Government has operationalized the Budget announcement by approving the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" on 24.11.2012 with a total financial implication of Rs.3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs.3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs.747 crore, benefitting

more than 15000 handloom weavers' cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers across the country including the North Eastern States.

The other weavers, who are not benefited under the financial package, are provided with cheap credit and covered under the 'Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector'. This package addresses the twin needs of credit and yarn for this sector. Credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% on fresh loan sanctioned, (iii) Margin Money @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee.

**Statement**

*District-wise Number of Handloom Weavers in NE States as per Handloom Census of India (2009-10)*

<b>Distt. wise data Assam</b>		1	2
District	Total Weavers		
1	2		
		Karimganj	11,431
		Kokrajhar	1,254
Barpeta	1,27,183	Lakhimpur	1,04,345
Bongaigaon	28,766	Marigaon	54,734
Bongaigaon (Chirang)	26,940	Nagaon	83,888
Cachar	35,988	Nalbari	1,04,022
Darrang	50,518	Nalbari (Baska)	31,897
Darrang (Udalguri)	56,995	Sibsagar	1,01,660
Dhemaji	1,09,569	Sonitpur	87,652
Dhubri	24,286	Tinsukia	52,981
Dibrugarh	64,098	TOTAL	16,43,453
Goalpara	49,607	<b>Distt. wise data Meghalaya</b>	
Golaghat	1,04,235	East Garo Hills	2,558
Hailakandi	7,228	Jaintia Hills	26
Jorhat	1,05,362	Ri Bhoi	3
Kamrup	1,72,532	West Garo Hills	11,025
Kamrup (Baska)	41,762	TOTAL	13,612
Karbi Anglong	4,520		

1	2
<b>Distt. wise data Mizoram</b>	
Aizawl	7,145
Champhai	6,470
Kolasib	2,670
Lawngtlai	5,753
Lunglei	8,251
Mamit	4,517
Saiha	6,544
Serchhip	2,178
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,528</b>

<b>Distt. wise data Arunachal Pradesh</b>	
Dibang Valley	620
East Siang	9,586
Lohit	11,525
Lower Subansiri	1,309
Papum Pare	8
Tawang	2,189
Upper Siang	1,481
Upper Subansiri	2
West Kameng	6,321
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33041</b>

<b>Distt. wise data Sikkim</b>	
East Sikkim	105
North Sikkim	119
South Sikkim	194
West Sikkim	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568</b>

1	2
<b>Distt. wise data Tripura</b>	
Dhalai	6,109
North Tripura	22,750
South Tripura	39,151
West Tripura	69,167
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,37,177</b>

<b>Distt. wise data Manipur</b>	
Bishnupur	30,925
Chandel	2,320
Churachandpur	11,053
Imphal East	50,809
Imphal West	36,355
Senapati	21,879
Tamenglong	5,203
Thoubal	54,480
Ukhrul	5,729
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,18,753</b>

<b>Distt.wise data Nagaland</b>	
Dimapur	7,010
Kohima	12,817
Mokokchung	5,305
Mon	7,434
Phek	7,908
Tuensang	10,579
Wokha	5,625
Zunheboto	9,812
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,490</b>

**Exchange of fashion and expertise between NIFT & IFD, Lahore**

2930. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Lahore based Institute of Fashion Design are working on exclusive exchange of fashion and expertise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the NIFT is also considering to collaborate with other such institutes in many parts of the world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Questions does not arise.

(c) and (d) NIFT has academic collaboration with 34 institutes which are as follows:

Sl. No.	Country	Name of Foreign University/ Institute
1	2	3
1	Australia	Queensland University of Technology
2	Australia	Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
3	France	ENSAIT
4	France	Mod Art International, France
5	Germany	ESMOD
6	Ireland	GMIT, Ireland
7	Italy	Instituto Europeo di Design, Milan Italy
8	Italy	NABA, Italy
9	Italy	Politecnico di Milano, Italy
10	Italy	Accademia Di Costume E Di Moda, Rome
11	Italy	Associazione Indo-Europea Per La Moda E Design (AIEMED)

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1	2	3
12	Switzerland	Swiss Textile College, Zurich
13	USA	The Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), USA
14	USA	University of Philadelphia, USA
15	USA	Academy of Arts, San Francisco
16	USA	Colorado State University, Colorado, USA
17	The Netherlands	Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Amsterdam
18	The Netherlands	Royal Academy of Art, The Netherlands
19	The Netherlands	Saxion College of Arts, The Netherlands
20	The Netherlands	Utrecht School of the Arts, The Netherlands
21	UK	University of Arts, London (London College of Fashion), UK
22	UK	University of Manchester (UoM), UK
23	UK	University of Southampton (Winchester School of Art, Winchester)
24	UK	Nottingham Trent University, UK
25	UK	School of Art and Design, University of Wolverhampton, UK
26	UK	School of Design, University of Leeds
27	UK	University of Leeds, UK
28	UK	Birmingham Institute of Arts & Design, Birmingham, UK
29	UK	De Mont Fort University, UK
30	UK	Glasgow School of Arts, UK
31	UK	Northumbria University, UK
32	Bangladesh	BGMEA Institute of Fashion and Technology (BIFT), Dhaka - Bangladesh
33	Canada	Ryerson University, Canada
34	Trinidad and Tobago	University of Trinidad and Tobago, Trinidad and Tobago

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**Losses reported by textile companies**

2931. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several textile companies have reported losses over the last two years in the country and are not able to repay loans;

(b) if so, the reasons and the details of the companies and the losses reported by the companies;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to resolve this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any assistance has been provided to such companies in the textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Confederation of Indian Textiles Industry has reported that out of 287 companies listed in the Bombay Stock Exchange, 122 companies have reported net losses in Q1 of 2011-12 and 166 companies have shown poorer results compared to previous year. Many companies are reported to be finding it extraordinarily difficult to repay term loans and finance working capital and have reported that they may default on loan repayment. The highest price volatility in cotton prices in the past 150 years followed by a collapse in April, 2011, had immediate repercussions in the domestic market. Cotton yarn production is down by 15% and fabric production is down by 19% in the April - October 2011 period over the previous year. Textile Mills faced with high priced cotton inventories could not pass through the prices into yarn and fabrics as the price decline came suddenly in the month of April 2011. This led to a slowdown in production and reduced utilization capacity.

(c) The Ministry of Finance constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri M.D. Mallya, Chairman Bank of Baroda for examining the textile restructuring proposals. The Committee identified a sizable exposure of banks to the textiles sector of Rs. 146885 crores. The Committee recommended a restructuring package that sought relaxation in prudential norms by RBI for banks to restructure working capital and term loans.

(d) The proposal was submitted to and examined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) which advised that banks are free to restructure any account, whether standard, substandard or doubtful as also more than once, provided the financial viability is established and there is a reasonable certainty of repayment as per the terms of the restructuring package but clarified that it was not in favour of relaxing its prudential

guidelines on restructuring of advances, provisioning norms, risk weights etc. for any specific sector or industry.

#### **Variation in prices of cotton and yarn**

2932. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was huge yearly variation in the prices of cotton and yarn during last few years;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the same, indicating the months of minimum and maximum prices;

(c) whether Government has received representation from the State Government of Maharashtra to include cotton and yarn under the Essential Commodities Act and to prescribe suitable stock limit for the same; and

(d) if so, what is the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) **Cotton prices:** Cotton markets have witnessed price stability in 2011-12 cotton season. Government does not have any reports of supply side disruptions. However, the cotton price during the previous cotton season i.e. 2010-11 (Oct. 2010 to Sept. 2011) witnessed wide fluctuation both in domestic as well as international market upto April, 2011.

The domestic prices in respect of few popular lint cotton varieties for the previous cotton season is given in Statement I (*See* below).

From April 2011, the trend was reversed with the prices moving down till July 2011, but prices moved up again in August, 2011 and September, 2011.

#### **Yarn prices:**

Yarn markets too have witnessed price stability in 2011-12 cotton season. Government does not have any reports of supply side disruptions. The fluctuation in cotton yarn prices from October 2010 to November 2011 (month-wise) is given in Statement II (*See* below) which indicates that there were very high fluctuation in cotton yarn price in all varieties i.e. Hank, Cone & Hosiery.

(c) No Sir.

(d) does not arise in view of (c).

**Statement I***Average Spot Rates of Lint Cotton (Rs./Qtl.)*

Month	J-34	LRA-5166	H-4/MECH-1	S-4/S-6	DCH-32
Cotton Season 2010-11					
Oct	10236	10854	11135	11389	13301
Nov	11389	11586	11980	12345	14511
Dec	11136	11108	11220	11727	14595
Jan	12056	12099	12469	12597	17673
Feb	15287	15072	15442	15671	22876
Mar	16702	15651	16297	16790	23328
Apr	16073	14371	15137	16128	22405
May	12649	10013	11401	12991	20210
June	11019	8957	10481	11658	18486
July	9078	7822	8655	9439	16415
Aug	9561	8674	9230	10004	15601
Sept	10731	9762	10329	11097	15145

**Statement II***Movement of Cotton Yarn Prices (including all taxes)*

(Rs/Kg.)

Counts	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HANK														
20s K	161	192	194	196	217	219	227	227	216	185	148	144	144	144
30sK	181	216	225	228	249	251	259	257	243	212	166	163	163	163
40sK	214	247	255	258	279	280	279	273	258	219	172	169	169	169

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
60sK	259	292	300	303	324	325	324	316	299	257	205	204	204	204
60sC	275	308	320	324	345	347	346	338	320	277	244	244	244	244
80sC	366	399	411	415	436	438	445	438	421	379	334	334	334	334
100sC	411	444	457	461	482	486	493	486	468	424	396	393	393	393
CONE														
20s K	121	127	121	130	139	145	152	124	109	105	114	119	118	123
30sK	171	183	180	189	198	204	211	183	165	153	138	143	141	144
40sK	200	208	202	211	221	228	235	207	189	177	153	158	156	159
60sK	235	248	245	254	263	269	276	248	223	210	176	181	181	186
60sC	242	256	254	263	272	278	285	257	232	219	196	201	202	208
80sC	279	287	283	291										
HOSIERY														
20s K	169	196	197	197	216	233	230	203	161	145	141	166	175	175
30sK	189	216	217	217	236	253	250	223	181	166	162	187	196	196
40sK	203	230	231	231	250	267	264	237	195	179	173	198	207	207
40sC	209	237	242	242	261	278	275	248	206	191	184	209	218	218

Source: R.O., Coimbatore

### **Low utilization of JNNURM funds in Jharkhand**

2933. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of very low utilization of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) funds in Jharkhand in the last i.e. Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof including funds allocated, released and utilized and its percentage of all India figures; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to remove severe urban problems being faced by the people of Jharkhand in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The pace of implementation of projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is slow in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) The urban population as per census 2001 formed the basis of original allocation for the States under JnNURM. Details of funds allocated and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released for utilisation for the projects approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure & Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM in the State of Jharkhand is as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Jharkhand					
	No. of Projects approved	Approved Cost	ACA committed	ACA released for utilisation	ACA released for utilisation for all States	% of ACA released for Jharkhand out of Total ACA released for all States
UIG	5	794.86	499.36	186.89	17240.45	1.08
UIDSSMT	6	129.87	78.62	52.94	8493.22	0.62

(c) JnNURM was launched on 03.12.2005 for reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/ services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals towards citizen. To avail Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under JnNURM, the State has to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) in conformity with the guidelines under JnNURM and duly recommended/prioritized by the State Government. The State has been approved 5 projects under UIG Sub-Mission and 6 projects in UIDSSMT in Water supply and Solid waste Management sectors to mitigate the urban problems.

The implementation of the projects is done by the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Capacity building measures such as conducting Rapid Training Programme (RTP) of the officials of ULBs/parastatals, supporting Programme Management Units (PMU) at the state level and Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at the ULB level, Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA) at the state level, etc have been taken with a view to facilitate achievement of targets by the Mission Directorate. The progress of the projects is assessed through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and IRMA for the State. The progress of the implementation of the approved projects are also assessed/monitored by Government of India.

**Non-disclosure of minutes of CCA under RTI**

2934. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI :

DR. K.P. RAMALIGAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 298 given in Rajya Sabha dated 14th March, 2012 and to state:

(a) Whether the Directorate of Estates is not furnishing the minutes of CCA meeting dated 26th October, 2005 under RTI despite Minister of State having replied that CCA decision has been implemented; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to disclose the said CCA minutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above no action required.

**Projects in Patna under JNNURM**

2935. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects in Patna, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) that are proposed to be undertaken and the amount allocated for these projects;

(b) the project-wise plans for implementation of these projects and the status of their progress;

(c) whether it is a fact that this scheme of Government is getting entangled by bureaucratic delays as the process of preparing the projects and approving them is very complex; and

(d) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to expedite the implementation of the projects taken up under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Details of projects sanctioned for the Mission City of Patna under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is given in Statement (*See below*). The projects are at various stages of implementation.

(c) and (d) The schemes under JnNURM are sanctioned in conformity with the guidelines of the UIG and in accordance with the recommendations of the State

Government. The implementation of the scheme including procurement process of the contractual obligation are implemented and monitored by the State Government. The State Government has reported less progress in the scheme. The progress of implementation of the projects has also been monitored by Government of India and the State Government has been directed to expedite their implementation.

**Statement**

*Details of the Projects Sanctioned under U.G. of JnNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission City	Project Title	Date of sanction	Approved Cost	Total Additional Assistance (ACA) Commitment	ACA Released for utilization
1	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	26-03-07	3,695.40	1,847.70	461.93
2	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns- Phulwarisharif, Khagaul and Danapur	29-12-08	1,155.81	577.91	144.48
3	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	29-12-08	2,470.26	1,235.13	308.78
4	Patna	Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	29-12-08	1,315.43	657.72	154.43
5	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	13-02-09	6,896.45	3,448.23	862.06
6	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City	21-02-09	42,698.00	21,349.00	5,337.25

**Accommodation allotted to Kendriya Bhandar**

2936. DR. K.P. RAMALIGAM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CCA in its meeting held on 26th October, 2005 decided that no new unit of residential / office accommodation shall be allotted to Kendriya Bhandar in future;

(b) if so, the reasons for allotting 22 sites to it in Government colonies;

(c) whether his Ministry has ever apprised Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel about the CCA decision dated 26th October, 2005 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Standing Committee recommendations can supersede Cabinet Committee decisions; and

(e) if not, the reasons for implementing the Standing Committee recommendations ignoring CCA decision dated 26th October, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new sites have been allotted to Kendriya Bhandar after the CCA decision.

(c) Yes Sir. The CCA decision about Kendriya Bhandar was informed to the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee during its meeting held on 3.6.2008.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Recommendations of the Standing Committee have not been implemented ignoring the CCA decision.

**Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle**

2937. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal seeking approval for Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle in Bangalore;

(b) if so, when was this proposal received;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal; and

(d) the status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) The Government of Karnataka had been sanctioned construction of under-pass at Nagabara Ring road Junction with the approved cost of Rs.21.63 crore which was subsequently withdrawn by the State Government. They requested for taking up of project "Construction of Grade Separator at Kittur Rani Chennamma Circle" in Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs.32.00 crore in October, 2010. The observations of the Technical Appraisal Agency thereon was communicated to the State Government for their response. The Technical Appraisal Report for the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has become available from one of the Appraisal Agencies in March, 2012.

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e. upto March 2014 for completion of reforms and projects approved under JnNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

#### **Space crunch for weddings in urban areas**

2938. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that space crunch for weddings in urban areas in particular in Metros including the national capital has increased manifold;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) 'Land' is a the state subject. However, so far Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no such report regarding manifold increase in space crunch for wedding in Urban areas in Delhi has been received in DDA.

The Master Plan for Delhi(MPD)-2021 provides for a special category at following three levels to take care of marriages/public functions, etc. (1) City Multipurpose Ground, (2) District Multipurpose Ground and (3) Community Multipurpose Ground. Further, the MPD-2021 also provides for 'banquet halls/banquet' in Metropolitan City Centre, District Centres, Community Centres, Industrial premises, Divisional Sports Centres as well as in industrial and commercial areas including notified commercial streets under Mixed Use Regulations.

In addition to above, for holding weddings DDA has also allocated and earmarked 166 Open sites, and has developed 60 community halls in various locations in Delhi.

**Financial assistance for development of cities in Chhattisgarh**

†2939. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government is providing financial assistance for development of cities in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, the details of such schemes and funds given thereunder; and
- (c) the details of funds yet to be released and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Central Government is providing financial assistance for development of cities in Chhattisgarh. The scheme-wise details are as below:-

- (i) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) sub mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), an allocation of Rs. 248.03 crore was made to the State, against which one project costing Rs. 303.64 Crore, with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 242.91 Crore was sanctioned to the State on 8.9.2006. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 218.62 Crore has so far been released as ACA. ACA worth Rs. 24.29 crore has been withheld as the State has not achieved the mandatory reforms.
- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State of Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned four projects in three towns at an approved cost of Rs. 251.43 Crore and ACA amounting to Rs. 134.72 Crore has already been released. The details are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Town/cities	Scheme/name of component	Cost of Approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share	Total Funds Released
1	Bilaspur	Water Supply Sanitary Sewerage System	4142.60 19025.00	3314.08 8578.00	3314.08 8578.00
2	Kondagaon	Water Supply	451.55	361.24	361.24
3	Raigarh	Water Supply	1524.50	1219.60	1219.60
TOTAL	3	4	25143.65	13472.92	13472.92

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States including Chhattisgarh, as a one-time measure, have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all Mission Cities.

Under this package, Raipur has been sanctioned 100 modern buses with the Government of India's share (ACA) of Rs. 11.88 crore. An amount of Rs. 5.94 crore has been released to the State Government.

As per the JNNURM guidelines for funding of buses, the scheme has been tied with certain conditions including those related to submission of revised Detailed Project Report, procurement as well as operationalization of buses and reasonable progress on the part of various reforms in Urban Transport at City / State level namely setting up of a Traffic Information Management Control Centre (TIMCC), city specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for city bus service operations, a well organized and efficient city bus system by using Intelligent Transport System (ITS), setting up of Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA) to facilitate coordinated planning and implementation of projects relating to urban transport and their integrated management, mechanism to enforce parking policy, advertisement policy, setting up of dedicated urban transport fund, reimbursement of/waiver off State taxes, etc. Release of next installment depends upon submission of this information by the State Government.

#### **Illegal properties occupied by institutions and individuals**

2940. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are demands pending with the Ministry that all the properties occupied by institutions and individuals illegally be brought back;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof, especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;
- (c) the reasons for such illegal occupation; and
- (d) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. There are no such demands pending with this office in this regard.

- (b) to (d) Does not arise.

**Upgradation work in Mumbai to make it as Shanghai**

†2941. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government has undertaken the development and upgradation work in Mumbai to make it as Shanghai of India ;
- (b) if so, the details of various action plans for development and upgradation work so far; and
- (c) the estimated cost to be incurred on development and upgradation work of the city by Government and the amount utilized so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Central Government (Ministry of Urban Development) provides assistance to State Governments for improvement of basic amenities in cities / towns. The details of assistance provided for Mumbai are as below:-

- (i) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 26 projects have been sanctioned for Mumbai at a total cost of Rs.5376.37 crore wherein Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed is Rs. 1881.73 crore. ACA of Rs. 1486.74 crore has been released.
- (ii) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States including Maharashtra as a one-time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all Mission Cities.

The Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking (BEST) and Navi Mumbai have been sanctioned 1150 modern ITS enabled buses under JnNURM. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	City/ Organisation	Total Fleet sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Total Cost Approved in CSMC (Rs. in crore)	Delivery of buses	Central Share (ACA) Approved (Rs. in crore)	Total release (Rs. in crore)
1	BEST	1000	284	1000	99.40	57.85
2	Navi Mumbai	150	40.5	150	14.18	10.13

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project, for improvement of storm water drainage in Mumbai was approved on 12.07.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200.53 crore out of which an amount of Rs. 1000 crore has been released so far.

**Basic amenities at Yoga centre in Siri Fort sports complex**

2942, SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Yoga Centre in DDA's Siri Fort Sports Complex lacks basic amenities like water, electricity and shelter during monsoon/winters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to provide basic facilities/amenities at the Yoga Centre in DDA's Siri Fort Sports Complex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) DDA has informed that an open area of approximately 500 sq.yds. adjacent to the Administrative Block of Siri Fort Sports Complex is being utilized for conducting morning yoga classes. Drinking water facilities have been provided in the adjacent Administrative Block. Since the open area is utilized for morning yoga classes, requirement for providing electricity is not felt essential. An adjoining room has been provided for storage of equipment required for yoga sessions. Besides, yoga classes are also being conducted in an air-conditioned hall within the administrative building of the complex.

**Upgradation/renovation work in Government quarters in Delhi**

2943. SMT. BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the upgradation/renovation work in Government Quarters in Delhi is being done;
- (b) if so, whether the items of work relating to providing kitchen (wooden or metal work with covered self etc.) in Government quarters is included in the list of item of work under the scheme;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to include work relating to providing Modular Kitchen under the scheme of upgradation/renovation considering vital importance of kitchen but having a little space;
- (d) if so, by when the work of providing Modular Kitchen would start; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The upgradation works relating to kitchen in Government Quarters are being done as per the Ministry of Urban Development guidelines issued vide OM No. 11014/1/2008-W.3 dated 14.03.2008.

Prescribed facilities for upgradation of kitchen as per the above OM include covering of shelves below kitchen counter with cupboard shutter or built in cupboard where concrete/stone shelves are not existing (except gas area) for Type-II, III & IV quarters and for Type-V & VI quarters, in addition to above, overhead cabinets are also provided.

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

**Regularisation of Patan-Himatnagar Mehsana in Gujarat under JNNURM Scheme**

2944. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of unauthorized colonies in Patan-Himatnagar and Mehsana in Gujarat under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme have been authorized by Government in each year during the last three years and in the current year, so far;

(b) whether number of colonies for which consultation is being held with different departments regarding their regularization; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The regularization of unauthorized colonies is not within the purview of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

**Inclusion of cities under JNNURM**

2945. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria/parameters adopted by Government to include cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the cities in Rajasthan covered under JNNURM;

(c) the funds sanctioned/released and utilized during the last three years;

(d) the present status of development of these Cities;

(e) whether Government has received any proposals from Rajasthan to include more cities under JNNURM; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The criteria/parameters for inclusion of cities under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is as follows:-

Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	07
Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census	28
Selected Cities/UAs (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religion/historic and touristic importance)	30

Ajmer-Pushkar and Jaipur are the two cities in the State of Rajasthan covered under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The remaining cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JnNURM.

(c) and (d) Details of funds released for utilization during the last 3 years for the project approved under UIG of JnNURM for the State of Rajasthan is as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Years	Amount of Additional Central Assistance released for Utilization inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period
2009-10	2826.10
2010-11	0.00
2011-12	4584.94

The projects approved are at various stages of implementation.

(e) and (f) Request for inclusion of Jodhpur city under UIG Sub-mission of JnNURM has been received from Rajasthan.

As per guidelines of UIG Sub-Mission, the number of cities under the Mission shall remain around 60. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG Sub-mission of JnNURM and no more cities have been added. Cities that are not covered under UIG Sub-mission are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to availability of funds.

**12.00 NOON**

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****I. Notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment****II. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2012-13) of ESIC, New Delhi****III. Corrigendum to Outcome Budget (2012-13) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 228 (E), dated the 23rd March, 2011, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2011 under-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6609/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

(i) Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6608/15/12]

III. Corrigendum to the \*Outcome Budget for the year 2012-13 in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6610/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2009-10 and 2010-11) of various Akademies, Museums, School of Drama, Library Foundations and Memorial Hall**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(i) (a) Annual Report and Account of the Sahitya Akademi, 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 Akademi.

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\* The Outcome Budget was laid on the Table on the 29th March, 2012.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6727/15/12]
- (ii)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above museum.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6726/15/12]
- (iii)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, 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 Akademi.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6720/15/12]
- (iv)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the national School of Drama, 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 School.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6717/15/12]
- (v)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6719/15/12]
- (vi)
  - (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, 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 Foundation.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6718/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Memorial.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6315/15/12]

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 49 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010, a copy ( in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 292 (E), dated the 12th April, 2012, publishing the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6736/15/12]

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of Various Public Sector Companies and Centre and Related Papers.**
- III. MOU between Government of India and various Corporations and Organizations.**
- IV. Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Department of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I lay on the table :

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 124 (E), dated the 7th March, 2012, publishing the Chief Inspectors, Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors (Qualification and Experience) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 28A of the Boilers Act, 1923. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6633/15/12]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-
- (i) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the STCL 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) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6628/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Consultancy Organization Limited, (WEBCON), Kolkata, 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 Organization.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6627/15/12]
- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre of Entrepreneurship Development Madhya Pradesh (CEDMAP), Bhopal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6629/15/12]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the PEC Limited for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6630/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the State Trading Corporation on India Limited (STC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6631/15/12]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6632/15/12]

- (iv) Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Department of Commerce in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6288/15/12]

**I. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.**

**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IICT, Bhadohi, (UP) and related papers.**

**III. MOU between Government of India and various Corporations.**

SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI : Sir, I lay on the Table :-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of textiles, under sub-section (2) of Section 34 of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, Act, 2006, along with delay statement :-

- (1) No. NIFT/DC/06-07/DEGREE/42, dated the 5th March, 2012, publishing the National Institute of Fashion Technology Academic Programmes Ordinances 2012.
- (2) No. NIFT/DC/06-07/DEGREE/42, dated the 30th January, 2012, publishing the National Institute of Fashion Technology for the Post Graduate Degree, Under Graduate Degree, Diploma and Certificate Programme Ordinances, 2007. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6635/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

- (i) (a) Annual Reports and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi, (U.P) 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6473/15/11]
- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6634/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6702/15/12]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6703/15/12]

**I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IDSA, New Delhi and related papers.**

**II. MOU between Government of India and various corporations.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6636/15/12]
- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6637/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6638/15/12]

**I. Administration Report and Accounts (2010-11) of DDA, New Delhi and related papers and related papers.**

**II. MOU between Government of India and NBCC.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : Sir, I lay on the Table:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under Section 26 and sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 :-
- (a) Annual Administration Report of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6738/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) and the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6737/15/12]

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI A.A JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2011-12) :-

- (i) Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers);
- (ii) Twenty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals); and
- (iii) Twenty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA (Gujarat) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2011-12) :-

- (i) Thirty-first Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Thirty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Posts); and

- (iv) Thirty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Electronics and Information Technology).

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2011-12):—

- (i) Twenty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and
- (ii) Twenty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).

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**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-12):—

- (i) Twenty-Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (ii) Twenty-Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Twenty-Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in the One Hundred  
and Fifty-second Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fifty-second

[SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN]

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Revamping and Revitalisation of Civil Defence in the Country.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (APEDA)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (4) of Section 4 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985 (No. 2 of 1986), read with Rule 3 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1986, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

**Suicide by Farmers in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra**

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर** (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल 1 मई थी, दुनिया भर में मजदूरों का दिन। मजदूर, किसान, शोषित, वंचित इन सब के अधिकारों की बात लोग करते हैं। कल 1 मई थी और महाराष्ट्र दिवस भी था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह गुजरात दिवस भी है, यह भी मैं बताने वाला हूँ। लेकिन, कल महाराष्ट्र में विदर्भ में एक ही दिन में पाँच किसानों ने आत्महत्या की।

महोदय, 1 जनवरी से 120 दिनों में 370 से अधिक किसानों द्वारा आत्महत्या हुई है। लगातार यू.पी.ए. का जो आठ साल का कार्यकाल है, उसी में लगातार 9 हजार किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ इन छः जिलों में हुई हैं। सर, इससे\* कुछ चीज़ नहीं हो सकती। मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि ये आत्महत्याएँ नहीं हैं,\* ये उपाय तो करते नहीं, लेकिन संवेदनशून्य व्यवहार करते हैं और उपहास भी करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह exaggerated नहीं है। नाम हैं, पते हैं, सब है, लेकिन आप कहेंगे और वहाँ के मंत्री भी कह रहे हैं कि यह exaggerated है, पाँच नहीं हुई, तीन ही हुई। तो यह क्या कमाल है? यदि पाँच नहीं हुई, तीन ही हुई, तो क्या यह अच्छी चीज़ है? लेकिन, यह exaggerated कैसे है? ये उनकी मदद भी नहीं करते और क्योंकि इनकी पूरी नीति किसान-विरोधी है और इन किसान-विरोधी नीति के कारण ये किसानों की आत्महत्याएँ बढ़तुर जारी हैं। वहाँ कांग्रेस महासचिव गए। उन्होंने कलावती से मुलाकात की। उसके पति ने आत्महत्या की थी। उसको मदद का भरोसा दिया। उस मदद के लिए भी उसको लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी, लेकिन उसके बाद उसके ही परिवार के दो और लोगों ने आत्महत्या की। ऐसी स्थिति वहाँ की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, वहाँ प्रधान मंत्री जी गए। उन्होंने एक पैकेज

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

घोषित किया, तीन हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज। लोगों को लगा कि अब ये आत्महत्याएँ बन्द होंगी, लेकिन ये बन्द नहीं हुई। वहाँ सरकार और बाबू पूरा पैकेज खा गए। अब उसकी जाँच चल रही है।

सर, कल गुजरात दिवस भी था। गुजरात में कपास के किसान फल-फूल रहे हैं और महाराष्ट्र में आत्महत्या हो रही है, क्यों? क्योंकि, गुजरात में micro-irrigation है, चेक डैम है, खेती-तालाब है, उसको पानी मिलता है, जबकि महाराष्ट्र में उसे पानी नहीं मिलता और इसलिए महाराष्ट्र में आत्महत्याएँ हो रही हैं। वहाँ किसान कर्ज के ब्याज तले दब रहा है, इसका कोई विकल्प भी सरकार नहीं बता रही है। इसलिए, मैं माँग करता हूँ कि इनकी तुरन्त मदद की जाए। एक नया action plan घोषित किया जाए, एक comprehensive package दिया जाए। अगर यह हो जाए और सरकार प्रण कर ले कि अब आगे से एक भी आत्महत्या नहीं होगी, तो यह आत्महत्याओं का ...(समय की घंटी)... दौर बन्द होगा और यही मेरी माँग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

#### **Boat Mishap in Brahmaputra River Near Medartary in Dhubri District of Assam**

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, I stand here to make a mention of the tragic ferry accident that occurred in Assam, in which more than 300 people are feared to have died. This tragic ferry accident occurred when a boat carrying more than 400 people capsized in the River Bhramaputra in Dhubri district of Assam.

Sir, there were more than 400 people travelling in the ferry while only 350 tickets had been sold. Many people were travelling without tickets. Also, there were children travelling with their parents. Although rescue operation is going on, more than 300 people are still missing. So, it is feared that more than 300 people have died in this tragic incident.

This is the most tragic accident happened in my State. Sir, hundreds of indigenous boats or ferries run daily in the Brahmaputra River and other tributaries of the Brahmaputra River. There is no road communication; there is no bridge. Water transport is the only option there. In between Nimatighat in Jorhat to Majuli, Dhola to Sadiya and in Dhubri and even in between Guwahati to North Guwahati, hundreds of indigenous boats or ferries run daily without any safety measures. There are no life jackets in those boats. To modernize these boats or ferries is the call of the hour. It is the duty of the Indian Government to come forward to help the State of Assam in this crucial juncture. Assam does not have enough financial resources to solve this problem. The Government of India is having an ambitious plan for urban transportation by providing the bus service. Similarly, water transport scheme should be started by the Government of India to prevent this type of situation. If the Government of India does not come to help us, you can't avoid such type of incident in our State. To prevent this type of tragic incident in our State, it is my request that the Government of India should come

[SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA]

forward and announce a proper financial package for Assam and other parts of the country. I want a statement from the hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

### **Serious Drought Situation in Maharashtra**

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र)** : सर, महाराष्ट्र अब तक के सबसे भयानक सूखे से जूझ रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में परिस्थिति बहुत ही गंभीर है और मैं आपके माध्यम से इस विषय पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, कांग्रेस के महासचिव चार दिन पहले महाराष्ट्र के सूखाग्रस्त इलाके के दौरे पर गए थे। वे सतारा district में गए, लेकिन यह एक political tourism था। लोगों को उस पर्यटन से कुछ नहीं मिला, कुछ घोषणाएं जरूर हुईं, लेकिन लोगों के हाथ कुछ नहीं लगा। जैसा कि अभी प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने कहा कि सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्या महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की होती है और पैकेज पर पैकेज के बाद भी किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं।

2011 में ही 860 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की और यह पिछले चार साल में सबसे ज्यादा संख्या है। पिछले सप्ताह विदर्भ के यवतमाल में एक ही दिन में दो-तीन किसानों ने आत्महत्या की, जिनमें से एक था गजानन घोटेकर। मृतक गजानन घोटेकर ने अपने suicide note में स्पष्ट रूप से कांग्रेस और एनसीपी को वोट न देने की अपील की। सर, उसने लिखा है कि ये राजनीतिक पार्टियां किसानों की परवाह नहीं करती और ये देश को बर्बाद कर देंगी।

सर, व्यक्ति मरते समय कभी झूठ नहीं बोलता, इसलिए सरकार और इस सदन को गजानन की बात को गंभीरता से लेनी चाहिए। अब तो सूखे की मार से किसान जीने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है। स्थिति इतनी गंभीर है कि गांव-गांव में घर-घर में ऐसे हताश, निराश गजानन आत्महत्या कर सकते हैं।

सर, हालत बिगड़ती जा रही है। अभी गर्मी की शुरुआत ही हुई है और पानी देने वाली नदियां और तालाब सूख गए हैं। शुक्रवार को सरकारी स्तर पर यह बात मान ली गई है कि यह सूखा इतिहास का सबसे भयानक सूखा है। 1972 और 2003 के सूखे से कहीं ज्यादा भयानक सूखा इस बार महाराष्ट्र में है। सतारा, सांगली, शोलापुर, बीड, उस्मानाबाद, लातूर, अहमदनगर, नासिक, धूले और विदर्भ के बहुत से जिले सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। 1200 गांवों और लगभग 1600 बस्तियों में लोगों को अपनी प्यास बुझाने के लिए टैंकों का प्रयोग करना पड़ रहा है और सामान्य आदमी इसकी चपेट में आया है।

सरकार और प्रशासन जो उपाय कर रहे हैं, उनकी गति बेहद धीमी है, यह हमने खुद दौरा करके देखा है। तालाब सूखे पड़े हैं, जानवरों को सूखा चारा खिलाना पड़ रहा है, पांच रुपए में एक हंडा पानी बिक रहा है। सरकार ने जो घोषणा की है, उसका 25 प्रतिशत भी जनता तक नहीं पहुंच रहा है। राज्य सरकार की व्यवस्था टूट गई है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आपके माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को खुद कमान संभालनी चाहिए **...(व्यवधान)...** सूखे से प्रभावित महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**Suicide by a Nursing Student in Kerala due to Denial of Education Loan**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (KERALA) : Sir, two days back, a nursing student, Sudhi, committed suicide in the State of Kerala after failing to secure an education loan. Sir, she belonged to a poor family. Her father works in a private school as a bus driver. Her request for loan of Rs.3,00,000 was pending before the bank since June, 2011. Expecting the sanction of the loan, her family had borrowed more than Rs.1,00,000 for her admission and for depositing the first instalment of fees. She had enrolled in B.Sc. (Nursing) course in Andhra Pradesh and she secured 80 per cent marks in the first semester examination. But, Sir, the bank authorities denied the loan in the last month. After hearing the news of her consuming the poison, the bank authorities have now sanctioned the loan. This shows that there was no technical difficulty in sanctioning the loan.

Sir, this is a regular phenomenon in our country that by pointing out some technical difficulties, most of the bank authorities deny the education loan to students. Sir, several students have committed suicide due to this. Just now, Shri Prakash Javadekar mentioned about the suicide of farmers. This is a new phenomenon—suicide committed by students and group suicide committed by their families due to denial of education loans.

Sir, recently, a student, who was studying in Cochin Medical College, was compelled to stop his studies in his seventh semester. He came to me. He has been applying the loan for the last three years from the SBI. He got admission from a management quota. Now he is the Chairman of Cochin Co-operative Medical College Student Union. But, as per the recent directions of the RBI, the SBI has issued a new guideline prohibiting the loan facility to the students who get admission from management quota. This has created a serious problem. The students, who are applying for loan, can approach for regular loan with high interest and collateral security. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to intervene in this matter and take appropriate action against the bank Manager in the suicide case, and for taking steps for directing banks to give loans to students who get admission from management quota. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself, with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri P. Rajeeve.

### **Serious Scarcity of Drinking Water in Some States**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, this is regarding serious scarcity of drinking water in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Bihar. The problem is especially more acute in the tribal areas of Odisha where the water is also very much polluted like Koraput, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Malkangiri Nabarangpur. Even in the coastal area like Jajpur, Bhadrak, Baleswar, Kendrapara, Cuttack, there is serious scarcity of drinking water. But, unfortunately, even the Government, in its reply, has said that the State Government of Odisha has replied that out of 1,41,928 identified habitants, 68,921 habitants are fully covered and 73,007 habitants are partially covered by other sources and the Piped Water Supply Scheme; hence, no habitation is left without some drinking water source in the State. Sir, it is not correct. It is also learnt that in spite of the fact that there is serious scarcity of water, the State Government has failed to utilise the money sanctioned by the Central Government. In 2011-12, the fund available for drinking water was Rs.323 crore, whereas the utilisation was only Rs.214.83 crore. In 2010-11, the fund available was Rs.356.38 crore, whereas the utilisation was only Rs.194.80 crore. In 2009-10, the fund available was Rs.260.49 crore, but the utilisation was only Rs.198.87 crore. Sir, I want to inform the House that the Central Government funds have not been utilised, and in addition to that, the funds given from the MPLAD are also not being utilised.

In my case, especially, Jajpur District, I have given funds for 84 tube wells in two years but the State Government is not taking proper action for its implementation whereas the people are starving for safe drinking water. Sir, it is a very serious thing, and, therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to talk to the State Government in respect of proper implementation of the roadmap for these tube wells. Sir, whatever money has been sanctioned, should be utilized immediately. In States like Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Andhra, where the funds are required, the Central Government should provide adequate funds.

We are very much happy that the Central Government has created a separate department, namely, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, thereby giving importance to the drinking water. I again urge upon the Central Government to provide adequate funds so that no part of the State suffers on account the scarcity of safe drinking water. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Resentment Amongst IGNOU Students due to Closure of Some Courses**

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the HRD Minister towards IGNOU's move to close some courses, which drew a huge protest by students.

Sir, the Indira Gandhi National Open University is going through one of its worst crises since its establishment in 1985. Hundreds of students turned up to protest against the closure of 26 Face-to-Face programmes, and, also the fact that over 10,000 B.Ed, aspirants were deprived of admissions because of closing down of 129 institutions under IGNOU's Convergence Scheme. The students who were agitating since April 16, 2012, did not let the acting Vice-Chancellor enter the campus. Later, the University administration had to call the police to bring the situation under control and 17 agitating students were taken into custody.

The university administration has stopped all admissions for its 26 Face-to-Face programmes, which are offered in the main campus in Maidan Garhi. These courses have gained popularity since their introduction in 2008, and, at present, around 2,000 students are enrolled in these under-graduate and post-graduate courses.

Another major decision, which made the students come out in protest, is the move to stop all admissions for the B.Ed, programme under the Convergence Scheme. The decision to stop fresh admission to the community colleges made matters worse.

Around 129 institutions under the Convergence Scheme were stopped from fresh enrolment for B.Ed, programme, which will adversely affect 10,000 aspirants who have already cleared the entrance exam. Moreover, hundreds of community colleges under IGNOU were also asked not to undertake fresh admissions resulting in loss of crores of rupees to the university.

Even admissions under Open and Distance Learning have taken a hit this year. While IGNOU admitted 1.19 lakh students in January, 2012, during the same period last year, the university admitted nearly two lakh students. Where will the poor meritorious students, who want to pursue face to face higher education, go if universities keep on closing the courses? Therefore, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to kindly look into this matter.

**National Health Crisis due to Poisoning of Ground Water**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, according to newspaper reports, data submitted in Parliament by the Ministry of Water Resources shows that out of 649 Districts, the groundwater in pockets of 158 Districts has gone saline. It mentions that groundwater contains excess fluoride in pockets across 267 Districts, it has nitrates beyond permissible levels in 385 Districts, it has arsenic in 53 Districts, and, it has

[SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK]

high levels of iron in 270 Districts. Besides this, aquifers in 63 districts contain heavy metals like lead, chromium and cadmium, the presence of which in any concentration poses a danger. Drinking fluoride-laden water beyond safe levels can lead to fluorosis which hits teeth and bones. Arsenic causes problems in the nervous system, reduces IQ level in children and, in extreme cases, can also cause cancer. Chromium is a known carcinogen. Presence of nitrates in drinking water leads to what is commonly called as 'blue baby' disease which hits infants and can lead to respiratory and digestive system problems. Sir, nearly 80 per cent of India's rural drinking water comes from underground sources where facilities to detect health problems do not exist. Central Ground Water Board has carried surveys of ground water in Goa since 1976. Goa has about 2 MCM ground water and it has exploited about 35-40 per cent. But this is an under estimate as Government has no figures of ground water used by the private tankers and the industrial estates. In a 1994 study, Dr. Chachadi of Goa University and Glen Kalavampara have studied how tourism industry has affected ground water in coastal areas. The study was done in the Department of Earth Sciences of Goa University and was titled 'Preliminary assessment of salt water-fresh water interface between Fort Aguada and Candolim Coast, North Goa'. Besides, impounding of water for illegal pisciculture in low lying khazan lands of Goa also increases salinity of water in village wells nearby. This salinity, however, gets cleared after the rains. The wells near almost all industrial estates—Pilerne, Corlim, Tuem, Kundaim, Markaim and Cuncolim—are polluted due to contamination of ground water. The ground water table in mining areas has been affected due to excess mining. Explosives used in mining areas contain nitrates....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, your time is over. Now, Shri Purshottam Khodabhai Rupala.

#### **Alleged Misuse of Government Funds by CCI**

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपला** (गुजरात) : सर, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

सर, मैं भारत सरकार का ध्यान किसानों के कॉटन की मुफ्त लूट की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सर, इस लूट से उन्हें बचाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने यहां से पैसा भेजा और सी.सी.आई को उनके कपास की खरीदी के लिए कहा। सर, आपको और हाउस के सभी सभासदों को यह जानकर बहुत दुख होगा कि सी.सी.आई के अधिकारी उन किसानों से कॉटन नहीं खरीद रहे हैं। मैं एक मार्केटिंग यार्ड में गया, वहां के चेयरमैन ने मुझे बताया कि दो दिनों से जहारात हो गयी है कि सी.सी.आई. के लोग कपास खरीदी के लिए अपने गांव में आ गए हैं। गुजरात के अमरेली जिले के सावरकुंडला मार्केटिंग यार्ड में चेयरमैन ने मुझे बताया कि गांव में सी.सी.आई. के ऑफिसर्स हैं। सर, दो दिनों में मार्केटिंग यार्ड में किसान लोग अपना माल लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन उनका माल कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। उन्होंने जब अधिकारियों से पूछा कि आप हमारे गांव में हो तो मंडी में से इस की खरीद क्यों नहीं कर रहे हो? तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने 2 हजार टन की खरीद कर ली है।

सर, प्रकाश जावडेकर जी और श्रीमान राउत जी ने भी यह विषय उठाया था और कहा था कि सरकार यहां से निर्णय लेती है व पैसे भी भेजती है, मगर वहां जो हो रहा है, उसका सब से खराब उदाहरण यह है कि सी.सी.आई के ऑफिसर्स ने कॉटन की खरीद, जोकि किसानों को पैसे देकर की जानी थी और भारत सरकार ने यह पैसा किसानों के लिए भेजा था, मगर उन ऑफिसर्स ने बजाय किसानों ने कॉटन खरीदने के, व्यापारी लोगों से, जोकि किसानों का कपास मुफ्त में लेकर बैठे थे, उनसे कॉटन की खरीद की और उसमें 10 से 20 प्रतिशत की घूस खायी। सर, सरकार इस बारे में तपास करवाए, हम इन्हें सबूत देने के लिए तैयार हैं। आप हर मंडी में जाकर तपास करवाएं। गुजरात में सावरकुंडला मंडी में ऐसा हुआ है, राजकोट डिस्ट्रिक्ट के जसदाना मार्केटिंग यार्ड में ऐसा हुआ है। वहां के जितने भी मार्केटिंग यार्ड्स हैं, उनकी मंडियों से उन्होंने कपास की खरीदी क्यों नहीं की, यह सरकार उनसे कम-से-कम इतना तो पूछे! यहां से भारत सरकार की ट्रेजरी से पैसा भेजा गया है...

वे इनको पूछते भी नहीं हैं कि आपने यह कहां से ले लिया? अगर व्यापारियों से लेना था, तो वहां जाने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी, क्योंकि व्यापारी तो खरीद ही रहे हैं। चूंकि किसानों को पैसा मिले, इसके लिए उनको भेजा गया था, लेकिन किसानों के बजाय उन्होंने व्यापारियों से माल लिया है और उसमें उन्होंने घूस खाई है। वहां के पूरे किसान हतप्रभ हैं। मेरी भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि सी.सी.आई के अफसरों ने जो गुजरात में इस कॉटन की खरीदी की है, उसकी जांच की जाए और जवाबदारों को ऐसी सजा दी जाए कि भविष्य में किसानों के लिए भेजे हुए पैसे किसानों के पास ही पहुंचें। धन्यवाद।

**उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रा. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** स्पेशल मेशन ले करने हैं। सिर्फ सब्जेक्ट बताइए, पढ़ने की जरूरत नहीं है।

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### \*SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### **Demand for Financial Assistance to Fight Drought Situation in Maharashtra**

**SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) :** Sir, many villages in Maharashtra are facing drought situation with acute scarcity of water. As many as 3,448 villages and habitats of Pune, 1,260 villages and habitats of Nasik, 246 villages and habitats of Konkan, 140 villages and habitats of Marathwada and 125 villages and habitats of Vidharba Region are being supplied water by tankers. Last year, on the whole, 171 villages and habitats were supplied water by tankers. But this year the number has increased dramatically to 5,176 when the summer has just started. It is really a grim warning of a difficult period ahead.

The agriculture sector in the State largely depends on monsoon. Around two-thirds of the cultivable land is dependent on monsoon. Moreover, a large area of cultivable land cannot be brought under irrigation. Shri Yashwantrao Chavan, the first Chief Minister of Maharashtra, always used to say to do something for solving the problem of dry farming. Unfortunately, this was not taken up seriously.

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† Laid on the Table of the House.

[SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI]

The State Government has undertaken various major, medium and minor irrigation projects for creating maximum irrigation potential. However, there is a wide gap between potential created and utilized in major, medium and minor projects.

Besides these irrigation projects, the performance of the National Drinking Water Programme has also remained far from satisfactory. All this has aggravated the drought situation in many pockets, which has necessitated intervention by the Central Government.

Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government to help the Government of Maharashtra by extending financial assistance to fight the drought situation.

**Demand to take steps to Hand-over the Assets of the State of Himachal Pradesh Divided under the State of Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, वर्ष 1966 में पंजाब में पुनर्गठन के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी पंजाब राज्य का कुछ क्षेत्र सम्मिलित किया गया था, लेकिन राजनीतिक अनदेखी के कारण इस पुनर्गठन अधिनियम के अंतर्गत मिलने वाले वाजिब अधिकारों से हिमाचल प्रदेश को वंचित रखा गया। इस अधिनियम के तहत हिमाचल को सांझे पंजाब की सम्पत्तियों पर 7.19 प्रतिशत हिस्सा मिलना था। अब 46 वर्षों बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हिमाचल के पक्ष में निर्णय देकर राज्य को राहत प्रदान की है। इस निर्णय के अनुसार पंजाब तथा हरियाणा सरकारों द्वारा 4,000 करोड़ रुपया हिमाचल को देना होगा। दोनों सरकारें बिना किसी कारण के इस धन की हिमाचल को अदायगी पर विलम्ब कर रही हैं। छोटा सा हिमाचल प्रदेश सीमित साधनों के कारण आर्थिक संकट में है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश का पालन नहीं हो रहा है। केन्द्रीय कानून का पालन कराना भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी। केन्द्रीय कानून का पालन कराना भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी, पर केंद्र खामोश रहा। इस विलम्ब में केंद्र सरकार की भी गलती है। मैं केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हिमाचल को देय 4,000 करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार तुरंत हिमाचल को दे तथा इस धनराशि की आधी रकम 2,000 करोड़ रुपए पंजाब व हरियाणा सरकारों से किश्तों में वसूल करे। 2,000 करोड़ रुपए केंद्र की ओर से हिमाचल को अविलम्ब दिए जाएं, ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश आर्थिक संकट से अति शीघ्र निजात पा सके।

**Demand to issue a Postal Stamp to Commemorate the Birth Anniversary of Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, डा. सच्चिदानन्द सिन्हा, बिहार की एक विभूति का न सिर्फ बिहार, बल्कि पूरे भारत के मानचित्र पर एक स्थान है। संविधान निर्माण में उनका योगदान किसी से कम नहीं रहा है। वे संविधान सभा के पहले अध्यक्ष थे। बिहार के निर्माण में उनकी अहम भूमिका रही है और बिहारियों को सिर्फ भारत में ही नहीं, अपितु विश्व में उन्होंने एक स्थान दिलवाया। बिहार सरकार ने डा. सिन्हा की 138वीं जयन्ती पर यह घोषणा की थी कि वह इनके जन्मदिवस को हर साल राजकीय समारोह के रूप में मनाएगी, लेकिन सरकार ने उनके अस्तित्व को ही भुला दिया है।

हम केन्द्र सरकार से यह मांग करते हैं कि डा. सिन्हा एक ऐसा व्यक्तित्व हैं, जो बिहार के निर्माता के साथ गौरव भी हैं, इसलिए सरकार उनके जन्मदिवस पर उनकी समृति में डाक टिकट जारी करे और साथ ही हर साल यह दिवस राजकीय समारोह के रूप में मनाए। पटना स्थित सिन्हा लाइब्रेरी, जिसके वे संस्थापक रहे हैं, आज बुरी अवस्था में है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार उसका समुचित रख-रखाव करे, उसमें अधिक से अधिक पुस्तकें तथा पत्रिकाएं शामिल करे, उस लाइब्रेरी का उन्वयन करे एवं वहां उनकी एक प्रतिमा स्थापित करे।

**Demand to take immediate action to fill up the backlog vacancies for persons with disabilities, specially the blind**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand) : Sir, as per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities, (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995, the Central Government and the State Governments are obliged to reserve not less than three per cent posts with persons with disabilities, out of which one per cent each is to be reserved for persons suffering from blindness, low vision persons, suffering hearing impairment and persons suffering from locomotor disability and cerebral palsy. However, the Central Government did not implement this after the said Act came into force in 1996. Consequently, the National Federation of the Blind, one of the largest blindness organisations in the country, approached the hon. High Court of Delhi by way of a writ petition in which the hon. High Court directed the Government to fill up the backlog vacancies in a time-bound manner through a centralised recruitment. However, unfortunately, instead of implementing this decision, the Government filed the SLP before the hon. Supreme Court of India, and the hon. Supreme Court has directed the Government to fill up the backlog in a time-bound manner. The Government, thereafter, issued an Office Memorandum bearing number 36038/2/2008-ESTT(RES) dated 27.11.2009 through the Department of Personnel and Training declaring a Special Recruitment Drive for clearing up the backlog by all the Departments latest by 30.3.2010. However, since then, no substantial steps have been taken except for extending the completion of Special Recruitment Drive, which has also expired on 31.3.2012, without clearing up the backlog. I demand that the Government must take immediate action to give justice to the disabled, specially, the blind.

**Demand to maintain Financial Assistance to Spinning Sector under TUF Scheme during the 12th Plan**

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am happy to learn from PTI Report, dated 14th March, 2012, that the Government has recommended continuation of TUF Scheme during the Twelfth Plan. In fact, the Government of Maharashtra has recently announced the new Textile Policy with an intention to process maximum cotton in the backward regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada, etc. The main programme under the new policy is applicable to the textile projects approved under the TUF Scheme of the Government of India. As the House is aware, Maharashtra is one of the largest producers of cotton. It is grown in the backward regions of Vidarbha, Marathwada, etc. The House is also aware of the fact that Vidarbha region is reeling under the agrarian crisis. Only about 20 per cent of the cotton grown in these regions of the State is processed. To help the region fight the distress, it is important that most of the cotton produce is processed in-situ. The first step in the textile value chain is spinning. Till the time spinning is not done in the cotton-growing regions, down stream process will not take place, thereby denying the area of available potential. In fact, any

[SHRI SANJAY RAUT]

reduction in assistance or total removal of subsidy to the spinning sector under TUF will have adverse impact on the value addition process in the State. One of the ways to deal with agrarian distress in the cotton-growing region is to have farmer-friendly policy, which will add more value. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to continue financial assistance to the spinning sector under the TUF during the Twelfth Plan. Thank you.

**Demand to set up Anti-hail Guns and Radar System to Protect the Apple Crop in Himachal Pradesh**

**श्रीमती विमला कश्यप सूद** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत सहारा देने वाली सेब बागवानी प्रदेश की लगभग 70 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि पर की जाती है, परन्तु हर वर्ष यह फसल ओला वृष्टि की भेट चढ़ जाती है और करोड़ों-अरबों की संपत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है। इस फल को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए 300 एंटीहेलगन व 30 राडार की अति आवश्यकता है जबकि अभी तक मात्र एक एंटीहेलगन, 2 करोड़ 89 लाख रुपए की लागत से, बटाड़गलू ब्यॉलघाटी व चुंजर कोटखाई में लगाई गई है। इसकी क्षमता केवल मात्र 500 मीटर के दायरे में ही बनने वाले ओलों की प्रक्रिया को रोकने की है, जो कि नाकाफी है।

महोदय, ऐसे में सेब के पूरे क्षेत्र को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए सभी सेब क्षेत्र को एंटीहेलगन से लैस करना बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने भी केन्द्र सरकार को 289 करोड़ रुपए की डी.पी.आर. बनाकर भेज रखी है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी सेब उत्पादन क्षेत्रों को जल्द से जल्द अधिक क्षमता वाली एंटीहेलगन मुहैया करवाई जाए, ताकि किसानों का करोड़ों-अरबों का सेब बर्बाद होने से बच सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now we shall take up the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

**GOVERNMENT BILL**

**The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा point of order है। माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि यह बिल महिलाओं के खिलाफ है। जो हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट है, वह इतना सक्सेसफुल एक्ट है कि इसमें इस तरीके से अमेंडमेंट लाकर उससे छेड़छाड़ न की जाय। यह अमेंडमेंट महिलाओं के खिलाफ है। हमारी पार्टी इस अमेंडमेंट से सहमत नहीं है, महिला सदस्य भी इससे सहमत नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर चर्चा कराने की बजाय इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें। आप महिला विरोधी मत बनिए, माइनोरिटी विरोधी आप पहले ही हो चुके हैं, किसान विरोधी भी आप माने जाते हैं, तो मेरा अनुरोध आपसे यही है कि माननीय मंत्री जी आप इस बारे में खुद प्रस्ताव कर दीजिए। आपसे पहले भी कहा गया है, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ, आप प्रस्ताव कर दीजिए कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को दे दिया जाए और इस पर चर्चा खत्म करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप चर्चा में बोलिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Thank you, Sir. Yesterday, in a lighter vein, I was mentioning about how marriages begin. In fact, when girl and boy meet, they promise each other everything including moon. Boy says, I will bring moon from the Heaven and give it to you. I remember that there are lyrics in a Hindi film तू रात खड़ी थी छत पे, मैं समझा के चांद निकला। So, there is exaggeration at the initial stages. I am talking about initial stages. You must be knowing the old song.

चौदहवीं का चांद हो या आफताब हो,  
जो भी हो तुम खुदा की कसम लाजवाब हो।

शादी से पहले और शादी के बाद के reactions में बहुत फर्क होता है। शादी से पहले मैंने प्यार किया और शादी के बाद यह मैंने क्या किया? शादी से पहले कुछ-कुछ होता है और शादी के बाद कुछ नहीं होता है। शादी से पहले दिल तो पागल है और शादी के बाद दिल तो पागल था। ये कुछ reactions में इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि शादी has all facets of life. It does not start only with *mala sandhi*. Sir, our serials are full of marriage stories. There are episodes of marriages. In fact, in a sense, I have a complaint that I sometimes doubt whether some of the serials lead to divorces. Initially, they show some good things, families unite, they laugh and enjoy. Then, they show women in such a bad light these days. We never imagine that women could do these things. All these things are shown in serials on television. Therefore, sometimes, I feel that these things lead to divorces. I am not for any censor on this but I am just making a casual remark. Our Hindi films are sober in the sense that they have shown good films on families for the last 30 years. In fact, marriage songs in Hindi films are quite popular like, मुझसे शादी करोगी? मम्मी ने तुम्हें चाय पे बुलाया है and things like that. But, films are better as compared to serials which show women in bad light.

Now, Sir, I come to the subject. Although some people are saying that it is against women, but, actually, this Bill is in the interest of women in one way because when you file suits on regular basis on various grounds, you can imagine the dirty linen being washed in the courts, character assassination of women being done in the courts in long trials and the entire family is affected. Newspapers carry the stories. Murmur among relations creates another story. I cannot imagine the effect of these trials on children. So, actually, this sort of Bill will avoid all such long trials, character assassination and destruction of family life. In one stroke, whatever has to happen will happen. There are minus points also. There is no doubt about it. But, I will talk about them later. Now, why is there a case of divorce by consent? It is because a frustration comes in where a party seeks divorce but the other party does not want. Therefore, the whole process gets frustrated. This frustration is avoided in the present Bill. The question again arises: Whether the concept of 'irretrievable breakdown' can be defined? In my submission, it cannot be defined in so many words because if it is defined, then, it becomes like any other ground. Why this concept has come is because it is outside the

[SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK]

scope of the grounds already existing मतलब यह है कि यह शादी टिक नहीं सकती। Whatever may be the case? Circumstances are such x, y, z, whatever it is जो कुछ भी हो, आदमी एक निष्कर्ष पर आता है कि यह चलने वाली नहीं है। इसके लिए यह ग्राउंड लेना, वह ग्राउंड लेना कोई मतलब की चीज़ नहीं है। Therefore, this concept has come, it is not because the Supreme Court has said it or the Supreme Court said that it was there in foreign countries or the Supreme Court said in two judgements or three judgements, and, therefore, we are bringing in this Bill. I don't think so. We are bringing in this Bill because we found that Indian conditions also are no different. Therefore, such a law is required in our country too, maybe, with slight difference. मैं तो मान लूंगा, नहीं तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहेगा, I have also opposed any legislation to be brought only because the Supreme Court says. I am opposed to that idea. But here the Law Ministry and others have examined, but in our condition this is a lesson.

Another question is in some countries I have heard that trials do not take place. Merely on pleadings they grant divorce. I think trial is a must. Even in these cases, supposing, even party says, yes, the plaint is filed for divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The other party says, "Yes, I agree". Yet there are issues to be determined whether this is irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This is one of the issues. Just because the husband says "yes"; and the wife says, "yes" it doesn't become a ground. According to my submission, let the court examine independently whether the ground exists.

Number two, the amendment which is being proposed by the hon. Minister will have to determine its share. The Judges, of course, have the power to determine what share should be given as compensation or whatever it is or what monetary assistance should be given. Now to determine these also, the evidence will be required. To determine these, the court has to find out how much the husband has got, how much he is hiding, what is his bank balance. All these have to be determined and require evidence. Therefore, even if there is consent, in the sense, pleadings are accepted, even then for this purpose evidence will be required. Therefore, for quantum also evidence will be required. If the suit is resisted by the wife saying that she would be in great hardship, then, of course, the evidence is required. So, it can't be एक झटके में होगा, ऐसा भी नहीं है।

This requires some sort of application of mind. Now, the hon. Minister has given a notice of an amendment which I will read. It seeks to add 13F which says "without prejudice to any custom or any other law for the time being impose in any proceedings under section 13©, at the time of passing of the decree, the court may on a petition made by the wife order that husband shall pay to her as financial support such gross sum or share in the moveable or immoveable property towards settlement of property right in respect of the property acquired during the subsistence of the marriage as the court may deem fit or deem it to be just and equitable and any such payment shall be

secured if necessary by charge on immoveable property of the husband.” यहां पर अमेंडमेंट तो सही है क्योंकि I was a member of the Committee, we made a suggestion that some security should be given to the wife. Therefore, the hon. Minister is proposing this amendment. इसमें क्या है कि that discretion has been given to the court to determine whether to give financial assistance or determine whether to give a share in the property.

All this determination is according to the discretion.

Secondly, it relates to the property acquired as such during the subsistence of the marriage. Here, I would like to submit that in Goa we have got a good law that the moment a boy marries a girl, the property of the boy automatically goes to the wife. After the marriage, the husband can't part with any portion of the property, without the signature of the wife, through a sale deed or a gift deed or whatever it be. This is the law in Goa. I am not sure whether, at this stage, he can do it. But this is a concept which has to be imported into the law so that the security is foolproof.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, it is a very good suggestion. It is already prevailing in Goa and it should be incorporated here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Shantaram, there are two more speakers from your party. So, please be brief. Please conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will take one or two minutes. I am the first speaker, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : (Maharashtra) : Sir, he understands this problem very well. Please allow him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Is it a compliment? What is it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Shantaram, there are two more speakers.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will take one or two minutes, Sir.

As far as adoption is concerned, you are proposing to amend it to include the adopted children. The only thing about which I am not very clear is whether all the communities in the country have got right of adoption, that is, legal right of adoption. What would happen to those children where legal right of adoption is not there? So, kindly go through these aspects. I think, with all these things, there is still scope for improvement and that this Bill should be passed. Thank you.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में वैवाहिक जीवन सकुशल व्यतीत करने का सर्वाधिक सफलता का प्रतिशत है। हमारे देश में अलबता विवाह कानून है, लेकिन भारतीय संस्कारों के तहत हमारे वैवाहिक

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

समारोह साधारण इंसान के घरों में भी जीवनशैली के रूप में अपनाए जाते हैं। एक लड़की, जो सुदूर किसी के घर में पैदा होती है, 18 वर्ष तक अपने मां-बाप के घर पढ़-लिखकर, बड़ी होकर एक झटके में दूसरे के घर में जाकर अपने पति को परमेश्वर मानते हुए, उसके घर को अपना घर मानकर, नया घर बसाकर अपनी जिंदगी को आगे बढ़ाती है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर आप पूरी दुनिया पर नज़र डालें, चाहे सर्वाधिक विकसित देश अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड हों या अन्य कोई देश, हमारे यहां वैवाहिक जीवन सफलतापूर्वक व्यतीत करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या सर्वाधिक होगी। समय-समय पर हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम या विवाह अधिनियम में संशोधन भी किए गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी कि आपको विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक सदन में लाना पड़ा? महोदय, कई सवालालत हमारे ज़हन में हैं, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से भी महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ। क्या इसमें भी कोई सिविल सोसायटीज़ ने डिमांड रखी थी या कोई महिला संगठन आपके बीच आए थे कि अचानक आपने विवाह विधि को संशोधित कर दिया या प्रताड़ित पतियों का कोई संगठन सरकार से या माननीय मंत्री जी से मिला कि आपको विवाह विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी? आप इसको संशोधित करने के उपरांत प्रमुख रूप से तलाक को और आसान बनाना चाहते हैं और तलाक को आसान बनाने के बाद संशोधन अधिनियम में यह बात कही गयी है कि हम इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से उस महिला को, जिसने अपने मां-बाप का घर छोड़कर अपने पति को परमेश्वर मानते हुए इस घर को बसाने का संकल्प लिया था, पूरा जीवन व्यतीत करने का संकल्प लिया था...।

आपसी मन-मुटाव के कारण, मानव स्वभाव के कारण, अगर आपस में कुछ कहा-सुनी हो गई, कुछ डांड-डपट हो गई, इस आधार पर यदि कोई महिला या पति गुस्सा होकर तलाक के लिए आवेदन करता था तो जुडिशल ऑफिसर छः महीने या एक साल की तारीख लगाने के बाद आने के लिए कहते थे और कहते थे कि इसके बाद ही हम आपकी बात सुनेंगे। क्योंकि हो सकता है कि छः माह या एक साल के अंतराल में आपके बीच में कुछ अनुराग पनप जाए, प्रेम पनप जाए और आप अपना परिवार पुनः बसा लें। आप तो इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा छः माह के अंतराल को जज के विवेक पर छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के पास होने से हमारे देश में पश्चिमी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। हमारी जो माताएं हैं, बहनें तथा लड़कियां हैं, वे अपने परिवार को छोड़कर, अपने मां-बाप और भाई-बहनों को छोड़कर, दूसरे घर को अपना घर मानकर, पूरा जीवन व्यतीत करती हैं, इससे उनके अंदर असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा होगी। पहले डिवोर्स के लिए दोनों के हस्ताक्षर से दरखास्त देना जरूरी था, लेकिन अब आपने उसमें यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि दोनों के बजाय अगर कोई अकेला भी अपने हस्ताक्षर करके दरखास्त देता है, तो उसका भी म्यूचुअल आधार पर डिवोर्स होगा।

महोदय, अगर आप डिक्शनरी में म्यूचुअल शब्द के अर्थ पर विचार करें तो उसमें यही लिखा है कि सहमति के आधार पर पत्र आगे बढ़ेगा और उसी को म्यूचुअल अंडर स्टैंडिंग कहा जाता है। अगर पति पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में पला बढ़ा है और दिल्ली, मुंबई और लखनऊ जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में घूमने का काम करता है तथा शहरों की चमक-दमक उसकी आंखों को भा गई तो वह जब चाहे पत्नी को छोड़कर अकेला डिवोर्स की दरखास्त दे देगा।

महोदय, आज देश में क्या हो रहा है, इससे सभी लोग परिचित हैं तथा हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि जितना बड़ा वकील होगा, न्याय भी उतना उसके पक्ष में होगा। ये तथ्य किसी से छिपे नहीं है। यदि किसी क्लाइंट की इतनी हैसियत नहीं है कि वह अपने को बचने के लिए कोई बड़ा वकील करे और वह वास्तव में हत्या का मुलजिम भी नहीं है, उसको केवल राजनीतिक द्वेष के कारण या घटनाओं के आधार पर फंसाने का काम किया गया है, तो उसको जरूर फांसी की सजा हो जाएगी। अगर दिन दहाड़े किसी की हत्या हो जाती है और हत्यारा पकड़ा जाता है, तो यदि उसके साथ अदालत में बड़ा वकील खड़ा होगा, तो मैं दावे

के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वह क्लाइंट उस बड़े वकील से कहेगा, थैंक यू सर, आपने मुझे फांसी से बचाने का काम किया है। यदि कोई बड़ा वकील खड़ा हो गया और उसने जज साहब से अनुरोध किया कि सर, यह बहुत अर्जन्ट मैटर है, दोनों साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं और इनको डिवोर्स की आवश्यकता है, इनको पन्द्रह दिन में या एक महीने में डिवोर्स दे दिया जाए तो हमारी बहन का क्या होगा? हो सकता है कि कुछ पतियों की भी दरखास्त हो और वे अचानक किसी बड़े घर की महिला को डिवोर्स देकर दूसरी शादी करना चाहते हों। क्योंकि, आपने इसमें यह प्रावधान रखा है कि वैवाहिक व्यवस्था के दौरान जो कमाई हुई सम्पत्ति होगी, उसमें से उसको हिस्सा मिलेगा। आप उसमें से पति-पत्नी के बीच आधा-आधा बंटवारा करवाना चाहते हैं। हो सकता है कि पति की शादी किसी बड़े घर में हो गई, तो वह दिल्ली की अदालत में बड़ा वकील खड़ा करके दस लाख रुपए देकर दरखास्त दे देगा और पत्नी को छोड़कर, उसके घर में दीवार खड़ी करके, आधी सम्पत्ति का हकदार हो जाएगा। यही काम पत्नी भी कर सकती है।

महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से दरखास्त है कि यह बिल भारतीय व्यवस्था के अनुरूप नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** विवाह संशोधन विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? इससे हमारे देश में पाश्चात्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा पाश्चात्य संस्कृति पनपेगी। मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इस बिल पर विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए, इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे जाने की सख्त जरूरत है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) :** Sir, I rise to oppose the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which aims to make 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as a ground for granting divorce. It is most unfortunate and, of course, natural too, that the obsession with reforms in the economic sphere of a particular pattern, which is generally biased against the vulnerable in the majority of the population, got reflected even in the initiative of the Government on reforms in the social issues as well. And, in this case, this instant piece of legislation on the Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill is also a reflection of that biased mindset against the weaker and the vulnerable section of the society, and therefore, the measure is being taken quite unmindful of the fact that that section of the society which, despite all constitutional rights, are a repressed one, or, are oppressed generally, and their rights are quite limited.

Sir, the proposed Bill of making the 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' a ground of granting divorce apparently looks as a innocent one, but it must be put in the context of the actual conditions, in the context of inequalities, injustices, discriminations and atrocities which women are subjected to, in general. These are reflected through female foeticide, discrimination against women on wages for the same work done in the workplaces, various kinds of social discrimination and oppression in respect of educational opportunity, even within the family, and there are also many other kinds of oppression which they are subjected to. In that context, if this is put, this Bill is going to make their situation much more vulnerable, and aggravate the discriminations which have been thrust against them by the society. The hon. Minister referred to certain Supreme Court judgements to justify this move. But he preferred to ignore the observation of the same Supreme Court in the matter of Arun Kumar Aggarwal vs.

[SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN]

National Insurance Company case which clearly noted that the Government should assess the value of the unpaid homemaker both in accident claims and in matters of division of matrimonial properties. Sir, the whole tragedy in our present day society is that although the Constitution upholds the right of equality, equality of men and women, but, till now, in our society, the unpaid labour, that the women are doing to keep the households running, is still unrecognized. And, from that situation, all other inequalities and discriminations flow to women in general. Unless women are treated as equals in a marriage and given the same financial and other securities that men have on the breakdown of marriage, it will be discriminatory to further liberalise the grounds of divorce. Therefore, the consequences of getting divorced on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage will be highly inequitable to women and result in further discrimination. Several studies have shown that whereas men often leave a marriage without any adverse economic consequences, women and children suffer a severe decline in their living standards after getting abandoned and deserted. Separated and deserted women are one of the most neglected sections of the society after they are forced to leave their marital home. Our law does not view wives as equal partners in the marital home and leaves them without any share in the marital property and without appropriate means to live the life with dignity. So, in this kind of a situation, if irretrievable breakdown of marriage is made as a ground for divorce, then, that will make the situation of women much more serious. Sir, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister the fact that our current law does not allow a divorce without establishment of fault of the other party. And since most men cannot prove this fault, which you want to make as a ground,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you kindly finish your speech in two minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am just finishing. It is a very serious issue. Please allow me to speak for some time. So, they cannot prove. So, they enter into certain negotiations with the wife and, at least, the women get some bargaining capacity margin, on that ground, to settle monetarily about her maintenance. If this no-default ground is made a ground for divorce, even that bargaining capacity right will be taken away from the women. So, before making 'irretrievable breakdown' a case, I think, it has to be ensured that women get treated equally in respect of sharing the marital property and they are put on a sound footing. When I talk of equally sharing the marital property, I should rather stress upon the proportional sharing of marital property, in the sense that when women mostly get separated, they are separated with children. So, the children's account will also have to be taken into account while deciding sharing of the marital property.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

**1.00 P.M.**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I am just concluding. I therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to please re-consider the whole aspect, and, as a prerequisite of this Bill, of making a no-default ground, a ground for divorce, before making it as a prerequisite, a law must be enacted to give wives equal rights in any property acquired by the couple, rather equal right on their marital property, and at the same time, the law must ensure the arrangement for proper disclosure of the income of the husband in that case. In many cases, while making assessment of the marital property, it has to be ensured that the real income of the household is properly disclosed. It should not be just left to the discretion and understanding of the court as such. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I am just concluding. Secondly, it must be ensured that a provision is made for women and children to have a house and a place of residence. The laws relating to the maintenance for women and children must be strengthened to ensure that women and children receive an adequate amount of maintenance which will be sufficient for them to live a lifestyle, which, I think, is clear. How should we decide on the adequacy of the maintenance? They should not be worse off that they were earlier, living together in a family as husband and wife. They should not be worse off than that. That must be the standard parameter for deciding the adequacy of the maintenance. That should not be left to the good intention of the judges alone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I am just concluding. It must be ensured that a provision is made in this regard. The laws relating to maintenance must be strengthened to ensure that they continue to maintain their life's standards which they were enjoying when they were united. Also, the State has to take the necessary responsibility. Normally, the abandoned women are experienced of the different womens' organisation, including All India Democratic Womens' Association ...*(Time-bell rings)*... the experience of the women, the legal hazards they face....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Kindly conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am just concluding. So, in this matter there should be some special arrangement so that the women facing a divorce won't have to face the legal hazards they normally face. I think, after ensuring this, the Bill should be brought in. So, the Bill should not be placed now and should not be passed right now without ensuring. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Now we will take up the remaining Special Mentions. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

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**\*SPECIAL MENTIONS - Contd.****Demand to Resolve the Problems Arising out of Impounded Vehicles in Police Stations in the Country**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना** (पंजाब) : देश में आतंकवाद फैलाने के लिए नए-नए रास्ते निकालते हैं। जिन वाहनों का वे उपयोग करते हैं, वे वाहन नकली/जाली नम्बर से चलाए जाते हैं और ऐसे बहुत से वाहनों में जिन नम्बरों का वे उपयोग करते हैं, वे देश के भिन्न-भिन्न थानों में किसी-न-किसी केस में पकड़े हुए होते हैं या उन्हें लूटा जाता है। पुलिस थानों में पकड़े हुए वाहनों को उनके मालिकों द्वारा लेने की कानूनी प्रक्रिया भी बहुत लम्बी है। जैसे इन वाहनों को जमानत पर छोड़वाना, कोर्ट का आदेश लेना, इस प्रक्रिया में काफी समय और पैसा लगता है। कई बार ऐसा भी देखने में आया है कि वाहन की कीमत उतनी नहीं होती, जितना उस पर जुर्माना हुआ होता है। ऐसे में मालिक वाहन को लेने की बजाय थाने में ही पड़ा रहने देता है। यह भी उदाहरण सामने आया है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी इन वाहनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। सरकार समयबद्ध ढंग से इन वाहनों को इनके मालिकों को सौंपने की प्रक्रिया को सरल करे। अगर एक अवधि तक इन वाहनों को थानों से नहीं छोड़वाया जाता, तो इनको नीलाम किया जाए और जो पैसा मिले, वह मालिक के नाम पर सरकारी खजाने में जमा हो और अगर निश्चित अवधि तक वह पैसा निकाला नहीं जाता, तो वह पैसा सरकार का हो जाए। इस प्रावधान से थानों में धूल चाट रहे वाहन कम होंगे और इनका सदुपयोग भी होगा। अगर किसी वाहन का मालिक जान-बूझ कर वाहन नहीं उठाता, तो पार्किंग फीस चार्ज करने का भी कानून बनाया जा सकता है।

अतः सरकार इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दे और अगर कानून में संशोधन करने की जरूरत है, तो वह भी किया जाना चाहिए।

**Demand to take Stern action against the Hospitals Built on Government Land and Not Treating Poor People Free of Cost**

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के खस्ता हाल की बात किसी से छिपी नहीं है। 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरंभ में स्वास्थ्य पर सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का खर्च मात्र 1.09 प्रतिशत रहा, जबकि विकसित देशों में इलाज पर यह खर्च 10 प्रतिशत तक है। खराब सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएँ और महँगे निजी अस्पतालों से सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान गरीबों का होता है। इसी को ध्यान में रख कर दिल्ली के अस्पतालों को सस्ती दरों पर जमीन मुहैया करवाई गई थी कि निजी अस्पताल गरीबों का इलाज रियायत दरों पर करेंगे। लेकिन, जो खबरें पढ़ने को मिल रही हैं, वे अच्छी नहीं हैं। दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में गरीबों के इलाज के लिए निर्धारित ज्यादातर बेड खाली होते हैं। वे गरीब मरीजों के इलाज में कोताही बरत रहे हैं और उनका तर्क होता है कि गरीब मरीज इलाज के लिए अस्पताल आते ही नहीं। यह बात अस्पतालों के एक औचक निरीक्षण में सामने निकल कर आई है।

इसी प्रकार की बात संसद की लोक लेखा समिति ने भी कही है कि रियायती दर पर जमीन लेने वाले अस्पताल शर्तों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं। मेरा सवाल है कि जिन नियमों के पालन की शर्त पर निजी अस्पतालों को जमीन का आवंटन सस्ती दरों पर किया गया है, यदि वे उन शर्तों और नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं, तो ऐसे आवंटनों पर मार्केट दर के अनुसार जमीन के एवज़ में राशि वसूलने की कार्यवाही सरकार क्यों नहीं प्रारंभ करती? सरकार यदि ऐसा नहीं करती है तो साफ जाहिर है कि ऐसे लोगों को सरकारी संरक्षण मिल रहा है।

मेरी माँग है कि सरकारी गरीबों के इलाज में कोलाही बरतने वाले, रियायती दरों पर जमीन लेने वाले, निजी अस्पतालों के खिलाफ कठोर कार्रवाई करे और सुनिश्चित करे कि किसी भी हाल में गरीबों के इलाज में बाधा न आए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I adjourn the House for lunch for an hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past two of the clock

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN), in the Chair]

**RE: SUGGESTION TO HAVE DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COAL**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, we can now take up discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Coal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, we will take up discussion on the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, later.

We will, now, take up the discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Coal. We will take up the Marriage Laws Bill later.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, the Marriage Laws Bill का क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : यह बाद में होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आपका सुझाव ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलत बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक औचित्य का सवाल है कि यह proceedings नियमों से चलती है, ऐसा नहीं कि कोई व्यक्ति अपने आप निर्णय ले लें। श्रीमन्, सुबह जो बैठक होती है, उसमें यह चीज़ तय की जाती है कि बिन्दुवार एजेंडा क्या होगा। आप आज का एजेंडा देख लीजिए, उसमें सबसे पहले हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट है। मैंने शुरू में माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि अगर इसको नहीं लाना है, तो आप इसको या तो सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेज दीजिए या इसे विद्वद्धा कर लीजिए, लेकिन आपने नहीं माना। चर्चा शुरू हुई, लेकिन जब चर्चा में आखिरी मेम्बर्स को बोलने का समय आया, तो आपने कह दिया कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल पर चर्चा शुरू होगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... I will explain.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसमें कम से कम एक रूलिंग दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, अब आप बैठिए। That is the point. There were various suggestions regarding this Bill. You have yourself suggested that this may be

[प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन]

referred to the Select Committee. And there were suggestions also. Taking all these into account, the Minister himself suggested that this may be considered.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, हमारा यह कहना है कि इस बिल पर हो रही चर्चा को अचानक आपने बीच में लाकर रोक दिया। आप न तो इस पर पूरी बहस करा रहे हैं और न ही सरकार की ओर से कोई जवाब आया है। या तो अप चेयर से कुछ डिस्मिज़न लें या सरकार कहे, तभी तो आप चेंज कर सकते हैं! ऐसा कैसे आप कर सकते हैं?

**श्रीमती माया सिंह** : सर, इसको बीच में ऐसे मत छोड़िए, मंत्री जी भी यहाँ बैठे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : All right. The Minister would react.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री** (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सर, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों की इस बिल पर कुछ आपत्तियाँ हैं जिन पर मंत्री जी की बातचीत चल रही है। उसमें लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन भी शामिल हैं और उस बातचीत से कुछ रास्ता निकलता, तब तक यह हो सकता था कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल पर डिस्कशन हो जाता। अगर सब की भावना यह है कि इस बिल पर डिस्कशन हो, तो हम इस बिल पर डिस्कशन के लिए तैयार हैं।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** : ठीक है, हम लोग तैयार हैं।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Members from so many Parties have put in their views. I have not yet been allowed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; the discussion would continue, in any case.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : It must resume now because Members from some political Parties might have given their opinion on the basis of hon. Minister's statement that it would be taken up later. This is unfair. As per the List of Business, this discussion should resume.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : As far as the Chair is concerned, we are only postponing it. We have not done anything else. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is already a decision by the BAC that each Ministry will have to be given full day, that is, minimum four hours. So, at 2 o'clock, normally, we could start the discussion on the Ministry. Now, as regards the Bill, as far as we are concerned, we are only postponing it. Nothing more!

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Immediately after suggestions came from different Members, at that point of time, this should have been told. Now, after a discussion for two hours, other Members are being deprived of an opportunity.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Let there be a discussion on the Bill. Is that all right?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, नियम 23 के अन्तर्गत मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। यह मामला कार्यविन्यास से संबंधित है। जब किसी विषय का क्रम तय हो जाता है, तो उसमें परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाना

चाहिए और अगर करना भी हो, तो वह सदन की सहमति से करना चाहिए। मैं आपने अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि आप सदन की सहमति लेकर इसको करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I agree with you. We would go by the sense of the House. Is it the sense of the House that we should discuss the Bill?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : All right. We will proceed with discussion on the Marriage Bill.

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**The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 - Contd.**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : May I, for the benefit of hon. Members, just add to what my colleague has just said? Two points of view are emerging. One point of view is easy to handle, that is about the very concept of no-fault divorce, to begin with. The other one is, the extent of protection given to the wife in the case of a divorce. Now, we have, in the amendments that have been moved, and the Leader of Opposition has looked at the amendments that we have moved, we have tried to reflect on the problem of giving adequate protection to the wife in the matter of divorce. Between us in the conversations, it appears that the wording of that with a little bit of tightening might be acceptable to the Leader of Opposition and the other Parties. Other Members were also present there. So, this is not something for which some very beneficial and useful legislation should be indefinitely or, for a long period, postponed. So, it was felt that maybe with some consultation we will be able to arrive at a solution that is acceptable to everybody.

That is the reason. But, of course, the Members' suggestions will all be factored in. It is the Members' feeling that it should be done today. My only saying is that we want to be able to sit down with the Leader of the Opposition and see if we can rework the phrase of clause 13(c) and see if that would be acceptable to the House. Then the Bill could be passed. Sir, this is just for your consideration.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : केवल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन तय नहीं कर सकते, सभी दलों के नेताओं को बुलाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, let me clarify this. Obviously, all leaders have to be taken on board. But, the Leader of the Opposition is supposed to be in the front of all the other leaders. If I am giving that respect and that priority to the Leader of the Opposition, it is fair in Parliamentary procedure. But, everybody's opinion would obviously be taken on board both by me and by the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We have decided to discuss the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, what about us? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, parties other than the Opposition are the parties that are with us; we will discuss within and you do not have to worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We are proceeding with the Bill.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Sir, we are not taking back the Bill. We will proceed.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Sir, in our Hindu society, when we solemnise marriage, the priest asks us to chant a mantra—

यदिदं हृदयं तव। तदिदं हृदयं मम।

It means, from today, both the souls are inseparable and the marriage will continue till our death. But, unfortunately, with the progress of civilization in every society, the marriage bond which is considered to be sacred is being broken very often.

Sir, if we go in for a critical evaluation of the Bill, it occurred to my mind that when a marriage has reached a stage beyond the hope of salvage, the public interest would lie in the recognition of the fact that despite it being true that the public interest would lie actually in securing the marital status of the parties as far as possible, the law by not allowing the grant of decree of divorce would not serve the sanctity of marriage. On the contrary, it would fail in giving any regard to the feelings and emotions of the parties. As all of us know, Sir, the human life has a short span and situations causing misery cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely. The halt has to be called at some stage. The law cannot turn a blind eye to such situation, nor can it decline to take adequate responsibility as it demands. This is why I congratulate the Law Minister as he has appreciated the need of the hour and has introduced this Bill in the right earnest.

The Judiciary has been adopting a more liberal and practical approach. In the case of V. Bhagat Vs. D. Bhagat, the apex court observed, 'Irretrievable breakdown of a marriage is not a ground by itself. But, while ascertaining the evidence on record to determine whether the ground as alleged are made out in determining the relief to be granted, the said circumstances can certainly be borne in mind.' There are so many cases like Dastan Vs. Dastan. I would not waste your valuable time. But, just as every coin has two sides, the possibilities of the insertion of a new ground of divorce will be misused cannot be set aside. But, at the same time, there is a need to look at the bigger

picture and to protect the interests of the parties suffering but unable to get divorce because of the technicalities of the law; to prevent a few bad things from happening, the law should not hinder the needs of the longer laws. This is the Bill which has addressed all this problem in the right earnest.

In the case of Naveen Kohli vs. Neelu Kohli, the Supreme Court has observed, “Once the marriage has broken down beyond repair, it would be unrealistic for the law not to take notice of the fact, and the forcibly continued marriage would only act as a detriment to the future of the parties involved”. Therefore, when on the one hand, expediency demands that no marriage which has completely lost its sanctity and power be kept in vegetative existence, it is the public interest in private morality in marriage as an institution that can be best served by terminating marriages that have failed. The out-moded policy of suspending in limbo, the offending spouse is the wrong remedy, as far as morality is concerned. It is the need of the hour to realize that under the changed socio-economic conditions of the society, women have risen to the demands of time and have accepted the challenge to become self-reliant. They no longer want to live at the mercy of their husbands. We go to the temples; offer *pujas* to Maa Kali, Maa Durga, and in the dead hours of the night, in a drunken state, we beat our wives. This is the reality in many places. It is happening everyday. Dowry deaths are taking place. It is a male society; it is a patriarchal society, and one must come forward for redressal of the situation. Sir, the hon. Law Minister has rightly introduced this Bill to address some of the problems that our women folks are confronted with. I know that someone will say that one of the evident loopholes in the amending Bill is the insertion of Section 13(D), which gives the right of opposing the petition of divorce on the proposed new ground exclusively to the females. By making such a straight forward and restricted provision, the legislatures have completely ruled out the chances of a male wanting to oppose a divorce petition made by his wife. This provision, hence, appears to be very gender bias. But I do not subscribe to such views. Our humble submission, through you, Sir, to the Government is that the Government should take note of only one point that so far as the hardships of females and children are concerned, this should not be left for adjudication in the court only. Some quantum of maintenance should be there. The problem of hardship must be adequately addressed in the Bill. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, through you, I would urge upon the hon. Law Minister to take care of this particular point so that the adequate compensation is quantified in the Bill. It should not be left at the whims and fancies of the Judiciary because nowadays we have found that the courts very often arbitrarily decide the amount of alimony or maintenance to the wife. This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : Thank you, Sir. सब से पहले तो मैं आपको इसलिए धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने हमें इस बिल पर तैयारी करने के लिए एक दिन का मौका दिया। सर, यह इतना

[श्रीमती जया बच्चन]

complicated Bill है कि जिन्हें legal language की knowledge नहीं है, उनके लिए इसे एकदम से समझ पाना बहुत मुश्किल है। सर, मैं कल जब सारा दिन बैठकर इसे देख रही थी और I had to refer to so many other books and papers; I realized कि यह बिल Women's Reservation Bill की तरह है। I am sorry, Sir, मेरा यह मानना है कि जो भी सरकार कुर्सी पर होती है, वह चाहती है कि देश में ऐसी नीतियां लाए जिन से देश में प्रगति हो और society becomes a better living place. And, I am sure, this is what the Minister's intention was, and this is why they are in a hurry. Why? Sir, this is a very important Bill. What is the hurry? It is a very, very sensitive and a very important Bill. Why is it that whenever we have to discuss about a problem where women are the major oppressed party, they are in a hurry?

कल के एक अखबार में लिखा था Easier Divorce Bill tabled in Rajya Sabha. Is divorce easy, Sir? I do not think it is easy. It is not easy emotionally, it is not easy socially, it is not easy financially and even practically it is not easy. I think that we are talking here about making it easy for women to get better maintenance. But that is not easy. Who is going to decide 'what is easy'? No marriage break-up is easy and especially in a country like ours where the society is so heavily important. What happens in our social structure is very important particularly for women. First of all, even today it is considered a stigma. A woman of a divorced couple is considered that there is something wrong with her. Nobody ever thinks that there is something wrong with the man or the man has done something wrong. He is the one who has asked for the divorce. But it is always the woman. She has been divorced, she is wrong, she has done something bad. This is our society. It is very, very difficult for me. I think this Bill has been made for people in the urban areas and that too also for handful of families who are rich and who are powerful, who want quick divorce. यह झंझट खत्म करो, अपनी लड़की की शादी का आगे सोचो कि कहां कर सकते हैं या कोई और बात करो। It is for a very handful of people. Our society in India is basically a middle-class society. They are larger in number. What happens when you are narrowing down or you are shortening the cooling period? Most of the time, कूलिंग पीरिएड में क्या होता है, लोग सोचते हैं कि लंबे अरसे तक यह बात चलेगी, चलो ठीक है, बात कर लेंगे, शायद समझौता हो जाय। शायद लड़का या लड़की, जो भी गलत डिवोर्स मांग रहे हैं, वह अपना माइंड बदल लें। There are a lot of things that society has formed to protect the individuals, man, woman or whatever. I think there are a lot of things where we are protecting women here through our social norms. Longer cooling period is very important. वक्त जो है, बहुत से घाव भर देता है, वक्त जो है, बहुत सी गलतियों को आगे ले आता है। कभी-कभी बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हो जाती हैं, जैसे लोग सोचते हैं कि इतना वक्त गुजर गया है, अब डिवोर्स की क्या जरूरत है, शायद मैं गलत रहा हूँ, चाहे वह लड़की हो या लड़का हो, जिसकी भी गलती हो, जिसने भी डिवोर्स मांगा हो। यह भी हो सकता है कि पैरेंट्स का प्रेशर उनमें रहता हो, सोसायटी का प्रेशर रहता हो। सर, मेरा ख्याल यह है कि इस कूलिंग पीरिएड को कम नहीं करना चाहिए। यह बिल में बहुत बड़ी खामी है। ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : जया जी।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मेडन स्पीच है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मेडन स्पीच नहीं, It is not her maiden speech ...*(Interruptions)*... I know her sitting here for a long time. ...*(Interruptions)*... It cannot be that maiden ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : You do not like me speaking very much. That also I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anyway, thank you. Sir, I am not going to say too many things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is not your maiden speech ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be brief.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन : यह हमारी सोसायटी में अच्छा नहीं लगता है। आपने कोशिश की है कि हमारे यहां औरतों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जाए, अगर यह डाइवोर्स बिल ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब जल्दी खत्म करिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : बोलने दीजिए। हम लोगों के विचार तो आते रहते हैं, इन लोगों के भी विचार आने चाहिए, तभी तो समाज में लोग सही बात जान पाएंगे।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Only Mayawatiji is allowed.

Sir, I am completely confused now. इसमें एक प्वाइंट है, which I would like to bring to your kind notice. There are some children who need special care because of their special condition of physical or mental health, and they do not have financial resources to support themselves. This is a very, very important point. I cannot imagine a man and a woman, who have a mentally or physically challenged child, can ask for a divorce. I think, they should never ask for a divorce because these children are very, very important. We, as a State, are not yet developed enough to look after such children. They need special care. They need emotional support. I definitely feel that you must look into this aspect very, very carefully. I think, if a couple, despite having a child like this, asks for a divorce, they should be punished. They must be punished by not giving them the divorce. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, conclude please.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Sir, I don't think there is a lot to say because it is a lot more emotional than technical, it is a lot more emotional than legal. We are a very emotional society. A lot of decisions are taken based on emotions. Therefore, I would request you to look at this very emotionally. Don't go so legally. The cooling off period is meant for the elite society. Please believe me that a middle class family or a poor class family would not want a hurried divorce. It is meant for a handful of people, who. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Now, you are repeating the same point. Conclude please.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN : Okay, Sir. Thank you very much.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, since yesterday, I have been listening to different points of view on this Bill. And, I am surprised that everybody is talking on it from a man's point of view. They assume that when somebody is going to apply for a divorce, it is only a man who applies for it and it is only a man's right to apply for a divorce. Everybody seems to have assumed that no woman would want a divorce; in a marriage, no woman would want freedom; no woman cares for her liberty; no woman really bothers about how she is being treated. It is completely assumed that only a man would want a divorce; only a man wants freedom; only he wants to end something which is emotionally traumatic. Even that right has been given away to men. A woman does not have a right, in this society, to end a trauma, which she has been suffering for so many years.

In our society, a woman does not have the right to end a trauma that she had been suffering for many years. I can't understand how we go by assumptions that a woman would really not want freedom. Another thing is, it actually scares people off marriages. In fact, even these divorce laws would not be necessary when a lot of young women or girls, who are listening to us, have to assume that husband is God. I think, this would really chase them off the idea of getting married. We are talking about a companion. When are we going to change? When are we going to come away from this traditional role of a husband being someone up there, someone to be worshipped? Why can't we start looking at marriages as companionship? Why do we look at husbands as protectors, or, marriage as a sanctuary for women? That is not fair. We have to move forward. We need to look at marriages as two people coming together because they want to stay together. So, when two people who came together because they wanted to stay together realise that they cannot continue this marriage or arrangement, I think they have the right to move away. It is not that all children want to stay in a marriage which is not working. In some cases, there is so much bitterness in the family and in the house. Children want peace. Sometimes, parents themselves want divorce, to live peacefully. They don't want to keep fighting throughout the day. No child wants to live in an atmosphere like that. So, we have to think in terms of what today's needs are, what people think about their lives, how people view their liberty and how a marriage or a relationship is viewed from today's point of view. We talk about traditions, but this concept of divorce is nothing new or Western. Maybe, the legal way of breaking away from a relationship is Western, but even before that, even in our mythologies, in our *Puranas*, we heard about men or women who walked away from marriages because a promise was broken. So, it is not a new concept. People do get disappointed. It is not new to the Indian society, Indian culture or Indian literature.

Sir, it is with this understanding that we have to look at this Bill. I welcome this Bill, because it provides a new ground for a woman to get justice, for a woman to get

alimony; otherwise, it will become a tedious process. Already, there are a few grounds for divorce. It is a matrimonial offence theory. One has to prove that the other person is wrong, or, that there is a mistake, or, that there is an offence committed in a marriage for two people to split. So, it makes it even more difficult for a woman to get what is rightfully hers. Bringing forward this Bill will, actually, make it a more fair-playing ground for women. But, while keeping all these things in mind, we also have to understand that in our society, it is always the woman who is blamed for everything. Even when a woman gets raped in our country, the first question raised is, 'Why was she there? What wrong did she do to invite it upon herself?' So, in a society like ours, we have to view everything from the point of view of how a woman is treated in our country.

Sir, this Bill is silent on a few things. It does not talk about the custody of children. Nothing has been said very clearly about the custody of children. I think the interest and wishes of the children are the most important and they need to be kept in mind while granting their custody. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... There is no institutional mechanism to ensure that maintenance is correctly and promptly delivered. We have seen this in many divorce cases. People can't go back to the court every time that the maintenance or alimony is not given in time. So, something needs to be done here. Maybe, this is the best chance to make sure that there is a mechanism to ensure this.

When we talk about property that is actually bought during the marriage, and which can be shared, there are cases when nothing had been bought during the marriage period, but where the husband only inherits it as an ancestral property.

So, what happens to the woman then? What does she get as settlement? In our country, sadly, except in a few States, like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, daughters don't have equal rights for inheriting a property. Even from her parents' side, she doesn't get justice. So, I think, we need to change a lot of laws. I am not saying that we will have to hold back this Bill for that, but there are many other things which need to be changed along with this law, so that there is justice and fairness. When we are trying to take one step forward in bringing about a social change, I think we must see to it that protection is also ensured.

Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Dr. Trivedi. You may take only three minutes.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra) : Sir, I welcome this Bill.

They say, law always lags behind time, and it is high time that we changed our concept of marriage. Actually, the concept of marriage has changed from time to time. There was a time when it was considered to be a sanctimonious bond, something like

[DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI]

‘marriages are made in heaven’, but over time, there was a feeling that there was also an element of contract in it. In a famous case that came before the Bombay High Court, of *A versus B*, Justice Tendulkar analyzed the entire concept of Hindu marriage. He had said that it not only had a feeling of sanctity, but also a contractual character inside. And when he found that the marriage had been performed in a fraudulent manner, the Judge immediately said that it should be considered null and void and that it was not a marriage at all.

Thus, the concept of contract is very much involved in it. In my opinion, when we are thinking of marriage not only as a sanctimonious bond but also as a contract, we must think of ways of resolving it too. To quote the famous lyrics of the famous poet, Sahir Ludhianvi, in a film:

“ताल्लकु बोझ बन जाए तो उसको तोड़ना अच्छा।  
वो अफसाना जिसे अंजाम तक लाना न हो मुमकिन,  
उसे इक खूबसूरत मोड़ देकर छोड़ना अच्छा।”

I think that is how it should be and we should look at the whole thing from that point of view. The point that has been made here, time and again, is about the custody of children. This is something which should appeal to the House thoroughly. According to me, the custody of such children should not be left only in the hands of people who are financially capable, but the emotional factor must also be taken into consideration. Somebody very rightly said that there should be no divorce when there are handicapped children. I believe that all children below the age of 16 are emotionally handicapped.

**डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला :** सर, त्रिवेदी जी ने साहिर लुधियानवी जी का जो शेर यहां कोट किया है, that was not meant for the wife; it was for the girlfriend.

**DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI :** My knowledge of girl friends is limited!

Sir, what I am suggesting is that all children below the age of 16 are emotionally handicapped. So, when we decide about the custody or financial support for these children, one must not only take into consideration factors like financial capacity, but the emotional aspect must be considered as well. It should be left to the discretion of the court. Let the court look into the emotional aspect and decide who should have the children and who should bear the financial responsibilities thereof.

With these observations, I welcome the Bill on behalf of my party.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) :** Now, Shri Parida. Please, take only three-four minutes and not more than that.

**SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) :** Sir, this is a very important matter concerning the women of our society, who have been suffering for thousands of years

because of our attitude towards them and towards their relation with the property of this society.

Once the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was asked by a foreign journalist: What is your greatest achievement during your Prime Ministership? After a little thought, Nehruji said, "Passing of Hindu Code Bill." That was his version. Nehruji was a visionary. He was thinking how to transfer a feudal or medieval India into a modern India, a civil society or a democratic society. So, the Hindu Code Bill was very important for him. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the First Law Minister of India, resigned because this Hindu Law Bill was not allowed to be passed in the Parliament. Baba Saheb wanted to uplift the weaker sections of the society — Dalits, Adivasis and women. Baba Saheb wanted to empower women equally with men in matters relating to sharing of property, adoption of child and divorce. Husband could adopt a child but wife was not allowed to do it at that time. But that Bill was not passed at that time. Later on, the Hindu Code Bill was passed. For 64 years, we have been trying to give women the proper right to live as an equal partner not only in life, but also in society, in governance and in every sphere of life. Now the hon. Law Minister has brought this Amendment Bill. Will it strengthen the position of women or will it weaken their position? In our present Indian society, three or four dowry deaths take place every day and girl child is killed. We all know how deep-rooted this evil is. This mindset is not changed in spite of our social and economic development. In this Amendment, I think, wife along with children is not given proper protection to live a dignified life. I don't have much time. As the previous speaker said, this cooling period should be a little longer and reconciliation should be done during this period so that broken marriage can be reconnected. It is possible.

Now, I come to the role of courts. In many cases, we see that judges are also conservative. When they give the judgment, they do not give it in favour of the weakest person, that is, wife. In matters relating to sharing of property, husband has the upper-hand. He doesn't give proper valuation of property and the court sometimes doesn't go into that. As a result, women and children suffer. I think that this Bill should go to the Select Committee and we must give more thought to it. Thank you.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh) : Thank you, Sir, for permitting me to speak on this important piece of legislation which will have serious ramifications and the married women would be in a disadvantageous position in the absence of an institutional mechanism for their social security once the marriage is annulled.

First point that I wish to make is that the Bill proposes to make 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as a ground for divorce. But, nowhere, the definition of 'irretrievable breakdown' has been provided. I would like to know as to what are the

[SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI]

grounds, or, what is the percentage of decrease of relations that you can call as 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage'. In the absence of such a definition, the courts will also find it difficult to grant divorce under the proposed ground. So, for following uniform standards in dealing with divorce petitions by courts, it is necessary to define the expression 'irretrievable breakdown'.

Secondly, under the proposed sections 13C and 28A, the Law Minister proposes to grant a decree of divorce. I oppose this, as these sections could be misused to deny women their rights on property and children in the absence of an institutional mechanism. The clauses which allow divorce by mutual consent must be linked to a social security mechanism as well. Otherwise, this gives one more leeway for males to get divorce. I am saying this because most of the relationships, particularly where women are involved, in our country, continue to be unequal. So, I demand that enough safeguards have to be provided in the legislation itself to ensure that women not only get matrimonial property of her husband but also there has to be a clear stand on the children adopted by the couple.

Thirdly, urban women are more intelligent and aware of their matrimonial rights. But, if you look at the villages, the situation is entirely different. Most of the women do not know that under the law, they have been granted many rights. Even if they do know about some rights, such as right of daughters to inherit a share of their parents' property, they are forced or persuaded to sign away their rights. A recent study by the Rural Development Institute of Women's Land Rights in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar noted that more than half the Hindu women surveyed had signed away their right to land they would have otherwise inherited, thereby losing economic security. This one example gives a clear-cut idea about the status of rural women in the country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he would look at it and come to the rescue of rural women.

The fourth point is that under clause 13D, you are giving right to wife to oppose the petition on the grounds of financial hardship. I ask whether the hon. Minister has ever thought about women living in villages, in highly patriarchal societies, which are very orthodox societies, where the majority of women accept that beatings and abuse are part of what marriage is all about. In such societies, inheriting property can become a double-edged sword. For example, according to the National Family Health Survey, 27 per cent of married women in Haryana have seen physical, emotional and sexual violence and nearly 40 per cent of men felt that a husband beating a wife was justified in certain circumstances. In such a State, can women escape such violence if they assert their right to a share of property as proposed by the hon. Minister under clause 13D? So, Sir, what is happening on the ground is entirely different from what the hon. Minister is proposing in the Statute Book. So, I suggest to the hon. Minister that we have to take steps about informing women of their rights and creating the supportive

structure that will guarantee that they can exercise such rights. Otherwise, it is of no use. Secondly, the Standing Committee has also recommended for defining the term 'grave financial hardship' which has not been defined in the Bill. So, I request the hon. Minister to define this term in the Bill itself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please, conclude.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Finally, the genesis of this Bill is the case of Naveen Kohli vs. Neelu Kohli. It is in this case that the Supreme Court has recommended to the Union Government to seriously consider for bringing an amendment to both the Acts. But, it appears that the Government has not understood the basic intention of the Supreme Court. From a plain reading of the Supreme Court's observation, it is very clear that the intention of the highest Court was to give relief to both the parties out of a dead marriage so as to close all the pending litigation between the parties so that they can spend the remaining part of their life peacefully.

But, unfortunately, the Bill is completely contrary to the intentions of the Supreme Court's observations. The proposed Bill is silent on what will happen to the pending cases, registered under the Domestic Violence Act, the IPC, the CrPC, or, other civil and criminal cases. I request the hon. Minister to reply to these points, and, also refer this Bill to the Select Committee. Thank you.

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I support the Bill because it is a forward-looking Bill, and, if there are some legal glitches on which there are differences, I am sure the Minister of Law and the Leader of the Opposition will be able to tackle these to the satisfaction of the House.

Sir, in his opening statement, the Law Minister emphasized that the Bill essentially deals with irretrievable marriages. However, there are kinds of irretrievable marriages, which are not covered by this Bill, and, I would like the Law Minister to keep these in mind, in what form he would like to come before the House to pass legislation to help those women who are sufferers of these kinds of irretrievable marriages. Sir, I am referring to irretrievable marriages of unfortunate NRI wives. Many people go abroad. To facilitate their visa, they marry, and, when they reach there, they dump their wives, either abroad or they send them back home. Their tales of woes are very, very grim, and, the House needs to know that. This problem is there in other States also but, in Punjab, NRI wives, brides and jilted wives have even formed an association, and, if you talk to any member of this association, you will hear tragic tales. Indian law does not help, the law of the country, to where they go, also does not help, and, the man is having good time abroad. Sometimes, they keep the passports with them and, the wives are being treated as housemaids. I have a feeling that the Government of India needs to do something for the NRI wives by law to help them. Our Missions give a help of US \$ 1,500 to these wives, which is nothing; you cannot engage a lawyer with

[SHRI H.K. DUA]

this amount. So, something ought to be done. This question of raising this amount came up in the Standing Committee, and, it may be raised to US \$ 3,000. I am not asking for help; I am asking for a law. There should be a law besides this law. I want this law to be passed today. Besides this law, there should be another law to protect the economic rights of the women who have been dumped by their husbands, who want to seek better future abroad. I will be very happy if the Law Minister looks into this aspect. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thank you. Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das. Not Present. Next, Shri M.P. Achuthan.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Sir, I stand to oppose the Bill in the present form. The reasons have been amply explained by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Comrade Tapan Sen, Najma ji and Jaya ji. I do not want to repeat the arguments.

Sir, before we enact a law, we should know the background. In India, the rate of divorce is increasing alarmingly. We have to do something to cement the bond of marriage as an institution. This proposed amendment on the contrary encourages divorce, and, it is biased against women. For example, in the event of divorce, how will you divide the property? It is said that it will be done in a judicious manner. It can be interpreted in any manner. The law must specify it. My suggestion is that 50 per cent of the property must go to the wife.

Then only we can do justice to the women.

Another thing which I want to talk about is regarding this three-year period. In Kerala, hundreds and thousands of people are living in the Gulf countries. If they decide to divorce their wife, it is easy for them to be there for three years, come back here, give an application to the court and here, according to this law, they will get instant divorce. They will have to convince the court, but that is another matter. Then, you have removed the cooling period also. This can be widely misused. So, there must be a guarantee against the misuse of this provision. Removal of cooling period is very harmful. We have got the experience of family courts in Kerala. Husband and wife go to the family court. They give an application that they are ready for divorce. At that point of time, the family court intervenes and appeals to them to re-consider their decision. A process of counseling goes on there. We have got many such experiences where those who come for divorce, go back, join together and lead a happy life. This process of counseling must be incorporated in it.

Another point is, I don't know exactly, the Supreme Court has recently given a ruling that living together has to be treated as marriage. It is increasing especially in the cities and towns. When we are enacting a law in 2012, we have to take into consideration this phenomenon also. Those who are living together might have got

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property, might have got children. What would be the fate of all that? This factor has to be taken into consideration. For all this, you have to have wider consultations with the concerned organisations, concerned people and NGOs. So, my request to you is to refer this Bill to the Select Committee. The Minister was saying that it is very urgent. We don't see if that much of urgency is there in it. We have got a law right now. Let it be there. Take some more time and make more consultations with different sections of the people. Thank you.

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** धन्यवाद सर, आपने मुझे The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010 पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, यह बिल विशेष विवाह अधिनियम, 1954 और हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 में amendment करके लाया गया है। हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 को हिन्दू विवाह संस्कार में तथा-कथित बुराइयों को समाप्त करने के लिए बनाया गया। महोदय, विवाह हमारे भारतीय संस्कृति में एक पवित्र बंधन माना गया और विवाह हमारे समाज की संरचना की रीढ़ है। A stable family is an epitome of Indian society. विवाह से परिवार, परिवार से समाज और समाज के देश बनता है। आज हमारे यहां 80 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गांवों में निवास करती है और गांवों में महिलाएं कम पढ़ी-लिखी होती हैं। वे शादी से पहले तो माता-पिता के ऊपर निर्भर रहती हैं और शादी के बाद पति के ऊपर निर्भर रहती हैं। ऐसे में इस विवाह संशोधन अधिनियम में आपने तलाक की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने का जो प्रावधान किया है, उससे जजों के लिए तलाक का फैसला देने से पहले 6 महीने से लेकर 18 महीने अवधि की जो बाध्यता थी, यानी पुनर्विचार अवधि की जो बाध्यता थी, उसको आपने खत्म कर दिया। महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि संसदीय समिति ने तलाक के लिए अनिवार्य प्रतीक्षा अवधि को खत्म करने का विरोध किया था, लेकिन इस संशोधन के बाद जज तलाक का फैसला तुरंत ही सुना सकते हैं।

अब तलाक के बाद पत्नी और बच्चों की आर्थिक सुरक्षा के संबंध में बात आती है। मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि शादी के बाद खरीदी गयी पति की सम्पत्ति में पत्नी का हिस्सा मामले के आधार पर अदालतें तय करेगी कि वह क्या होगा और कितना होगा। यानी, इसको भी आपने अदालतों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है। वहाँ पर महिलाओं के साथ न्याय हो सकेगा या महिलाओं को न्याय मिलेगा, इस बात पर मुझे संदेह है। इसलिए मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहती हूँ कि इस पर सर्वसम्मति बननी चाहिए, सब की व्यापक रूप से राय लेनी चाहिए और एक सुस्पष्ट एकरूप नीति देश के सामने आनी चाहिए। मैं इसका कड़े शब्दों में विरोध करती हूँ और कहना चाहती हूँ कि तलाक की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने की बजाय सरकार को इस सवाल पर विचार करना चाहिए कि वे कौन-से पारिवारिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक कारण हैं, जिनके चलते तलाक की नौबत आती है। इस विधेयक में उन कारणों को दूर करने के उपाय होने चाहिए। तलाक एक दुर्लभ प्रसंग है, जो विवाह नामक संस्था में अपवाद है और इस अपवाद का सरलीकरण किया जाना—मंत्री जी, मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि वह तलाक की प्रवृत्ति को और बढ़ावा देगा। इससे महिलाओं को सुरक्षा नहीं मिलेगी, बल्कि उनका शोषण होगा। भारतीय समाज अपनी पारिवारिक सुदृढ़ता के लिए जाना जाता है और तलाक की बढ़ती प्रवृत्ति परिवारों के टूटने का सबब न बने, इस बात का ख्याल इस विधेयक में रखना जरूरी है जो कि नहीं रखा गया है। इस संशोधन से देश में तलाक के मामले बढ़ेंगे, इस आधार का दुरुपयोग महिलाओं के खिलाफ होगा और अपनी जिम्मेदारियों से मुँह मोड़ने वाले पुरुष इसका सहारा ले सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही, मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि इससे संबंधित जो सामाजिक कारण हैं, उन पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे थोड़ा-सा समय दीजिए। जिस

[श्रीमती माया सिंह]

तरह से विवाह को illegal immigration का एक ज़रिया बना कर विदेशों में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है, उसी तरह जब आप divorce की प्रक्रिया को इतना आसान बना देंगे, तो हमारे यहाँ पर भी इसका गलत इस्तेमाल होना शुरू हो जाएगा। इससे संपत्ति, धन और कई अलग उद्देश्यों से की गयी शादियाँ, जिन्हें हम contract marriages कहते हैं उनको भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि विवाह एक ऐसा सामाजिक विषय है, जिससे संबंधित किसी भी विषय पर विधेयक लाते समय हमें समाज की भूमिका को भी निर्धारित करना चाहिए। परिवार और समाज के सफल संचालन के लिए कानूनी प्रावधानों के साथ-साथ समाज को भी जिम्मेदार बनाया जाना चाहिए, यह मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि दहेज को लेकर ऐसी बहुत सारी घटनाएँ घटती हैं जिनमें आस-पड़ोस और समाज के लोग मूकदर्शक बने रहते हैं क्योंकि हमने उनकी भूमिका निर्धारित नहीं की है कि उसमें उनकी क्या भूमिका हो। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि किसी भी कानूनी प्रावधान के चलते हमारा परिवार और समाज विघटित न हो, समाज की भूमिका जिम्मेदारविहीन न हो जाए, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार होने की जो घटनाएँ हैं, उनमें अत्याचार करने वाला तो कानूनी रूप से जिम्मेदार होगा ही, लेकिन इसके साथ ही समाज भी अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए इसमें समाज की भूमिका स्पष्ट रूप से तय होनी चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि विवाह और तलाक सामाजिक विषय बने रहें, ये कानून-व्यवस्था और न्याय-व्यवस्था के विषय नहीं हैं। मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पश्चिमी देशों जैसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

सेक्शन 13 (डी) में आपने महिला को यह अधिकार दिया है कि वह विवाह बंधन को टूटने से इस आधार पर रोक सकती है कि पति से अलग होने के बाद उसे आर्थिक और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यह सही है, ऐसा करना पड़ता है। आज लाखों-करोड़ों महिलाएँ इस पीड़ा को भोग रही हैं। सर, हम यह अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि आज भी देश में बड़ी संख्या में महिलाएँ आर्थिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। यह हो सकता है कि 13 (डी) के आधार पर उसे क़ानून के सहारे अपने विवाह को बचाने या फिर अपने लिए सम्मानपूर्वक भरण-पोषण की व्यवस्था पाने में मदद मिल सके। मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि इसका सख्ती से और सही क्रियान्वयन कैसे हो, यह सरकार को सुनिश्चित करना होगा, जिस पर मुझे संदेह है, क्योंकि इस पर महिलाओं को न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** माया जी, अब आप conclude कीजिए।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** इसके साथ ही, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान 13 (डी) (2) (बी) की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ, जिसमें कहा गया है, all the circumstances, including the conduct. इसको आपने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है। यानी circumstances या conduct किसी दूसरी दुनिया की काल्पनिक सोच नहीं हैं। इस संशोधन में हमें इसके सभी संभावित कारणों को स्थान देना चाहिए।

इसको जल्दबाजी में हमें पास नहीं करना चाहिए। यह बात उस समय और महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है जब कानून बनाने का अर्थ यूनिफॉर्मिटी लाना भी होता है। इसके अभाव में क्या हम भानुमति का पिटारा खोल दें? सरकार इस संशोधन में बहुत ही खराब रिक्त स्थान छोड़ रही है और अपने दायित्वों से पीठ दिखा रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं चेयर के माध्यम से आग्रह करनी चाहती हूँ कि इसमें जो circumstances और conduct लिखे हैं, कौन से महत्वपूर्ण हैं और कौन से नहीं हैं, यह बात इस संशोधन में साफ होनी चाहिए, जो कि इसमें साफ नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन प्रावधानों पर समाज के सभी वर्गों से, महिला संस्थाओं से और समाज के विविध पक्षों से पूर्ण राय ली जानी चाहिए और सोच विचार कर सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिए।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह :** विवाह संस्था का मतलब यह है कि वह आर्थिक सुरक्षा का ही कवच नहीं है, जो हमारी सामाजिक, सम्मान और मान्यताएं भी हैं, वह भी हमें प्रदान करता है। हमें पश्चिम की नकल के आधार पर अपने समाज को नहीं खड़े करना है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करती हूँ कि कानून और समाज का प्रयास आपसी सामंजस्य को बढ़ाना है, क्योंकि भारत में हमारी पहचान फेमिली इंस्टीट्यूशन से है, इसलिए हमारे कानून परिवार को जोड़ने वाले होने चाहिए, तोड़ने वाले नहीं होने चाहिए। मंत्री जी, इस पर फिर से विचार करें और इसमें अगर संशोधन हो तो संशोधन लाएं, नहीं तो मैं कहूंगी कि सलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay, Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra. Please take five minutes only.

**श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) :** महोदय, हमारे हिन्दू समाज में विवाह के दिन को बड़ा ही पावन और पवित्र माना गया है। उस दिन पिता व्रत रखता है, क्योंकि शाम को कन्या दान करना होता है। कन्या दान के वक्त अग्नि के सात फेरे होते हैं, अग्नि को साक्षी मानकर दोनों एक दूसरे से संकल्प लेते हैं कि हम जीवन भर इकट्ठे रहेंगे और साथ-साथ जीवन निर्वाह करेंगे। जब ये बातें होती थी तो उस वक्त यह सोच लिया गया कि जो पत्नी है उसकी जहां डोली आती है, वहीं से उसकी अर्धी जाती है। इसका मतलब यह निकाल लिया गया कि पत्नी तो जूती है। तब से उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार शुरू हुआ। यहां तक समाज में आ गया कि अबला, तेरी यही कहानी, आंचल में दूध और आंखों में पानी। जब ये बातें चलीं तो ऐसी मुश्किल आ गई कि नारी के लिए जीवन निर्वाह करना मुश्किल हो गया। समय ने फिर करवट ली, हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ। आजादी के बाद यह देखा गया कि नारी और पुरुष की समानता कैसे आए, नारी को अधिकार कैसे मिलें। तब यह कानून आया, Hindu Marriage Act आया, Hindu Succession Act आया, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act आया। उसके पीछे एक ही विचार था कि नारी को अधिकार दिए जाएं। नारी को अधिकार मिलें। अधिकार मिलें इस बात के कि उनके succession में उनको बेटे और बेटी का बराबर का हक मिला और उनको जायदाद भी मिली। लेकिन जब Hindu Marriage Act आया तो उसमें एक प्रावधान यह आ गया कि divorce भी हो सकता है। divorce के लिए कुछ शर्तें रखी गई थी। उस पर divorce चला। divorce के लिए, हालांकि Hindu Code Bill के लिए काफी मुखालिफत हुई, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान को सारी दुनिया के साथ जोड़ते हुए और हिन्दुस्तान में ही नारी और पुरुष को समानता देने के लिए नारी को यह अधिकार दिए गए कि अगर नारी को पूरा अधिकार नहीं मिला तो उसको हक है कि वह उससे divorce ले ले और अपना घर बसाए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब यह बात आई तो उसमें कई असमानताएं आईं, कई बातें आईं। आज जो बिल आया है, यह उसी की एक कड़ी है। आज यह कहते हैं कि जब मैरिज irretrievably हो जाए, broken हो जाए, dead हो जाए तो उस वक्त divorce कर देना चाहिए। ठीक है, लेकिन इसके साथ दो कंडीशन और आईं। एक तो यह थी कि तीन साल तक वे दोनों आपस में अलग रहते रहें और उसके बाद, अगर तीन साल के हैं तो मैं 13C (1) लास्ट लाइन को ही पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे केवल 5 मिनट का टाइम दिया गया। “13C (1)..... on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably.” फिर आगे यह कहते हैं कि “(2) The court hearing a petition referred to in sub-section (1) shall not hold the marriage to have broken down irretrievably unless it is satisfied that the parties to the marriage have lived apart for a continuous period of not less than three years...”

Now, the word used here is ‘continuous’ और कंटीन्युअस के लिए उन्होंने आगे एक्सटेंड किया है। “(5) .....a husband and wife shall be treated as living apart unless they are living with each other in the same household...”

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर पति और पत्नी ने विवाह हिन्दुस्तान में किया और एक घर में आए, वहां रहने लगे और उसके बाद पति की नौकरी फॉरेन में लग गई और वह वहां अकेला चला गया, क्योंकि वहां पत्नी जा नहीं सकती थी। वहां रहने के बाद अगर वह पीरियड तीन साल से ऊपर हो गया तो क्या यह ग्राउंड बन जाएगा कि वह उस घर में नहीं रहे।

तो क्या यह ग्राउंड बन जाएगा कि वह उस घर में नहीं रहे, जिस घर में वे ब्याह कर आयी थे? तो same household का मतलब क्या होगा? इसका मतलब यही लिया जाएगा कि जहां वे ब्याह कर आए, जहां वे पहली बार इकट्ठे रहे। ये जो शब्द इस में आए इस से एक मौका मिलेगा कि हम तलाक को इतना सस्ता कर देंगे कि अगर कोई मजबूरी से भी विदेश जा रहा हो, उसका पत्नी के प्रति प्यार भी हो या पति के प्रति श्रद्धा भी हो तो भी अगर पति को बाहर रहना पड़ जाए, तो ऐसा कैसे होगा?

सर, इस में एक क्लॉज और है, “No account shall be taken of any period, not exceeding three months during which the parties resume living with each other.” अगर पत्नी एक बार पति के पास जाती भी है, उसके पास रहती भी है और तीन महीन के लिए आ गयी, तो उस केस में भी इसे consider नहीं किया जाएगा। इसका मतलब क्या हुआ? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक इतना सख्त लॉ हो गया कि तीन महीने तक वे कहीं अलग नहीं हो सकते। फिर अलग होना हो ठीक है, लेकिन अलग होने के बीच उनकी भावना और समानता का भी ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए। सर, उसके पीछे भावना यही थी कि उसकी गृहस्थी ठीक बनी रहे, दोनों, पति व पत्नी का व्यवहार ठीक बना रहे, दोनों को समानता मिले और उनके लिए समाज में स्थान हो। अगर ऐसे तलाक होने लगे तो इससे पति और पत्नी दोनों के लिए बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगी।

सर, इस लॉ में एक और बात आती है कि alimony कितने percentage हो? पति की आमदनी क्या है, पत्नी की आमदनी क्या है, दोनों कहां रहेंगे? इसके लिए हमने provision छोड़ दिया और इसे Family courts पर छोड़ दिया है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि जितने जज होंगे, हरेक की अपनी-अपनी opinion आ जाएगी। फिर हम judicial pronouncement में रहेंगे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में यह कहा गया और दूसरी कोर्ट में यह कहा गया। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस लॉ में एक provision हो कि पत्नी का हक कितना होगा और पति का हक कितना होगा। अगर पत्नी के साथ बच्चे हैं या पति के साथ बच्चे हैं तो उनके लिए कितना होगा। सर इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि पति का समाज में, व्यवहार में खर्चा ज्यादा रहता है क्योंकि समाज में उसकी जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा रहती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उसके लिए इसमें provision होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** Thank you very much. बत्रा जी, आप अच्छा बोले। श्री राम कृपाल यादव। यादव जी, 5 मिनट बोलिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** सर, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

सर, एक परिस्थिति आयी जिसका विवरण मंत्री जी ने दिया और आज यह संशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है। सर, भारतीय सभ्यता और संस्कृति में विवाह, जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा, एक पवित्र बंधन के रूप में माना जाता है। सर, हमारा पौराणिक इतिहास भी इस बात का साक्षी रहा है कि विवाह उपरांत एक सम्बंध बनता है और अब तक के हिसाब से Arranged marriages सफल रही हैं। माता-पिता बच्चों की शादी की बात करते हैं और उनके द्वारा जो सम्बंध स्थापित किए जाते हैं, उसे नर और नारी स्वीकार करते हैं। सर, अब तो लोग advance होते जा रहे हैं, उनके विचार बदल रहे हैं और अब तो हम प्रेम विवाह

की तरफ भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, अंतर्जातीय विवाह की ओर भी जा रहे हैं। हमारा समाज भी उसे स्वीकार कर रहा है, लेकिन यह और बात है कि अब की शादियां कितनी सफल हो रही हैं, यह भी गौर करने की बात है। मगर, जो हमारे वैवाहिक सम्बंध रहे हैं, जो परम्परा रही है, उसमें जिन मंत्रों के आधार पर पति व पत्नी के रिश्ते बनते हैं, लोग उसे निभाने की कोशिश करते हैं और निभा भी रहे हैं। आज के समय में भी वही हो रहा है।

सर, 7 शर्तों के आधार पर शादियां होती हैं। इन मंत्रों व शर्तों के माध्यम से नर और नारी conditions को accept करते हैं। फिर शादी के बंधन में बंध जाने के बाद सफल वैवाहिक जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं।

सर, यह बात सही है और हम इसको डिनाइ नहीं कर सकते हैं कि हमारे समाज में दहेज प्रथा चल रही है और यह दहेज प्रथा भी तलाक का एक मुख्य कारण रही है, क्योंकि नारियों की जो प्रताड़ना होती है, उसमें दहेज प्रथा मुख्य भूमिका अदा करने का काम करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नारियों पर जो प्रताड़ना होती रही है, या विवाह के बाद तलाक होता रहा है, या उनकी हत्या की बात होती रही है, तो निश्चित तौर पर दहेज प्रथा ने भी उसमें एक कारक के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। यह बात अलग है कि हमने समाज में एक अभियान छेड़ा है, जिसमें दहेज प्रथा को खत्म करने की बात कही जा रही है, मगर सतही स्थिति अभी दूर है। आज भी हर समाज के अंदर दहेज प्रथा है। हमारे समाज में हिन्दू रीति में जितनी भी शादियां हो रही हैं, उसमें दहेज प्रथा है। जो समाज दहेज प्रथा को तरजीह नहीं दिया करते थे, वे भी आज दहेज प्रथा को अपनाने पर मजबूर हैं।

सर, इस बिल के संदर्भ में मैं बिल्कुल सदन की भावनाओं के साथ हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी आप यह बिल लाये हैं, मगर हमारे समाज में तलाक को लोग अच्छा नहीं मानते हैं। जो तलाक होता है, वह तो मजबूरी में हो जाता है। कोई भी वैवाहिक जीवन व्यतीत करने वाला व्यक्ति या समाज तलाक नहीं चाहता है। इसे न कोई पति चाहता है और न पत्नी ही चाहती है, मगर कभी-कभी परिस्थिति ऐसी बन जाती है कि तलाक हो जाता है। निश्चित तौर पर तलाक होने के बाद नारी का जीवन बहुत दयनीय हो जाता है। अब जब हम तलाक की बात कर रहे हैं, तो नारी को कितना हिस्सा देने का काम करेंगे? चूंकि हमारा देश पुरुष प्रधान रहा है, जिसको समाज डिनायल नहीं कर सकता है और जो आमदनी का सोर्स रहता है वह अधिकांशतः पुरुष के पास रहता है, नारी या पत्नी के पास नहीं रहता है। फिर जो बच्चे होंगे वे तलाक के बाद किसके साथ जाएंगे, सुरक्षित किसके साथ रहेंगे? यह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है कि वे बच्चे पिता के साथ रहेंगे या माता के साथ रहेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर तलाक होता है तो इस बात को इश्योर करना चाहिए। पहले तो हम इस बात से बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हैं कि तलाक प्रथा समाज के अंदर बढ़े। अगर ऐसा होता है, तो यह एक कोढ़ के रूप में आएगा। यह जो कानून बना रहे हैं, इसमें अधिकतर माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी भावना रखी है कि इस पर मंत्री जी को पुनः विचार करना चाहिए और जल्दबाजी में इस बिल को लाकर हम तलाक का जो सरलीकरण करने जा रहे हैं, निश्चित तौर पर इस पर रोक लगाने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, हमारी जो पहले की व्यवस्था थी, जब पति और पत्नी तलाक के लिए न्यायालय में जाया करते थे, जो निश्चित तौर पर जज साहब के मन में भी यह भावना रहती थी और वह भी नहीं चाहते थे कि तलाक हो। कोई भी आम व्यक्ति, चाहे वह किसी ओहदे पर हो, समाज परमिशन नहीं देता कि तलाक को अपनाने का काम हो, क्योंकि तलाक के बाद जीवन और भी नर्क हो जाता है। इसलिए कोर्ट भी कोशिश करती थी कि इनको मिलाने का काम किया जाए, मगर संशोधन के साथ जब वह कानून लागू हो जाएगा तो निश्चित तौर पर न्यायालय के माध्यम से जो वक्त दिया जाता था वह वक्त भी नहीं दिया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे तलाक का ट्रेंड बढ़ेगा, जिससे समाज पर कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसलिए मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस पर पुनः विचार करने का काम कीजिए। आप ऐसा कोई कानून न बना दीजिए, जिससे तलाक प्रथा बढ़े, समाज के सामने एक प्रश्न-चिह्न खड़ा हो जाए और व्यावहारिक जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाए। मेरा आपसे यही

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

निवेदन होगा कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए और बहुत गौर, बहुत विचार के बाद इस बिल को लाइए। अगर कहीं कोई तलाक जरूरी हो जाता है, तलाक को अवायड नहीं कर सकते, जैसा बहुत सारी परिस्थितियों में होता है, और भी कई कारण हो सकते हैं, तो उसको अपनाने की आवश्यकता है, मगर तलाक के बाद नारी और उसके बच्चों का जीवन सुरक्षित रहे, ठीक ढंग से वह अपना, अपने बच्चों का जीवन-यापन कर सके, इसको भी इंशोर करने की जरूरत है।

इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि बहुत ठंडे दिल और दिमाग से, चूंकि यह एक संवेदनशील बिल है और इसका समाज पर, देश पर बहुत कुप्रभाव पड़ने वाला, इसलिए इस पर गौर कीजिए, जल्दी में इस बिल को मत लाइए और अच्छी तरह से विचार-विमर्श करके बिल को फिर सदन में लाकर इसे कानून बनाने का काम कीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Rama Jois, do you want to speak for two minutes?

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) : I want to make two or three points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : You take two or three minutes, not more than that. Your party has already exhausted the time. Anyway, you take two or three minutes.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this amendment together with the 1976 amendment, providing for divorce by consent, encourages divorces which is injurious to the children born earlier as also the interest of the family which is a fundamental unit of the society and is entitled to protection by the society as provided in. Article 23 (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted by the General Assembly on the 16th December, 1966 to which India is a signatory, it is like providing a ladder to a fickle minded monkey to climb the tree.

The relationship brought about between a man and a woman as husband and wife through marriage, whether has irretrievably broken down or not, is irreversible. Just because husband and wife have divorced each other, would the father and the mother change? Then irreversible relationship of brother and sister also comes in. One of the pious obligation of every individual towards his parents, right from the Mahabharata, is to procure children only under wedlock and bring them up, educate them and supply good citizens to the society continuously. If divorce takes place, what would happen to the children? Who is going to bring them up?

Dancan M. Derette, an eminent scholar, had stated when the 1976 amendment to the Hindu Marriages Act was passed, "Without abating the ritual mourning, which is necessary before we lay to rest the Rishis, i.e. the sages whose wisdom has guided all the Hindu people over something more than 2,500 years, I must frankly hold up the mirror to the educated Hindu community whom I call the elite, who will effectively set the tone for such a vast population, leading it inevitably to unknown territory so

that they may see their own features clearly and know both who they are and where they are going.”

As stated long back, as far as relationship between man and woman as husband and wife is concerned, “अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणान्तिकः । एष धर्मः समासेन ज्ञेयः स्त्रीपुंसयोः परः ॥”

Mutual fidelity and love is the Dharma to be observed by husband and wife throughout their life. There is no apprenticeship, there is nothing like temporary and there is no probation; this is a permanent relationship. Whenever I get a marriage invitation, I find this on the card, “अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणान्तिकः ।

एष धर्मः समासेन ज्ञेयः स्त्रीपुंसयोः परः ॥”

Mutual fidelity and love is the Dharma to be observed by husband and wife throughout their life. Family is the fundamental unit. Now mutual fidelity and love has been replaced by mere sex and lust. That is the problem.

Secondly, a study entitled “Marriages in America - a Report to the Nation” quoted in the Statesman dated 31st May, 1995 states, “Millions of children in the United States are suffering as a result of increasing divorces which have swept the country in recent years, reports DPA.

The study, entitled, ‘Marriage in America - a Report to the Nation’ was issued recently by the Council, which is an independent body. It warns that should this trend continue, it would represent nothing less than an act of cultural suicide”.

Do we also want this cultural suicide in our country? This warning equally applies to India where there has been alarming increase in divorces in recent years. Therefore, such legislations are injurious to the national interest and should be given up. As many have opined, you should not do something in a hurry and repent at leisure. A matter of this magnitude, which affects the entire society, must be considered coolly. What do you mean by the expression ‘irretrievably broken down’? It depends upon judges. Anything can be held to be irretrievable. If the husband and wife do not talk to each other, does that mean it is irretrievably broken down? It is sure to create more problems than it proposes to solve and leads to prolong litigation, depriving both husband and wife their youthful period. Divorce cases take 10 to 15 years’ time. That is what is happening. Therefore, the present legislation increases the desire to get divorce and ultimately it is ruinous to the family which is regarded as the fundamental unit of our society.

On the other hand, in our culture, as the age advances, the sexual desire decreases but the affection between husband and wife increases. That is why we celebrate the 50th Anniversary, 60th Anniversary of marriages, etc. In fact, I celebrated the Golden

[SHRI M. RAMA JOIS]

Jubilee of my marriage last year. In our culture, it is like this that the sexual desire decreases but the relationship between husband and wife increases. In the entire world, this family system of India, this relationship between husband and wife, is appreciated. That is *saptapadi*. What does *saptapadi* say? It says, “सखा सप्तपदी भव” On the seventh step, the man says, “You become my life-long friend.” That is the spirit. And we are, completely, destroying this spirit, and we are being influenced by sex and lust. That is the fate of our country, and we must reverse this stand. Thank you.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir) : Sir, it was a good gesture on the part of the hon. Law Minister to have responded to the urges of some Members that the discussion should be postponed so that they would get some time. In fact, some of them, who had raised this question, are absent. The Minister responded very favourably, and I must congratulate him for that gesture as well.

Sir, I was pleasantly amazed to find a consensus in this august House. It is because of that, I thought, I must express my support to some Members who gave suggestions and, at least, two suggestions are bordering on a consensus in this House. I was amazed that the overwhelming consensus in this House is that divorce is detestable, and if it is possible, it should not take place at all. That was the spirit of the debate, and that is why, I am offering my support to the Members' view that divorce is detestable. Therefore, the spirit of this discussion is very noble. And I congratulate the hon. Minister for one thing that the provisions of the Bill, which have now been strengthened further, will go a long way in protecting the dignity of women. At some future date, we shall realize that we had done our duty to the womanhood in this country by passing this law. But before I express my support to the Members for their two suggestions, which are bordering on the consensus in the House,—I would request the hon. Minister, who has an open mind on this issue, that he may consider to agree with the House—I would, first of all, remind this august House of clause 7 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, which has been woven into the texture of the Bill now, and which gives a lot of relief to women. It says, “In case the wife happens to be the respondent in respect of a petition for grant of a decree of divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage under the proposed new section 13C of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 or under the proposed new section 28A of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, as the case may be, the wife is entitled to oppose the grant of a decree of divorce on the ground that a dissolution of the marriage will result in grave financial hardship to her.” It is her right. It is almost this House saying to the Court, “You have to accept it”, because we are the law-givers. It cannot be interpreted otherwise by any court. Similarly, a provision has been made to restrict grant of a decree of divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage if the court is satisfied that adequate provision for the maintenance of children born out of marriage has not been made consistently with the financial capacity of the parties to the marriage.” I read this clause because I found

that the Government of India, at this moment, is very seriously protecting the dignity of women.

So, I heartily support this Bill. Now, coming to two suggestions which I noticed, cutting across party lines, there are two suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Law Minister. One is, if one of the two people involved in the process of divorce is a defaulter, no advantage should flow to that person. It can invariably be a man. By causing a default to the merit, then asserting that it is irretrievable, he gets the relief because he may have some other woman in mind. So, on the side of women we will say that the defaulter, which in my mind, could be a man invariably, but in any case, in the eye of law, a defaulter should not get relief because divorce will ultimately come as a relief to one of the two persons. So, the defaulter should not get any relief. We have to plug this loophole. The second suggestion, Mr. Vice-Chairman, is that the Standing Committee has given a clear recommendation that there has to be a cooling period. The parties decide to live separately; it is good. They would have spent three years, but, ultimately when they come forward for divorce, let the cooling period of six months be allowed. This is merely the consensus in this House, and I strongly urge the hon. Law Minister to kindly concede. Najma Heptulla, our senior colleague here, yesterday came to mention a little about Islam. The triple divorce at one go is not Islamic at all. This is my belief, and this is mentioned in The Quran. But in The Quran itself, there is a chapter on divorce, urging the parties not to come forward for divorce. And The Quran says, 'Divorce is detestable.' So, don't come forward for divorce and tell the parties to come forward for conciliation and reconciliation, and finally they decide, after years of dispute. If they finally, decide, then Talaq has to be said three times in three months. That is Talaq-e-Asad. That is the best way of divorce and the parties in those three months have to organise conciliation and reconciliation. Therefore, this six months' cooling period is just a message to the party. It is a detestable situation, i.e. divorce. So, this six months' period should also be allowed and no advantage should go under any circumstances to the defaulter. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, we had a very meaningful discussion. A number of suggestions came and the Minister has informed that he needs time to consider these suggestions. So, the reply will be given later. Now, we are taking....

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA : Sir, just now, the previous speaker mentioned my name. It so happens that the Law Minister is also the Minister for Minority Affairs. A lot of promises were made when the Shah Bano case was discussed in the House. Nothing has happened to that. At least, let people know about it. So, while you are bringing the Hindu Marriage (Amendment) Bill, why can't you bring those amendments which were promised on the Floor of the House by the then Law Minister and the

[DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA]

Government because the condition of Muslims is as precarious as it was before Shah Bano and after Shah Bano?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Now, we will take up the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Coal. Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia to initiate.

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### DISCUSSION ON WORKING OF MINISTRY OF COAL

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, I rise here to speak on the Coal Budget. The Ministry of Coal is responsible for determining policies, strategies in respect of exploration and development of coal and lignite reserves. As of April 2011, the coal reserve in India, as estimated by the Geological Survey of India, would be 28,05,862 million tonnes.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN,  
in the Chair)

Coal deposits are chiefly located in Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. The lignite reserves in India are estimated at around 39.9 million tonnes as on 28.12.2012.

I want to raise a very important issue in this House. The question is: we have coal deposits to the tune of 2,85,862 million tones. The annual requirement of coal is 620 million tones and it is also not enough. I was calculating as to how many years we get coal from our mines. Sir, within the next 443 years all the coal deposits is going to be exhausted in our country. I want to put a question in this House to the hon. Minister: What India and our people would do after 443 years when the entire coal deposits are exhausted? I will give you one example. In America, there is a State called Alaska. The State Alaska was purchased by the USA from Russia. It has the deposits of oil which can feed the US alone for 300 years. But, till today, the USA has not touched Alaska. Instead, it is procuring oil from other countries to make sure that these reserves can be used for America afterwards. So, my pertinent question is this. We are discussing about energy, power, etc. But, the *Kala Sona* that we have is going to be exhausted in the next 443 years. So, my question to the hon. Minister, Members and the Government is: what India would do after 443 years? The second question is: whether we can think about gasification of coal and look for other avenues for our energy needs, so that the use of coal is reduced.

The major coal producers in India are the Coal India Limited and the Singareni Collieries Company Limited. In 2011-12 of the Eleventh Plan, the overall coal production was projected at 680 million tones. The CIL was expected to contribute

520 million tones. The production target of CIL, during the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Plan, in 2011-12, was revised downwards to 486 million tones. The actual coal production achieved by the CIL during 2011-12 was 436 million tones. Now, if you look at the target, in the Eleventh Plan, during 2008-09, it was 500 million tones, but we got only 493 million tones. In 2009-10, the target was 550 million tones, but we got only 532 million tones. And, in 2010-11, the target was 610 million tones, but we got only 533 million tones. Now, if you look at the estimates of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Coal, Sir, the demand of coal was estimated, in 2011-12, to be around 696 million tones. But, the corresponding supply of the CIL, for 2011-12, was 433 million tones. According to the Central Electricity Act, 34 thermal-based power stations have a coal stock of less than seven days as of 29th February, 2012. Sir, this is the situation in our country. As per the requirement, the total demand, in 2008-09, was 550 million tones, but the supply was less. The gap between demand and supply was 60 million tones. In 2009-10, the shortage was 83 million tones. In 2010-11, the revised shortage was 89 million tones. The point is, energy is the lifeline of human civilization, not only in our country but all over the world. Without energy nothing can be done. We depend on coal for 80 per our energy needs. But, when there is less coal production, definitely, the energy production will be affected and once we do not get the energy, we will definitely be in problem in future.

Sir, the coal mines were nationalised by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and it was a historic decision. Through the Nationalisation Act, the coal mining was mostly reserved for the public sector. By the Coal Mines (Amendment) Act, 1973, and again through 1976 amendment, two exceptions to the policy were introduced. Through this, captive mines for private companies engaged in the production of iron and steel and sub-lease of coal mining to private parties in isolated small pockets were allowed.

Therefore, private companies are eligible for captive mines specifically for approved end-users after this amendment. Now, they have started giving coal blocks to private parties. Out of 218 coal blocks, 174 coal blocks were allocated to 260 companies during the period 2004-09. Out of 174 coal blocks, 21 coal blocks were de-allocated and, hence, 153 coal blocks stood allocated to 245 companies.

Now, Sir, the question is, after having allocated these coal blocks, why were they de-allocated and re-allocated? There are issues of environmental clearances, process development, etc. Then, we are surprised to know that NTPC has given back three coal blocks. Also, there are cases where public sector units have refunded and re-allocated the coal blocks. I want to know why these coal blocks of NTPC at the Damodar Valley Project site were re-allocated. Why could they not be processed? Was it done to the advantage of any private companies to whom they were to be given again? Or, is there any negligence on the part of the NTPC or the Damodar Valley

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Corporation? Who is responsible for that? If anybody is responsible, whether it is the Chairman of NTPC, the Chairman of Damodar Valley Corporation, or a Director of any of these public sector companies, investigation should be done and appropriate action should be taken against them. I say this because when we give coal blocks to a public sector company, we should know why they were not taken care of and why these were re-allocated.

Sir, so far as the coal blocks designed and developed by coal companies are concerned, as per the report of the Working Group on Power, during the 12th Plan, the coal based capacity addition would be 62609 MW, including the CIL-linked capacity of about 38 MW, which has been recommended by the Planning Commission during the 12th Plan, on an all-India basis. So, at the time of formulation of the Report of the Working Group on Power for the 12th Plan, it was estimated that the availability of coal during the 12th Plan would support only 90,000 MW of CIL-linked capacity. Now, the question is: what is the calculation. We examined the Report in the Standing Committee. The Government is setting a high target, that of an 80,000 MW addition, which was reduced first to 75,000 and then, to 65,000 MW. So, now, it has been gradually reduced. I would like to know who is setting this target, and, after having set this target, why has there been a shortfall in the supply of coal, why has there been a shortfall in power generation, and so on? Who is responsible for that? The whole country depends on energy and power.

Now, I want to draw your attention to the current situation in regard to coal supply. The issue of constraints in the expansion of the power sector has gathered greater attention in the past year. As on the 30th November, 2011, in 49 out of 89 coal-based stations monitored by the Central Electricity Authority, there was coal stock only for seven days. A regional delegation met the hon. Prime Minister. The Standing Committee on Energy also met the hon. Prime Minister to discuss how the situation could be improved. The problem was identified; it was the stagnant coal production by Coal India Limited. It was delayed because of forest and environmental clearances and increase in the cost of fuel imports. The point is, when a coal block is allotted to some individual, Coal India Limited and the Department of Coal should always interact with the Environment and Forest Departments, as also the other concerned Departments for various clearances, so that the development process is expedited.

Sir, the subject of coal was discussed in detail in the Standing Committee on Coal, and the Committee had made some important recommendations for improving the production of coal.

The Committee expressed its grave concern about illegal mining, threat of coal mafia, and lack of measures taken to prevent the above. सर, कोल को काला सोना बोलते हैं, लेकिन अगर सबसे ज्यादा स्मग्लिंग कहीं होती है, सबसे ज्यादा पिल्फ्रेज या लीकेज कहीं हाती है या सबसे

ज्यादा थैफ्ट कहीं होती है, तो वह कोल में होती है। धनबाद में ही नहीं सारे भारतवर्ष में यह होती है, ओडिशा में, झारखंड में, बंगाल में, महाराष्ट्र में सभी जगह यह समस्या है। Even, there is a serious allegation of pilferage and corruption in the coal supplies for the small-scale industries and the consumers in Odisha; the investigation is going on and everybody knows about it. Pilferage, leakage, corruption or smuggling, by whatever name you call, काला-सोना में इतनी स्मग्लिंग होती है, इसे बंद किया जाना चाहिए।

The Standing Committee has strongly recommended. It expressed its view that the coal companies should deploy CISF, in coordination with the State Police, in order to curb illegal mining and threat. The Committee expressed its desire that the Ministry issue instructions to coal companies to employ nodal officer who would be responsible for the prevailing illegal mine threat in the command areas. The Committee also expressed its view that coal companies should strictly adhere to the mines closure plan leaving no scope for illegal mining; for that the Ministry should frame rules for implementing penalties for companies that do not implement mines closure plan. The Committee recommended more security guards from CISF. I do not know why they have not accepted the recommendation till now. The Committee also recommended setting up quasi judicial body to look into the illegal mines. Sir, I do not understand why the Ministry is not taking a decision to employ the CISF in coal areas, which is very much required.

Sir, I belong to a State where there is 24 per cent of coal deposits. I think, there is a regular demand for an increase in the royalty. It is the people's demand, it is the Government of Odisha's demand. When there is a continuous demand from Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh as also from the Chief Minister of Odisha for enhancing the coal royalty, I too associate myself with it. In 2007, it was increased to 5 per cent. We are very happy to know that probably there was a proposal before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, on 12th April, 2012, to increase the coal royalty to 14 per cent and the lignite royalty to 6 per cent. By that way, the revenue of major coal producing States would be increased to Rs.1,000 crores. I congratulate the Union Minister for this. But, the irony of the fact is that the Chief Minister of a State who is demanding increase in royalty now, could not do it at a time when he was the Coal Minister in the NDA Government. I am very happy to know that a thing which could not be done at the time of the NDA regime is being done at a time when the Congress is in the Government.

Sir, I will now draw your attention on the workers' issues. The coal mines are dirty and dangerous. Lakhs of coal workers are working. They have pension and scales of pay; there is no problem. We thank the Minister because these have been revised for the workers. But, the concern is, everyday, there are small and major accidents where workers are dying. In the coal mines accidents are taking place. Strict measures are required to be taken to prevent accidents in coal mines for the protection of workers.

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In the past also, 3-4 major accidents occurred. Commissions of Inquiry were appointed. But, the result is not known; the action is not taken against anybody. I would like to know, from 2000-2012, how many major accidents have occurred; in how many the Commissions of Inquiry have been set up; what are the contents of the reports; what actions were taken against the person responsible for these accidents?

I would like to inform you, apart from the regular employees, thousands of contract labourers are working as drivers, head loaders, etc. Lakhs are working as contract labourers, I think. But, they are not getting their minimum wages. They have no provident fund. They have no ESI facility. They are not getting any social security benefit.

Sir, I want to urge upon the hon. Minister that the Government should take steps to give them the benefits of the National Coal Wage Board Agreement. As they are doing the same work at a dangerous place, like coal, they should also get the wage benefits. Their services may not be regular, but they should get the minimum wages, they should get social security benefits, and they should also get the benefits equal to the regular workers working there.

Sir, as far as protection of environment and forests around the coalfields is concerned, I want to say that the coal mines should take care of air pollution and water pollution, which is taking place there. In my State Odisha also, the whole area is polluted. After the coal is explored, the area should be filled with sand or something, but that is not being done. I request the hon. Minister that steps should be taken to fill up the vacant place and appropriate steps should also be taken to control air and water pollution around those areas. Simultaneously, the local people should be given employment in those coalfields. Sufficient funds should be given for development of the area. I am sorry to inform the House that the coal mine owners always assure that they would plant lakhs and lakhs of trees and make the area green, but that is also not happening. I think the hon. Minister would take appropriate steps to ensure protection of environment and forests by planting trees around those areas. Sir, there is also a proposal to establish a medical college in Odisha, but nothing has been done till date. I request the hon. Minister that proper action should be taken for the establishment of a medical college in Odisha.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards coal blocks which have been given to different people. As I said in the beginning of my speech, we have got the highest deposits of coal and iron-ore in Odisha. We have also got 96 per cent deposits of chrome ore in Odisha. The question is, as I have said earlier, and I want to repeat it, whether we will continue to export iron-ore, chrome and all other mined products from our country. We are sending the raw material to foreign countries and finally, get it as value added product. Is it not the time to think in terms of total stoppage

of export of any ore from this country to foreign countries without value addition? Sir, it is the high time to take a decision not to give coal blocks to any private entrepreneur. Mining the coal and iron ore is the right of the people of this country. It should be given to the people of this country. I once again urge to set up a corporation or a public sector company which should produce it — whether it is coal or iron ore or chrome — and give it to the person who requires it. Sir, what is happening is, many people in the name of establishing a company are signing agreements, either with the Central Government or the State Government, to take out coal and iron ore as a captive mine. But instead of using it as a captive mine, they are selling it commercially and are using it for other purposes. So, I think, it is high time to take a decision on this issue. The decision which was taken to give it to private parties could not do well. This decision was taken in the interests of our public sector companies be it Eastern Coalfields, Bharat Coking Coal, Central Coalfields, Northern Coalfields, Eastern Coalfields, South-Eastern Coalfields, Mahanadi Coalfields, Central Mine Planning and Singrauli, जो भी है, ये लोग जो काम करते हैं, they are exploring it. Today, there is another apprehension there. Sir, whether it is IT sector or coal sector, if there is a competition between the public sector and the private sector — sometimes, there may be a healthy competition — the private sector people try to allure the officers of public sector companies by promising that after their retirement they will give them jobs in their companies. This is a very serious thing. This is happening in the IT sector and in other public sector companies. The private people influence the officers working in the public sector companies and get the benefits. At the same time, they ensure a better package for these people when they retire.

That is happening in our country. So, my thinking is that we are giving these blocks to the private companies with a view that coal production will be more and coal supply to the power plants will be more. What we have examined in four-five years in our Standing Committee on Energy is that it has not yielded any good results, it has not increased the production of coal and development of coalmines has also not taken place. If it is so, then what is the meaning of giving coal blocks to the private companies? Even private companies are also trying to sell it down and having other contractors to develop it. These things are happening. I do not expect that this policy will give us any good results and will be more helpful in the production of more coal. But, anyhow, we have to admit that coal is very much important for the energy sector, coal is very much important for the small scale industry and for the people who are working down below. Sometimes the small scale industry in my State Orissa and those poor people who are using coal for cooking and for other purposes, they are not getting coal. Now e-tendering has started. A person who is having a *dhaba* or a person who is having a system in his village, how can he participate in the email tendering? We have a right, the coal producing States have a right, and the people have a right to get coal for small scale industry, for cooking purposes and they have the right to get the benefit of compensation

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which is not being given. They have a right to get employment in this area where coalmines are situated. But they are not getting it. They have also got a right of protecting themselves from the air and water pollution which is being created by the coalmines. Their work has to be appreciated. They are being treated in the coalmine areas as if they are beggars or they are there to get some benefit or some service or transfer or compensation or any other thing. They are the persons who have sacrificed their land and property in the greater interest of the country as a whole. So, those who are losing land in their villages, we have to appreciate them, we have to give them the benefit. We should thank them because they have sacrificed something which was their personal and which was their individual right in the greater interest of the country. Sir, with these words, I once again thank our Minister who is a very active and dynamic Minister and he will be able to handle and manage well the Coal Ministry. I believe that if he takes initiative and coal production is increased, then that will be more useful for the country. Thank you very much.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम एक महत्वपूर्ण energy resource के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे हैं और खूंटीआ जी ने इस पर चर्चा शुरू की। उन्होंने दिल की बात बहुत कही। चूंकि वे सत्ताधारी पार्टी के हैं, इसलिए आखिर में उनको मंत्री जी का गुणगान करना ही पड़ा, लेकिन जो मन की बात थी, जो दिल की बात थी, वह उन्होंने जम कर कही। उन्होंने यह सच्चाई बताई कि इसमें काला बाजारी कैसे है, भ्रष्टाचार कैसे है, प्राइवेट को देने में कैसे अंधाधुंध काला बाजारी हुई, उन्होंने ये सब बातें बताई। लेकिन, देश में जो हो रहा है, मैं उसका एक सीन बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने न्यूज में पढ़ा होगा कि लगभग सारे power plants कोयले के अभाव से जूझ रहे हैं, कहीं एक दिन का स्टॉक है, तो कहीं पांच दिन का स्टॉक है। अपने देश में जो main energy source, कोयला है, उसकी किल्लत के कारण अनेक पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट्स बंद पड़े हैं। Ultra Mega Power Plant के बारे में बहुत advertisement किया गया कि देश में यह नई क्रांति हो रही है, लेकिन आज सबके काम ठप्प हो गए हैं। कोयले का लिंकेज न मिलने के कारण Ultra Mega Power Plant का पूरा ultra फेल हो रहा है।

दाम आसमान पर है, पर्यावरण की हानि का मुद्दा भी चर्चा में है और आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि कोयला भी नहीं है तथा गैस भी नहीं है। जो गैस देश में मिल रही थी, उसमें भी कमी आयी है। आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि इस साल हम लगभग 100 मिलियन टन कोयला इम्पोर्ट करेंगे। आज कोयले के बारे में यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, जिसके कारण बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स फेल हुए।

मेरे दूसरे सहयोगी वक्ता पॉलिसी फ्रेमवर्क और इसके बारे में विस्तार से बोलेंगे। आज क्या चल रहा है और कैसी बड़ी लूट मची है, उसके मैं तीन उदाहरण पेश कर रहा हूँ। घोटाला नम्बर वन, कोल ब्लॉक का आवंटन, पीरियड 206 से 2009। वर्ष 2006 का क्या महत्व है? वर्ष 2006 में दो बातें हुईं। Auction के जरिए आगे कोल ब्लॉक्स बाँटे जाएँगे, यह निर्णय सरकार की तरफ से 2006 में लिया गया और सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ को यह पता चला कि अब आने वाले दिनों में क़ानून पास होगा और कोयला खदानें केवल नीलामी से बेची जाएँगी। वर्ष 2006 का दूसरा महत्व यह है कि तब कोयला मंत्रालय सीधे प्रधान मंत्री के कब्जे में आया, यानी प्रधान मंत्री ही कोयला मंत्री बने, तो दोनों चीज़ें महत्वपूर्ण हैं। सर चूंकि 75 से 93 परसेंट कोयले का प्रॉडक्शन केवल कोल इंडिया करती थी, इसलिए 1993 में सरकार ने यह तय किया कि खुद

के जो पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज है और जो सीमेंट इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, अगर इन तीनों इंडस्ट्रीज के कल-कारखाने कोई कोल ब्लॉक मांगते हैं, तो captive use के लिए उनको वह दिया जाएगा। मेरे पास 1993 से चार्ट है और मेरे सवाल के जवाब में भी मंत्री महोदय न बताया है कि हर साल कभी दो ब्लॉक्स दिये गये, कभी तीन ब्लॉक्स दिये गये। मैं यह निजी कम्पनियों की बात कर रहा हूँ। कभी उनको दो दिये गये, कभी तीन दिये गये, लेकिन 2006 के बाद अचानक जैसे एक 20-20 का मैच शुरू हो गया। हर साल लगभग 20-20 कोल ब्लॉक्स बड़े मायने में प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को दिये गये। 70 billion tonnes of coal reserves of 73 coal blocks, worth Rs. 51 lakh crores, were allotted to 143 private companies. 51 लाख करोड़ रुपये की देश की सम्पत्ति मुफ्त में दे दी गयी। अब सारी चीजें मुफ्त में थोड़े ही होती हैं। अन्दर क्या-या होता है, आपको तजुर्बा है और यह सबको मालूम है कि क्या होता है। वोरा जी को उस समय बहुत तकलीफ होती। यह 1700 करोड़ टन कोयला, 51 लाख करोड़ का कोयला, 73 ब्लॉक्स का कोयला 143 कंपनियों को 2006 और 2009 में बाँटा गया, जबकि सरकार ने निर्णय लिया था कि आने वाले दिनों में इसे केवल नीलामी से बेचा जाएगा। मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है कि क्यों नहीं सरकार ने उस समय नीलामी तक रुकने का फैसला किया? आप नीलामी का कानून एक साल बाद पास कराते, एक साल कोयला खदान नहीं बाँटते और next year से तो सबकी सहमति थी, तब वे auction से बेचे जाते, देश को पैसा मिलता, लेकिन यह नहीं किया गया। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि आपको ताज्जुब होगा कि इस चार साल के पीरियड में, जिसे मैं black gold rush period कह रहा हूँ, जैसे आपने जवानी में Mackenna's Gold सिनेमा देखी होगी, जिसमें लोग गोल्ड को ढूँढ़ रहे थे, वैसे ही इस काले सोने के लिए भी धूम मची और कूल ब्लॉक्स बाँटे गये। वोरा जी, उस समय की दो तिथियाँ आपको भी याद होंगी। 20 नवम्बर 2008, जब चुनाव आने का समय होता है और उसके बाद 27 फरवरी 2009 को 1500-1500 मिलियन टन के ब्लॉक्स तुरन्त दो लोगों को बाँट दिये जाते हैं। 27.2.2009 से जून तक, यानी जब 2009 का चुनाव होने वाला था, तब केवल तीन महीने में 15 खदानें बाँटी गईं, जैसा आज तक कभी नहीं हुआ। जो चीज पाँच-पाँच, दस-दस सालों में नहीं हुई, वह केवल पाँच महीने में हो गयी।

इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है? टाइम टेबल का भी कोई महत्व है और इसलिए जब यह ब्लैक गोल्ड रेस हुई, तब प्रधान मंत्री ही इसके कोयला मंत्री थे। सर, इसमें क्या नहीं है, सब कुछ है। एक हिन्दी सिनेमा में जैसा, जो कुछ होता है, 2जी में भी वैसा ही सब कुछ हुआ और वैसे ही 2जी जैसी हर चीज इसमें भी है। इसको चहेतों को कैसे दिया, उसकी कहानी मैं घोटाला नम्बर-2 में बतलाऊंगा। लेकिन जिनका कुछ नहीं, Captive use में था, जिनकी फैक्टरी खड़ी है उनको देना था, जिनकी फैक्टरी खड़ी नहीं है, जिनकी फैक्टरी की परमिशन भी नहीं है, जिनकी फैक्टरी केवल कागजों और अर्जियों में है, उनको भी कोयला खदानें दी गईं। सर, यह घोटाला है, जिसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। केवल यह ही नहीं, वे खदानें दूसरे को बेची गईं। 2जी में क्या हुआ, 2जी का स्केम क्या है? 2जी में सस्ते में 1650 करोड़ रुपए में लाइसेंस मिला और आगे आधा दस हजार करोड़ में बेच दिया गया। यही तो स्केम है। सर, यह देखो, यह पब्लिक नोटिस है। इसमें एक ग्रेस इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड है, जो एक पुरानी मेनेजमेंट है। उन्होंने इसमें परचेस किया है, कम्पनी बेची है शेयर्स के द्वारा, क्योंकि चिदम्बरम जी ने रास्ता खोल दिया है कि शेयर का ट्रांसफर हुआ, कम्पनी थोड़ी बेची है। वह कोई भी किसी को दे सकता है। तो शेयर दे दिया। अब इसमें उनकी कुछ सम्पत्ति है, उस कम्पनी की सम्पत्ति है, चन्द्रपुर जिला में लोहारी ईस्ट में 350 एकड़ की कोयला खदान। यह उसकी मुख्य सम्पत्ति है। इसका विवाद लेकर पब्लिक नोटिस दिया है, मैं आपको दे रहा हूँ। इससे यह पता चलेगा कि इन्होंने सस्ते में, कोयला खदान फ्री में ली और बहुत महंगी कीमतों में बेची। यह भी हुआ है कि इन्होंने कोयले का उत्पादन किया ही नहीं, जबकि 36 महीने में करना चाहिए था, नहीं किया और कोयला बाजार में बेचा। सर, इसमें 2जी जैसी सिमिलरटी है। इसलिए हम मांग करते हैं और हमने पहले भी मांग की है कि सरकार की जांच पर हमारा भरोसा नहीं है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की निगरानी में सी.बी.आई. की जांच कराओगे तो परत दर परत खुल जाएगी और 2जी से भी ज्यादा महा घोटाला बाहर आएगा, यही इसकी कहानी है और इसलिए इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। अब केग की रिपोर्ट आएगी, बीच

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

में एक दिन न्यूज आई थी, अभी मैं उसका जिक्र नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि उनकी जब ऑफिशियल रिपोर्ट आएगी तब और कुछ खुलासा होगा। लेकिन ये सब बातें हो रही हैं। सर, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, संक्षेप में रख रहा हूँ।

अब घोटाला नम्बर-2 है, अपने चहेतों को खदान देना। यह है घोटाला, पी.बी. घोटाला। आप कहेंगे कि यह पी.बी. क्या है? पी.बी. है, पकड़ी वरवाड़ी खदान। यह खदान एन.टी.पी.सी. के पास थी। अब एन.टी.पी.सी. तो खुद खदान नहीं करती, वह तो पॉवर जेनरेटर है। तो उन्होंने खदान का कांट्रेक्ट 25 हजार करोड़ का एक consortium को दे दिया। 2006 के बाद consortium में अचानक नई-नई बातें हुईं, क्योंकि अचानक कोयला मंत्री बदल गए। कोयला मंत्री के भाई का जिसमें हिस्सा है वह Minecs Finvest नाम की कम्पनी है, इस कम्पनी का नाम याद रखो, आप भी राजस्थान के हैं। आपको पता होना चाहिए कि यह Minecs Finvest आम कम्पनी नहीं है। खदान का कांट्रेक्ट निकला और इसमें सिर्फ दो ही बिड आईं, जबकि अन्य जगह 6 से 8, 10 बिड आती रही हैं। लेकिन इसमें देखो, मेनेजमेंट कितना परफेक्ट है कि केवल दो ही बिड आईं, एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी consortium की और दूसरी है PSU, Singareni Collieries से। यह पात्र है, सब कुछ है तो कौन जीतना चाहिए? आपको भी लगेगा कि इसमें PSU जीतेगी। स्टोरी यही है कि PSU हारती है और प्राइवेट फर्म कांट्रेक्ट जीतती है। वे कैसे जीतती है, यह जो Minecs Finvest है इसको खदान का अनुभव नहीं है। अगर भाई मंत्री है तो फिर क्या-क्या चाहिए? No experience, no financial strength, net worth below Rs. 3 crores और consortium में उनकी भागीदारी टेक्नीकल स्किल पर नहीं है, खदान का कांट्रेक्ट देने के लिए कर सकते हैं। They can swing the deal. क्वात्रोची ने क्या किया था? स्वींग डील, वह एक कम्पनी थी और यह Minecs Finvest, एम.एफ. कम्पनी है। इसलिए इसमें यह काम हुआ। सर, इसमें क्या-क्या बातें हुईं, मैं आपको स्पेसिफिक बतला रहा हूँ।

एन.टी.पी.सी. द्वारा कोल की जो अवार्ड प्राइस दी गयी, वह 200 रुपए प्रति टन ज्यादा दी गयी, मतलब contract भी और ऊपर से पैसे भी और केवल इस से लाभ नहीं हुआ। सर, यह काम कम्पनी को खुद के पैसे से करना चाहिए, लेकिन एन.टी.पी.सी. मेहरबान है। फिर कोई कोयला मंत्री है और एन.टी.पी. भी मेहरबान है तो 200 करोड़ ज्यादा दे दिया। आप खनन भी करो, प्रॉफिट भी लो और हम से खर्च के लिए 200 करोड़ और ले लो। उनको खर्च के लिए 200 करोड़ और दे दिया। फिर उस रीजन में जितना खनन का खर्च है, उससे ज्यादा खर्च हुआ। सर, यह प्रकाश जावडेकर नहीं कह रहा है क्योंकि हम तो technical expert नहीं है, ये एन.टी.पी.सी. के Advisors कह रहे हैं। अब उसके Advisors हैं-मैकॉन, सी.एम.पी.डी.आई.। यह सी.एम.पी.डी.आई. कौन है? एक तरह से जैसे डायरेक्टर, हाइड्रो-कार्बन होता है, वैसे हैं। फिर negotiations में दो साल लगे जबकि कोई भी इतना लम्बा समय नहीं देता क्योंकि यह सी.वी.सी. की गाइडलाइंस के खिलाफ है, लेकिन ये negotiations करते रहे और कम्पनी मांगती रही और एन.टी.पी.सी. देती रही। लेकिन जैसे ही negotiations समाप्त हुईं, दो महीने में तुरंत डायरेक्टर्स की चार मीटिंग्स होती हैं। हर 15 दिन में वे मीटिंग करते हैं। यहां जल्दबाजी होती है और तुरंत contract दे दिया जाता है। सर, 25 हजार करोड़ का contract दिया और कैबिनेट को बताया भी नहीं, कैबिनेट के पास नोट भी नहीं भेजा। सी.सी.एफ.आई. की जो बॉडी है, उसको भी नहीं बताया गया जिससे the loss to NTPC is of Rs. 6000 crores. यह आपने एक कम्पनी को 6000 करोड़ को मुनाफा पहुंचाने के लिए किया है। इसलिए इसकी भी जांच होनी चाहिए।

सर, घोटाला नंबर 3, सिस्टम से सम्बंधित है। कोल इंडिया 10 परसेंट कोल auction करती है। इसे e-auction कहते हैं। यह किसी को अच्छा लगेगा, लेकिन यह क्यों शुरू हुआ? यह छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को छोटी मात्रा में कोयला देने के लिए किया जाता है। इसके लिए यह e-auction शुरू हुआ। अब scarcity है तो प्राइस बढ़ती है, लेकिन यह कोयला ट्रेडर को बेचा जाता है। इस में ट्रेडर को भी हिस्सा देने की अनुमति है। ऐसा क्यों है? दरअसल यह छोटे उद्योगों को मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन ट्रेडर लेगा और फिर वह चार गुना

दाम पर छोटे उद्योगों को बेचेगा जब कि छोटे उद्योग कोयले की कीमत देते-देते मरते हैं और यह चैन उनको मदद करती है। तो यह एक बड़ा घोटाला है और कितने घोटाले बताऊं। आप कोयले को कितना भी घिसो, वह काला ही होता है। सर, इस में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया साफ है। हमने बोफोर्स पर भी इनका मत सुना है। हम उसे भूले नहीं हैं। This is not true. This is baseless. विपक्ष ने जो भी आरोप लगाए हैं, वे सारे गलत हैं। फिर ये कहते हैं कि कोई middlemen नहीं था, किसी को लाभ नहीं दिया है। फिर कहते हैं इसमें कोई पी.एम. नहीं थे, पी.एम. का कतई संबंध नहीं है। फिर कहते हैं मैं नहीं था, मेरे रिश्तेदार नहीं थे, यानी ऐसे क्रम में भी देश ने उस घोटाले का समर्थन करते हुए इन्हें देखा है और इस में भी आगे आने वाले समय में यही होगा। सर, दो-तीन मिनट और लूंगा।

सर, कोल इंडिया का मूल उद्देश्य क्या था? मैं अभी दो-तीन पॉइंट्स जिन्हें खूंटिआ जी ने टच किया है, उनके बारे में भी बताना चाहूंगा। वे भी मजदूर नेता हैं। सर, मजदूरों को शोषण रोकने के लिए कोल इंडिया बनी जिस में आठ लाख मजदूर थे और अब साढ़े 3 लाख हैं और 2016 के प्लान में 2 लाख रह जाएंगे। इस तरह मजदूरों का शोषण खत्म क्योंकि मजदूर ही खत्म होगा। सर, जब मजदूर नहीं रहेंगे तो शोषण होने का सवाल कहां रहा? आपके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो गयी। अब इनका यह काम भी चल रहा है।

सर, inefficiency के बारे में क्या कहें! निजी कम्पनियों का per tonne खनन का खर्च 400 रुपए है जब कि कोल इंडिया का 800 रुपए है। मंत्री जी, बताएं कि ऐसा क्यों है? आप पहले linkage देते थे, अब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हो? आप State agency को मंथली कोटा देते हैं। मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ। NSSIC है, छोटे उद्योगों को 42000 टन देने के लिए और 7 लाख टन उनको हर माह देते हैं। उस में सब से ज्यादा corruption है, सब से ज्यादा घोटाला भी उसी में है। आपने ऐसी एजेंसीज क्यों तैयार कीं हैं? आप उद्योगों को डायरेक्टली मदद करो, उनको आप डायरेक्टली attend करो, कोटे की पॉलिसी तय करो।

सर, आखिर में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) :** जावडेकर जी, आपकी पार्टी के दो स्पीकर्स और हैं।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** सर, लास्ट वन मिनट। मैं एक मांग करता हूँ, क्योंकि कोयले का महत्व बहुत है और आने वाले पचास-सौ साल तक यह रहने वाला है, इसलिए एक पॉलिसी तय करो। उस पॉलिसी के तहत बिना डिसक्रिमिनेशन व्यवहार करो, जो उद्योग हैं उनको ही दो, मिडल-मैन को बीच में मत लाओ। अगर ब्लॉक्स देते हो उसकी सारी परमिशंस एन्वायरमेंट, फोरेस्ट आदि की लेकर दो, क्योंकि एक बार आपने ब्लॉक दे दिया तो वह दर-दर भटकता रहेगा, फिर उसको कहीं कुछ नहीं मिलेगा और ब्लॉक्स बंद पड़े रहेंगे, इसलिए ऑल क्लीयरेंस लेने का काम कोयला मिनिस्ट्री को करना चाहिए और उसके बाद देना चाहिए। पीएसयू की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में हमने देखा है कि विशाखापट्टनम का प्लांट, जो नेहरू जी के सपने से तैयार हुआ था, उसे ऐसी कोल खदानें दी हैं, जिनमें से कोई कोल निकाल ही नहीं सकता। जो भी बोगस कोल ब्लॉक्स हैं, वे पी.एस.यूस. को दिए जाते हैं और जो अच्छे हैं वे प्राइवेट को दिए जाते हैं। यह सारा सिलसिला है।

सर, मेरी एक और मांग है, क्योंकि हम मूवमेंट के लोग हैं, कि पहले पुनर्वास करो, यानी जिन पर परिणाम होने वाला है उनका पहले पुनर्वास होगा, उसके बाद फिर निर्माण, फिर खनन। इस पॉलिसी की भी जरूरत है। अगर यह करेंगे, तो कुछ इस चर्चा का लाभ होगा। इसके साथ ही जो मैंने दो-तीन घोटाले कहे हैं, उनका मुझे जवाब भी चाहिए और उनकी जांच भी चाहिए। हम इसको छोड़ेंगे नहीं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, आपने मुझे कोयला मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण की चर्चा पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

मान्यवर, कोयला हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर काफी प्रभाव डालता है। कोयला भारत में विद्युत का उत्पादन करने के लिए ऊर्जा का सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। विद्युत का अधिकांश उत्पादन तापीय विद्युत-गृहों से होता है, जो फीड स्टॉक के रूप में कोयले पर निर्भर होता है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस्पात, सीमेंट, उर्वरक रसायन, कोयला जैसे अन्य क्षेत्र तथा बड़ी संख्या में मध्यम तथा लघु उद्योग अपने प्रचालनों तथा ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं के लिए कोयले पर निर्भर होते हैं। यद्यपि परिवहन क्षेत्र में रेलवे द्वारा स्टीक इंजनों को धीरे-धीरे समाप्त किए जाने के कारण कोयले का प्रत्यक्ष उपभोग नाममात्र है, किन्तु रेलवे के विद्युतीकरण कर्षण में वृद्धि कोयला से परिवर्तित विद्युत ऊर्जा पर निर्भर है। अतएव कोयला मंत्रालय देश के कोयला स्रोतों को इस तरह से विकसित करने में लगा है, जिससे विभिन्न उपभोक्ता क्षेत्रों की कोयले की आवश्यकताएं पूर्ण रूप से पूरी हों और तेल, आयातित कोयले पर उनकी निर्भरता न्यूनतम रहे।

मान्यवर, कुछ नीतिगत पहल की गई है, छोटे तथा मध्यम क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं को कोयले की आपूर्ति के लिए। नई कोयला वितरण नीति (एनसीडीपी) जो 18 अक्टूबर, 2007 से लागू है, इसके अंतर्गत 4200 टन प्रतिवर्ष कोयले की वार्षिक आवश्यकता वाले उपभोक्ताओं को राज्य सरकार द्वारा नामित एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए 8 मीट्रिक टन कोयला निर्धारित किया गया है। ये एजेन्सियां राज्य सरकार की एजेन्सियों, केन्द्र सरकार की एजेन्सियों, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एनसीसीएफ), राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (एनएसआईसी) इत्यादि अथवा वे उद्योग संघ हो सकते हैं, जिन्हें राज्य सरकार उचित समझती हो। इस प्रकार से अधिसूचित एजेन्सी को कोयला कंपनी के साथ एफएसए करार करना अपेक्षित होगा। इस प्रकार से अधिसूचित एजेन्सी तब तक कोयले का वितरण करना जारी रखेगी, जब तक राज्य सरकार उसकी अधिसूचना को रद्द करने का निर्णय न ले। ये राज्य सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार की एजेन्सियां अपने निजी वितरण तंत्र बनाने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगी, लेकिन उस तंत्र को आम लोगों को विश्वास प्राप्त हो और उसके फलस्वरूप कोयले का वितरण पारदर्शी तरीके से हो सके। संबंधित राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार के विभाग, जिनका इन एजेन्सियों पर प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण हो, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे कि लक्षित उपभोक्ता के लिए आवंटित कोयले का वितरण उचित और पारदर्शी तरीके से हो और इसके दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाए।

ऐसी एजेन्सियों से वसूला गया मूल्य FSA करार करने वाले अन्य उपभोक्ताओं का यथा लागू अधिसूचित मूल्य होगा, लेकिन वह एजेन्सी अपने उपभोक्ताओं से कोयला कम्पनी द्वारा वसूले जाने वाले आधार मूल्य के अलावा वास्तविक धारा और सेवा प्रभार के रूप में 5 प्रतिशत तक वसूलने की हकदार होगी।

मान्यवर, आज कोयले के उत्पादन के वृद्धि करने की पहल की गई है, क्योंकि इसकी आज के परिवर्तन के युग में अति आवश्यकता है। कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा कोयले के उत्पादन के लिए सार्थक कदम उठाए गए हैं। स्वदेशी कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने बहुत से उपाय किए हैं। सतत खनिक और शटल कार युग्म वाले व्यापक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी और SDL/HHD, जिसमें उच्च गति से यांत्रिकीकृत ड्रिलिंग आदि की सुविधा हो, को Geo Mining अनुकूल स्थितियों में लागू किया गया है। अत्याधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी के साथ कुछ भूमिगत कोयला खानों और ब्लॉकों की पहचान उच्च क्षमता के विकास, निर्माण और प्रचालन के लिए की गई है। इसके साथ ही उच्च क्षमता वाले उपकरणों का bench height and stripping ratio के अनुरूप उन्नयन किया गया है। विभिन्न सहायक कम्पनियों में रेलवे अवसंरचना सुविधाओं में वृद्धि का कार्य प्रगति पर है। उपकरणों की उपयोगिता में सुधार किया जा रहा है और परियोजनाओं का समय पर कार्यान्वयन किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ ही सभी नयी खानों का यंत्रिकीकृत किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह भूमिगत तथा ओपनकास्ट, दोनों खानों में उत्पादकता बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, कोल ब्लॉक के आवंटन के पारदर्शिता नहीं है। पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा

काफी प्रयास किए गए हैं, किंतु अभी भी पारदर्शिता नहीं आ पाई है। इसलिए इस दिशा में सार्थक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कैप्टिव ब्लॉकों से कोयले का उत्पादन होता है। कोयला नियंत्रक संगठन, कोलकाता द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार आवंटित कोयला ब्लॉकों में से 28 ब्लॉकों ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। वर्ष 2011-12 में (नवंबर, 2011 तक) यह उत्पादन 758 मीट्रिक टन (अनंतिम) है। कैप्टिव उपयोग के लिए कोयला ब्लॉकों का आवंटन करने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्द्धी बोली द्वारा नीलामी प्रणाली की शुरुआत की गई है। अपेक्षाकृत अधिक पारदर्शिता लाने के उद्देश्य से खान एवं खनिज (विकास एवं विनियम) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2010 में ऐसी शर्तों जिन्हें निर्धारित किया जाए, पर प्रतिस्पर्द्धी बोली द्वारा नीलामी के माध्यम से कोयला और लिग्नाइट वाले क्षेत्र के संबंध में टोह की अनुमति, पूर्वक्षण लाइसेंस तथा खनन पट्टा देने के प्रावधान करने के वास्ते 9 सितंबर, 2010 को भारत के राजपत्र (असाधारण) में अधिसूचित किया गया है। इस अधिनियम में सरकारी कम्पनी अथवा निगम को खनन अथवा ऐसे अन्य विशिष्ट अन्त्यक उपयोग के लिए आवंटन पर विचार किया गया है।

मान्यवर, कोयला विभाग में काफी तादाद में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति व पिछड़े वर्गों के सभी श्रेणी के पद वर्षों से रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं, जिन्हें अभी तक नहीं भरा गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि विशेष अभियान चलाकर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के रिक्त पड़े पदों को शीघ्र भरा जाए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक कोल सेक्टर में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति तथा पिछड़े वर्गों की कुल कितनी रिक्तियां पड़ी हुई हैं और ये अभी तक क्यों नहीं भरी गईं तथा इसके क्या कारण रहे हैं?

मान्यवर, कोयले की नीलामी के संबंध में अभी हमारे विपक्ष के साथी ने बड़े विस्तार से बताया है। NCDP ने ई-नीलामी के माध्यम से कोयले की बिक्री के लिए एक नई योजना आरम्भ करने का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। ई-नीलामी दो तरह की होती है, अर्थात् मौके पर ई-नीलामी और फॉरवर्ड। मौके पर ई-नीलामी NCDP की पूर्व प्रचलित पुरानी ई-नीलामी योजना जैसी ही है, जिसमें कोई भी इच्छुक क्रेता नीलामी में भाग ले सकता है।

फॉरवर्ड ई-नीलामी के मामले में केवल अंत्य प्रयोक्ता वास्तविक उपभोक्ता पात्र है, जिसे एक वर्ष की लंबी अवधि के दौरान कोयला आपूर्ति का आश्वासन मिला हुआ है। प्रत्येक फॉरवर्ड ई-नीलामी 12 महीने की अवधि के लिए होगी, जिसमें प्रत्येक तिमाही के बाद चौथी तिमाही होगी। उपभोक्ताओं को एक बार में किसी एक तिमाही अथवा सभी पेशकश के लिए चयनित संसाधनों में कम से कम 15 दिन के उत्पादन का अतिरिक्त भंडार और एफएसए के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं को सामान्य प्रेषण सुनिश्चित करने के बाद ही होता है, जबकि मूल्य के रूप में वह अधिसूचित मूल्य से 30 प्रतिशत अधिक होता है।

मान्यवर, फॉरवर्ड ई-नीलामी के मामले में चल रहा है अथवा नहीं, कोयले की सभी श्रेणी के कोयले का अधिसूचित मूल्य जमा कोयले के अधिसूचित मूल्य का 60 प्रतिशत निर्धारित होता है, जबकि मौके पर ई-नीलामी नवम्बर, 2007 से लागू है। फॉरवर्ड ई-नीलामी अगस्त, 2009 से शुरू हुई। प्रारम्भ में फॉरवर्ड ई-नीलामी के अंतर्गत रिजर्व मूल्य का निर्धारण उत्पादन की लागत, जमा उचित रिटर्न अथवा अधिसूचित मूल्य से 100 प्रतिशत ज्यादा, इसमें से जो भी कम होने के रूप में किया गया था, जो 31.3.2010 तक जारी रहा। चूंकि यह नोट किया गया था कि इस प्रकार के अधिक रिजर्व मूल्य बाधक बन रहे हैं और इससे वास्तविक निष्पादन में रुकावट पैदा हो रही है, तो वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में रिजर्व मूल्य अधिसूचित मूल्य से 80 प्रतिशत अधिक तक कम कर दिया गया था। तब भी निष्पादन उत्साहजनक नहीं पाया गया, इसलिए वर्ष के मध्य में रिजर्व मूल्य को और अधिक घटाकर 60 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। एनसीडीपी के अंतर्गत सीआईएल को यह अधिकार दिया है कि वह सीआईएल

[श्री वीर सिंह]

के अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन के लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की पेशकश करे और सफल बोलीदाताओं को आवंटित मात्रा 10 प्रतिशत अथवा उससे अधिक रही है। मान्यवर, सरकार की यह जो कोयले की नीलामी योजना है, इसकी ओर भी सार्थक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, कोयला सेक्टर में आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं, जैसे कोयला खदानों का ढहना, कोयला खदानों में आग लगना आदि, जिनमें बहुत से मजदूरों की मृत्यु हो जाती है और कुछ अपंग हो जाते हैं। सरकार के माध्यम से उनको जो सहायता दी जाती है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, किंतु जो सहायता दी भी जाती है, पहले तो वह पर्याप्त नहीं है और दूसरे, वह उन्हें समय से नहीं मिलती है। साथ ही खदानों में ज्यादातर काम करने वाले मजदूर अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के हैं और सरकार उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं देती, न उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के प्रति, न उनके रहन-सहन के प्रति और न उनके स्वास्थ्य के प्रति। इस प्रकार मजदूरों का सरकार के माध्यम से हनन हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि जो लाखों मजदूर दुर्घटनाओं में मृत्यु को प्राप्त हो जाते हैं, उनके आश्रितों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। मृतकों के स्थान पर उनके आश्रितों को समय से नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए, उनके स्वास्थ्य के बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और उनके रहन-सहन के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। मान्यवर, ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the debate. Sir, due to constraint of time, I would like to enter the subject directly. As I am a trade union worker, it is my ardent duty to focus on the legitimate demands of the workers, which have not been fulfilled so far.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister in this regard and I would like him to understand and realize the agony of the workers and their legitimate rights. Sir, there are 3½ lakh permanent employees, and, more or less, a similar number of contract workers are employed in the coal mines in our country.

The contract workers have been appointed violating the Contract Workers Act, 1970. Sir, I repeat that the contract workers have been appointed violating the Contract Workers Act, 1970. The Act laid down the principle of appointing permanent workers in perennial type of jobs. But the managements of the coal mines which are units of the public sector companies themselves are violating the country's laws. In the face of a proposed strike of coal mine workers, the Government had committed that it would fix the salary of the contract workers in parity with the permanent workers. I repeat, Sir, in the face of the proposed strike of the coal mine workers, the Government had committed that it would fix the salary of the contract workers in parity with the permanent workers. They also committed that it will be settled in two months, but already four months have elapsed but not a single step has been taken by the Government.

Now, I would like to come to one of the grievances of the workers. Take the instance of safety measures. Some hon. Members have already spoken about it. In this area, the Government is very much reluctant and casual. This is being revealed and

exposed day by day. I don't know whether the Government has any information as to how many contract workers have died due to accidents and how many lives would be saved if minimum norms of safety would be maintained. So, I demand from the Minister to have some opinion about that or information about that or his attitude about that.

I will now come to the question of hospitals. The hospitals are in deplorable condition due to inadequate facilities. Does the Minister know how the workers are denied proper treatment? In this regard, I would like to bring to your notice that the foundation stone of a super specialty hospital meant for the coal workers was laid in Kolkata some years back by the then Minister for Coal. But nothing has been done so far. Not even a single farthing has been allotted for the so-called project. The foundation stone has stood for a long time as an example of hollow promise of a Central Minister's concern. Again, the Government promised to sanction permission for the retired employees enabling them to get the privilege of the hospital facilities after retirement. The commitment has not been fulfilled so far. The commitment to provide pension benefits is still not getting any impetus.

Sir, I will now speak about education of the children of the coal workers. The children of the employees are entitled to avail free education in the IT institutions. I appreciate that. But, unfortunately, employees' children do not get free education at primary and secondary level. I demand an assurance from the Minister for making provision for free education for all the children of the workers.

Coming to the coal price, it depends on the whims of the coal management. The Government has set up regulatory commissions for many consumer products. Electricity is one of them. In spite of the demand from many quarters of the country to set up a regulatory commission for the price of coal, the Government did not take any step to set up any commission. On the contrary, the Government seems to appreciate the price hike of coal. The unrestricted regular price hike is contributing to increase in the prices of electricity, steel, cement, bricks and many other commodities. Moreover, adding fuel to the fire, the Railways enhanced freight of coal. This also contributed to the increase in prices.

Then, Sir, a Master Plan was prepared dealing with the fire subsidence, rehabilitation and diversion of surface to the infrastructure in Jharia and Raniganj coal fields.

The Government sanctioned approximately Rs.9,773 crore for it. It's to be implemented in ten years. But the performance is appalling. In the year 2011-12, Rs.420 crore were allotted for this purpose, but only Rs.365 crore have been utilised. The situation in Raniganj and Jharia is deteriorating very fast. A monitoring committee has been formed under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Coal Ministry to monitor and ensure proper implementation of remedial measures for fire subsidence and

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rehabilitation of affected areas of Raniganj and Jharia. I hope the Chairman will monitor it very seriously to remove the apprehension in the minds of the people.

Now, I come to the issue of abandoned collieries. Almost every abandoned colliery has become a menace. Management of collieries hardly obey the required norm at the time of abandonment and they become accident prone. Serious accidents often take place. I request the Minister to have a kind look at this project in the interest of the lakhs of people living in Jharia and Raniganj areas.

Power sector is generally dependent on coal supplies because most of our power stations are thermal power projects. Due to the inability of the Coal India Limited to supply the required quantity of coal to the thermal power stations, they are unable to meet the expected level of power generation. The picture may be clear if we take a look at the coal supply.

The total demand of coal in the country in the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan was 713 million tonnes whereas the indigenous availability was 120 million tonnes. Due to availability constraints, the Coal India Limited decided to allot only 50 per cent of the normative requirement of any consumer, including power stations, in future. This is the major obstacle in increasing power generation in our country.

Now, I come to the issue of Coal Distribution Policy. Another problem is quite relevant here. The new Coal Distribution Policy that has been put into effect comes under the Fuel Supply Agreement. But the problem is that normative requirement is equal to 90 per cent of the load factor. But this also is valid for the power stations which had been commissioned before 1st April 2009. So, the newer power-generating stations are in great inconvenience. It is evident that the future of the coal demand and supply scenario is quite gloomy.

Distribution of coal blocks was mentioned here. The Government has been allotting open cast coal blocks to different PSUs to boost power generation. But many PSUs, instead of exploring the allotted blocks, are giving them back. Why is this happening? It seems that there are two main reasons behind this. When you are allotting the blocks, you are demanding every possible clearance from the PSU. This is taking a long time and the PSU is getting discouraged.

There are no policy guidelines available at present for allocation of alternative coal blocks. There are no coal blocks identified and earmarked for allocation. In my opinion, other than PSUs, coal blocks should not be allotted to any private party.

Damodar Valley Corporation was allocated Kasta coal blocks with combined geological reserves of 986 MT. But it has returned that. Since it has already been referred to, I am not going into the details of it.

West Bengal has been deprived of royalty from coal for the past few years. It was deprived when the Left Front Government was there. Now there is non-Left Government, but the situation remains the same. The people of West Bengal are deprived of that.

Now, there is a problem of land acquisition. This is obvious, because throughout the country, there is a rising movement against land acquisition by different agencies. The basic hurdle is inadequate compensation. Moreover, there is the issue of the interest of persons affected or displaced by the project.

This problem can only be resolved by increasing the compensation package on the basis of market rates. If this is not done, the problem will remain unresolved and coal production will suffer.

The company should adopt a clear-cut policy towards the extension of benefits of rehabilitation. There should be RR package and employment to affected persons.

Now, I come to another point. A lot of illegal coal mines are there in those areas and a large number of coal mafias has emerged, being abetted by a section of management, police administration and political leaders. So, this should be treated very seriously and it should be taken into consideration. The Government should take serious stand on this. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Thank you. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Your Party has another speaker. So, you confine yourself to four minutes.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I will concentrate only on one issue. I would like to invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to only one fact that Bengal's only coal producing company, Eastern Coalfields Limited, produces around 31 million tonnes of coal each year. Of this, 19 million tonnes is produced in Raniganj area in Bengal and the remaining 12 million tonnes in Jharkhand. Out of 19 million tonnes produced in Bengal, 12 million tonnes are super high grades, that is, categorised as grade A and B. None of the remaining seven subsidiaries produce such high grades. I urge upon the Ministry of Coal to consider payment of royalty to the State of West Bengal with arrears at revised rate. Because the States are constitutionally entitled to levy both cess on coal-bearing land and royalty on coal in view of Entry 49 and Entry 50 of the State List. In the case of royalty on coal, rates are determined by the Central Government in terms of Section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957. The constitutional validity of collection of both coal royalty and cess on coal-bearing land was upheld by the apex court in 2004 even though the State of West Bengal has been arbitrarily denied benefits of revision of coal royalty rate for the past two decades resulting in loss of arrear revenue to the extent of

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more than Rs.5000 crore. It is in a situation when the State is reeling under acute financial crisis with a debt burden of over Rs.2 lakh crore, it is high time for the Coal Ministry that they should consider this particular aspect.

Now, a question may be raised whether both cess and royalty can go together. This is a complete myth and false notion and this question cannot be raised because both cess and royalty can be collected under the present conditions but for that, the UPA Government will have to work out a long-term programme to enhance production in ECL by at least four times in the next few years. If other subsidiaries can have more production, why is ECL lagging behind? The Coal Ministry has to look into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Coal Ministry must not deprive the State from enjoying both royalty and cess at the rate of 39 per cent to help fund and develop social sector schemes. So many schemes are coming up and the State will have to take the burden of the State's share in them. So, it's a major area. The coal-producing States like West Bengal, after the verdict of the apex court, are entitled to both cess and royalty which is being denied. The sooner the UPA Government and CIL disabuse itself of such a charge, the better it will be. We demand royalty of 14 per cent and cess of 25 per cent on ECL coal for the State's development. We demand this for the benefit of the people of Bengal and also to help strengthen the historic process of reconstruction, which has been undertaken by a newly elected *Maa Maati Maanush* Government under the leadership of Ms. Mamata Banerjee. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : Thank you. Shri Naresh Agrawal is not here. Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley. Kindly confine yourself to the time.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the working of the Ministry of Coal.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

This Ministry deals with the supply of coal. In turn it helps generation of power which is very much necessary for small, medium and big industries. If this Ministry is not functioning properly, it affects all others including the common man in the country.

I am really disappointed with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 2012-13. There has been no increase in the Budget Estimate since last year. The Budget Estimate of the total demand for grants for 2012-13 is forecast to be 5 per cent lower than the Revised Estimate for 2011-12.

In the Eleventh Plan, the overall projection of coal production was 680 metric

tonnes in 2011-12. The actual coal production achieved by Coal India Limited, during 2011-12 was 436 metric tonnes as against original projection of 486 metric tonnes during the mid-term review of the 11th Plan, and the initial projection was 520 metric tonnes. There have been significant variations between the targeted and achieved quantities of coal production between 2008-09 and 2010-11.

The Planning Commission/Ministry of Coal has estimated the demand for coal in 2011-12 to be around 696 metric tonnes. The corresponding supply by CIL in 2011-12 was 433 metric tonnes. According to the Central Electricity Authority, 34 thermal based power stations had a coal stock of less than seven days as on 29th February, 2012. I am extremely concerned over these statistics that are highly disappointing. If the projection is like this how we will be able to achieve the production of power and support other industries also.

The only heartening thing in the Annual Report is that the Ministry is drafting a Bill on the setting up of a coal regulator. Unlike the power sector, the coal sector does not have an independent regulator. This regulator should ensure power generating companies, quality and quantity of supply. The quality of coal supplied from our own companies is not of better quality. Therefore, it affects the power generating machinery. They are prone to the poor quality of coal. They need repairs. There is a lot of maintenance. As a result of all these things it affects power generation. Therefore, I welcome the suggestion of the Ministry to bring forward the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill. This will help in determining the price of raw, washed coal and other byproducts generated during coal washing, monitoring the utilisation of development funds, coal sampling and penalising defaulting developers, etc., to name a few.

I am, however, concerned here that there is no appellate authority for coal unlike in the power sector that has the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (ATE). I hope the Ministry will examine this matter.

As per the existing laws, the penalty for supply of coal falling below 80 per cent would be activated only after three years and would be 0.01 per cent of the shortfall. This is not at all on a par with the real demand. Therefore, penalties should be increased for shortfalls in quality and quantity.

The Standing Committee Reports are really very good and I would like the Ministry to take a very serious note of each and every Report, especially, regarding illegal mining and all that.

Sir, I would like to use this opportunity, especially, to talk about certain concerns that the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel has brought out in the last few Reports. I do hope that the Ministry has given serious consideration to these matters. Firstly, there is a need for the Ministry to prepare a realistic Budget Estimates. This has been

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highlighted in the Standing Committee recommendations. The fact that the ongoing projects should be implemented on a fast-track basis to avoid under utilisation of scarce funds was also brought out in the Reports. It appears odd, as the Committee noticed, that while physical targets of regional exploration of coal and lignite had been increased for 2011-12 as compared to the preceding year, budget allocation for these schemes has been reduced. I would like to know how the increased target and the reduced allocations can be reconciled. This can never go together. I request the hon. Minister to give serious consideration to this and take serious steps in this regard.

Some of the persistent problems—other Members have also discussed them—that are faced by this sector include adulteration of coal, illegal mining, mismatch between demand and supply of coal, etc. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just one minute, Sir. I will finish. A comprehensive action plan to avoid perennial problems affecting coal production must be prepared with respect to this. As the Committee has rightly stated, the obstacles should be anticipated and the Ministry should be prepared, and not in the last minute.

As regards environmental clearance, it is always required. It is not a new thing that we need clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. I hope that they have a Coordination Committee to hasten up the process. Then, there is theft of coal and illegal mining. All these suggestions of the Standing Committee, the inclusion of CISF and all that are good. I hope that the Ministry will follow them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : All right.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : The next point is the CAG Report.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Just one minute, Sir. The main thing is that the CIL needs to review its CSR policy and ensure its implementation through effective utilisation of funds. Environmental issues need to be effectively taken into consideration. I believe that the CIL needs to improve its environmental performance, given the fact that mining can be environmentally regressive. The safety of mines is another very grave matter and it has to be addressed.

As regards the CAG Report, Sir, I hope that he will be really serious, at least, in future. He must have, at least, by this time, realised that everything can't be measured in terms of money only, that is, in terms of profit and loss only. Even before the CAG Report is being tabled, a huge amount of loss of revenue was reported. It was reflected in the media also which is affecting the functioning of the whole Government. You should also be concerned with that, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, please.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, last but not the least, I am an M.P. coming from Tamil Nadu. The whole of Tamil Nadu is now reeling under power crisis. I urge upon the Ministry to review the penalty measures and ensure that, especially, those States which are suffering from power crisis should be given due consideration and there should be uninterrupted supply of coal. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thank you very much. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha) : Sir, there is very little time. So, I will just mention some points. First relates to the statement by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia, the hon. Member, who piloted the discussion from the treasury benches. That was the biggest criticism of the functioning of this Ministry. Except on one issue, I would like to associate with his version. The one issue is regarding the criticism of the present Chief Minister of Odisha as to why he did not increase the royalty when he was the Minister in the NDA regime. He was gloating over the fact that a 14 per cent increase had taken place. Royalty is at 14 per cent. What kind of gloating is this! Two issues are here in royalty. One is that you are now doing it under a hybrid formula, whereas you should be giving royalty on *ad valorem* basis on the market price which should be determined on the basis of the e-auction price. The e-auction price is the real market price.

Our Chief Minister has requested for 20 per cent. As a person from a small coal mining town, which has become bigger and one of the dirtiest and unhealthy places — a lot of my friends, relatives and many other people known to me have died of lung diseases there—I would demand a royalty—forget about the Cess — of the level of 50 per cent. That would be the real compensation to the States, over and above the CSR. Put the royalty and CSR together; it should not be less than 50 per cent. Sir, it was not nationalized for profiteering by the CIL and its subsidiaries. Profiteering was not the motive. The motive was to ensure that exploitation was done scientifically; to ensure that coal was available at a price which would ultimately determine its end-use — currently, the maximum end-use is power—and to ensure reasonable cost of power. Today power is available at different rates all over the country. The people trading in power are making profits. There are many issues like mismanagement of the coal sector by the Government and shortsightedness of the Coal India and its subsidiaries; then treating with the private sector; coal allotted with kid gloves has resulted in lower production, less power generation and a big import bill in obtaining coal from other countries. As a result, the power sector; the manufacturing sector, agriculture and general population of the country have suffered immensely and the growth has been adversely affected. Then there has been negligence by the successive Governments. I think the Ministry is trying but the Government is not trying hard enough for development of energy from non-coal sources like hydro, nuclear, gas-based, solar,

**5.00 P.M.**

[SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA]

wind which has put heavy pressure on the non-renewable coal reserves as well as on the population living in the coal mining areas. Take the example of my State, Odisha. In my district and the adjoining district in Odisha, coal mines and coal reserves are linear, for a very long distance. We have huge negative externalities, like displacement, resettlement, law and order, environmental pollution and general miseries all around. People like me, who have grown up in coal mining area, are acutely conscious of the total apathy of the Coal India and its subsidiaries ever since nationalization of coal, towards people and their problems. I would request the Minister to go to the Kalamchui village which is within four-five kilometres of the Talcher Division. In the Kalamchui village, you go and see all around, there is no water which is not black. Open cast mining is going on all around the area. If the Coal Minister can live there for 24 hours, he would deserve a promotion. Then what is the solution for rehabilitation, resettlement, misery, etc? One solution would be, ask them to go in a planned manner. They are going on doing butcher mining, some here some there. You go to one block 'A'. Work on a pithead power plant and by the time you go to block 'B', simultaneously, you do the backfilling with ash and put the top soil back and return the land.

If it belongs to the forest, then, plan to reforest. If it belongs to people, then, return the land to the people. You are making lakhs of people landless, without resources. Why do you take out the resources when you need only the minerals below it? Sir, about royalty, I forgot to mention one issue. In 1972, that is, forty years ago, the kind of ratio that was there between the higher grade coal and the lower grade coal as well as the lowest grade coal, that was, subsequently, disturbed to the detriment of the States which had more of lower grade coal. Kindly restore that. I am not saying that you give compensation. Kindly restore that now. And, all those years, you have not revised the royalty. Every three years, you are supposed to revise the royalty. Sometimes, you didn't do it for ten years. Of late, you have done it for eight years. Now why should the States suffer because of your negligence?

Then, Sir, in coal block allocation, State are not consulted. I do not know if you do consult them. My information is that they are not consulted. I have checked it up with a number of colleagues, and God knows how you allocate coal blocks! It must be some kind of a madhouse where this is done. I agree with my friend, Shri Javadekar, that while deciding, in principle, that you will go for auction of coal blocks so that States are benefited, what did you do? You went on allotting as if there was a mad rush for it. As he said, "coal rush like gold rush". Let me tell you what kind of things have been done. Let me give an example; there are various examples. You had a coal block in Orissa—it is Naini coal block, if I remember right—for an end-use power plant in Jharkhand. Now, Jharkhand has the largest coal reserve. Orissa is only the second and the third is Chhattisgarh. So, with 75, 65 and 44, they account for most of the coal in India. I can understand if you are giving the coal to Tamil Nadu or Karnataka

from Odisha. But why give to Jharkhand? It is like carrying coal to Newcastle. जहाँ से आप लेंगे, क्या आप वहाँ देंगे?

Then, peculiarly also, another PSU of Chhattisgarh was allotted a coal block to put up a power plant in Odisha! What for? If I remember right, it is the Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation. These kinds of things should be re-visited.

Now, I do not want to go into scams. Scams have been, plentifully, done. We have seen small crimes in the coal mining towns. From small thieves, they have become big, bigger and now mega, and these megas have travelled here because everybody gets greedy. I would only remind the hon. Minister of a promise for a medical college at Talcher. Why this is not happening is anybody's guess. I would remind the Coal Ministry;—their knowledge should be continuous in the bureaucracy—there was a time when Mr. Sangma, when he was the Coal Minister in the early 90s—had gone and promised that as soon as the production would exceed 20 million tonnes, the Talcher Division would become the Brahmani Coalfield Limited.

He even mentioned the name. I was present when he made that promise to Mr. Biju Patnaik, the then Chief Minister and the Coal Secretary was also present there. I would request you to kindly redeem the pledge.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Coal. Sir, our country depends on coal for major portion of power generation. Sixty-three per cent of India's power generation comes from burning coal. Hence, this Ministry, namely Coal and Mining Ministry, is very important for the successful functioning of all other Ministries and all the industrial and agricultural activities of the country. But, unfortunately, Sir, the UPA has failed in its duty to protect, organize and modernize the coal industry in India. Sir, disturbing news stories appear often in the media about how the coal wealth of this nation is constantly being looted by a few people. A certain segment or group plunders the country's natural resources, whether it is iron ore, coal or spectrum. Sir, the Government of India has allocated new coal blocks to mostly private companies. Very few Government companies were given coal blocks. The private players who got these coal blocks did not initiate production, which has resulted in a serious shortage of coal in the country. Sir, the Government of India has failed to take remedial action. The Government should have cancelled the allocation to private companies and started production on its own. Sir, Coal India is not digging fast enough to meet the requirements of the country. For the past couple of years, Coal India's output has been flat. India's ratio of production to reserves is very low by global standards, and is well below when compared to the situation in China. Sir, I urge upon the Government of India to take urgent steps and necessary

[SHRI A. ELAVARASAN]

modernisation activities to increase the production of coal so that States can have sufficient supply of coal for their respective power stations. In the e-auction policy of coal sector, traders were allowed along with consumers. These traders are auctioning at higher rate and selling to consumers at still higher rates. Sir, power demand of the country is growing day by day. In order to preserve the existing coal deposits of the country, I urge upon the Government to encourage other renewable energies such as solar, wind and mini hydel. Sir, this will stop the evaporation of coal reserves of the country. It is not sufficient to produce coal. It must be dispatched and distributed effectively and in a speedy manner. Sir, Government should not allow coal companies to have huge stocks. Coal India requires an average of 200 rakes daily for off-take, but availability is less than 180. This results in stocks growing to huge level, day after day, and a shortage of coal for the power plants throughout the country. Sir, a transparent pricing system must be implemented to avoid irregularities. With these words, Sir, I register my expectation for a better functioning of the Coal Ministry. Thank you.

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra) : Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the working of the very important Ministry of Coal. The earlier speaker, Shri Javadekar, has highlighted many points, issues and many scams in the Ministry of Coal.

Sir, I will say only two lines:

“काली कोयल हूके, मन संगीत धरे,  
कोयले की कालिख में, सारे जेब भरे।”

This is the reality today in the Ministry of Coal. The UPA Government is honoured by various scams. They have a variety of scams in their profile. Every scam in the UPA is treated like an achievement. But, one of the highlighted scams in the history of India is allotment of captive coal blocks.

Our country has been robbed of Rs. 26 lakh crores. It happened in the Prime Minister's own Ministry i.e., Department of Coal. Sir, coal is called 'Black Gold.' But this natural resource of India has been gifted away for free by this Government to its favourite corporate houses and middlemen who are also close to it, just like 2G airwaves.

Sir, Indira Gandhi had nationalised coal in 1973 to end black marketing of coal. Coal was made available at Government notified rates all over the country. But, Manmohan Singhji had opened the coal to private players. Sir, please think now. Where is the concept of nationalisation? The UPA wants rich to become richer and poor to become poorer. How it happened? I want the hon. Minister to explain.

We all know that one Minister did the 2G Scam. It is surprising that the Prime Minister was not even aware of it! The Adarsh and the Commonwealth Scams were

also done by other Ministers. But who will take the responsibility for the mega scam in coal when the Prime Minister himself was the Coal Minister?

In 2006-07, when Shibu Soren resigned, the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh was holding the additional charge of the Ministry of Coal. During this period, there were two State Ministers. It was under the Prime Minister that the Ministry of Coal gave out the maximum number of captive coal blocks free of cost. The coal mines were given out free at a nominal cost of Rs. 100 royalty per tonne of coal. This matter was raised in Parliament.

Sir, the Government assured us that it would not allocate coal blocks any further without amending the Mines and Minerals Act, 1957, which would bring in the clauses pertaining to open bidding process. The Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha, but it was deliberately stalled in the Lok Sabha for four years. It became an Act only in 2010. During these four years, the Government favoured some private companies by giving coal blocks free. I must say that the Parliament was fooled for four years. Will the hon. Minister explain how he will compensate the same?

Why the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, as the Minister of Coal, offer coal blocks free? Does he have a valid reason? The country was cheated with a revenue loss of about Rs. 26 lakh crores. Therefore, I think it is the worst scam ever we had. The CAG Report also believes it.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many show-cause notices were issued to captive coal block-holders, including PSUs, who have not started the development work of mines within stipulated time? Is the Ministry consulting a *Jyotish* and waiting for a *Muhurat* ?

Why is there inadequate staff and a number of posts lying vacant unfilled in the Coal India Limited? The post of Director (Marketing) of Coal India Limited is lying vacant since long-time. Many coal companies do not have the full-time CMDs. Here, additional charges are given to some officers who are not eligible. When will the hon. Minister fill up the vacant posts? What is he waiting for? Don't we have the capable people?

The Vigilance Department in the Ministry of Coal is not disposing of cases in time. Officers are demoralized. There is a total chaos in the Ministry. Will the hon. Minister give us an assurance to dispose of vigilance cases within a time-frame?

Sir, the Coal Ministry acquired coal blocks abroad, in Mozambique, five years ago. There has been no development work there. No progress has been made. The Mozambique Government might cancel the coal blocks. I want to know what the hon. Minister proposes to do with these blocks. Can we know this? Or, are we going to have another scam?

[SHRI SANJAY RAUT]

Sir, regarding import of coal, some people are saying that we are importing and some others are saying we are not importing. There is a big confusion. What is going on? May I know whether the Ministry is importing coal and supplying the same to the State PSUs? We want the hon. Minister to clarify this.

Sir, regarding the linkage issue, the Prime Minister's Office had intervened and asked the Coal India Ltd. to enter into fuel supply agreements with power companies. But Coal India Limited did not agree. Even the Coal Minister did not ask them to do so. It is only after a Presidential decree that they fell in line. This shows what sort of control does the Coal Minister have over Coal India Limited and this also shows that they do not respect even the Prime Minister of India's intervention. The Ministry of Power has also demanded quick action from the coal sector in respect of decision on allotments and pricing issues. I understand that the Power Ministry and the Coal Ministry are at loggerheads on this issue. The hon. Minister may clarify the position.

Sir, there is no transparency in the purchase policy of Coal India Ltd. They favour only certain players. Even items which do not require any specifications or special design are awarded to a few select companies. The proposals are framed in such a way that only a few companies are able to compete. Coal extraction is not a rocket science, Sir. For general items, why should a general tender not be called? Why are they favouring only a few companies? यह चक्कर क्या है, इस बारे में बताना होगा।

Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech and expect the Coal Minister to unravel the truth of what has been happening in the Ministry of Coal and Mines.

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण कोयला मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए जो समय दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, कोयले को जहां काला हीरा कहा जाता है, कोयले को काला सोना कहा जाता रहा है, आज इसका विशेषण बदल गया है, अब कोयले को काला भ्रष्टाचारी कहा जाता है। कोयले के माध्यम से आज देश की गरीब-गुरुबा जनता के हक को छीना गया है। शिबू सोरेन जब जेल में थे, जैसा कि अभी प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी बोले, उस पर मैं बाद में आता हूँ। उससे पहले मैं मंत्री जी ध्यान कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा बिहार, जो एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, उसे विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिलाने के लिए आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश जी के नेतृत्व में हम लोग आंदोलन चला रहे हैं और जिस जिले से मैं आता हूँ, उस जिले में एक काटी थर्मल पावर है और बगल के जिले में बरौनी थर्मल पावर है, ये आज बंद पड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि बिहार में घटिया कोयला भेजा जाता है, जिसके कारण सब काम ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। इसके संबंध में कई बार हमारे सर्वदलीय सांसद और खुद माननीय मुख्य मंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी प्रधान मंत्री से मिले हैं और वहां उचित कोयले की सप्लाई देने के लिए उनसे अनुरोध कर चुके हैं, मगर आज तक उस पर किसी प्रकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। आज मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो बरौनी थर्मल पावर है, वहां से 500 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है, जो आज ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे बिहार में रोजाना के लिए 2000 मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता है, मगर बिजलीन मिलने से वहां आज कोई कल-कारखाना नहीं चल रहा है।

आज हमारा जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, वह मात्र डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ मेगावाट है। आप कोयले का जो वितरण करते हैं, आपकी कोयले के वितरण की नीति क्या है? आप किस प्रकार की दूसरी स्टेट्स को कोयला देते हैं और बिहार को किस स्थान पर रखते हैं? बिहार हरदम पिछड़ा राज्य ही रहे, यही आपकी सोच है। क्या आपको इस बात का दुःख है कि वहां पर आपकी सरकार नहीं चल रही है? वहां पर NDA की सरकार चल रही है, इसलिए आप सोचते हो कि इस राज्य को बिजली के क्षेत्र में पीछे करते रहो, कोयले के क्षेत्र में पीछे करते रहो। यह पालिसी अब चलने वाली नहीं है।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भ्रष्टाचार के संबंध में बहुत सी बातें की गई हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार किसके नेतृत्व में हुआ है? जो वहां के श्रमिक हैं, कोयला मजदूर हैं, आज उनकी क्या समस्याएं हैं? आज उनके आवास की समस्या है, जल-आपूर्ति की समस्या है, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की समस्या है, जो मूलभूत योजनाएं हैं, कल्याणकारी योजनाएं हैं, वे उन मजदूरों को नहीं मिल पाती हैं। अभी श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी बोल रहे थे कि मजदूरों की संख्या दिन पर दिन कम होती जा रही है और वह संख्या शायद 2 लाख या 3 लाख रह गई है। आज मजदूरों का काम बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें करने लगी हैं। इस प्रकार मजदूरों को छांटने का काम किया जा रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जब अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग और अति पिछड़े वर्ग को आप हर चीज में आरक्षण दे रहे हैं, तो इनको आप निविदाओं में भी आरक्षण दीजिए। जो कोल ब्लॉक आप देते हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कितने अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग और अति पिछड़े वर्ग को ये ब्लॉक आवंटित किए हैं? आप जानते हैं कि किस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में कोयला विभाग में घोटाला हो रहा था। उस समय श्री शिबू सोरेन जेल में थे और 100 रुपए प्रति टन के हिसाब से आपने निजी कंपनियों को, भ्रष्टाचारियों को, पूंजीपतियों को, कोयले के दलालों को इन कोल ब्लॉकों का आवंटन करा दिया, जब कि उस समय मार्केट रेट 1,800 रुपए से 2,000 रुपए प्रति टन था। अगर इसका हिसाब जोड़ा जाए, तो चौथी दुनिया ने खुलासा किया है कि 26,000 लाख रुपए का घोटाला कोयला विभाग में हुआ है, जो देश का ही नहीं, विश्व का सबसे बड़ा घोटाला माना जाएगा, जो कोयला विभाग में किया गया है। आपने इसे स्वीकार भी किया है, आपने अपने बयान में कहा है कि मेरे लाख प्रयासों के बावजूद कोयला विभाग में 50 प्रतिशत भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है।

1952 में जब दिनकर जी एक साहित्य सम्मेलन कर रहे थे, तो झरिया में उन्होंने कहा था—“झरिया के नीचे आग लगी है, विस्थापित के लिए हाहाकार मचा है।” आज पूरे भारत में कोयले की लूट में छूट मिली हुई है और भ्रष्टाचारियों के बीच में जो होड़ लगी हुई है कि हम लूट लें, हम लूट लें, यह अब चलने वाला नहीं है।

मैं अंत में एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इसमें सुधार करें। आने वाले दिनों में आपको इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा और पिछले दिनों में जो भ्रष्टाचार हुए हैं, 2006 से 2010 के बीच के चार वर्षों में जो अवैध आवंटन हुए हैं, 208 ब्लॉकों के जो आवंटन हुए हैं, उनकी जांच की जानी चाहिए। हमारे जावडेकर साहब ने जो मामला उठाया है, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—

मनमोहन जी का राज है, कोयले में लूट सके सो लूट।

उस समय पछताओगे, जब सत्ता जाएगी छूट।

जय हिंद जय भारत

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बदनौर जी, मैं आपको बाद में बुलाऊंगा। राम कृपाल यादव जी, आप बोलिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनको जाना है। आप 5 मिनट लीजिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहार) : महोदय, आज कोयला मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, कोयला ऊर्जा का मुख्य स्रोत है और अगर ऊर्जा नहीं है, तो देश की तरक्की अवरुद्ध हो जाती है। यदि देखा जाए, तो अभी भी ऊर्जा की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके मुताबिक कोयले का आवंटन हम नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से देश के कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां ऊर्जा का घोर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैं जिस प्रदेश से आता हूँ, बिहार से, वहां तो कोयले के आवंटन में, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने भी बताया कि बहुत उपेक्षा हो रही है, इसलिए वहां विद्युत के कई प्रस्तावित यूनिट टप हो रहे हैं और बंद पड़े हैं। यह बात और है कि बिहार की धरती कभी कोयले की मालिक हुआ करती थी। अब तो सारी खदानें झारखंड में चली गई हैं, कोई भी खदान बिहार में शेष नहीं है। विडम्बना है कि जिस प्रदेश की धरती से कोयला उत्पादन होता है, उस पर उसका मालिकाना हक नहीं है। वह केंद्र पर dependent होता है, क्योंकि केन्द्र ने अपनी नीतियों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार को यह परमिशन नहीं दी है कि वह उनसे पूछे बिना एक टोकरी भी कोयला निकाल सके। कोयला ऐसी चीज़ है कि उसकी आवश्यकता आम लोगों से लेकर खास लोगों तक को होती है। जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, उनको भी कोयले की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, वे भी अपने चूल्हे के लिए कोयले पर निर्भर करते हैं। यह बात और है कि अब धीरे-धीरे हम गैस की तरफ जा रहे हैं और कोयले को छोड़ रहे हैं, पर आज भी ऐसे बहुत से गांव हैं, जहां लोगों को कोयले के ऊपर depend करना पड़ता है। अगर कोयला न हो तो उनका खाना भी बंद हो जाए, कोयले की इतनी अहमियत है।

महोदय, यह बात बिल्कुल सही है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा में कहा कि व्यापक पैमाने पर देश के कोयले की चोरी हो रही है। कहा जाता है कि कोयला डायमंड है, कोयला सोना है, लेकिन इस देश में डायमंड और सोने की चोरी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है और हर प्रदेश में हो रही है, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी तक उसके लिए कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं निकाले गए हैं। महोदय, मैंने करीब से देखा है और धनबाद का इलाका, रांची का इलाका, हज़ारीबाग का इलाका जहां कोयला खदानों की अपार सम्पदा है, वह हमारे प्रदेश का पार्ट रहा है और वहां बहुत सारे कोयले का उत्पादन होता है, पर वहां आंखों के सामने लूट हो रही है। इस तरह से अवैध खनन जारी है कि उसके ऊपर सरकार का कोई ठोस रूप में नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है। सरकार नियंत्रण करना चाहती है, मगर उसके सार्थक नतीजे नहीं निकल पा रहे हैं। मंत्री जी जब जवाब देंगे, तब हम जानना चाहेंगे कि हाल के दिनों में कोयला खदानों में जो चोरी और कालाबाज़ारी हो रही है, अधिकारियों और तमाम बड़े लोगों के ठेकेदारों की मिलीभगत से जो अवैध खनन हो रहा है, उस पर किस तरह से रोक लगाने का उपाय आपने सोचा है, जिसकी वजह से देश की सम्पदा और सम्पत्ति की आप सुरक्षा और रक्षा कर सकें?

महोदय, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने स्कैम की बात कही, बात बिल्कुल सही है। बार-बार ये चर्चाएं होती रहती हैं कि कोयला आवंटन में बहुत धांधली हुई है, वह निजी कंपनियों को दे दिया गया लेकिन यदि राज्य सरकार कोयला खदानों के लिए निवेदन करती है, तो केंद्र सरकार उस पर तवज्जह देने का काम नहीं करती है। महोदय, अभी हाल में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास बिहार से एक All-party delegation आया था और उसने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप बिहार के लिए कोल ब्लॉक आवंटित कीजिए, ताकि वहां जो प्रस्ताविक बिजली संयंत्र हैं, जो बंद पड़े हुए हैं, उनको वे चालू कर सकें। बिहार जैसा प्रदेश, जो पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, जहां लोग गरीबी और फटेहाली से गुज़र रहे हैं, वहां ऊर्जा स्रोत के बगैर एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता और वहां जो उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है, जो शक्ति है, ऊर्जा के अभाव में कोई भी इंडस्ट्री वहां नहीं लग रही है। इसका मुख्य कारण यही है कि कोयले की आपूर्ति ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रही है, जिसकी वजह से ऊर्जा नहीं मिल पा रही है। अगर ऊर्जा नहीं मिलेगी, तो उस प्रदेश के विकास के रास्ते बंद हो जाएंगे, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन होगा कि जब आप जवाब देंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर जो आम 10 करोड़

38 लाख जनता की आपसे आशा है, उसके अनुसार आप बिहार को कोयले का आवंटन, coal blocks का आवंटन कीजिए।

ताकि वहां पर जो प्रस्तावित बिजली संयंत्र है, वह चालू हो सके। **...(समय की घंटी)...** महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। मैं आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला खदानों में व्यापक पैमाने पर गरीब तबके के मजदूर काम करते हैं। पिछले कई वर्षों से बातें आ रही हैं कि वहां पर उनकी बहाली कम कर दी गयी है। सर, हमारे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी व्याप्त है, हम बेरोजगारी के संकट से गुजर रहे हैं। खास तौर पर जो गरीब प्रदेश हैं, वहां पर मजदूर इन्हीं कोयला खदानों पर निर्भर होकर अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमाने का काम करते हैं। आप वहां पर मशीनों का उपयोग कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको कम करने की क्या आवश्यकता है? आप कांट्रैक्ट लेबर से काम ले रहे हैं और आपने वहां पर रेगुलर बहाली बंद कर दी है, वहां पर कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की बहाली से खदानों में काम करा रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** अब समाप्त करिए।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव :** वहां पर रेगुलर मजदूर और कांट्रैक्ट लेबर, दोनों की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप उनके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था कीजिए, उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था कीजिए, उन बच्चों को ठीक से स्वास्थ्य लाभ मिले, उसकी व्यवस्था कीजिए। ये सब बेसिक रिसर्पोसीबिलिटीज हैं। आप एक अच्छे मंत्री के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं इस आशा और अभिलाषा के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ कि जब आप जवाब देंगे तो निश्चित तौर पर बिहार की जो भावनाएं हैं, उन भावनाओं के अनुरूप आप कोयला ब्लॉक के आवंटन में पहल करेंगे और जो आशा और अभिलाषा है, उसके अनुरूप उन्हें कोल ब्लॉक्स देने का काम करेंगे, ताकि वहां पर जो प्रस्तावित बिजली युनिट है, उसमें ऊर्जा आ सके, बिहार ऊर्जावान हो सके और वहां पर जो विकास की गति रुकी हुई है, वह चालू हो सके। सर, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI V.P. BADNORE (Rajasthan) :** Sir, I stand here to speak on the working of the Coal Ministry. Before I come to the main point and substantive issues, let me also emphasise like most of the hon. Members have done, the importance of coal as it is the mainstay of the energy security. We cannot undermine our dependence on coal or fossil fuel. Today our whole India growth story is dependent on electricity. Our wheels of industry, our households, agriculture, our GDP growth, even the very light in this House need electricity. We need electricity which is conventional and that is the thermal power stations and that is produced by none other than coal. Let me dwell on this subject a little bit. We have had a good independent India of over 60 years and what is the position today? We have still hundreds and thousands of villages which are un-electrified. We in the Eleventh Five Year had envisaged a target of 78,000 MW. We could produce only 62,000 MW. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan, we want to produce - I am talking only of the conventional energy of coal - 76,000 MW which is the target. I do not think we will be able to produce it because in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, there was a shortage - we produced only 62,000 MW - of nearly 22 per cent. Sir, even in this target of 76,000 MW in the whole Twelfth Five Year Plan the constraint is only the supply of coal. If that had not been there, I am sure we would have been able to go up

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to one lakh MW. We are still in a very chaotic situation as far as the supply of coal is concerned. Her Excellency, the President had to intervene, had to put a decree that instead of the MoUS, we must sign FSA agreements. There are a lot of power plants who want this FSA. They have not been able to get the financial closure.

The have not been able to get the financial closure. That has led to catastrophic situation in the country, today. Here, I do not want to talk about the renewable energy, although we want a lot of renewable energy. We want to do away with the conventional and thermal power stations, but that is not the subject of discussion today. But, I do want to mention here that the whole world is watching us and they are wanting to clamp down on our greenhouse gases emissions. Historically, India has not been an emitter of greenhouse gases. But, it is projected that we are going to be third largest in a decade. So, they are also going to tell you that you cannot have more power plants. That is the situation today. And, this is not our worry, but it is an international worry. Let me get to the history of the coal industry and the Ministry. Way back in 1973, it was nationalized. And, after only 2-3 years, they realized that they have not been able to meet the demand of the coal industry, which is the steel industry, the cement industry and the power industry. That is why they had to go in for amendments and, in the amendments, they said that for the coal industry we must allot coal blocks. The story starts then. There were 80 blocks that were reserved and given out. Hon. Member, Prakash Javadekar ji, has mentioned what you did in the nineties. I will not repeat what Prakash Javadekar ji has said regarding the scam because this is definitely going to come out in the CAG report. It has been stopped, I don't know for what reasons. It was leaked out in some newspapers, but then it got stopped. The CAG will have to look into the allotment and give us how the scam really took place. But, here, I am going to put you another question. Is it not a fact that in those days the Minister, and that was the Prime Minister, had written to the MoS that we must go for open bidding and auction because that is the only way out? It was in nineties. And, in the garb of that reason, they stopped it saying that they need to change the MMDR Act, otherwise they cannot have auction. When this was referred to the Law Ministry, they said that the MMDR did not come in the way, they could go for auction. And, that is the report. On the top of that, the whole file is missing from the Ministry. Where has that file gone? All this will be looked into by the CAG. I will not go into the details, but this is what actually happened. And, the PMO was insistent that we must have open bid auctions. But you did not do it. The file is missing and the MMDR Act was amended a little later.

Sir, let me, now, talk of the performance of the Ministry, as such. In the year 2011-12, in the shortfalls, the first shortfall comes in the removal of overburden.

Is it not a fact, Mr. Minister, that 90 million tonnes of overburden could not be removed? Is it also not a fact that (1) in the Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL), there is an output shortage of two million tonnes? (2) This is the first time that the Mahanadi

Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) could not meet the targets and there is a shortfall of three million tonnes. In the WCL, Nagpur, there is a shortfall of 2.2 million tonnes. In the Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), there is a shortfall of 2.2 million tonnes. In the ECL, there is a shortfall of 2.5 million tonnes. The Minister has to reply to this and tell us why these shortfalls are there. Sir, it is common knowledge that, in the meanwhile, the CIL was allowed to go into the capital market and get funds from the market. An IPO was floated. Because of its monopoly, it was oversubscribed; I do not know how many times. I think my friend here will be able to say that. It is 80 times. So, that is the situation. It is in a monopoly situation, ...(Time-bell rings)... Then, instead of concentrating on the homegrounds, these shortfalls ...(Time-bell rings).. Sir, I have got 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN ( PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : But there are two more speakers.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : No, Sir, I have got 15 minutes. There is only one more speaker.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN ( PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. There are two more speakers.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, please don't do this. You will have to give me five minutes. I have prepared for 15 minutes. ...(Interruptions)... I am going to take. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN ( PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is okay; but don't dispute the names.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : I will hasten it up. But I have been told that I am going to speak for 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Then, your next speaker will get less time. That's all.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Why don't you do all this—phasing out of the obsolete dumpers and longwall underground mining? You are venturing out of the country. You want to hire some lease outside. Sir, I want to ask one question from the Minister here. Has there been any assessment of the total resource of coal? Some people say that we have 100 years worth of coal at the present rate. Some say that we have 200 years worth of coal. If we do have that, then, why we are looking outside. Why can't we mine our own fields whenever there is a shortfall? Sir, there is a benchmarking in the world's standards, which is called 'Output Manship per Labour Employed and its Productivity.' In the open cast mine, India is 1.7 tons, Australia is 8 tons, the USA is 10 tons and China is somewhere between 5 and 6. That is where we

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stand. Why can't we improve this instead of trying to go outside and get mines? India today is facing a coal famine and we are doing nothing about it. Let me also mention that in Rajasthan, because I come from there, I have tried to find out what the situation today is of the coal supplies to our power plants. We should have a stock of 30 to 35 days and we are hand to mouth. It is only 4 to 5 days' stock that we have. Sir, I will say only two things. This monopoly must be broken. We must usher in competition. That is the only way out.

The other thing is, we must have regulators. As we don't have regulators, what they have been doing today to get more money—because they are flushed with money anyway—is that they have very cleverly shifted from the UHV to the GCV system. The UHV system is used for heat value. The sampling used to be done in the UHV system. Now it is being done by the GCV-Gross Calorific Value- system. What actually is happening is that they are getting more money, but the coal that is being supplied does not have the calorific value that should have been there.

Lastly, Sir, nobody has talked about Lignite. I must talk about Lignite because coal has an international price, Lignite does not, and we have not been doing anything to mine Lignite. Lignite is brown coal. We can generate power from Lignite. There is a new thought and thinking about it. Even the Lignite-based power plants in Austria, and Holland used to be shut down. They are now reopening them only because there is a new technology being developed for Lignite. Why don't we do that? We can really generate a lot of power from Lignite.

Thank you, Sir.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, coal is an important fossil fuel available in India. It is vital for energy security of the country and meets almost two-thirds of the energy requirement of the country. Our country has a long history of commercial coal mining covering nearly 220 years, starting from 1774 by the East India Company in the Raniganj Coalfield along the Western bank of the River Damodar.

Sir, I am given to understand that as a result of the exploration carried out up to the maximum depth of 1200 metres by the GSI, CMPDI, SCCL and MECL, etc., acumulative total of 2,85,862 million tonnes of geological resources of coal in the country as on 1st April, 2011. Of all the sectors that consume coal, the power sector is the largest sector that consumes coal. Though coal is vital for the economy of the country, the country faces several challenges in increasing the production and to meet the demand.

Sir, the major challenges we face in extracting coal are social and environmental. As we all know, coal is less fuel-efficient and more pollutant. Therefore, right technology

needs to be adopted for mining and using coal in a more efficient and environment-friendly manner.

Sir, about 90 per cent of the coal available in our country is non-coking coal. During 2011-12, coal production had reduced, showing a negative growth. According to the Economic Survey 2011-12, both coking and non-coking coal had registered a negative growth in production compared to a growth of eight per cent in 2009-10.

Sir, I am given to understand that the main factors that are attributable to the slow growth of coal production not only last year but in 2010-2011 as well are environmental restrictions, application of the comprehensive environmental pollution index, non-availability of forestry clearance against some of the projects, poor law and order situation in some States and excessive rainfall in the coal mining areas in some States.

These are all very challenging issues and I request the Minister of Coal to address them carefully so that the problems may not repeat.

Sir, I am also given to understand that delay in land acquisition and constraints of coal evacuation on account of non-availability of railway rakes and delay in infrastructure facilities' provision are other factors that affected coal production. In regard to the problems of land acquisition, I request the Minister of Coal to personally discuss the issues with the concerned Chief Ministers and sort out the problems. Land acquisition is the basic issue, and unless it is addressed nothing can progress. Therefore, the Minister should personally address this issue.

Last year had also seen the issue of problems in supply. Power sector was critically affected due to the supply problem. Transportation is the major issue. There is a scarcity of railway rakes for the supply of coal. Railways is an essential transportation facility for supply of coal and unless this is solved, supply issue cannot be solved. If the coal is not lifted from the mines and dispatched for supply, the production is also affected. Therefore, something seriously needs to be done to address this issue.

Sir, as I had mentioned earlier, land acquisition is a serious issue affecting the coal production. New projects are not able to take off. I am given to understand that the Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy has been redrafted with some of the better provisions of NPRR, 2007 and Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Bill, 2011 giving multiple options for the project affected persons. Under this a flexibility is available to the companies to resolve the unique prevailing problems. I understand that the final draft of the policy is in the advanced stage of consideration. I request the Minister to take the initiative to get it approved at the earliest so that the teething problems faced by the new projects as well as the existing projects could be addressed properly and the projects are able to take off without any impediment.

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Sir, as I had mentioned earlier, environmental clearance to the coal mining and projects has been a major hindrance. I am given to understand that there are about 125 proposals awaiting Stage-1 environmental clearances. Out of these, 103 are pending in the States and 22 are pending in the Ministry of Environment and Forests. This is a big challenge for increasing the production of coal to meet the ever increasing demand for supply. I understand the Group of Ministers had recently considered the issue of Go-No-Go areas and had ordered a Committee under Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission to look into the issues. I understand that the Committee has perhaps said that since there is no sound legal backup to this concept, it should be done away with and each proposal should be taken up on its merits. The Environment Ministry has been asked to take care of this. I urge upon both the Ministries of Coal and Environment to discuss the issues and take an early decision so that the coal projects are not affected by the environmental road blocks.

Sir, illegal mining is a serious concern for the coal industry and the coal companies. The public sector coal companies should take serious action to prevent the illegal coal mining.

Coal in India contains higher ash content and therefore, its direct use causes environment pollution. Using washed coal will increase the economy of its use and reduce pollution. Therefore, the country needs to have the required number of coal washeries. The CIL was to set up 20 washeries by the end of the 9th Plan at an estimated cost of Rs.2500 crore.

However, not a single washery has been set up by now, by the end of the Plan period. Of course, they are all at several stages of setting up. But, some are even at the RFP stage. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This is a serious issue. The coal companies should have initiated the process and taken necessary action for setting up the washeries. The Minister should take up the matter with the CMDs for an early completion so that India can produce quality coal instead of being imported.

I understand that there have been several complaints on the quality of coal supply and there are several consumer complaints. Hon. Minister, in his reply to a question in the Parliament, stated that the Government has decided to switch over from the existing Useful Heat Value (UHV) based grading and pricing system to Gross Calorific Value (GCV) based classifications of non-coking coal. Accordingly, the earlier existing system UHV-based grading system of coal is replaced by GCV-based classification and coal companies have notified the new prices with effect from 1st January, 2012. The decision for above migration is a landmark step which is based on international coal trading practices. The Integrated Energy Policy document and the Committee headed by Shri T.L. Sankar on Coal Sector Reforms also recommended for the same. I compliment the Government for this and I hope that the implementation of the GCV based system

will improve the quality of coal supply and reduce the consumer complaints. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Mr. Bandyopadhyay. Take only two-three minutes.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Sir, I have got three short points. Number one, the logic and ethics of nationalisation done by Mrs. Gandhi still continue. Therefore, there should not be any privatisation of coal companies by the state. I can understand a private company having captive coal mine to fulfil its own energy requirement. But, coal blocks should not be openly auctioned or given out to private companies because that will mean that you are undermining the very basis of nationalisation, which was done for conservation and preservation of one major source of energy in our country.

Number two, we are extremely short of coking coal, but the entire Dhanbad region is under fire, actual fire. Large areas are under fire as coal is underground burning. No attempt has been made so far concerted by the companies to quench this fire. It also includes Jharia. In fact, the railway line near Asansole, over which Rajdhani also runs, is under threat and it is under threat of subsidence because of the fire inside. In fact, such a situation arose in Germany and in Bavaria and I understand, they have a technology by which they can locate the fire and they can quench it. I would request, through you, to the Minister that we should have an open international notice of interest to find out which technology is available to quench this fire.

My last point is that we have, in Jharia area, a new proposal for an airstrip. There was a case in the High Court and the Coal Authority said that there is no threat to the underground coal. Now, I understand that there has been a shift in the idea and there may be a review of this proposal. I would earnestly request that since a lot of money has already gone in for the construction of that air-strip, please do not change your stand. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we have only two more speakers which may take five minutes each and then the reply of the Minister. I think, we can finish it by 6.30 p.m. Let us finish it because tomorrow we have to do very important business. So, please continue now.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra) : Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, the need the Government has to address today is not about the short-term policies; it is not only about what is happening on a day-to-day basis. What is urgently required is that the Government come out with a fifty-year roadmap; they come out with a vision that this country is going to have to take care of the energy needs and the energy security of this country. I think, the biggest failure of this Government, apart from what my esteemed colleague mentioned earlier, is that this Government is devoid of the big picture. This

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Government is completely unable to make a plan which will address the energy security of this country. It is time the Coal Ministry, in consultation with the Planning Commission and the Environment Ministry, comes out with a solid plan which will take care of the energy needs of the country. After all, cheap coal power is the cornerstone of the economic growth of any nation. If you look at Europe, UK and Germany, from 1900 to 1950; if you look at the US from 1940 to 1970; or even if you look at China, in our neighbourhood, from 1980 to 2010, the growth was fuelled and driven by cheap coal power, and that, I think, will have to be the cornerstone of India's growth. India, with the fourth largest reserves of coal, is today in a situation where one lakh megawatt of power is in various stages of development. Projects are stalled, banks are in dire crisis, rising NPAs in the banking system will kill the whole banking sector, but this Government has no vision, this Government has no plan as to how they are going to address the need of coal. The nation is faced with huge power cuts. We in Delhi or Mumbai are probably privileged to get power, but rural India, large parts of India, are suffering from huge power cuts because of the failure of this Government even to hold an FSA Committee meeting in the last twelve months. Sir, what we need to look at is the myopic policies of this Government which have lead us to this situation. We are headed towards an unmitigated disaster. There is likelihood of significant part of the power generation projects under construction or development becoming stranded or stalled for lack of fuel supply agreements. Based on the Government linkages, people have invested money in power plants. But the Coal India Ltd.—85 per cent of coal comes from there—have failed to even meet their targeted production. In fact, they are falling in production year on year, and how can we expect coal to be available for these power plants. The Prime Minister called a big meeting. The officials of the PMO were given the task of sorting out these problems. But, three months have passed and nothing has come out of all those meetings. Today, we have a situation where even in an optimistic scenario, the domestic coal production from CIL will not go up beyond 450 million metric tons by 2016-17 and captive mines are estimated to produce 82 million metric tons by 2016-17. So, overall, we will have about 532 million metric tons as against the demand which, not on an optimistic basis but on a very conservative basis, will be nearly 817 million tons by 2016-17. So, we are clearly looking at a shortfall of 285 million tons in the next four years. And if the demand for these 285 million tons has to be met by imports, you can imagine the colossal demand-supply mismatch in the overall world supply of coal. Even if we have to import this coal, at a conservative price of 100 dollars a ton, we are looking at a 30 billion dollar outgo which will completely ruin the Balance of Payments (BOP) position. Trade deficit will rise; the rupee will devalue further and the cascading effect of that, the inflation that will be caused with rising power cost, it is going to be absolutely impossible to sustain the kind of growth that this Government is projecting.

And when we go out in the international market to import 285 million tonnes, Sir, the price will rise exponentially, and I don't see the price sustaining at hundred dollars. And if that goes up to, say, the level of 150 dollars, just imagine the kind of crisis that India is going to face. Look at the cost of power. We will have a situation where power from coal which is today hovering around Rs.2.50 a unit will go up to Rs.6 a unit with rising interest cost and rising CAPEX on projects because of delays due to the inefficiency of this Government. With the need for imported coal which has been acknowledged by the Prime Minister's Office in the last meeting, we are in a situation where the cost of power generated by coal will go up to Rs. 6 a unit. And, all this happens when we have the world's fourth largest reserve of coal! It is a very sad day. There is a complete lack of decision-making in the Government. The policy paralysis that the whole world is talking about is evidenced clearly in the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Coal. And I think the failure of the Ministry of Coal is going to cost the country dear. It has taken India back by ten years, between the Ministry of Coal and the Ministry of Environment—it's acknowledged by the Ministry of Coal in its Annual Report—there are about 200 environmental clearances which are pending. They cannot sort them out. Now, we have a situation where coal mining is stuck; new exploration is stuck; and power projects are stuck. The only thing this Government is good at, Sir, is in allocation of coal mines post-haste, without even following the due process or without any guidelines based on which coal mines should be allocated. Many earlier speakers have highlighted that. I will not go into the detail. But there are two details which have not come out in the earlier discussions. One, when they allot captive mines, the allocation of mine, the size of mine is disproportionately high compared to the requirement. And that is one way where scam gets hidden. They may have given a mine for cheap power for the State, but the disproportionately high reserve is where the scam lies. And the second is the allocation of mines to State Governments and State companies. The method in that is that the mine is allocated to a State or to a State Corporation. They enter into a JV with a private party and, in effect, pass on the mine to a private party without following the due process and that is where even the Government allocated mines need to be scrutinised in great detail. The entire allocation of mines from 2004-2009 needs to be scrutinised all over again. The Coal Controller himself has acknowledged that only 28 or 29 mines to date have been taken up for production out of almost 195 blocks. And the Government says that it has cancelled 25 allocations. I went through that list. It is on page 94 of the Standing Committee Report. I fail to understand how some mines are cancelled after ten years while some are cancelled in two years. There is no process. What about the 160-odd mines which have not yet been started? What are they doing about that? What about the 50 recommendation for cancellation since January which has not been acted on? What about the show-cause notice? No action on any of them has been taken. I think the Supreme Court is going to come down heavily on it. It has already stated that auction of natural resources

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is the right method and this Government will have to review all these allocations before the CAG Report comes out. Like the Prime Minister mentioned, there could be some foreign hand in the nuclear protests, I wonder whether starving this nation and its power plants of coal also is the handiwork of some hidden hand which this Government is protecting. I think it is high time the Coal Ministry in consultation with the Ministries of Power and Environment and Forests made a visionary road map to get the country out of the mess that they brought us in. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Sir, the objective of the nationalisation of coal mines was to increase coal production to meet the growing demand in a judicious manner and to ensure the interests of the workers and the local people in the mining areas.

But, in this respect, the Ministry has failed totally. Now, what the Ministry is doing is privatisation from the backdoor. So many speakers have dealt with that problem. Privatisation opens the door for corruption. Whether it is coal sector or any other sector, we have seen that. The same thing has happened in coal sector also. 186 coal blocks were given to private players. This was not by auction and this is a big scam. Shri Javadekar has already illustrated the point very well. I do not want to go into details. Let us wait for the final report of the C&AG. I am sure that this House will get another opportunity to discuss the issue and expose the culprits in this scam.

Sir, the Ministry has failed to implement the provisions of the Act in ensuring the interests of the workers and development of the local area. In the Act, it is specifically stated that 26 per cent of profits have to be used for the local development. It is not done. The private players and Coal India employs lakhs of workers as contract labourers. They were being paid one-fourth of the wages of regular workers. Last year, the Minister announced that Rs.1000 will be given as bonus to the contract workers. But, the concerned trade union leaders have said that till today, not a single worker got a penny on this account. The Ministry has no rehabilitation and resettlement policy till today. Many tribal villages have been ruined. Local people lose land and employment. The people living around mining area are deprived even of safe drinking water. This is a very big problem. In many tribal areas and mining areas, people are not getting drinking water and the Ministry and Coal India are not able to provide even drinking water for the people, let alone the land and employment. This is a cruelty towards the *adivasis* and the other people living in the mining areas. This situation cannot be allowed to continue for ever. So, the Ministry must formulate a comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement policy and ensure that before you go in for mining, Coal India and the private players have to ensure that these people get alternate land, employment and safe living conditions. The Labour Ministry must also take an interest in ensuring these provisions.

In India, we are not using the latest technology for coal mining. We still use explosives and blasting technology whereas most of the countries are using latest technology. That will reduce harm to environment. This can be done. But, Coal India is not taking any initiative for this. Another thing is, the Ministry has no coal pricing policy also. Coal India fixes one price; private players fix another price. There is no uniform pricing policy. So, the Ministry has to take initiative to formulate a coal pricing policy and form a coal regulatory authority under the Ministry. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Now, the CMPDI is under Coal India.

Instead of that the coal regulatory authority should be set up under the Ministry of Coal to regulate all these issues. Since Mr Vice-Chairman is not allowing me to continue, I will conclude here. So, thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't say, I do not allow. I allow. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Singhji, take only two minutes.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH (Jharkhand) : Thank you, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम झारखंड स्टेट से आते हैं, जिसकी भारतवर्ष में खान के रूप में, मिनरल के रूप में अपनी एक पहचान है और समूचे भारतवर्ष का 33.3 परसेंट कोयला सिर्फ झारखंड में ही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को, सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि झारखंड में कोयला के चलते वहां के वन का विनाश हो रहा है। अभी जैसी झरिया की चर्चा हो रही थी, वहां झरिया खदान में 40 साल से अधिक समय से कोयला जल रहा है, लेकिन उसको बुझाने की सरकार के पास कोई टेक्नीक नहीं है। तो यह कैसे बुझेगा? कोयले को महारत्न का दर्जा दिया गया है। अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं, राष्ट्रपति जी से हस्तक्षेप किया, उसके बावजूद भी थर्मल पावर को कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, झारखंड एक छोटी स्टेट है। हमारे पास दूसरा कोई सोर्स नहीं है। हम बराबर यह मांग करते रहे हैं कि कोयला की रॉयल्टी को मूल्य-आधारित कीजिए, न कि टन आधारित। अगर आप मूल्य-आधारित कोयला की रॉयल्टी करते हैं, तो आपका उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और गरीब स्टेट को भी इसका फायदा होगा। जब यह संयुक्त बिहार था, डा. वी.सी. राय जी मुख्य मंत्री बंगाल के थे, जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी भारत के प्रधान मंत्री थे और डा. श्रीकृष्ण सिंह जी मुख्य मंत्री बिहार के थे, कोयला पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते थे, चूंकि वेस्ट बंगाल का चलता था, इसलिए उसका मुख्यालय वेस्ट बंगाल हो गया। आज हम गरीब स्टेट हैं, छोटे हो गए, इसका मुख्यालय हमें झारखंड में चाहिए। इससे हमारी आमदनी बढ़ेगी। हम समझते हैं कि अगर राजनीति के चलते यह मांग पूरी नहीं हो सकती, तो इसका जोनल कार्यालय वहां बना दीजिए, या आप क्षेत्रवार बांट दीजिए ताकि उसकी रॉयल्टी झारखंड को भी मिले।

मान्यवर, विस्थापित लोग, जिनकी जमीन कोयला खदान के लिए ली गई, उनको आज तक आपने बसाने का काम नहीं किया, आज तक उनको उनकी जमीन की रॉयल्टी नहीं मिली। गरीब आज भी विस्थापित हैं, उनको घर नहीं है। इसलिए मान्यवर मंत्री जी से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि उनकी विस्थापन की अवस्था को दूर कीजिए, उनको दाम मिले और झारखंड में कोयला का मुख्यालय लाने का कष्ट करें। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL) : First of all, I would like to make a statement regarding the Demands for Grants. Then, I will give reply to each of the hon. Members.

[SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL]

The Budget of the Ministry of Coal for 2012-13 as reflected in the Demand for Grants consists of Gross Budgetary Support in the form of Plan outlays of Rs.450 crore and Non-Plan outlay of Rs.43.85 crore. The Plan outlays are mainly meant for funding six Central schemes for activities such as “Research and Development” with a budget of Rs.14.40 crore, “Promotional Drilling” of about 1.7 lakh meters with a budget of Rs.135 crores, partial reimbursement of the cost incurred by coal companies on (i) “Conservation and safety of coal mines”; (ii) “Development of transport infrastructure” and for the payment of Central share for the “Master Plan” for control of fire and for rehabilitation of people in dangerous areas in Raniganj and Jharia coalfield areas. The last three mentioned schemes are provided GBS by the Government of India against the collections by the Government of India from Stowing Excise Duty levied at the rate of Rs.10 per tonne of domestic production of coal.

The outlays of the schemes of Promotional Drilling, Detailed Drilling and Conservation and Safety in Coal Mines include Rs. 31 crore for Tribal Sub-Plan.

Apart from the above gross budgetary support from the Government of India, the three public sector undertakings, namely, Coal India Limited, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. propose to invest Rs.9,182.78 crores for their development activities in their companies out of their internal and extra budgetary resources. Coal India has also set apart Rs.5,500 crores as an *ad hoc* provision for acquisition and development of assets abroad.

अब मैं माननीय सदस्यों की चिंताओं का जवाब देना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहले तो मैं श्री रामचन्द्र खूंटीआ जी का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी स्पीच के माध्यम से मिनिस्ट्री की आलोचना भी की, मिनिस्ट्री के कार्यों की समालोचना भी की और मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ अच्छे सुझाव भी दिए हैं। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उनके द्वारा दिए गए सुझावों और उनकी राय को आने वाले समय में मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल काफी तरजीह देगी और खास तौर से कोल इंडिया की वर्किंग में सुधार लाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। हमारे दूसरे मित्र, जिनका नाम हमारे नाम से मिलता-जुलता है, श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जी ने काफी धारदार तरीके से मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल के कार्यों की आलोचना की है। मैं चाहता था कि वे कुछ सुझाव भी देते, लेकिन उन्होंने जितनी आलोचना की, उतने सुझाव नहीं दिए। उनकी आलोचना का सबसे बड़ा केन्द्र कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन रहा है। मुझे कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि 1993 से जितनी भी सरकारें आई हैं, उन्होंने हमारे देश में कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए, भविष्य में बिजली की जरूरत को देखते हुए, कोल इंडिया की performance को देखते हुए, कोल इंडिया के production को देखते हुए प्राइवेट सैक्टर को कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन शुरू किया, ताकि देश में ऊर्जा की आपूर्ति में कोई व्यवधान न आए और आने वाले समय में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला पैदा हो सके। लगभग 8 कोल ब्लॉक्स गुजराल साहब के जमाने में, कुछ देवेगोड़ा साहब के जमाने में, 32 कोल ब्लॉक्स NDA के जमाने में दिए गए और UPA (1) के जमाने में बाकी कोल ब्लॉक्स दिए गए। इसके पीछे मकसद केवल यही था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के साथ-साथ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी कोयले का उत्पादन तेजी के साथ हो, जिससे आने वाले समय में देश की requirement को पूरा किया जा सके। अगर हम सवा अरब आबादी को रोजगार देने का संकल्प लेते हैं, देश की गरीबी को दूर करने का संकल्प लेते हैं, देश में तेजी के साथ industrialisation करने का संकल्प लेते हैं, तो हमारे पास कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है कि हम गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर के साथ-साथ प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी प्रमोट करें, उनको incentives दें, जिससे वे तेजी के साथ कोयले

का उत्पादन करें, ताकि पावर की कमी न हो और देश में industrialisation को तरजीह दी जा सके। इसी उद्देश्य से तमाम सरकारों ने कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन किया। उसी सीरीज़ में UPA(1) द्वारा भी कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन किया गया। यह बात जरूर है कि पहले लोग कोल ब्लॉक्स की इतनी आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं कर रहे थे, न ही कोयले के उत्पादन की इतनी आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही थी। जैसे-जैसे समय बीतता गया, जैसे-जैसे वर्ष बीतते गए, जैसे-जैसे industrialisation तेजी के साथ बढ़ा, जैसे-जैसे UPA(1) के ज़माने में देश की growth बढ़ी, वैसे-वैसे कोल ब्लॉक्स का आवंटन भी तेजी के साथ हुआ।

लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि coal blocks का आवंटन कोई ज़बरदस्ती किसी स्कैम के तहत किया गया। इस तरीके का आरोप लगाना केवल politics करना है। हम इसे नहीं मानते हैं क्योंकि हमारे देश में politics इतनी prevalent हो गई है कि हर चीज़ के पीछे कहीं न कहीं स्कैम नज़र आता है। अब अगर इस तरह से स्कैम नज़र आने लगे, तो जितने भी हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट चल रहे हैं, क्या उनमें पानी की कीमत दी गई है? उनको भी स्कैम माना जाना चाहिए। देश के इतने सूबों में बालू का खनन हो रहा है, maurang का खनन हो रहा है। अरबों टन maurang और बालू का खनन होता है, जिसके बगैर देश में कोई भी construction work नहीं हो सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** पानी वापस मिलता है और बालू का पैसा auction से मिलता है।

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** बालू और maurang का जितना भी खनन हो रहा है, कहीं पर भी यूं ही land allot कर दिया जाता है... मैं सारी राज्य सरकारों की बात कर रहा हूँ, किसी एक राज्य की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। सब बालू निकाल रहे हैं, maurang निकाल रहे हैं। उसके बगैर कहीं पर construction work नहीं हो सकता है। अगर वे bidding process से देते, तो maurang का भाव कहां पहुंचता? बालू का भाव कहां पहुंचता? आपको तो मालूम है कि construction work में 1/5 ही सीमेंट का खर्च होता है, बाकी चार हिस्से तो केवल maurang और बालू के ही होते हैं। तो यह कहना कि स्कैम है, मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा कहने की कोई आवश्यकता है। जो process 1993 में चल रहा था, वही चलता आ रहा है। हां, 2006 में in principle यह decision लिया गया कि coal blocks की डिमांड बहुत तेज़ी से बढ़ रही है, इसलिए इसका allotment bidding process से किया जाए। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेसी है। आज अगर कोई decision होता है, तो कोई ऐसा तो है नहीं कि कोई प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो और छः महीने के अंदर फिर bidding process शुरू हो जाए या साल भर में शुरू हो जाए। डेमोक्रेसी में लंबी प्रक्रिया से गुज़रना पड़ता है। 2006 में decision लिया गया और आज 2012 है। Bidding process से allotment शुरू हुए छः साल हो गए, तो हर चीज़ की एक प्रक्रिया होती है। सारी राज्य सरकारों से consent ली गई और राज्य सरकारों की consent लेने में वर्षों लग गए। Trade Unions को राज़ी करने की कोशिश की गई, उनको राज़ी करने में वर्षों लग गए। राज्य सभा में बिल इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया, तो स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाएगा ही जाएगा। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से approve होने के बाद वर्षों लग गए। फिर चुनाव आ गए। चुनाव के बाद प्रक्रिया को आगे बढ़ाया गया। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा से बिल पास हो गया, Act बन गया, उसके बाद भी दो साल लग रहे हैं—blocks का identification हो रहा है। जावडेकर जी, इन सारी प्रक्रियाओं में पांच-छः साल तक देश की ग्रोथ को रोक नहीं जा सकता था, न ही देश के industrialization को रोक जा सकता था। अगर यह कहकर कि डिमांड ज्यादा है, हमको blocks bidding process से देने हैं, सारा काम ठप कर दिया जाए, उत्पादन बंद कर दिया जाए, कोयले का उत्पादन न बढ़ाया जाए, industrialization को रोक दिया जाए, यह संभव नहीं हो सकता था। आज की तारीख में कहना बहुत आसान है, हम कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि काम भी नहीं रुकना चाहिए था, कोयले का उत्पादन भी नहीं रुकना चाहिए था और bidding process की ओर लगातार कदम बढ़ाते रहना चाहिए था।

[श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल]

मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अगर जावडेकर जी राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचेंगे, तो आप भी यही कहेंगे और हमारे जवाब से संतुष्ट होंगे।

जावडेकर जी ने दो चीजें और कहीं कि power plants को पर्याप्त कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। पर्याप्त की कोई सीमा नहीं है। आज तक देश का कोई भी power plant कोयले की कमी की वजह से बंद नहीं हुआ है। आप कहेंगे कि चार रोज़ का stock क्यों है वहाँ? Critical stock क्यों है वहाँ? आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि कोयले का जितना लिंकेज मिला है, उससे ज्यादा पर बहुत सारे power plants अपने plants को चला रहे हैं। जब ज्यादा पर चलाएंगे, तो स्वामाविक है कि coal की shortage होगी। इसके अलावा उनको विदेशों से coal आयात करके चलाना चाहिए था, 10 परसेंट, 20 परसेंट.... विदेशी coal के आधार पर उनको plant चलाना चाहिए था, लेकिन उन्होंने आयात नहीं किया, इम्पोर्ट नहीं किया, जिसकी वजह से coal की shortage हो गई।

महोदय, मैं आज इस माननीय सदन को आश्चर्य करना चाहता हूँ कि कोल की शॉर्टेज की वजह से देश का कोई भी थर्मल पॉवर प्लांट बंद नहीं होने दिया जाएगा। यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्चर्य करता हूँ। लिंकेज न मिलने पर यूएमपीपी काम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। यूएमपीपी के लिए लिंकेज की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन्हें कोल ब्लॉक्स दिए गए हैं। उन्हें कोल ब्लॉक्स मिल चुके हैं, वे जब चाहें, कोल ब्लॉक्स को अपग्रेड करें और यूएमपीपी का काम आगे बढ़ाएं। सर, संजय राउत जी ने पूछा कि कोल ब्लॉक्स का लारस्ट रिव्यू कब हुआ, उनका रिव्यू क्यों नहीं किया गया, नोटिस क्यों जारी नहीं किए गए और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की गयी? महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 54 कोल ब्लॉक्स को deallocate किया गया है, शो कॉज़ नोटिसेज़ दिए गए हैं 58 कोल ब्लॉक्स को ऐडवाइज़रीज़ दी गई है और 32 कोल ब्लॉक्स को वार्निंग दी गयी है। जो कुछ भी किया जा सकता था, वह किया गया है। अगर आप कहें कि सारे के सारे कोल ब्लॉक्स का आबंटन रद्द कर दीजिए, यह संभव नहीं है, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने जान-बूझकर देरी की है, उनके संबंध में मैंने अच्छी तरह से अपने अधिकारियों से कह दिया था कि जिन्होंने नोइंगली यह किया है, जो कोल ब्लॉक्स को प्रॉपर्टी की तरह ले रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए। सर, जो 26 कोल ब्लॉक्स रद्द किए गए हैं, वे इसी उद्देश्य से रद्द किए गए हैं। जिन कोल ब्लॉक्स में यह देखा गया कि इन्होंने जान-बूझकर कोल ब्लॉक्स में प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं किया, उनके कोल ब्लॉक्स को रद्द किया गया है और बाकी को ऐडवाइज़रीज़ दी गयी है, शो कॉज़ नोटिसेज़ दिए गए हैं। प्रयास यह किया गया है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोल ब्लॉक्स से कोयले का उत्पादन किया जा सके।

सर, पश्चिमी बंगाल से हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने रॉयल्टी के बारे में आवाज़ उठायी। “The matter of collecting cess in relation to royalty is referred to a Nine-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court.” जब तक मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट है, तब तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आने के बाद जो भी उचित होगा, वह फैसला किया जाएगा। जैसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आएगा, accordingly हम लोग फैसला करेंगे।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, बंगाल में एक रॉयल्टी का केस है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** बंगाल का भी है, ओडिशा का भी है। ...(व्यवधान)... रॉयल्टी का तो अब ad valorem सिस्टम कर दिया गया है, 14 परसेंट रॉयल्टी ad valorem कर दी गयी है। अब उसमें किसी को भी कम्प्लेंट की गुंजाइश नहीं है। आपको मालूम होगा, अभी 15 दिन पहले ही इसे केबिनेट ने अप्रूव किया है और वह जल्दी ही लागू हो जाएगा।

हमारे माननीय वामपंथी सदस्यों ने कॉन्ट्रैक्ट लेबर के बारे में बात उठायी है। हम खुद इस बात से सहमत हैं कि जितनी मेहनत हमारा कोल इंडिया का employee करता है, एक वर्कर करता है, उतनी ही मेहनत

काँट्रेक्ट लेबर भी करता है। इस संबंध में हमने एक हाई पॉवर कमेटी बिठायी है। जब उस होई पॉवर कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशंस आ जाएंगी, तो उसके अनुसार हम लोग डिजीज़न लेंगे। ईसीएल और डीसीसीएल में जो झरिया के बारे में आपने बात कही है, रानीगंज के बारे में कहा कि वहां पर आग लगी हुई है। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि लगभग दस हजार करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज भारत सरकार ने झारखंड के लिए और पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए भी दिया है। दोनों राज्या सरकारों ने दो अथॉरिटीज़ बनायी हैं, झरिया के लिए जेआरडीए बनी है और दूसरी ADDA बनी है। ये दोनों अथॉरिटीज़ अगर तेजी के साथ काम करेंगी तो रीहेब्लीटेशन का काम तेजी के साथ हो सकता है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जितनी तेजी के साथ इनको काम करना चाहिए था, उतनी तेजी के साथ अभी तक काम नहीं किया गया है। भारत सरकार के द्वारा इस काम को रिव्यू करने के लिए जो कमेटी बनायी गयी है, उसकी पांच-छः मीटिंग्स हो चुकी हैं। उस कमेटी के द्वारा उनके रीहेब्लीटेशन के काम को रिव्यू किया जाता है, उनसे कहा जाता है कि थोड़ा और तेजी के साथ काम करिए। लेकिन हम समझ सकते हैं, हम भी किसी राज्य में रहते हैं, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा लोगों को हटाना कितना दुर्लभ और जोखिम भरा कार्य होता है।

लोगों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाकर re-settle करना, बड़ा दुर्लभ काम होता है। फिर भी राज्य सरकारों को देखना चाहिए कि लाखों लोग आग के ढेर पर बैठे हैं और यदि कभी कोई बड़ी घटना घट जाएगी, तो वह भी हम लोगों की ही जिम्मेदारी होगी, इसलिए उनको चाहिए कि इस काम को तेजी के साथ करें। मैंने प्यारीमोहन महामात्र जी की रॉयल्टी की बात का तो जवाब दे दिया है। वह *ad valorem* हो चुकी है। प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी जी ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि बिहार के साथ भेदभाव होता है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार के लिए देश के सारे सूबे एक जैसे हैं। बिहार जिस तरीके से linkage की मांग कर रहा है, मैं इसके बारे में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जब से Power Ministry से उनके पावर प्लांट के लिए हमारे पास recommendations से आई हैं, तब से एक किलो का linkage देश के किसी भी राज्य को नहीं दिया गया है। जब हम linkage देने की स्थिति में होंगे तब हम सबसे पहले बिहार को linkage देने का काम करेंगे। जिस दिन हमारी कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई और हमारे पास सरप्लस कोल हुआ, तो बिहार को सबसे पहले कोल दिया जाएगा। हम आपको इतना ही आश्वस्त कर सकते हैं।

श्री वी.पी सिंह बदनौर साहब ने FSA sign करने की बात कही है। आपको अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि हमारी सरकार ने प्रेजिडेंशियल डायरेक्टिव जारी करके 80 per cent पर FSA sign करने के लिए कहा है कि जो लोग cent-per-cent PPA sign करने के लिए तैयार हैं, उनके साथ FSA sign किया जाए। पहले कोल इंडिया 50 per cent-60 per cent के लिए कह रही थी, लेकिन हमने कड़ा कदम उठाकर कहा कि जब उन लोगों ने प्लान्ट्स लगा लिए हैं और जिनके दो-तीन सालों के अंदर पवर प्लांट चालू होने हैं, उनको कम से कम 80 per cent पर FSA sign किया जाए। मैं आपको सूचित करना चाहूँगा कि बहुत सारे FSA sign भी हो रहे हैं। आने वाले समय में और भी बहुत से FSA sign हो जाएंगे तथा सारे FSA sign हो जाएंगे। श्री डी. बंदोपाध्याय जी ने एयरपोर्ट प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में कहा है। मैं इस बारे में यह बताना चाहूँगा कि ऑनरेबल हाई कोर्ट ने इस पर फैसला दिया है। इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाए कि हमारा स्टैंड वही है जो पहले था कि आने वाले समय में कोल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट प्रॉपर्टी होने जा रहा है। उस पर किसी भी तरीके का प्रोजेक्ट लगाना, किसी भी तरह की फैक्ट्री लगाना या एयरपोर्ट बनाना उचित नहीं होगा। क्योंकि बनने के बाद अगर कोई यह कहे कि चालीस सालों के अंदर यह पावर प्रोजेक्ट खत्म हो गया, ठीक नहीं है, जैसे एक पावर प्रोजेक्ट झारखंड में लगना था, उसके बारे में भी मैंने यही बात कही थी। मुझसे कहा गया कि तीस सालों के बाद पावर प्रोजेक्ट खत्म हो जाता है, डिस्मेंटल हो जाता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कहाँ डिस्मेंटल होता है? अगर पावर प्लांट डिस्मेंटल हो भी जाए तो एक पावर प्लांट के आस-पास पांच लाख की आबादी या चार लाख की

[श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल]

आबादी की टाउनशिप डिवेलप हो जाती है, फिर उस टाउनशिप को कौन हटाएगा? दस-पन्द्रह सालों के बाद कोल की क्या कीमत होने वाली है, क्या वैल्यु होने वाली है, आप इसका अंदाजा अच्छी तरह से लगा सकते हैं। इसलिए कहीं पर भी कोल प्रॉपर्टी पर किसी तरीके का कंस्ट्रक्शन करना या कोई प्लांट लगाना या कोई परियोजना लगाना, न तो देश के हित में है और न ही राज्य के हित में है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपको आश्वस्त करता हूँ और अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय :** कोल इंडिया ने एफिडेविट देकर कहा था, हमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** बशर्ते कि इन नॉर्म्स का पालन किया जाए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार इन नॉर्म्स का पालन करेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पालन करने के बाद एयरपोर्ट बनाइए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय :** वह तो बरसों से हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... तब आप सोए हुए थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** हो सकता है, हम सोए हों, लेकिन अब तो जागे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** मंत्री जी, विस्थापन का क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)... आपके CMD ने ...(व्यवधान)... जमीन ले ली है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will allow you.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सर, मुख्यालय झारखंड को दीजिए, आप कोयले का मुख्यालय झारखंड को दीजिए। आपने इसके बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहा?

**श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल :** आप हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के साथियों से permission ले लीजिए।

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** हम तो जोन माँग रहे हैं, अगर मुख्यालय नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो हमें जोन तो दीजिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for this kind of reply. But, at the same time, I take this opportunity to ask him only one question. It is a very serious question. There is Neyveli Lignite Corporation in Tamil Nadu. Sir, thousands of contract labourers are conducting indefinite struggles. Several promises were made to them that they will be regularized and they will be given equal wages for equal work. The promises made by the Central Government have not been fulfilled. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to how long the situation in Neyveli continues like this. Sir, Neyveli produces lignite, it has a thermal plant, it is a part of the national grid and the State of Tamil Nadu has a huge scarcity of electricity. This kind of struggles affects the production and generation of electricity. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government that you please fulfill your own promises and regularize those persons or workers and see that they get equal wages for equal work. I would like to know the response of the hon. Minister on this.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I have raised a serious scam about one company which was granted at an extra rate and causing loss to the NTPC

and its relation with the hon. Minister's predecessor. Will he enquire into the charges leveled?

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha) : Sir, the hon. Minister answered to the question about royalty, but did not reply to the question I raised regarding linking the royalty rate, *ad valorem*, against e-auction price which is the market price.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, यह discussion तो है नहीं, हम इन सब प्रश्नों का कहाँ तक जवाब देंगे?

रॉयल्टी के बारे में हमने आपको assure किया है कि अब तो यह *ad valorem* हो गई है। इसमें कोई problem नहीं होनी है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोट : सर, अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया था कि जिन राज्यों को कोयले का आवंटन होता है और उन राज्यों में कोयले की खदानें हैं, उनको बाहर से दिया जाता है, जबकि वहीं से देंगे, तो वह ज्यादा सुलभ होगा, सस्ता होगा। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I have a small point to make. The hon. Minister has tried to make a virtue out of the allocation of coal mines. Sir, his own Report says that only 23 million tonnes have been mined. His own Report says that. So, where is the industrial growth affected by 23 million tonnes?

श्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल : सर, सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने जो issues raise किए हैं, जो questions raise किए हैं, मैं उन सबका विस्तार से जवाब बना कर आपके पास भेज दूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Wednesday, the 3rd May, 2012.

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