

Vol. 225
No. 3



Wednesday
14 March, 2012
24 Phalgun, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Matters raised with permission

Demand for continuing the discussion on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 (page 1-12)

Need to establish an Ordnance Factory in Bihar (page 232)

Issue of China's proposal to divert river Brahmaputra (page 232-33)

Increasing incidents of kidnapping, forced marriage and conversion of Hindu girls in Pakistan (page 233-34)

Suicide by a tribal student in AIIMS (page 234-35)

Oral Answers to Questions (page 12-23)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 23-44)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 44-230)

Papers Laid on the Table (page 230-31)

Messages from Lok Sabha –*Reported*

Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Public Accounts (page 231)

Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Public Undertakings (page 231)

Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Page 231-32)

[P.T.O.]

©
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

Motion for Election to the Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority
– *Adopted* (page 232)

Special Mentions –

Need for effective implementation of the National Urban Health Mission Scheme in Gujarat (page 236)

Demand to take effective steps to remove hunger from the country (page 236-37)

Demand to declare the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an International University (page 237-38)

Demand to take measures for revival of the Mithi river in Mumbai (page 238)

Demand to provide adequate power transmission lines to Tamil Nadu (page 239)

Need for uniformity in using the National Emblem (page 239-40)

Demand to evolve an effective mechanism to curb the business of spurious drugs in the country (page 240)

Demand to make an effective policy for adoption of non-conventional resources of energy in the country (page 240-41)

Demand to expedite the implementation of the programme for connecting rivers (page 241)

Demand to ban the export of bovine meat from the country (page 241-42)

Concern over the problem of malnutrition in children of the country (page 242)

Demand to make database of NGOs to monitor the inflow of foreign funds to protect the national interests (page 242-43)

Demand to expedite the setting up of sports infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh (page 243)

Demand to update the National Register for citizens before issuing Photo Identity Cards to voters in Assam (page 243-44)

Concern over the slow growth of the economy of the country (page 244)

Statement by Minister–

Situation in Sri Lanka (page 245-60)

The Budget (Railways), 2012-13 –*Laid on the Table* (page 260)

Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 2011-12 – *Laid on the Table* (page 260)

Motion of thanks on the President's Address – *Discussion not concluded* (page 260-320)

Website Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

E-mail Address : rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA) AND PRINTED BY
SHREE GANESH ASSOCIATES, MAUJPUR, DELHI-110053

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 14th March, 2012/24th Phalguna, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Demand for continuing the discussion on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Yesterday we...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Let us hear the Leader of the Opposition.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have given a notice on a matter of importance for suspension of the Question Hour and for raising this issue. When the proceedings of this House took place on the 29th of December, 2011, the debate on the Lokpal and the Lokayukta Bill was inconclusive. The Members had spoken and the Minister had substantially concluded his reply. Thereafter, there was some disturbance and the hon. Chairman, during the disturbance, was pleased to observe that the House could not continue because of disturbance. And, therefore, the House was adjourned *sine die*. Sir, I am drawing your attention and the attention of the House to the provisions of Rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of Business in the Council of the States. No person who disturbs the House can have a veto to have a debate abandoned or indefinitely postponed. The Rule is very clear, and I will read out the Rule. "In the case of grave disorder arising in the Council, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Council or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him". Therefore, there are two or three things which clearly emerge out of this Rule that in the case of a disturbance by a Member, in order to ensure orderly conduct of the House, the Chair can ensure that there is an interruption and, therefore, the House is adjourned or a sitting suspended. But the debate can't be indefinitely abandoned. The debate must continue. The issue must be put to a close after voting or otherwise by unanimity. Therefore, this interruption must be for a time to be specified by the Chair. So, every time there is a disturbance in the House, the House is adjourned for fifteen minutes or one hour or half-an-hour. Therefore, the essence of the Rule is that even the power of the Chair, which is circumscribed by the Rule, is that in the

event of a disturbance when the debate is to resume must also be named. Now, I take it because it was the last day of the session and, therefore, the hon. Chair was pleased to observe that the House was adjourned *sine die*. The House has since then met. The first day it was adjourned after the obituary references. Yesterday, some of our friends raised the issue in relation to the position of the Tamils and Sri Lanka. Therefore, when the regular sitting of the House is beginning, since a time when the debate is to resume was not named in terms of Rule 257, the debate must now continue, and since today it appears to be one of the first regular days when the functioning of the house on various issues is to go on, our appeal to the hon. Chair would be that the debate must now continue because the intention of the Rule is very clear that a Member creating a disorder cannot, at his will, have a debate indefinitely postponed and we don't know when the debate will resume. It is an important issue. The whole country expects us to legislate on this issue. Therefore, indefinitely postponing the debate without addressing the key issues on this will not be in consonance with either a national aspiration on this issue or in consonance with the spirit of the Rule itself. Since it was the last day and we quite appreciate the fact that the House then had to be adjourned *sine die*, the debate must be deemed to continue when the House resumes its proceedings in the next Session. The Government now can't say that it will indefinitely postpone this debate and bring it whenever the debate is required. The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Bansal, on 29th of December, was pleased to intervene and say that there are several amendments. Sir, there were broadly only three amendments, though technically the count of the amendments was very, very large, It was substantial, and we in the Opposition who were supporting those amendments stated it. One was in relation to the powers of the State to enact on the Lokayukta part of the Bill..and whether that should only be a model legislation in terms of Article 253 or should be a binding provision in terms of Article 252...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him continue...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The second was with regard to the appointment procedure and the removal procedure. And the third was with regard to the independence and the autonomy of the investigation agency. The hon. Minister had said that he wanted time to apply his mind to these amendments. They have had almost more than two-and-a-half months of time to apply themselves to these amendments. If there is an honesty of purpose with regard to the intention of the Government, then the Government should have come up straight and told us that this is what their view with regard to these amendments is.

The first statement of the Government in terms of the President's Address has come. We have had various minute details mentioned on various issues in the Address. But we find that it is conspicuously silent on what the Government wants to do on these three issues. A member, who disturbs the House, should

not and should never have the veto to have a debate abandoned. It can be adjourned. It can be suspended. But that can only be a temporary interruption, That is the spirit of the Rule. And that is why the most important words are that the Chair will adjourn it or suspend it for a time to be named by the chair. And I assume, if I read the Rule, that at the time it's being adjourned *sine die*, then it must resume on the very first day. Otherwise, we are left with a situation when the debate was interrupted because of a disturbing Member and the House is in the dark as to when it will resume again. Therefore, we urge the hon. Chair to kindly consult various political parties and start the debate immediately, if possible. Thank you, Sir.

...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, it is a very serious issue. Every political party should give its opinion on this particular issue. The last time the House was adjourned *sine die*, the debate was going on. We demand that this particular issue should be discussed once again and all the political parties interested to participate should take part in this debate. The Government's side abruptly adjourned the House.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (ओडिशा): सर, disturbing Member पर क्या कार्रवाई की गयी?... (व्यवधान)...सर, न्याय तो होना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let's hear the Members one by one.... (Interruptions)...
तिवारी जी आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सभापति जी, लोकपाल और लोकायुक्त बिल मूव किया गया था, उस पर हम लोगों ने भी अपनी पार्टी की ओर से अमेंडमेंट दिया था, लेकिन यह पता ही नहीं चला कि सरकार ने उस अमेंडमेंट को कबूल किया या नहीं। उस दिन माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने यह कहा कि अमेंडमेंट्स इतनी बड़ी तादाद में आये हैं कि सरकार ने उन अमेंडमेंट्स पर अपना माइंड अप्लाई नहीं किया है। जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई, जिसके कारण हाउस को adjourn करना पड़ा और बहस अधूरी रह गयी, तो पूरा देश यह जानना चाहता है कि लोकपाल के मामले में यह हाउस और हम लोग क्या करने जा रहे हैं? हमारी भी यह गुजारिश होगी कि नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने जो मांग उठाई है, उसके अनुसार जो बहस continued थी और disturbance के कारण अधूरी रह गयी थी, उसको पूरा किया जाए और उसको natural culmination तक पहुंचाया जाए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on 29th December, the House adjourned on a very sad note. It sent a wrong message across the country. The people were hoping that Parliament would pass the Lokpal Bill and the country would get a very strong and effective legislation to fight corruption. That did not happen.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to Rule 257. I think it has merit,

and the Government will have to consider this. The Government took the plea that there were more than 180 amendments. Sir, the number of amendments shows how vibrant our Parliament is. The Government should have taken it in that spirit. Parliament is vibrant. That is why you got many amendments. But the processing of amendments cannot be a plea for the Government to run away from the debate. I have confidence in the competence of our Ministers. I have confidence in the competence of our bureaucrats. If they had the will, they could have processed the amendments and the House could have disposed of the Bill. Now, I am interested to know what is the fate of this Bill. Once Rajya Sabha passes a Bill, even if it is not passed by Lok Sabha, I think, it remains alive. Now, Lok Sabha passed the Bill but Rajya Sabha could not. Then, what is the fate of this Bill? That is why, Rule 257 has a merit and we will have to continue the process of passing of legislation. I do not know the response of the Government. I would like to know the response of the Government. I insist upon the Government to agree to the demand for further discussion and disposal of this Bill. Thank you.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, 29 दिसम्बर, 2011 की मध्य रात्रि को जिस अवस्था में हमने उस बहस को छोड़ा था और आपने यह कह कर कि अब हाउस को अनिश्चितकाल के लिए स्थगित किया जाता है, तो इस संबंध में पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि वह बिल अब किस स्वरूप में, किस स्थिति में और कब लाया जाएगा? उस दिन ज्यादा रात्रि होने के कारण, शोर-शराबा ज्यादा होने के कारण, हाउस डिस्-आर्डर होने के कारण बहुत बे-मन से आपने हाउस को स्थगित करते हुए उसको लिंगरऑन किया था, तो पूरा देश जानना चाह रहा है कि उस दिन इसको जो मरणासन्न अवस्था में हमने छोड़ा था, वह कब और किस स्वरूप में प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा और क्या उस बहस को उसी स्वरूप में फिर हम जारी रखेंगे?

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, I support the question raised by the hon. Leader of Opposition and we owe to the country as to what steps this august House is taking to pass the Lokpal Bill. This is the desire of the nation and we should complete the incomplete discussion which was postponed on the night of 29th December. Now, it is high time that the Minister concerned should announce in this House as to when this Bill will be taken up and how this will be passed with the amendments. That is my request. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, on the Lokpal issue, we have also given amendment notice. The discussion on 29th December was incomplete. We hope that discussion will start immediately in the House and we will get the opportunity to express our opinion. We had given amendment on 29th December. I hope the discussion will resume and incomplete debate will continue immediately in this House. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has rightly invited the attention of the Chair to Rule 257 as to what should be done by the Chairman in case of grave disorder arising in the Council in respect of adjournment or suspension of the sitting. This was not a normal

adjournment, in-between two Sessions but, it was because of the grave disorder that arose in this House. We, the Trinamool Congress MPs, would like to see that the amendments that we had given should come to a logical end and for that a full-fledged discussion should be held on the issue in this House. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the hon. Leader of Opposition has referred to Rule 257 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. Sir, to try to contradict him on a point of law is indeed a very daunting task for me but, nevertheless, I have to refer to that Rule again, that is, what he read. It says that in case of grave disorder, the hon. Chairman may adjourn the House or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him. Now, there is one basic difference on which, I am sure, he would agree with me. It is not just adjourning the House for some time. Sir, you had done that. You had adjourned the House for fifteen minutes. You had said before adjourning the House *sine die*, that the House is adjourned for fifteen minutes'. We met again and then you were pleased to adjourn the House *sine die*. There is a difference between adjourning a sitting to meet again and adjourning the House *sine die*. Sir, the practice which the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members who have been here for a very long time – he has been in the Government also – are aware that the Government gives the schedule for the session, the Government approaches the hon. President, the President summons the House and if at the end of the day, the Government feels that we have to extend the House, we on our own don't have to go to the President again, we come to the Presiding Officers of any of the two Houses seeking an extension of the House. There at times the matter may be put up before the BAC and at times otherwise. In this case because the Government was sincere and committed to the passing of the Lokpal Bill for the country, therefore, we had decided to extend the session for 27th, 28th and 29th. Sir on 27th it was taken up in the other House. There were logistics. There were many, many important formalities which were required to be gone through. We could bring it here on 29th. ...(*Interruptions*)...Now, coming to the point, on the 29th the matter was taken up here. At that point, I thought that it could not be passed. Sir, my feeling is – it may not be considered as impudence on my part – but my view is that, and I hold that view even now that since there was no further extension sought by the Government, there was no option left ...(*Interruptions*)...there was no option left...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, let him finish...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I can quote dozens of precedents...(*Interruptions*)... till the business is over.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Leader of the Opposition has spoken and some Opposition Members have also spoken. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Don't mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister should not mislead the House.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, अहलुवालिया जी का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

†جناب محمد علی خان: سر، اہلووالیہ جی کا یہ کہنا تھیک نہیں ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You have not heard me completely. The Leader of the Opposition has spoken; you want to supersede him on this matter. I can't do anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You are responding to the demand of the House. But you are misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Hon. Chairman, Sir, we are in your custody. But the point is you are the supreme authority of the House. But he should not mislead the House. You should also know the proceedings of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For 15 minutes you have allowed one speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am misleading the House or not misleading the House, please reserve your judgment for some time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please complete. Please go ahead.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I was submitting with uttermost humility that there was no option left to the Presiding Officer other than to adjourn the House *sine die* before 12 O'clock on the last day of the session that was 29th. I think, Sir, in pursuance of that you did it. Sir, we did not come to you. The Government did not come to you for extension of the House. There was no occasion for you to call a meeting of the BAC also. I agree, I could have stood up then and said we want the House to be extended. We are in a parliamentary democracy. That is not the right of the Opposition. With uttermost humility I say again, it is not your right to summon the House even if all the hon. Members of the House, if all the 245 Members of the House, or 543 Members of the Lok Sabha were to go to the President and say we want the House to be summoned on such and such date. The President will not summon the House. The House would be summoned only when the Government writes to the President that we request you to summon the House. Then the House is summoned. Similarly, the schedule is...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): आप ने extention क्यों नहीं मांगा? आप बताइए कि आप ने extention क्यों नहीं मांगा?

†[Transliteration in Urdu Script]

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): पहले तीन दिन का समय मांग लिया था।

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The schedule is fixed. It was extended by three days. We did not seek any extension and, therefore, in the absence of our seeking an extension, you adjourned the House.

Now the other matter is about the pendency of the matter. Sir, before the commencement of this session, we have listed it at number one. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even before the Address of the hon. President to the Members of the two Houses assembled together, we gave the list of tentative business which the Government wants to take up. At No. 1, in both the Houses, in the list that we have submitted this is what we want to take up because any amendments can possibly come, then we will have to go back to the Lok Sabha. This is the Bill that we have mentioned at No. 1. I have with me the Bulletin issued by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I don't know whether the Leader of the Opposition has sent it or not. At No. 1 is the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. Who has said that we don't want to take it up? Sir, in the Address of the hon. President, paragraph 4 becomes actually the first paragraph for that matter. The earlier paragraphs were only referring to other matters. On the first page in paragraph 4 the hon. President refers to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. From where do you infer that we don't want it to be taken up? I again say that to talk on law, it is difficult for me when Mr. Arun Jaitley raises a point. But it is apparent on the face of it. Then comes rule 225. He did not refer to it and we need not refer to it. That is only a formality. Once we bring the Bill to the House, obviously, they will move fresh amendments. We will have to give fresh notice. He was a Minister. He knows it. I hear that people say that this can be waived. Sir, the rule could be waived before the prorogation. After prorogation, it is a *fait accompli*. How do you waive it? *(Interruptions)*... But that is immaterial. It can't be waived. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Rule 225 can be suspended by the majority of the House. *(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It was not suspended. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The House will decide. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: You can't suspend something *ex post facto*. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No. The notice says that you move a motion that rule 225 be suspended. Then, put it to vote. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The rule could have been suspended. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Rule can be suspended in two ways, either by

the Chairman or by the House. (*Interruptions*)... Let the House decide. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It could have been done earlier. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Let the House decide. (*Interruptions*)... Not earlier (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Ahluwalia, please don't suggest something...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Where is it written in the rule book that it should be earlier? (*Interruptions*)... Rule is rule. (*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please don't suggest something whereby the entire House may commit a mistake. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: No, no. (*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It could have been suspended. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Mr. Pawan Kumar Bansal, you are again misleading the House. (*Interruptions*)... Don't mislead the House. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, my only submission on that point is that the rule could have been suspended before it came into operation. After prorogation, there is no question or there is no point or there is nothing before the House to be suspended. But that is not the point. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Does the House have no power? (*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am keeping quiet. (*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, does this House not have any right? We have every right. (*Interruptions*)... What are you taking, Mr. Bansal? (*Interruptions*)... Why do you say this? (*Interruptions*)... Have we no power at all? (*Interruptions*)... You can suspend the rule. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You will know if it is revoked. You can revoke only when it is in force. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwalia Sahib, please. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When the rule is implemented, then only can it be suspended by you. (*Interruptions*)... Don't mislead the House. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, please. (*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हाउस को मिसलीड करने की बात हो रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री सभापति: तिवारी जी, पहले मंत्री जी को खत्म कर लेने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, हम कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहे हैं। हम तो यह कह रहे हैं कि जहां चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, वही से उस चर्चा को शुरू किया जाए।...*(व्यवधान)*...यह नई बात कहां से आ रही है?...*(व्यवधान)*

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Minister yields for a minute, I would like to say just one sentence. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Coming back, to satisfy their ego, I take back the argument on rule 225. (*Interruptions*)... I do it to satisfy their ego, Sir. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the hon. Minister yields for a minute, I would like to say just one sentence. (*Interruptions*)... The concern of everyone is: When is this Bill coming up? What do you intend to do with these three amendments? Now you have answered everything except these two questions. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: No. I have not answered. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We are not interested in anything else. When is the Bill coming up? What happens to the three amendments? The President's Address doesn't say anything about it. You don't say anything about it. The whole country is in the dark. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I have not completed my submission. (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have not been permitted to complete my submission, Sir. Let me begin with this. The Government is committed to put in place a strong mechanism...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: When?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: ...to check corruption. This is one. After what has happened and after the contradictions in the statements, I don't want to provoke anyone. We feel that there is a need to immediately have a meeting to discuss the matter with you. Would you be interested in that or not?

Sir, You would all recall...*(Interruptions)*... Let me please complete. Mitraji, I know of your competence. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, we have had half-a-dozen meetings with the

Government before the Bill came. And during these two-and-a-half months they don't have a meeting. Now when the House has assembled, they say we now want to. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, they are not letting me complete what I want to say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: He has every card to postpone the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The hon. Members would recall that Shri Arun Jaitley was one of the authors of the resolution of that sense of the House. There were three points in that; I do not want to go into them. On the basis of that, the Bill was prepared. If there was a difference, if, subsequently, there was a rethink on it, it is fine. In a democracy, that happens. Therefore, a situation had cropped up where more consultations were necessary. If they do not want, it is fine, Sir. But let me say again...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, who prevented them from holding discussions? (*Interruptions*) In these two-and-a-half months ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: It will be the endeavour of the Government...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Who prevented him for two-and-a-half months. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I come to the last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let him complete. (*Interruptions*). Let him complete. (*Interruptions*). Hon. Members, please. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me say that we will want to bring this Bill within this part of the session itself. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. (*Interruptions*) Yechuryji, let him complete. Your colleague has already expressed your Party's view. Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, notwithstanding the primacy that is accorded by the Parliament...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, notwithstanding the primacy that is accorded by the Parliament to the financial business at the beginning of the year, let me reiterate on behalf of the Government that the Government wishes to bring this Bill for further discussion in this part of the Session itself.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to mention one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think everybody has spoken. Mr. Yechury, your colleague has expressed the views of your party.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I know, Sir. I want to raise a point. Sir, you were in the Chair at that point of time. It was almost approaching midnight and the hon. Minister was on his feet. I asked at that time, "At the stroke of midnight, what will you do?" I wanted your ruling. You said, Sir,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute please.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please bear with me for a minute. Then you asked, Sir, "What is the clarification you want?" We wanted the clarification from the Government. I fully accepted the Minister's plea, "There are 187 amendments; many of them are contradictory; it will take some time for us to study." I said, "Very good, you please study. But what is the roadmap?" The Minister said that he would come back with a roadmap. That roadmap has not come in the entire period so far. (*Interruptions*). This is the assurance which he gave in the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Government has studied the amendments. The Government has studied the notices of amendments. We have formulated our view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply to the query that you have raised.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is the roadmap? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am sorry, I can't agree with one simple proposal of the Leader of the Opposition that *ipso facto* anything which remains inconclusive has to be taken up first. It is not so, Sir. There are a large number of other Bills. This is not the only Bill. There are other Bills which were deferred, which were not conclusive...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: You have never said, "It is deferred". (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, please sit down. (*Interruptions*) What is this? This is not good.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Sir, they never said that it was deferred for consultations. (*Interruptions*) It was never said that it was deferred for consultations with the parties. You never said that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, Kindly direct him to tell the roadmap. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I am left with no option but to suffer...(*Interruptions*)...what Shri Ahluwalia says about me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ahluwaliaji, you don't have the floor. Nobody has the floor. The Minister is speaking. Let him complete.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is the roadmap? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We will endeavour...(*Interruptions*). Please see to it the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is taken up. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You came late.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Number one for this Session is the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address; number two is the Budget (Railways); number three is the General Budget. Then this will be in this part of the Session itself, not in the second part of the Session. We will give notice for this part of this session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Can we now go back to the Questions Hour? Question 21, please. (*Interruptions*)

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडामाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, इस मामले का क्या हुआ?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I believe, on your subject a statement is being made by the hon. Minister for External Affairs. आप बैठ जाइए। क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I had given a notice for suspension of the Question Hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, the Minister would be making a statement somewhere around 12 noon or 12.30 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, he would be making a statement at 12' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 12 O'clock a statement would be made.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question 21, please. Mr. N.K. Singh. (*Interruptions*) Now, this is over. (*Interruptions*) Question 21, please. (*Interruptions*) बैठ जाइए, let the answer be given.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*21. [*The questioner Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder was absent.*]

SC decision on police action on Baba Ramdev

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

(a) whether Supreme Court has pronounced that police action on Baba Ramdev and his followers on the night of 4/5 June, 2011, when they were sleeping at Ramlila Ground, was an assault on the basic democratic values enshrined in the Constitution;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this judgement of the Supreme Court; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on persons responsible for the police action?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated the 23rd of February, 2012 regarding the action taken by Police against Baba Ramdev and his followers on the night of 4/5 June, 2011 noted that while some of the police personnel were very cooperative with the members of the assembly and helped them to vacate the Ramlila Maidan, some others were violent and inflicted cane injuries. The Supreme Court has directed disciplinary action against such erring officers/personnel of Delhi Police.

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 officer 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.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है और सारे देश ने देखा कि 4 जून की रात को रामदेव बाबा के समर्थक जो शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से प्रदर्शन करने के लिए रामलीला मैदान आए हुए थे और वहां रात को सोए हुए थे, वहां provocation का कोई कारण नहीं था और कुछ वैसा नहीं हो रहा था, जब पुलिस ने दस हजार सोए हुए लोगों को, माताओं-बच्चों और बूढ़े लोगों को निर्ममता से पीटने के लिए पांच हजार पुलिसकर्मियों का इस्तेमाल किया। सीमा पर भी इतने जवान नहीं होते हैं, जितनी पुलिस उस रात रामलीला मैदान में लगाई गई थी।

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मेरा सवाल यह है कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट के बाद ये कह रहे हैं कि केवल कुछ पुलिसवालों ने लाठी चलाई और उसकी हम जांच करेंगे। वहां हमने देखाए मैंने खुद देखा था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर वहां मौजूद थे। तो मेरा पहला सवाल यह है...

श्री सभापति: आपका एक ही सवाल है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक ही सवाल है, लेकिन पहला सवाल यह है कि जब पुलिस कमिश्नर खुद मौजूद थे, तो ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिम्मेदारी पुलिस कमिश्नर की बनती है या केवल चंद पुलिसकर्मियों की बनती है? किसकी जिम्मेदारी होती है, जब पुलिस कमिश्नर present होता है?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please *(Interruptions)* Please, hear the answer.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the question, as you would kindly notice, is on the reaction of the Government to the judgement of the Supreme Court and the action that would be taken by the Government against the persons responsible. We are discussing here, in this question, post-judgement action. Yes, there are

differences of opinion and I respect the other view expressed about the police action taken on that day. But, If you would kindly allow me, the question deals with the post-judgement situation.

Post judgement, we are obliged to implement the judgement. The judgement says, and I quote a portion of it, "The evidence on record also suggested that some of the police personnel were very cooperative with the members of the assembly and helped them to vacate the Ramlila Maidan while others were violent and inflicted cane injuries." Therefore, these two classes of police personnel have to be treated differently. They have asked us to register an FIR. And, as I have said in the answer, an FIR has been registered. The police personnel who acted in excess of authority will be identified and action will be taken.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask a second supplementary.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। मेरा सवाल एक ही है कि पुलिस कमिश्नर की मौजूदगी में जवाबदेही पुलिस कमिश्नर की बनती है या पुलिस की बनती है? यही मेरा पूछना है और इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. (*Interruptions*) Shri Kumar Deepak Das. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह पोस्ट जजमेंट का सवाल नहीं है। वहां लाठीचार्ज हुआ था।...(*व्यवधान*)...वहां लाठीचार्ज हुआ था।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: पुलिस कमिश्नर जिम्मेदार बनता है या नहीं, जब वह मौजूद हो?

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप बैठ जाइए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: जब पुलिस कमिश्नर मौजूद हो, तो वही जिम्मेदार होता है।

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल खत्म हो गया है। Shri Kumar Deepak Das, please. (*Interruptions*) Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, thank you. Again, today, I would like to condemn the police action that happened on the Ramleela Maidan. Sir, innocent people facing excesses of and atrocities by the police have become a regular feature in the country. In our State, it is rampant, Sir. I would like to know whether the Government would form a specific policy to deal honourably with such democratic movements or gatherings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: My specific question is: Would the Government take a specific policy decision to deal honourably with such democratic movements or gatherings?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, to the best of my understanding, what the hon. Member wishes to know is whether democratic protests in all parts of the country will be dealt with fairly and honourably. I think, that is the question. I

am sure, all State Governments are committed not only to maintain law and order but also to deal with democratic protests fairly. I think, all State Governments hold that as the objective. But, sometimes, it is possible that there is a feeling that a democratic protest is not being dealt with fairly. Sir, it is for the State Government to answer. But, to the extent, Sir, certain general principles have been laid down in this judgement about promulgation of section 144 and how action should be taken. Sir, the State Governments are also bound by those principles.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I hope, the hon. the distinguished Home Minister will appreciate that such a lathi charge at the sensitive place in Delhi in the dead of night would not have been decided by the local Thana Officer, a junior Police officer, only. It had been done at the higher political level. In that connection, the accountability, Mr. Prakash Javadekar's question, is very important. I would like to have a little more forthright answer from you, Mr. Minister. But, the ancillary point is equally very important. You talked about the implications of the judgement. With profound respect, I would like to say that the judgement, in a very strange way, has initiated the doctrine of contributory negligence of the supporters of Ramdev Baba. We always do protest in a democratic society. It is peaceful. Even Gandhiji did that. In that connection, would it be a kind of the position of contributory negligence of all who indulge into having protests? I am sorry to say that, that is a very disturbing doctrine initiated by the Supreme Court. Will the Minister reply as far as this implication is also concerned, impinging upon the democratic conduct of our country? Democracy is also a basic feature of our Constitution. That is what I understand.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, every judgement is open to fair criticism. In fact, the Supreme Court does not object to fair criticism of its own judgement. Many times, judges have said, "Yes, our judgements are open to fair criticism." We have heard, Sir, the criticism of a part of the judgement. But, there are other parts of the judgement which have also been criticized. When some of these general principles are applied by the State Governments – and I can cite, in the last six months, at least half a dozen instances where State Governments have dealt with democratic protests where lives have been lost, people have been killed in police firing, people have been injured – I think, the State Governments also will realise that some of these principles require to be revisited. So, we are studying the judgement. When we examine it more carefully, and if we think that some of the observations in the judgement require to be revisited, we shall consider what steps we can take. But, I do accept the hon. Member's argument that the judgement is open to fair criticism; he has made just now a fair criticism of the judgement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 22; the hon'ble Member is not present. Can the answer be given?

*22. [The questioner Shri Kanwar Deep Singh was absent.]

BSF personnel killed in Blast by Maoists

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

- (a) whether some Border Security Force (BSF) personnel were killed in a blast by Maoists in Malkangiri district of Orissa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) the details of compensation paid to the families of the BSF personnel killed in the said blast?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Four BSF personnel, including Shri J.R. Khaswan, Commandant, 107 Battalion, BSF were killed in an IED blast/ambush by the CPI (Maoist) on 10 February, 2012 in Malkangiri District of Orissa.

(c) and (d) In this regard, a case Crime Number 7/12 u/s 147, 148, 221, 221(A), 224(A), 324, 326, 307, 302, 395 r/w 149 IPC, 17 Criminal Law Amendment Act, 25, 27 Arms Act, 3, 4, 5 The Explosive Substance Act has been registered against unknown Maoists on 10th February 2012 at P.S. Chitrakonda, District Malkangiri, Orissa. Subsequently, Sections 10/13/16/18/20 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act have been added and investigation was handed over to Sub Divisional Police Officer (SDPO), Chitrakonda. The Orissa Police are investigating the matter.

(e) *Ex-gratia* compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Force killed in action. Besides, the Central Government under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme grants *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 3 lakh to the family of security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. The State Governments have their own policies for payment of *ex-gratia* to the families of security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, since issues of development are intricately weaved into the security response to Left-Wing Extremism, would the hon. Minister kindly inform the House whether in keeping with the spirit of Part-IX of the Constitution, the provisions of paragraph 3 of the Fifth Schedule and PESA, the planning and implementation of Government's Integrated Action Plan will be entrusted to the Panchayati Raj Institutions with effect from 1st April, 2012 as Government had indicated earlier?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: How can I answer a question on policy arising out of this question? What he is raising is an issue of policy. This is a policy not

made only by the Ministry of Home Affairs. We are in discussions with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Rural Development. How IAP will be implemented after 1.4.2012 is a matter under discussion. I can't expected to spell out the policy in answer to a question arising out a blast in Malkangiri in Orissa.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय: सभापति महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सी.आर.पी.एफ. और बी.एस.एफ. के हजारों जवान मारे जा चुके हैं, परन्तु सरकार इस विषय में मूकदर्शक बनी हुई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि नक्सलवादी क्षेत्रों में तैनात किए गए अर्ध-सैनिक बलों की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार कौन-सा प्रभावी कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, this will require a longish answer, but as I said, our policy is two-fold; firstly, on the one hand, appropriate police action led by the State police forces and the central armed police forces assisting the State police forces; at the same time, go ahead with development action. In fact, the Integrated Action Plan is a good evidence of this Government's intention to push developmental action. It is a remarkable success. I don't know if the Finance Minister will refer to it in his Budget Speech, but we will release figures of the number of works that have been completed in these 60 districts in the States affected by Left-Wing Extremism, and it is an enormous achievement for which I compliment all the State Governments, especially the district administrations concerned. Now, if any changes have to be made, as hon. Member Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar suggested earlier, we will look into that. At the same time, we have made it clear, time and again, and I make it clear once again, If the CPI (Maoists), or rather the Left-Wing Extremist groups, abjure violence, we are willing to talk to them; the State Governments are willing to talk to them; the Central Government is willing to talk to them. I think, we are in this for the long haul, but I am confident – as you can see from the declining figures – that working with the State Governments, and adopting this two-pronged policy and keeping the offer of talks open, a sincere offer to talk, keeping the offer of talks open, I am sure, we can contain Left-Wing Extremist violence in the medium term.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: सभापति महोदय, मलकानगिरी में नक्सलवादियों के द्वारा सीमा सुरक्षा बल के जवानों की हत्या हुई है, हम इसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं और इस प्रकार की जहां भी घटनाएं होती हैं, उनकी हम निन्दा करते हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नक्सलवाद के मूल कारण क्या हैं? जिस प्रकार से नक्सलवाद को दबाने की कोशिश हो रही है, वहां पर लड़ाई हो रही है और नक्सलवादियों द्वारा सीमा सुरक्षा बल पर, सी.आर.पी.एफ. और अन्य सुरक्षा फोर्सों पर अटैक हो रहे हैं, उनके मूल कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या नक्सलवाद के उदय के जो कारण हैं, उनको सरकार दूर करने का प्रयास करेगी? जब सीमा सुरक्षा बल या अन्य केन्द्रीय सुरक्षा बल अथवा राज्य सरकारों के सुरक्षा बल के जवानों की मृत्यु होती है, तो क्या उनके किसी एक मृतक आश्रित को, उसकी योग्यता के अनुसार, सरकार नौकरी देने का काम कर रही है?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: अगर आप मुझे मौका नहीं देंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपने हाथ नहीं उठाया है।...(व्यवधान) आपने हाथ नहीं उठाया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: जब मंत्री महोदय इस जनरल क्वेश्चन का जवाब देंगे, तब वे particularly ओडिशा के context में जवाब देंगे तो ठीक रहेगा।

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, please.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the scholars who have studied the matter and empirical evidence shows that it is the poverty and neglect of these areas which is the principal cause for the support that Left Wing extremists' leaders are able to draw from the people of these areas. I wish to make distinction between Left Wing extremists' leaders and the support they draw from the people. Poverty and neglect of these areas seem to be the principal causes why so many people take to violence. But as far as the leaders are concerned, let us not live under any illusion. These leaders, in my view, are motivated by a strong adherence to an ideology, which, I believe, is unacceptable in a democratic republic. The leaders believe that the parliamentary system of government must be overthrown. They believe that the Parliament is a pigsty and that armed revolution is the way to overthrow the parliamentary system. They are not driven to become leaders of Left Wing extremists' movement because of poverty or neglect. Many of them come from middle class or upper middle class families of other States. But I think the hon. Member is right that the State Governments must, while taking necessary police action to maintain law and order and public order, also redouble their efforts towards development. We are assisting the State Governments in every way and if you ask each Chief Minister individually – collectively they may take a different view – they will testify to the kind of support that the Central Government has given to him or her in the last three years in containing the menace of Left Wing extremism. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री परिमल नथवानी: Sir, please...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 23...*(Interruptions)*...I am sorry three supplementaries are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Nathwani, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please... आप बैठ जाइए।...*(व्यवधान)*...Three supplementaries are over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not go beyond that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल: उनके बच्चों को क्या नौकरी दे रहे हैं?...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीसभापति: आप please बैठ जाइए। सप्लीमेंट्री पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं होगा।...*(व्यवधान)*... सप्लीमेंट्री पर सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं होगा। आप बैठ जाइए,...*(व्यवधान)*...please. Question 23. ...*(Interruptions)*...I am sorry three supplementaries are over.

Functioning of JNNURM

*23. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives with which the Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched;

(b) in how many cities the Mission is functioning at present;

- (c) whether the mission is functioning satisfactorily in these cities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) how far the problem of solid waste management has been solved in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 for seven years beginning from 2005-06 to 2011-12 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens.

65 Cities, on the basis of population as per census 2001, and State Capitals and other cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) of religious/historic and tourist importance have been included in Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JnNURM

(c) and (d) The Mission has been able to show significant achievement in upgradation and creation of Urban Infrastructure and Services in areas of water supply, solid waste management, sewerage and transport etc. Out of total allocation of Rs. 31,500.00 crore under UIG of JnNURM, 548 projects have been sanctioned as on 29.02.2012 with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 28523.20 Crore. 127 projects have been reported physically completed and the remaining 421 projects are reported to be in various stages of implementation. In addition, under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, a total of 15,260 buses to 31 States/Union Territories (UTs) have been approved under JnNURM with ACA commitment of Rs. 2088.80 Crore.

(e) Municipal Solid Waste Management is a State Subject and it is the responsibility of the State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULB) to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain the Solid Waste Management (SWM) system in the urban areas of the country with State plan funds. However, the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), Government of India is providing financial assistance to some extent to the State Governments for implementation of the Municipal SWM systems. The projects taken in SWM under JnNURM have addressed the problem to some extent in some Mission cities.

Under UIG of JnNURM, SWM is one of the admissible component for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA). So far, 43 SWM Projects have been approved under UIG with an approved cost of Rs. 2052.45 crore with ACA

commitment of Rs. 1035.49 crore, out of which 04 SWM projects have been reported physically completed.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, Presidential address में यह कहा गया है कि नेक्स्ट फेज जल्दी चालू करेंगे, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कब चालू करने वाले हैं और 65 cities में यह मिशन चालू है, तो उसका experience क्या है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, the Ministry appointed a high-powered Committee headed by an eminent economist, Dr. Isher Ahluwalia. The Expert Committee has given its recommendations and it says that the requirement for urban development in next 20 years is Rs. 39.2 lakh crores. There is obviously a gap between the availability and the requirement. It is also said that 1.1 per cent of the GDP should be allotted for urban development. This report has been sent to a Committee of Planning Commission. They are judging it and we have not taken a final decision on the next phase of the JNNURM.

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सर, मैं यहां पर मुम्बई और ठाणे के बारे में यह कहूंगा कि वहां पर मिशन के जरिए ये काम करने चाहिए, जैसे transport, road, solid waste management, storm water drainage, sanitation, footpath. मेरे ख्याल से इन दोनों शहरों में ये चीजें ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रही हैं। सात साल हो गए हैं और इतने बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया गया है। यहां उत्तर में लिखा गया है कि लोकल बॉडीज की accountability ली जाएगी। इसके बारे में क्या हो गया है? मुम्बई एक मुर्दा शहर बन गया है। सरकार इसके बारे में क्या सोचती है, यही मुझे जानना है?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, I do not agree with the Member's suggestion that Mumbai has become a मुर्दा शहर। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में पांच मिशन सिटीज हैं। उसके लिए सेंट्रल एलोकेशन 5,505 करोड़ रुपये था। वहां पर 80 प्रोजेक्ट्स were approved और उसमें से 14 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो गए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में जो मिशन सिटीज हैं, उसमें मुम्बई है, ग्रेटर मुम्बई भी है। इनकी काफी तरक्की और उन्नति हुई है तथा आगे भी और उन्नति करने की संभावना जरूर रहेगी।

श्री हुसैन दलवई: सभापति जी, अभी तक वहां...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: श्री रामकृपाल यादव।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति जी धन्यवाद। जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय शहरी नवीकरण मिशन के अंतर्गत पूरे देश में जिन पेंसठ शहरों का चयन किया गया है, उनमें बिहार से दो शहरों का चयन किया गया है, जिनमें एक राजधानी पटना और दूसरा बहुत ही धार्मिक स्थल बोधगया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर अपेक्षाकृत कुछ खास डेवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पटना और बोधगया शहर की एक अपनी महत्ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार से अभी तक इन दो शहरों के लिए कितनी परियोजनाएं आईं, आपने कितनी परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी और इनके लिए कितनी राशि आवंटित करने का काम किया?

श्री सौगत राय: सभापति जी, basically यह सवाल solid waste management के बारे में है। आप देखेंगे कि चार नंबर पर solid waste management का सवाल है। अगर आप बिहार का टोटल एलोकेशन जानना चाहते हैं, तो मैं वह दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैम्बर्स जो जानना चाहते हैं, उससे उनका सोल्यूशन नहीं होगा। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पटना के लिए

दो solid waste management के प्रोजेक्ट एपूव किए गए। एक 11,55,00,000 का था और दूसरा 36,95,00,000 का था। बोधगया के लिए कोई solid waste management प्रोजेक्ट नहीं था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार जे.एन.एन.यू.आर.एम. का जितना अच्छा इम्प्लिमेंटेशन होना चाहिए, उतना अच्छा नहीं हुआ है तथा उसमें और प्रगति करने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to Part (b) and Part (c) of the Statement which he has laid on the Table of the House. Clearly, there is a confession that there was a huge time and cost over-runs in the implementation of these projects and that experience suggests that JNNURM has run into serious implementation problems. Would the Minister wish to clarify how in the restructuring of the JNNURM projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan these structural deficiencies are proposed to be rectified so that the challenge of urbanization can be more squarely faced?

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: I agree with the hon. Member, Sir, that there has been cost and time over-runs in the JNNURM projects. As I said that the project has already been studied by several consulting agencies, including Grant Thornton, and they have given their reports. In formulating the new improved JNNURM, we shall study these reports submitted by the consulting firms as well as we shall take into account the report submitted by Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia's High Powered Expert Committee as also the Report of the Committee of the Planning Commission headed by Arun Maira. After all these reports come, in formulating the new improved JNNURM we shall take a final view and we shall see that in the next phase these cost and time over-runs do not happen.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Sir, solid waste management in cities has become an acute problem. The people are agitating in the most of the cities and town of Kerala. In the Capital city of Trivandrum the solid waste movement has come to a standstill. So, the local bodies alone cannot cope up with this problem. So, my specific question to the hon. Minister is: Whether the Government of Kerala has approached the Union Government for financial and technical assistance in dealing with solid waste management in the cities.

SHRI SAUGATA RAY: Sir, there is no scope for the State Government to approach us for technical assistance under solid waste management schemes. The solid waste management is, actually, dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. It has laid down some rules. But, if the Government of Kerala approaches us for any specific help regarding this, we shall be glad to help.

I may inform the hon. Member that in Kerala two solid waste management schemes are already being implemented -- one is in Kochi with an estimated cost of Rs. 88.12 crores and another one is in Tiruvananthapuram with an estimated cost of Rs. 24.56 crores. So, Sir, the Government of Kerala has not approached us for technical assistance in the matter.

*24. [The questioner Shri S. Thangavelu was absent.]

Recycling guidelines for toy makers

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

(a) whether toy makers in the country have adopted a green drive by initiating a recycling process and the use of non-toxic raw materials in order to ensure safe fun for children;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has come up with guidelines for the industry and is trying to create awareness among small toy manufacturers of this unorganized sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The process adopted in the production of any product is a business decision. Government does not maintain information on the production processes adopted by the toy industry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member absent. Are there any supplementaries? Okay, Mrs. Stanley.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider making it mandatory to ensure that manufacturers have a certificate of toxicity and safety.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Government has taken note of the Report which was made public by the Centre of Science and Environment which did show the presence of phthalates, which is a toxic substance, in the toys sold in the Indian market. Accordingly, conformity standards notification was issued, which is general in nature. Sir, a mandatory notification will require an amendment to the Bureau of Indian Standards Act – the BIS which is the national standards body of India working under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. It is responsible for formulation, recognition and promotion of the Indian standards. It can be made mandatory under Section 14 of the said Act for the scheduled industries. Sir, toy industry is not a scheduled industry. The Cabinet, in January this year, has approved amendment to the BIS Act which will empower the Government, under the law, to make it mandatory. And, this Act will be amended.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो जवाब दिया है, "Government does not maintain information on the production processes adopted by the toy industry", क्या इस प्रकार का जवाब ठीक है? भारत में

बनने वाले खिलौने, भारत की भावी पीढ़ी को स्वस्थ रखने के लिए यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। जब हम भारत का ही हिसाब नहीं रख रहे हैं, तो चीन से आने वाले toys का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता, जिसकी भारत के बाजारों में भरपूर मात्रा में उपलब्धता है। इन दोनों स्थितियों के अन्दर भारत की भावी पीढ़ी खतरे में है। उसे lungs की बीमारियां हो रही हैं, skin diseases हो रही हैं। सबसे बड़ी चीज यह है कि वह cancer-prone है। इन सब चीजों के ऊपर इतना हल्का जवाब कि सरकार इस प्रकार के आंकड़ें नहीं रखती, सर, हम आपसे protection चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों के गम्भीर उत्तर होने चाहिए, ऐसे उत्तर नहीं हो सकते।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, details as to which toy manufacture is adopting which process are not available with the Government, because the toy industry is dispersed. The hon. Member has talked about the import of toxic toys form China. The Government had taken action, both in 2009 and 2010, by prohibiting import of such toys. Thereafter, the Government has made it absolutely mandatory to conform to the standards, both Indian and international, for toys. We have taken note of the presence of toxic substance. Therefore, as I mentioned earlier, the Government felt the need for urgent action and that is why the Cabinet has cleared an amendment to the Act itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Delay in housing projects in NCR

25. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the housing projects are delayed in the National Capital Region (NCR) and other metro cities;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to complete the projects expeditiously with proper funding?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) 'Housing' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and building plan approvals and its monitoring is done by the State Governments through its Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Municipalities/Local Authorities. This Ministry does not monitor the number of projects approved or the reasons for its delay, except those for which part funding is provided by Government of India under its schemes like JNNURM.

(b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM), main reasons for delay in completion of projects under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) among other things are as under:

- (i) Lack of capacity/financial resources at the local/State levels — inability of urban local bodies to meet their share in particular,
- (ii) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of *in situ* projects,
- (iii) Beneficiaries' reluctance to move on to the new locations in the case of relocation projects,
- (iv) Cost escalation due to various factors,
- (v) Inability of beneficiaries to contribute their share towards cost escalation
- (vi) Lack of availability of litigation-free land, and
- (vii) Inadequate community involvement.

(c) The programme is being extended by two years to complete all projects sanctioned till 31st March 2012 with adequate funding. For effective and speedy implementation of these projects, regular reviews are being held at Central/State levels in addition to monitoring of progress through Quarterly/Monthly Progress reports. States have been advised from time to time to:

- (i) start the non-starter projects or propose their cancellation or replacement by alternative projects;
- (ii) Achieve the completion of houses within the Mission period as early as possible by gearing up project implementation capacity; and
- (iii) Provide additional State share to meet cost escalation and also where urban local bodies and beneficiaries are not in a position to contribute due to poor financial health.

Increase in outlay of leather industry

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

(a) whether the leather industry has sought a large outlay of Rs.300 crore under the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP) for the Twelfth Plan in view of the increasing challenges to achieve export target of over 8 million dollars in next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the outlay demanded is two and half times more than the amount allocated during the Twelfth Plan under the programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The targeted exports by 2014-15 are 8.95 billion US dollars.

(b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion after consultation with Planning Commission has proposed Rs.2420 crore for Indian Leather Development Programme in the 12th Plan. The details are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme	12th Plan
i.	Integrated Development of Leather Sector	750.00
ii.	Human Resource Development	310.00
iii.	Support to Artisan	75.00
iv.	Research and Development and Design and Development	100.00
v.	Up-gradation/installation of infrastructure for environmental protection in leather sector	380.00
vi.	Mega Leather Cluster	800.00
vii.	Constitution of Indian Leather Development and Promotion Council (ILDPC)	5.00
TOTAL		2420.00

(c) The outlay demanded/recommended by the Working Group on Leather and Leather Products constituted by the Planning Commission is almost two and half times more than the amount allocated during the Eleventh Five Year Plan under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPC).

(d) The break-up of the recommendations of the Working Group on leather sector and the allocation in the 11th Plan are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme proposed by the working Group during 12th Plan period	Amount proposed	Sub-Scheme ongoing during 11th Plan	11th Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Development of Leather Sector	750.00	Integrated Development of Leather sector	253.43
2.	Human Resource Development	310.00	Human Resource Development	60.00
3.	Support to Artisan	75.00	Support to Artisan	40.00
4.	Research and Development and Design and Development	100.00	Saddlery Development	10.00
5.	Leather Technology Innovation environmental issue including ILDP	380.00	Up-gradation/installation of infrastructure for environmental protection in leather sector	200.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Megha Leather Cluster	800.00	Development of Leather Park/Mega Leather Cluster	300.00
7.	Brand building (including Constitution of Indian Leather Development and Promotion Council ILDPC and Indian Leather Mark)	55.00	-----	
8.	Attracting FDI in Leather sector of India.	35.00	Leather Complex, Nellore	29.00
9.	Establishment of Footwear Design and Development Institutes (FDDIs) and other such institutes (including National Design Studio)	580.00	Footwear Design and Development Institute, Fursatganj	7.17
10.	Setting up of new/upgradation of Testing laboratory	35.00	Footwear Complex Chennai	3.00
11.	Outsourced Consultancy Programme	100.00	Mission Mode	10.00
12.			Upgradation and Establishment of Institutional facilities	300.07
13.	—		Establishment of Training Centre in Madhya Pradesh	24.85
14.	—		Additional Girls Hostel in FDDI Fursatganj	13.77
TOTAL		3220.00		1251.29

Prosecution of culprits of terror attacks

*27 SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of terror attacks in the country post 26 November, 2008;
- (b) whether the investigation into these incidences has been completed;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the real culprits found have been punished; and

(e) what is the status of the prosecution of these culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per the available information, the details of confirmed/*prima-facie* terror attacks in the hinterland post 26 November, 2008, the number of persons arrested and the status of the investigation is as follow :

Sl.No.	Incidents	Investigating agency	Status of Investigation/ Prosecution
1	2	3	4
1.	16.10.2009: Bomb blast in Margao, Goa	NIA	Case against 6 persons is presently under trial at the District and Session Court at Goa.
2.	13.02.2010: Bomb Blast at German Bakery, Pune	ATS, Mumbai	Charge sheet was filed on December 4, 2010 <i>vide</i> Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.
3.	29.3.2010: bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Special Cell Delhi Police	The case is under investigation.
4.	17.4.2010: Bomb blast at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police	The case is under investigation.
5.	19.09.2010: Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. However, a special team of Delhi Police, with the help of West Bengal Police, Bihar Police and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahedeen module consisting of ten members including one Pakistani National, in November, 2011. Out of these, six accused persons were arrested by the Delhi Police in the Jama Masjid firing and bomb blast cases. Apart from their suspected involvement in this incident, investigations suggest that some members of the module may also have been involved in the incidents mentioned at Sl. No. 2 and 4 above.

1	2	3	4
6.	7.12.2010: Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varansi, UP	ATS, U.P.	The case is under investigation.
7.	25.05.2011: Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	NIA	The case is under investigation.
8.	13.07.2011: Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	ATS, Mumbai	The case is under investigation. ATS Mumbai has arrested four persons.
9.	7.9.2011: Bomb blast at Delhi High Court	NIA	The case is under investigation. Four persons have been arrested in the case.
10.	13.02.2012: Blast in a car of Embassy of Israel	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. One persons has been arrested in the case.

Objection of States regarding NCTC

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

- (a) whether Government has notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of rights and duties assigned to NCTC;
- (d) whether some States have raised serious objections regarding the functioning of NCTC;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government have notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) *vide* their OM dated 3rd February, 2012.

(b) and (c) As per the above notification, the duties and functions of NCTC are as follows:

- (i) To draw up plans and coordinate actions for counter terrorism;
- (ii) To integrate intelligence pertaining to terrorism; analyse the same; pursue or mandate other agencies to pursue the different leads; and to coordinate with the existing agencies for an effective response;
- (iii) To maintain a comprehensive data base of terrorists and their associates, friends, families and supporters; of terrorist modules and gangs; and of all information pertaining to terrorists;

- (iv) To prescribe counter terrorism priorities for each stakeholder;
- (v) To ensure that all agencies have access to and receive source intelligence support that is necessary to execute counter terrorism plans and accomplish their assigned tasks;
- (vi) To coordinate with existing investigation and intelligence agencies to ensure that all terrorist cases are solved and the perpetrators are brought to justice; and
- (vii) To prepare daily threat assessment reviews and disseminate them to the State Governments.

In order to ensure an efficient and effective coordination between NCTC and other intelligence and anti-terrorist organisations of the Central Government, the existing Multi Agency Centre (MAC) will be subsumed in the NCTC. In order to have effective coordination between NCTC and State level intelligence agencies, the said OM provides for setting up Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs). A Standing Council consisting of the Director, NCTC, the three Joint Directors, NCTC and the Heads of the Anti Terrorist Organisation or Force in each State will be established. The Standing Council shall meet as often as necessary and may also meet through video conference. The Standing Council shall ensure that NCTC is the single and effective point of control and coordination of all counter terrorism measures.

(d) and (e) After the issue of the said Office Memorandum, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka had written to the Central Government, *inter-alia*, raising concerns about the order encroaching on the domain of the States and expressing the need for consultations with the State Governments before NCTC is operationalised.

(f) The Home Minister has replied to the Chief Ministers enclosing a three-page note on the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the genesis, objectives, structure and powers of the NCTC. To further clarify/address issues, the Union Home Secretary held a meeting with the State Chief Secretaries, Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries on 12.03.2012.

Chief Minister's opposition to notification on NCTC

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that many of the Chief Ministers have opposed the notification on the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) as it is an attack on the federal structure of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) *vide* their OM dated 3rd February 2012. After the issue of the said Office Memorandum, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka had written to the Central Government, *inter-alia*, raising concerns about the order encroaching on the domain of the States and expressing the need for consultations with the State Governments before NCTC is operationalised.

The Home Minister has replied to the Chief Ministers enclosing a three-page note on the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the genesis, objectives, structure and powers of the NCTC. To further clarify/address issues, the Union Home Secretary held a meeting with the State Chief Secretaries, Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries on 12.03.2012.

Renovation of Khajurao Temples

†*30 SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the dilapidated condition of the Khajuraho temples;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken for repair and renovation of these temples;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), which has been entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance of the above temples, has not been able to utilize the funds allocated for this purpose;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for the maintenance and conservation of the above temples?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The protected temples of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) at Khajuraho are in a good state of preservation. The conservation work at these temples is attended to regularly depending upon the need for repairs and availability of resources.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The allocated funds have been fully utilized.

(e) The details of funds allocated and utilized for conservation of these temples during the last three years and allocation for the current financial year are as under:

		Amount in Rupees
Sl. No	Year	Funds Allocated/Utilised
1.	2008-2009	1,13,72,557.00

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No	Year	Funds Allocated/Utilised
2.	2009-2010	66,55,089.00
3.	2010-2011	50,96,911.00
4.	2011-2012	33,04,506.00 (Allocation)

Dismal conditions of museums

*31. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the museums in the country are largely in a dismal state;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has done anything in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Six national level museums, namely National Museum (New Delhi), National Gallery of Modern Art (New Delhi), Indian Museum (Kolkata), Victoria Memorial Hall (Kolkata), Salar Jung Museum (Hyderabad) and Allahabad Museum (Allahabad) are directly under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture. Besides, there are forty one site museums under the control of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). These museums have a large collection of artefacts, paintings, sculptures, coins etc. Upgradation and modernization of these museums are taken up by the Government from time to time.

(c) and (d) The Government has initiated 14 point agenda on museum reforms in 2009 in an effort to bring qualitative changes in museums in India, to keep pace with the international developments in the field. Efforts have been initiated to build up domain knowledge in best international practices on each of the 14 identified issues. In this pursuit, a Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Culture and three important British Cultural Institutions in London, namely British Museum, Victoria and Albert Museum and British Library was signed in June, 2010 under which training programmes for Museum Professionals have been initiated in collaboration with British Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

In addition, financial assistance is also provided to museums at regional and local level for their upgradation and modernization under the "Scheme for Financial Assistance for Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums". Besides, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya, Mumbai and Egmore Museum, Chennai have been provided financial assistance by the Government for their modernization under the "Scheme for Modernization of Museums in Metro Cities".

- (e) Does not arise.

Boosting morale of stressed BSF personnel

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to high occupational stress, as many as 254 Border Security Force (BSF) personnel committed suicide in the last eight years as per Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD); and

(b) if so, what measures the Ministry has taken over these years to boost the morale and reduce stress amongst BSF jawans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A total of 256 BSF personnel committed suicide in the last eight years, *i.e.* during 2004-2011 as per the details provided by BSF and those compiled by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D). However, these suicides cannot be attributed to occupational stress alone as a number of suicide cases have been due to personal or domestic reasons/problems of jawans like marital discord, mental illness, depression, unsuccessful love affairs, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and Border Security Force (BSF) have taken a number of measures to boost the morale and reduce the stress levels amongst the BSF Jawans which, *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel;
- (ii) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas, so that the Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families, relatives and friends;
- (iii) Implementation of a rational and fair leave policy;
- (iv) Regular interaction between the Battalion Commander and Jawans is being ensured to resolve issues and thereby reduce the stress levels;
- (v) Stress management capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress levels;
- (vi) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the BSF through the qualified Yoga instructors;
- (vii) Redressal and Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems and issues 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, fencing and flood lighting to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops deployed on duty and enhance their operational efficiency;

- (x) Provision of recreational facilities and promotion 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 any resentment and discontent or a feeling of discrimination amongst personnel;
- (xii) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the BSF Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns, etc.

Grounding of HPT-32 trainer aircrafts

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

- (a) whether the current fleet of basic trainer aircrafts, namely HPT-32, has been grounded since 2009 due to safety reasons;
- (b) whether Government has finalized any proposals to purchase aircrafts to meet the needs of the Air Force; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Proposals for procurement of 181 Basic Trainer Aircraft (BTA) of which 75 aircraft are to be procured on multi-vendor basis while the balance 106 aircraft would be indigenously designed and developed by M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) are under progress.

Increase in number of child labourers

*34 SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of child labourers has been increasing continuously in the country despite the existence of laws against it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any time bound programme has been prepared to eliminate child labour in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per Census 2001 there were 1.26 crore working children in the country in the age group of 5-14. The Survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2004-05 estimated the number of working children at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10 the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

- (c) and (d) Child Labour is a complex socio-economic problem, which needs

sustained efforts over a long period of time. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, Government is following a sequential approach of first covering children working in hazardous occupations/processes. Under the Child Labour Policy, Govt. of India follows a multi- pronged approach with the following three major elements:

- (i) Legal action plan.
- (ii) Focus on general development programmes for the benefit of the families of Child Labour; and
- (iii) Project-based action in areas of high concentration of Child labour.

Child Labour (Prohibition and 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.

The above measures have yielded positive results in process of eradication of child labour

Corruption in Directorate of Estate

*35. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is rampant corruption in the Directorate of Estates;
- (b) whether Estate Officer has stayed implementation of the decision of the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) regarding vacation of accommodation allotted to Kendriya Bhandar;
- (c) if so, whether there is any proposal to suspend/dismiss Estate Officer for interfering in the implementation of the said CCA decision and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken to implement the said CCA decision forthwith; and
- (e) the measures taken to eradicate corruption from the Directorate of Estates?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Eviction proceedings have not been initiated as a Draft Note for Cabinet Committee on Accommodation (CCA) was circulated by Department of Personnel and Training (DOP and T) for review of its earlier decision. Ministry of Urban Development has offered their comments on draft CCA Note as given in Statement I and Statement II (*See* below) and the final Note is yet to be placed by DOP and T before CCA. The Parliament Standing Committee has also recommended to allow Kendriya Bhandar to function from the existing General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA).

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Kendriya Bhandar was asked to vacate all allotted units of GPRA as given in Statement III (*See* below) within a period of 3 years in phased manner. Kendriya Bhandar has vacated 17 units of GPRA so far. For remaining 25 units, market rent is being charged by the Directorate of Estates.

(e) Automated Allotment System has been introduced for allotment of houses since May, 2010 under which the applicant can choose house of his own choice through online system and allotment is made through automated computerized system, which leaves no scope of any manipulation in the allotment process.

Statement-I

No. 12035/2/94-Pol. II

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Directorate of Estates, New Delhi

Dated the 27th February, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Allotment of General Pool residential accommodation and General Pool office accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar comments on the draft CCA note.

The undersigned is directed to refer to O.M. No. 13/29/2004-Welfare dated 22.10.2007 from Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions forwarding a copy of the draft CCA note on the above-mentioned subject. The comments of Ministry of Urban Development on the draft CCA note are as under

"Kendriya Bhandar (KB) is a Multi State Co-operative Society being run on commercial lines. According to the present policy, autonomous/statutory bodies, Commission, Tribunal registered societies, etc. are not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the General Pool. As such the Kendriya Bhandar being a Multi state co-operative Society is not eligible for allotment of General Pool accommodation. Further, it has grown and its outlets are being run on commercial basis and is now no longer a welfare project for Central Government employees. It is running in profit and its business activities go beyond selling grocery and consumer items in Government housing colonies. It has stopped selling items under the Public Distribution System w.e.f. 1.5.2003, which was a welfare activity. Moreover, there is acute shortage of accommodation in the General Pool, office as well as residential. Allotment of residential accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar for commercial activities would further aggravate this position. The Government is reducing subsidy being provided to various organizations and encouraging them to compete with private organization in the field. The Cabinet Committee on Accommodation, in the meeting on 26.10.2005, decided that market rate be charged from Kendriya Bhandar

for the residential accommodation allotted to it with effect from November 2005 and that residential/office accommodation allotted to Kendriya Bhandar shall be got vacated in a phased manner with 1/3 of the units to be vacated at the end of each calendar year. In view of this, the Ministry of Urban Development does not support the proposal of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions pertaining to allotment of General Pool accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar.

2. The above comments, which have been approved by the Minister of Urban Development, may be incorporated in the Note for cabinet Committee on Accommodation and six copies thereof be sent to this Ministry for further necessary action and record.

-Sd-

(RN. Yadav)

Deputy Director (P)

Shri Suresh Pal,
Director and Chief Welfare Officer,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions,
Room No. 385, 3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,
Khan Market, New Delhi.

Statement II

No. 12035/2/94-Pol. II

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

Directorate of Estates

Policy Division

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated 1.6.2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Allotment of General Pool Residential accommodation and General Pool Office accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar comments on the draft CCA note.

The undersigned is directed to refer to O.M. No. 13/29/2004-Welfare, dated 01.09.2008 from Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions forwarding therewith a copy of the draft CCA note on the above mentioned subject. The comments of Ministry of Urban Development on the draft CCA note are as under :

Kendriya Bhandar, being a multi-state co-operative society is an ineligible organization and, therefore, is not entitled for allotment of General Pool residential and office accommodation. As per CCA decision of 26.10.2005, the Kendriya Bhandar is required to surrender 1/3 of residential units allotted for its outlets, in a phased manner beginning from 2005 and also market rate of licence fee is to be charged from Kendriya Bhandar for the space allotted to it. Ministry of Urban Development, therefore, does not support the proposal.

The above comments, which have approved by Minister of Urban Development may be incorporated in the CCA Note and six copies thereof be sent to this Ministry for further necessary action and record.

Sd/-

(R.N. Yadav)

Deputy Director of Estates (Policy)

To

Shri Suresh Pal,
Director and Chief Welfare Officer,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions,
Deptt. of Personnel and Training
Room No. 385, 3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,
Khan Market, New Delhi.

Statement-III

No. 12035/2/94-Pol. II

Government of India -

Ministry of Urban Development

Directorate of Estates, New Delhi

Dated the 10th November, 2005

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Allotment of General Pool residential accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar.

The undersigned is directed to say that the matter regarding allotment of General Pool Accommodation of Kendriya Bhandar has been considered by the Government. It has now been decided that:

- (a) No new unit of residential/office accommodation shall be allotted to Kendriya Bhandar or any other similar organization or any retail outlet in future.
- (b) The residential/office accommodation allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar at various places so far shall be got vacated in a phased manner over a period of three years with one-third of the units of accommodation being vacated at the end of the 1st calendar year (twelve months) from the month of November, 2005.
- (c) Market rate of licence fee, as fixed by the Central Government from time to time, shall be charged w.e.f. 1.11.2005 onwards from the Kendriya Bhandar for the residential/office accommodation allotted to it at Delhi and other stations till the date of vacation of accommodation.

2. All Sections and Regional offices are requested to cancel the allotment of accommodation in possession of the Kendriya Bhandar w.e.f. 1.11.2005 and to initiate the evictions proceedings in a phased manner in terms of the above decision. It is also requested that rent bill at the revised rates in respect of each accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar may be issued immediately.

3. This issues in supersession of this Directorate's OM No. 12016(2)/80-Pol. II (Vol. III (xi) dated 24.10.1985.

Sd/

(Mahendra Singh)

Deputy Director of Estates

Tel. 23061749

To

The Chairman, Kendriya Bhandar, Pushpa Bhawan, E Wing, 1st Floor, Madangir Road, New Delhi 110062. It is requested that the residential/office accommodation in the possession of Kendriya Bhandar may be vacated in phased manner over a period of three years from 1.11.2005. Programme to vacate the accommodation in a phased manner may be chalked out and intimated to the Directorate of Estates within a period of one month. In case the program is not furnished within the stipulated period and one third accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar is not vacated according to this program, the same shall be got vacated by the Directorate of Estates. It is also requested that the rent at the revised rates may be deposited in the Directorate of Estates by 7th of each month in respect of the accommodation in possession of Kendriya Bhandar.

Shelters for homeless people

†*36.SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court commissioners have stated in their National Report that at least 3 million homeless people across the country have been compelled to sleep outdoors in the bitter cold this year;

(b) if so, how many State Governments have failed to provide shelters to the shelterless; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to make the States comply with the report?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is not a party to such a petition pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court. Hence no such information has been received in this Ministry.

As 'Housing' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, the primary responsibility

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, earlier from 1988-89, the then Ministry of Urban Development was extending financial support for construction of night shelters under the scheme 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued. Therefore, this Ministry is not in a position to provide details of State's actions in this regard.

(c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is preparing to launch a new scheme called the 'National Programme for Urban Homeless' to support States and Municipalities to provide shelter to urban homeless. Since the proposal is at a nascent stage, it may not be possible to commit on its implementation, time frame.

Nexus between terrorist organisations of Assam and naxalites

†*37. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing nexus and proximity between the active terrorist organisations in Assam and the naxalites;

(b) if so, the effect of this nexus on the efforts to deal with terrorism in Assam;

(c) whether Government has given an offer of dialogue to some terrorist organizations of Assam; and

(d) if so, to what extent the terrorist activities in Assam could be controlled through these dialogues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per reports, Communist Party of India (Maoist) has been trying to forge links with some groups of North Eastern Region including Assam. State Governments have been sensitized in this regard.

(c) and (d) Government has always shown willingness to enter into dialogue with any group which is willing to abjure the path of violence and place its demands within the framework of the Constitution of India.

In Assam, while tripartite dialogue is presently underway with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA), a faction of ULFA led by Paresh Barua still continues to oppose the peace process. Tripartite talks are presently underway with Dima Haram Daogah (DHD)/N and DHD (Joel Garlosa) and National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive (NDFB-P). Government have appointed a Representative to negotiate with these groups in order to speed up the peace process. Gol's Representative has also been authorized to initiate process of peace talks with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Ranjan Daimary). A tripartite Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed with United People's

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25th November, 2011. UPDS dissolved itself as an organization in December, 2011 and it participated in the elections to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council held in January, 2012. On 24th January, 2012, 1695 cadres of nine militant groups in Assam surrendered and laid down their arms in the presence of the Union Home Minister and the Chief Minister of Assam at Guwahati.

The security situation in Assam has improved remarkably in terms of reduction in the number of incidents of violence and casualties during the last three years. The security situation in Assam is being reviewed periodically.

Fake encounter cases

*38 SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of fake encounter cases registered during the last three years; and

(b) the total number of fake encounter cases that have been proved/solved during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) State-wise details of the 427 cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of alleged fake encounters by police, defence and para military forces, during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 15.02.2012) are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During the above period, the NHRC considered a total of 545 cases of fake encounters, which include the above 427 and 118 cases of the period prior to 2008-09. Out of these 545 cases, NHRC has recommended monetary relief in 147 cases which were found to be doubtful by them.

Statement

State-wise list of cases registered by NHRC regarding fake encounters during 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 15.02.2012)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 15.2.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	1	5	7	1
4.	Bihar	2	1	3	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	5	11
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	0	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	3	0	2	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2	11	8
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	6	11
12.	Karnataka	0	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	8	2
15.	Maharashtra	2	4	1	1
16.	Manipur	16	32	12	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	3	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	1	3	7	2
21.	Punjab	16	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	6	2	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	30	40	19
27.	Uttarakhand	1	7	0	1
28.	West Bengal	6	4	11	10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	3	1	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		110	103	129	85

Criteria to allocate funds under NDRF

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

(a) the criteria to allocate funds under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF);

(b) on how many occasions funds have been released, along with the details thereof;

(c) how much funding was requested by Government of Tamil Nadu under the NDRF due to cyclone Thane; and

(d) how much funds have been released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Funds from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) are released to States in terms of the guidelines/procedures prescribed for immediate relief in case of natural disasters of severe nature. This additional central assistance from the NDRF, which is fully funded by the Government of India, is for supplementing the relief efforts of States in case the funds in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) —constituted for each State — are inadequate for providing relief to the people affected by a calamity as per norms. The guidelines prescribe the submission of a memorandum by the State outlining the damage, visit and assessment of damage by Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), examination of IMCT's report by Inter-Ministerial Group and approval of its recommendation by the High Level Committee (HLC). The quantum of funds approved by HLC from NDRF is subject to the adjustment of 75% of the balance available in SDRF account of the State for the instant calamity. Items and norms of assistance depending on the type of damage in different sectors are also separately prescribed. A detail of funds released to States from the NDRF during 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In the memorandum submitted by the Government of Tamil Nadu it has sought an amount of Rs. 1199.89 crore for relief and reconstruction of immediate nature and Rs. 4037.12 crore for restoration works of long-term of permanent nature due to cyclone 'Thane'.

(d) In the aftermath of cyclone 'Thane' the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore, on an "on account" basis, to the State Government on 11th January 2012 for undertaking relief measures in the affected areas of the State. Further, the State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated an amount of Rs. 308.20 crore (Rs. 231.15 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 77.05 crore as State contribution) in SDRF for the year 2011-12. The Central share of Rs. 231.15 crore has also been released to the State Government in two instalments.

An Inter-Ministerial Central Team has visited the affected areas and submitted its report. The report has been considered by the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on 17-02-2012 and its recommendations are being placed before High Level Committee (HLC) for its consideration in the next meeting to be held shortly.

Statement

*State-wise details of releases from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)
during the year 2011-12*

As on 05.03.2012
(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount released from NDRF
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257.61
2.	Odisha	678.65
3.	Sikkim	200.38
4.	Tamil Nadu	500.00 *
TOTAL		1636.64

* Released on an "on account" basis.

Sexual exploitation in naxalite camps

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

(a) whether it is a fact that horrible incidents of sexual exploitation are happening at naxalite camps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that Government has taken till date and the measures it is considering to adopt to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Statements of several surrendered women CPI (Maoist) cadres of Odisha, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand and other States have disclosed several instances of sexual exploitation in Maoist camps. This has been widely reported in the media also from time to time. Such instances of sexual exploitation include rape, forced marriage and molestation by senior male CPI (Maoist) cadres. Recently in Chhattisgarh, some surrendered CPI (Maoist) male cadres disclosed that they were forced by the senior leadership to undergo vasectomy operation as a pre-condition for marriage with women cadres. During an operation launched by the Border Security Force (BSF) in January, 2012 at a naxal hideout in Niliguda forest, PS Podia, District Malakangiri, Odisha, a large number of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

pregnancy test kits, condoms, contraceptive pills, etc. were recovered. Such recoveries have also been made in other States. There are allegations that women cadres of CPI (Maoist), who become pregnant, are forced to undergo abortion against their will. The surrendered women cadres have also disclosed that even if they are married to male cadres, they are not allowed to give birth to children since the senior leadership of CPI (Maoist) feel that it impairs their fighting capability and mobility.

(c) The aforesaid problem has to be seen in the overall context of LWE menace. Police and public order being State subjects, action with regard to the law and order lies primarily in the domain of State Governments concerned. However, the Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements the efforts of State Governments over a wide range of issues, both on security and development fronts. This includes deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), help to State Governments towards capacity building of State Forces and implementation of wide range of development schemes in LWE affected States. The State Governments initiate legal action when they receive complaints of sexual exploitation of women Maoist cadres, under the relevant provisions of law.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Permission for FDI in single brand retail

†156. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has granted permission for 100 per cent foreign direct investment in single brand retail trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken this decision after considering the positive and negative effects of it on economy;
- (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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vide Press Note 1 of 2012, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 10-01-2012, FDI, up to 100% under the Government approval route, is permitted in Single-Brand Product Retail Trading, subject to specified conditions, as below:

- (a) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
- (c) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.
- (d) The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand.
- (e) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51% mandatory sourcing of at least 30% of the value of products sold would have to be done from Indian 'small industries/village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen'. 'Small industries' would be defined as industries which have a total investment in plant and machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose. The compliance of this condition will be ensured through self-certification by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts, which the company will be required to maintain.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Foreign Investment in Single Brand product trading is aimed at attracting investments in production and marketing, improving the availability of such goods for the consumer, encouraging increased sourcing of goods from India, and enhancing competitiveness of Indian enterprises through access to global designs, technologies and management practices.

- (e) Does not arise.

Fall in industrial output

157. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI:

Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the industrial output has fallen during the last twenty months;
- (b) if so, the sector-wise reasons therefor;
- (c) the likely impact of such declining industrial output on economic growth and inflation;
- (d) whether the industrial growth rate has not been consistent in the recent past;
- (e) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, month-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the corrective steps to be taken by Government to boost the industrial growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Industrial growth, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), sector-wise, during last three years (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11) including the current year 2011-12, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The IIP shows that in the last three years and current year, industrial growth has not shown a consistent pattern. In the recent past, the major sectors that have been adversely affected are mining and manufacturing. While law and order problems, lack of evacuation facilities, environmental issues, infrastructural constraints, delay in land acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R and R) issues are considered major constraints of the mining sector, especially coal, factors that have accounted for moderation in the manufacturing growth include moderation in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure, underperformance of the construction sector, hardening of interest rates and global economic uncertainty etc.

Industrial sector, having a sizable share in the GDP (i.e. 20% in 2010-11) fluctuation in its growth will have direct impact on the growth of the economy. While on one to one correspondence can be established between moderation in industrial growth and inflation, to some extent inflation also gets impacted by major factors like increase in the cost of production due to higher interest rate, higher cost of industrial output etc.

(f) Government has already taken confidence building measures. The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate are the creation of world class infrastructure; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industry relevant skills; regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects. Government has announced the National Manufacturing Policy with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% by 2022 and creating additional 100 million jobs. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country including wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self-regulation as enunciated.

Statement

Monthly growth rate of industry based on IIP (Base: 2004-05)

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
Weight	14.2	75.5	10.3	100.0
2008-09				
Apr	5.7	13.0	1.4	11.0

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
May	5.4	8.1	2.0	7.2
June	-0.3	10.3	2.6	8.5
July	2.2	6.2	4.5	5.6
Aug	2.4	6.3	0.8	5.4
Sep	5.7	12.3	4.4	10.9
Oct	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.9
Nov	1.4	1.1	2.6	1.3
Dec	3.2	-2.6	1.6	-1.6
Jan	1.3	-7.0	1.8	-5.3
Feb	0.3	-9.1	0.6	-7.2
Mar	1.0	-7.2	6.3	-5.2
2009-10				
Apr	3.1	-3.6	7.1	-1.9
May	3.2	-2.9	3.3	-1.7
June	13.1	-4.6	8.0	-1.8
July	7.6	0.6	4.2	1.7
Aug	9.0	4.3	10.6	5.3
Sep	5.0	0.6	7.5	1.6
Oct	7.1	1.5	4.0	2.4
Nov	7.9	6.6	1.8	6.3
Dec	7.5	10.2	5.4	9.5
Jan	11.6	14.5	5.5	13.3
Feb	8.2	15.3	7.3	13.7
Mar	11.1	16.3	8.3	14.9
2010-11				
Apr	9.2	14.4	6.5	13.1
May	7.9	8.9	6.1	8.5
June	6.9	7.9	3.5	7.4
July	8.7	10.8	3.7	9.9
Aug	5.9	4.7	1.0	4.5
Sep	4.3	6.9	1.8	6.2
Oct	6.1	12.3	8.8	11.3

Period	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity	Overall
Nov	6.9	6.5	4.6	6.4
Dec	5.9	8.7	5.9	8.1
Jan	1.7	8.1	10.5	7.5
Feb	1.2	7.5	6.8	6.7
Mar	0.4	11.0	7.2	9.4
2011-12				
Apr	1.6	5.7	6.5	5.3
May	1.8	6.3	10.3	6.2
June	-1.4	11.1	8.0	9.5
July	0.7	3.1	13.1	3.7
Aug	-5.5	3.9	9.5	3.4
Sep	-7.5	3.1	9.0	2.5
Oct	-6.0	-5.7	5.6	-4.7
Nov	-4.1	6.6	14.6	5.9
Dec	-3.7	1.8	9.1	1.8

Source: Central Statistical Office (CSO)

Export of onions

†158. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has enlisted export of onion under partial restriction policy to control its export;
- (b) if so, the facts thereof and the names of institutes selected for export of onion from the country;
- (c) the names of those institutes which are in private sector; and
- (d) the quantum of onion exported by these private institutes during 2010-11 and percentage thereof, *vis-a-vis*, total export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Export of onion is canalized through 13 State Trading Enterprises (STEs). Export is permitted subject of Minimum Export Price (MEP) notified by Government from time to time.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The State Trading Enterprises (STEs) are: (i) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), (ii) Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board (MSAMB), (iii) Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. (GALC), (iv) The Spices Trading Corporation Ltd. (STCL), (v) The A.P. State Trading Corporation, (vi) The Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. (KSCMF), (vii) The National Co-operative Consumers Federation of India Ltd., (NCCF), (viii) The North Karnataka Onion Growers Co-operative Society (NKOGCS), (ix) West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation (WBECSC) Ltd. Kolkata, (x) M.P. State Agro Industries Development Corporation (MPSAIDC), Bhopal, (xi) Karnataka State Produce Processing and Export Corporation (KAPPEC), Bangalore, (xii) Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Oil Seeds Growers Federation Ltd. and (xiii) The Andhra Pradesh Marketing Federation (AP MARKFED).

Postponement of FDI in multi Brand retail

†159. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that few months back Government's decision to increase the percentage of foreign capital investment in retail market was postponed after widespread protest in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that various big companies of the world engaged in retail business are ready to establish their business in India; and

(d) if so, names of the companies which have submitted the letter of intent to Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a proposal to permit FDI, up to 51% under the Government route, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions. However, the decision has been suspended, in order to evolve a broader consensus among various stakeholders.

(c) and (d) No letters of intent are available with the Department in this regard.

Impact of global economic crisis on domestic industry

160. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global economic crisis resulting in less demand from the foreign markets had affected our country's trade and industry;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the sector-wise impact of this including the number of job-loss during the last three years;

(c) whether the current devaluation of Indian rupee against dollar led to trade deficit and hardship to exporters and importers during this year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by Government to tide over this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies does impact demand in the domestic economy. However, due to resilience of the Indian economy, the rate of growth of exports in dollar terms for 2010-11 has been 40.4%. For the period April 11-Jan 12, the growth rate has been 23.47% which is quite robust. On the employment front, as per the Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated changes in employment during quarter ending March, June, Sept and Dec 2011 over the previous quarters are respectively 1.74 lakhs, 2.15 lakhs, 3.15 lakhs and 2.26 lakhs. The details of sector wise exports and estimated employment are given in Statement (*See below*)

(c) to (e) The depreciation of rupee against hard currencies enhances the competitiveness of exports while making imports costlier and therefore impacts overall balance of trade.

(Value in US \$ billion)

Period	Export	Import	Trade deficit
April 2011-Jan 2012	242.8	391.5	148.7

(Source: DGCI and S. # Provisional figures)

Government has taken several policy measures to promote exports and to increase the competitiveness through various measures initiated in the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14. The Government has recently announced schemes like Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme and also included two new markets *viz.* Cuba and Mexico under the Focus Market Scheme, for further boosting export of Indian products to different markets.

Statement

Year-wise exports and Quarter estimates of employment for last three years

Year	Exports (US \$ billion)	Growth (%)
2008-09	185	13.5
2009-10	179	-3.2

Year	Exports (US \$ billion)	Growth (%)
2010-11	251	40.2
2011-12 (April-January) Provisional	242.8	23.5

Source: DGCI and S. Kolkata

Changes in estimated quarterly employment (in Lakhs)	
Quarter	Estimated change in Lakhs
Oct-Dec '08 over July-Sept '08	-4.91
Jan-March '09 over Oct-Dec '08	2.76
April-June '09 over Jan-March '09	-1.31
July-Sept '09 over April-June '09	4.97
Oct-Dec '09 over July-Sept '09	6.38
Jan-March '10 over Oct-Dec '09	0.61
April-June '10 over Jan-March '10	1.62
July-Sept 10 over April-June '10	4.35
Oct-Dec '10 over July-Sept '10	2.07
Jan-March '11 over Oct-Dec '10	1.74
April-June '11 over Jan-March '11	2.15
July-Sept '11 over April-June '11	3.15
Oct-Dec '11 over July-Sept '11	2.26

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Funds earmarked for production of orthodox tea

161. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Ministr of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of total allocation, amount released, utilized and achievement made on the budgetary outlay of the Tea Board during Eleventh Plan period;

(b) the State-wise details of budgetary outlay earmarked for Twelfth Five Year Plan period to the Tea Board as well as proposed areas to be covered particularly Assam; and

(c) the State-wise details of funds being provided as incentives for production of orthodox tea including detailed list of manufactures who availed the fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The total allocation of funds

during the Eleventh Five-Year-Plan for the Tea Board was Rs. 800 crore, of which Rs. 689 crore has been released through Annual Plans. As on February, 2012, the Board has utilized Rs. 638.84 crores.

Region-wise utilization of the funds is as under:

S.No.	Region	States	Amount disbursed Rs. Crores
1	2	3	4
1.	Northeastern Region	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim	325.72
2.	Other than North Eastern Region	West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	313.12
TOTAL			638.84

(b) The budgetary outlay for the Twelfth Five Year Plan has not yet been approved.

(c) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan up to December, 2011 a total sum of Rs. 85.33 crore has been disbursed as incentives for production of orthodox teas. The State wise disbursement was as under:

Name of the State	Amount disbursed up to December, 2011 (Rs. in lakh)
Assam	4582.35
Tripura	21.87
Himachal Pradesh	62.39
West Bengal	1307.45
Tamil Nadu	1742.34
Kerala	816.20
Uttaranchal	0.47
TOTAL	8533.07

The list of manufacturers who have availed funds are given in the Statement.

Statement*List of orthodox tea manufacturers who have availed subsidy from the Tea Board*

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
1.	Achabam Tea Estate	31.	Balijan(H) Tea Estate
2.	Ajay Kumar Tea Factory	32.	Balwant Singh Tea Factory
3.	Alampally Estate	33.	Banaspaty. Tea Estate
4.	Allada Valley Tea Factory	34.	Banglabari
5.	Amarnath Bahman	35.	Bannockburn Tea Estate
6.	Ambanaad Tea Factory	36.	Bargang
7.	Ambica Tea Estate	37.	Bargara Tea Estate
8.	Ambiok Tea Estate	38.	Barnesbeg Tea Estate
9.	Ambootia Tea Estate	39.	Basmatia Tea Estate
10.	Amgoorie Tea Estate	40.	Beesakopie
11.	Amulguri Tea and Seed Estate	41.	Beeyu Overseas Ltd
12.	Anaimudi Estate	42.	Behali
13.	Ananda Tea Estate	43.	Behora
14.	Anandabari Tea Estate	44.	Bettybari
15.	Anil Kumar Dogra	45.	Bhagat Ram Bahman
16.	Arvikad Tea Factory	46.	Bhandiguri
17.	Arrapetta Factory	47.	Bhooteachang
18.	Arya Tea Estate	48.	Bhuyankhat Tea Estate
19.	Ashapur Tea Estate	49.	Bir-co-Operative Tea Factory
20.	Attabarrie	50.	Birjhora Tea Estate
21.	Attareekhat	51.	Bogapani
22.	Avongrove Tea Estate	52.	Boisahabi Tea Estate
23.	Azamabad Tea Estate	53.	Bokakhat
24.	Badamtam Tea Estate	54.	Bokel Tea Estate
25.	Baghjan	55.	Borborooah Tea Estate
26.	Baghmari	56.	Bordubi
27.	Baijnath Tea Estate	57.	Borengajuli
28.	Balasan Tea Estate	58.	Borhat Tea Estate
29.	Balehonnur	59.	Borpatra Tea Estate
30.	Balijan North Tea Estate	60.	Borsapori Tea Estate

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
61.	Budhi Singh	93.	Dessoie
62.	Budlabeta Tea Estate	94.	Devashola Estate
63.	Budlapara Tea Estate	95.	Devi Singh Tea Factory
64.	Bukhial	96.	Devikulam Factory
65.	Burnside Estate	97.	Dhajea Tea Estate
66.	Castleton Tea Estate	98.	Dhanseri
67.	Chamong Tea Estate	99.	Dharmsala Tea Company
68.	Chamraj Tea Factory	100.	Dhauladhar Vally Tea Estate
69.	Chandighat Tea Estate	101.	Dhelakhat Tea Estate
70.	Chellotte Estate	102.	Dhoedaam Tea Estate
71.	Chittavurrai Estates	103.	Dhulapadung Tea Estate
72.	Chongtong Tea Estate	104.	Diffloo
73.	Chubwa Tea Estate	105.	Digulturrung Tea Estate
74.	Chulika Estate	106.	Dikom Tea Estate
75.	Chundale Factory	107.	Diksam Tea Estate
76.	Chundavurrai Estate	108.	Dilaram
77.	Churakulam Tea Estate	109.	Dilli Tea Estate
78.	Colacumby Tea Factory (Unit II)	110.	Dimakusi
79.	Coochbehar Tea Estate	111.	Dinjan Tea Estate
80.	Coombergram	112.	Dinjoye Tea Estate
81.	Coonoor Tea Estate	113.	Dirai
82.	Corramore	114.	Dirial
83.	Craigmore Tea Estate	115.	Dirok
84.	Curzon Estate	116.	Dollar
85.	Dagapur Tea Estate	117.	Doomni Tea Estate
86.	Dahingeapar Tea Estate	118.	Doomur Dullung Tea Estate
87.	Daisajan Tea Estate	119.	Dooteriah Tea Garden
88.	Daloabari Tea Estate	120.	Duamara Tea Estate
89.	Deamoolie Tea Estate	121.	Dufflaghur
90.	Dejoo Tea Estate	122.	Duflathing Tea Estate
91.	Dekorai	123.	Dunsandle Estate
92.	Desam Tea Estate	124.	Ebbanad

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
125.	Erinkadu Estate	156.	Harmutty Tea Estate
126.	Ethelwold	157.	Hathikuli Tea Estate
127.	Fatikcherra Tea Estate	158.	Hatimara Tea Estate
128.	Fulbari Tea Estate	159.	Hattialli Tea Estate
129.	Gabroopurbat Tea Estate	160.	Hattigor
130.	Ghillidary Tea Estate	161.	Havukal Tea Estate
131.	Ghograjan Tea Estate	162.	Hazelbank Tea Estate
132.	Giddapahar Tea Estate	163.	Hindustan Fruit Tea Estate
133.	Gielle Tea Estate	164.	Hokonguri Tea Estate
134.	Ging Tea Estate	165.	Hunwal
135.	Gingia Tea Estate	166.	Ibex-Lodge Factory
136.	Glenburn Tea Estate	167.	Itakhooli
137.	Glendale	168.	Iyerpadi Estate
138.	Glenmorgan Tea Estate	169.	Jaboka Tea Estate
139.	Golokpur Tea Estate	170.	Jadabpur Tea Estate
140.	Goomtee Tea Estate	171.	Jagat Ram Bahman
141.	Gopaldhara Tea Estate	172.	Jaipur Tea Estate
142.	Greenwood Tea Estate	173.	Jaldacca Altadanga Tea Estate
143.	Guderale Tea Factory	174.	Jamguri Tea Estate
144.	Guernsey Tea Factory	175.	Jaybirpara
145.	Gundumally Estate	176.	Jodhpur Tea and Industries (P) Ltd
146.	Gurjangihora Tea Estate	177.	Jogijhora Tea Estate
147.	Gyabaree and Millikthong Tea Estate	178.	Jorbagh Tea Estate
148.	Halem	179.	Joypur Tea Estate
149.	Halmari Tea Estate	180.	Jungpana Tea Estate
150.	Halmira Tea Estate	181.	Jutlibari Tea Estate
151.	Hanumatey Tea Estate	182.	Kacharigaon
152.	Hapjan Purbat Tea Estate	183.	Kadalaar Estate
153.	Hapjan Tea Estate	184.	Kalkatty Tea Estate
154.	Happy Valley Tea Estate	185.	Kailashpur Tea Estate
155.	Harishpur Tea Estate	186.	kairbeta Estate

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
187.	Kalej Valley	218.	Krishnabehari Tea Estate
188.	Kaliapani	219.	Krishankali Tea Estate
189.	Kamala Tea Estate	220.	Kumai Tea Estate
190.	Kanchan View Tea Estate	221.	Kunta Devi Tea Estate
191.	Kanu Tea Estate	222.	Langharjan Tea Estate
192.	Karumbalam	223.	Lattakoojan Tea Estate
193.	Katary Estate	224.	Laxmi
194.	Kattabettu Indl. Co. Op. Tea Factory Ltd.	225.	Ledo Tea Estate
195.	Kelaj Tea Garden	226.	Lengrai Tea Estate
196.	Kenduguri Tea Estate	227.	Lepetkatta
197.	Keyhung	228.	Letchmi Tea Estate
198.	Khagorijan Tea Estate	229.	Limbuguri
199.	Kharjan Tea Estate	230.	Lingia Tea Estate
200.	Khobong Tea Estate	231.	Lokhart Tea Factory
201.	Khongea Tea Estate	232.	Lohagarh Tea Estate
202.	Khoomtaie Tea Estate	233.	Longview Tea Estate
203.	Kil Kotagiri Estate	234.	Lopchu Tea Estate
204.	Kilmelfort	235.	Lukwah Tea Estate
205.	Kishan Chand	236.	Machkeypore Tea Estate
206.	Kodanad Estate	237.	Madhuban Tea Estate
207.	Koilamari Tea Estate	238.	Madhuting Tea Estate
208.	Kokrajhar Tea Estate	239.	Mahadeobari Tea Estate
209.	Kolony Tea Estate	240.	Mahakali
210.	Kolukkumalai Tea Estate	241.	Maharani Hills
211.	Kondoli Tea Estate	242.	Mahender Pratap
212.	Koomber Tea Estate	243.	Mahender Singh Tea Factory
213.	Koomsong	244.	Maijan Tea Estate
214.	Kopili Tea Estate	245.	Mailoor Estate
215.	Korakundah Tea Factory	246.	Mainak Hills Tea Estate
216.	Korangani Tea Factory	247.	Makaibari Tea Estates
217.	Kotada Estate	248.	Malnady Tea Estate
		249.	Mancotta Tea Estate

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
250.	Manimuttar Tea Factory	282.	Nahorani Tea Estate
251.	Manjoor	283.	Nahorhabi Tea Estate
252.	Manjushree Tea Estate	284.	Nalani Tea Estate
253.	Mansimbal Tea Estate	285.	Namburnadi Tea Estate
254.	Marangi Tea Estate	286.	Namdang
255.	Marapur	287.	Namring Tea Estate
256.	Margarets Hope Tea Estate	288.	Namring (Upper)
257.	Margherita	289.	Namroop
258.	Marybong Tea Estate	290.	Namsang Tea Estate
259.	Matigara	291.	Narayanpur
260.	Maud Tea Estate	292.	New Glencoe
261.	Maxworth	293.	Nimtijhora Tea Estate
262.	Mayfield Factory	294.	Nischintapur Tea Estate
263.	Mazbat Tea Estate	295.	Nokhroy Tea Estate
264.	Meleng Tea Estate	296.	Nonaipara Tea Estate
265.	Menoka Tea Estate	297.	Nonsuch Estate
266.	Methoni Tea Estate	298.	North Tukvar Tea Estate
267.	Mijicajan	299.	Nowera-Nuddy Tea Estate
268.	Mim Tea Estate	300.	Nudwa Tea Estate
269.	Mission Hill Tea Estate	301.	Numalighur Tea Estate
270.	Modi Tea Estate	302.	Nurbong Tea Estate
271.	Mohokutie Tea Estate	303.	Nuxalbari Tea Estate
272.	Mokalbari Tea Estate	304.	Nya Gogra
273.	Monabarie	305.	Nyamakad
274.	Moondakotee Tea Estate	306.	Oaks Tea Estate
275.	Moraghat Tea Estate	307.	Okayti Tea Estate
276.	Moran	308.	Oodlabari Tea Estate
277.	Murphulani Tea Estate	309.	Oothu Estate
278.	Muttuck Tea Estate	310.	Orangajuli Tea Estate
279.	Nagri Tea Estate	311.	Orange Valley
280.	Nagrifarm Tea Estate	312.	Ouphulia Tea Estate
281.	Nagrijuli Tea Estate	313.	Pachaimallai Estate

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
314.	Pandam Tea Estate	346.	Rob Roy
315.	Pandian Tea Estate	347.	Rohini Tea Estate
316.	Paneery	348.	Romai Tea Estate
317.	Panitola Tea Estate	349.	Rungagora Tea Estate
318.	Panniar	350.	Rungagora-J Tea Estate
319.	Parkside Estate	351.	Runglee Rungliot Tea Garden
320.	Parmodh Singh	352.	Rungmook/Cedars Tea Estate
321.	Parshottam Singh	353.	Rupai Tea Estate
322.	Pattumalay Tea Factory	354.	Rupajuli
323.	Pengaree Tea Estate	355.	Sachindra Chandra Tea Estate
324.	Pertabghur	356.	Sadhu Ram
325.	Phillobari	357.	Salonah Tea Estate
326.	Phoobsering Tea Estate	358.	Samabeong Tea Estate
327.	Phuguri Tea Estate	359.	Samdang
328.	Phulbari	360.	Sangat Tea Factory
329.	Pipratoly	361.	Sankar Tea Estate
330.	Ponmudi	362.	Sannyasithan Tea Estate
331.	Poobong	363.	Saportoli
332.	Pullikanam	364.	Saraswatipur Tea Estate
333.	Purshottam Singh	365.	Sarwan Kumar
334.	Pussimbing Tea Estate	366.	Satrupa Tea Estate
335.	Putharjhora Tea Garden	367.	Satyanarayan
336.	Quinshola Tea Factory	368.	Seajuli Tea Estate
337.	Radharani Tea Estate	369.	Sealokotee Tea Estate
338.	Rahimpur Tea Estate	370.	Seeyok Tea Estate
339.	Raidang	371.	Selim Hill Tea Estate
340.	Rajah Alli Tea Estate	372.	Selimbong Tea Estate
341.	Rajgarh Tea Estate	373.	Sentinelrock Factory
342.	Rajinder Singh	374.	Sepon
343.	Ram Pal	375.	Sepoydhoorah (Chamling) Tea Estate
344.	Rani Tea Estate	376.	Seesa M Tea Estate
345.	Risheehat Tea Estate		

Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	Sl.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
377.	Sessa Tea Estate (M)	409.	Teen Ali
378.	Sevoke	410.	Teesta Vally Tea Estate
379.	Shree Dwarika Tea Estate	411.	Teloijan Tea Estate
380.	Shri Ram Tea Industries	412.	Tengpani Tea Estate
381.	Shyam Tea Company	413.	Terai Tea Estate
382.	Shyamaguri Tea Estate	414.	Terai Dooars
383.	Sidhbari	415.	Terramia Factory
384.	Sidhbari Tea Factory	416.	Tezpore and Gogra
385.	Singbulli Tea Estate	417.	Thanai Tea Estate
386.	Singell	418.	Thanjhora
387.	Singlijan Tea Estate	419.	Thaymudi Estate
388.	Singrimari Tea Estate	420.	The Palampur Cooperative Tea Factory Ltd.
389.	Singtom Tea Estate	421.	Thenmallay Tea Factory
390.	Siruvani Tea Factory	422.	Thiashola
391.	Sockieting Tea Estate	423.	Thurbo Tea Estate
392.	Socklating Tea Factory	424.	Tiger Hill Tea Factory
393.	Sonabheel	425.	Tindharia Tea Estate
394.	Soom	426.	Tingalibam Tea Estate
395.	Sourennee Tea Estate	427.	Tinkong Tea Estate
396.	Springside	428.	Tippuk Tea Estate
397.	Sree Sibbari Tea Estate	429.	Tonganagaon Tea Estate
398.	Stagbrook Estate	430.	Tongsong
399.	Subhash Thakur Tea Factory	431.	Toonbarrie Tea Estate
400.	Suffry Tea Estate	432.	Towkok Tea Estate
401.	Sukna Tea Estate	433.	Tukdah Tea Estate
402.	Sungma Tea Estate	434.	Tukvar Tea Estate
403.	Suntok Tea Estate	435.	Tumsong
404.	Suola Tea Estate	436.	Tuttapullam Tea Factory
405.	Swamy Swamy Plantations	437.	Tyroon Tea Estate
406.	Talapoya Estate	438.	Upper Fagu Tea Estate
407.	Tara Tea Estate	439.	Uttaranchal Tea Co. (P) Ltd
408.	Tarajulie		

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturers	S.No.	Name of the Manufacturers
440.	Venniari	445.	Wentworth Estate
441.	Vohra Tea Estate	446.	Woodlands Tea Factory
442.	Wah Tea Estate	447.	Yellapatty Tea Factory
443.	Wallardie Tea Factory	448.	Zaloni Tea Estate
444.	Welbeck Estate		

Indo-Pak discussions on non-tariff barriers to trade

162. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister visited Pakistan and held talks with his counterpart in Islamabad on 15th February, 2012 for bilateral trade agreement as well as to address all the issues related to non-tariff barriers to trade;

(b) if so, the details of Indo-Pak discussions and outcome thereof, indicating whether Pakistan has agreed to grant Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status of India this year; and

(c) whether India is in favour of bending Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) to allow FDI from Pakistan on reciprocal basis?

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

(b) The major points of the Joint Statement issued during the recent Indo-Pak bilateral discussion of Commerce Ministers held on 15-2-2012 at Islamabad (Pakistan) are as follows:

1. To systematically address the issues related to Non-Tariff Barriers, the two countries have initialled three agreements i.e., Customs Cooperation Agreement, Mutual Recognition Agreement and Redressal of Trade Grievances Agreement to build confidence of the business community on both sides.
2. Regarding opening of new trade routes, it was agreed that opening of Munabao/Khokharapar route for trade will be explored in consultation with the stakeholders.
3. The Ministers firmly reiterated that both sides would scrupulously adhere to the roadmap drawn up by the Commerce Secretaries for full normalisation of trade relations. It had been agreed that Pakistan will move from a Positive List to a small Negative List by February 2012. The negative list is to be phased out after it is formally notified. It is expected to complete the phasing out of the Negative List before the end of 2012. The understanding is that when the transition to MFN is effected, all items other than those in the

SAFTA sensitive list, would get preferential access at peak tariff levels of 5% by the end of 2012.

4. The Commerce Secretaries had also agreed to advance the preferential trading arrangement agenda through SAFTA. This too shall be done in a sequenced manner. When Pakistan notifies its negative list, discussions shall be launched on reducing the size of the Sensitive lists and drawing up a program for phasing in tariff liberalisation on such items. Tariff liberalisation for up to 30% of the Sensitive List shall be considered by India within four months of the notification of the small Negative List by Pakistan. After the negative list is dismantled and trade transitions fully to MFN/SAFTA basis, the Sensitive Lists shall undergo further liberalisation.

Recently, High Commission of India, Islamabad has forwarded a Negative List of 1209 items as reported to be approved by the Pakistan Federal Cabinet. This shall substantially improve the prospect of export from India to Pakistan.

- (c) No decision has been notified by the Government in this regard.

Effect of water shortage on industrial production

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards the media reports regarding increasing water woes of the Industrial sector in the country which is adversely affecting the industrial production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what remedial measure Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware of increasing water stress in the industrial sector. Specific issues regarding water supplies to industries are dealt with by the respective State Governments.

(c) In order to address this worsening water scenario, Government of India has launched the National Water Mission as a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, which inter alia, envisages providing incentives for water neutral and water positive industry, recycling of water including waste water and promoting water efficient technologies and water auditing in industries.

Establishment of anti human trafficking

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

- (a) whether it is fact that anti human trafficking units are being established in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of such units along with the places where they are being established;

(c) the number of cases pertaining to human trafficking which have been solved by these units;

(d) the number of untraced/disappeared/missing persons at present in the country; and

(e) the number of children reported to be missing in 2011 in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs.8.72 crores to all the states for establishment of 115 Anti Human Trafficking Units during the year 2010-11. 104 AHTUs have been made operational. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 8.338 crores has been released to all the State Governments for establishment of 110 more AHTUs. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Establishment of AHTUs in the States has shown results at the ground level resulting in increase in the number of cases registered, number of rescue operations and more convictions. This has been done under a comprehensive scheme of setting up 335 Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units in the course of 3 years.

(d) and (e) As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of missing persons at present in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are 179545, 203489 and 39806 respectively. As per the inputs provided by Delhi Police the details of missing children in Delhi reported along with traced and untraced during the year, 2011 are as under:

Year	Total	Traced	Untraced
2011	5111	3752	1359

Statement

Funds Released for Establishment of AHTU'S During 2010-11 and 2011-12

State	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2010-11	Amount Sanctioned in 2010-11@ 7,58,000 per AHTU	No. of AHTU's Sanctioned in 2011-12	Amount Sanctioned in 2011-12 @ 7,58,000 per AHTU
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Arunachal Pradesh	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Bihar	7	53,06,000	7	53,06,000
Chattishgarh	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Goa	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Gujarat	5	37,90,000	5	37,90,000
Haryana	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Himachal Pradesh	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Jammu and Kashmir	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
Jharkhand	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Karnataka	5	37,90,000	4	30,32,000
Kerala	3	22,74,000	3	22,74,000
Madhya Pradesh	8	60,64,000	8	60,64,000
Maharashtra	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Manipur	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Mehgalaya	2	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Mizoram	2	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Nagaland	2	15,16,000	2	15,16,000
Orissa	6	45,48,000	6	45,48,000
Punjab	4	30,32,000	4	30,32,000
Rajasthan	6	53,06,000	6	45,48,000
Sikkim	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Tamil Nadu	6	53,06,000	6	45,48,000
Tripura	1	7,58,000	1	7,58,000
Uttar Pradesh	12	90,96,000	12	90,96,000
Uttarakhand	2	22,74,000	2	15,16,000
West Bengal	4	30,32,000	3	22,74,000
TOTAL	115	8,71,70,000	110	8,33,80,000

Delay in implementation of NMP

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) is getting

delayed in implementation due to delay in issue of required notifications from various Ministries in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The concerned Ministries are taking steps to issue the required notifications.

(b) Does not arise.

Mega industrial hub in Telangana region

166. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is seriously planning to set up a mega Industrial hub in the area abutting the National Highway, Rajiv Rahadari, in Medak and Warangal Districts for the fast development of Telangana region;

(b) if so, the details of process and action initiated in this respect in the said areas;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any alternative land could be acquired and finalised on the same highway at a distance of a couple of kilometres away from the said National Highway; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Default on payment by Iran on rice export

167. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has defaulted on payments on rice exports, to India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted an assessment of the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The arrears due to Indian Rice exporters amount to more than INR 183 crores (Rs. 1,837,399,711.85). The amount

was initially to be paid by Iranian companies in Dubai, which have since wound up their operations and relocated.

(c) and (d) Embassy of India, Tehran has informed that there have been delays in payments due to 9 Indian exporters for export of rice to Iran from two Iranian companies registered in UAE. Defaulters are Iranian private companies and not government entities. By February 2012, these delays in payments were estimated at Rs. 184 crores.

(e) Does not arise.

Visit of industry delegation to Zimbabwe

168. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian industry delegation has visited Zimbabwe in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of the issues discussed by the said delegation with the leaders of Zimbabwe;

(d) the details of the issues on which both the countries have agreed to implement; and

(e) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited on the implementation of each of such programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A high level Indian Official-cum-Industry delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles (CITM) visited Zimbabwe on 9-10 January, 2012.

(c) and (d) During the visit opportunities to enhance Indian investment in Zimbabwe were discussed. Further, the matter related to setting up of rural technology park and food testing laboratory in Zimbabwe and empowering crafts women of rural Africa by imparting basketry making training by National Institute of Design (NID) were also discussed. These Indian projects were announced during the India-Africa Summit-II held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in May, 2011.

It was also decided to convene the meeting of the India-Zimbabwe Joint Trade Committee within the next six months.

(e) Indian as well as Zimbabwean business communities are likely to be benefited as there was an immense possibility of cooperation between the two countries.

Simplification of business regulations

169. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether to enable manufacturing sector's share being 25 per cent of GDP

by 2025, matters have been finalised relating to rationalization and simplification of business regulations, simple and expeditious exit mechanism for closure of sick units, financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development, skill upgradation, incentives for small and medium industries, Government procurement including Defence and trade policy;

(b) if so, by when these are likely to be enacted in legislatures and implemented expeditiously; and

(c) whether views of all stakeholders have been considered and consensus arrived at to ensure wider acceptability by all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The implementation of the various elements of the National Manufacturing Policy has been taken up in a time bound manner.

(c) The draft National Manufacturing Policy was put up on the website of the department for inviting the views of all stakeholders. Consultations were also held with stakeholder Ministries/Departments; industry experts; representatives of various sections of the industry and the State Governments.

DGTR for countervailing action

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

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) to deal with anti-subsidy and countervailing action;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far it will protect the interests of our exporters and make the Indian industry more competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, the DGTR performs the following functions:

- Conduct anti-dumping investigations.
- Conduct anti-subsidy/CVD investigations.
- Take Anti-circumvention Measures
- Attend Litigation matters before different Tribunals/Courts
- Hold Workshops and Seminars to disseminate information on trade remedy measures to the stakeholders.

(c) The objective of DGTR is to support Indian industry and exporters, especially the MSMEs to safeguard their interests through different trade remedy instruments mentioned above which are measures outlined under the WTO framework. They help

in providing a level playing field to our Industry and Exporters, so that they can compete effectively against the imported goods in the domestic market.

Performance of SEZs in exports

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

(a) whether Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are becoming increasingly important in India's exports;

(b) if so, performance of SEZs in the areas of exports, employment and investment;

(c) how States have benefited by the setting up of SEZs; and

(d) how many SEZs have been set up in the Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir, the share of SEZ exports in the total exports of India has gone up from 4.85% in the year 2004-05 to 28.54% in the year 2010-11.

(b) As on 31st December, 2011, an investment of Rs. 2,49,631 crore approximately has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment for 8,15,308 persons has been generated in the SEZs. Total physical exports of Rs. 3,15,868 crore approximately have been made from SEZs during the year 2010-11 registering a growth of about 43.11% over the exports for the previous financial year.

(c) A Statement showing State wise distribution of SEZs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) In Konkan region a total of 43 SEZs have been accorded formal approval, out of which 24 have been notified and 3 SEZs are already exporting.

Statement

State-wise distribution of approved SEZs

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt.+ State Govt./Pvt. SEZs+notified SEZs under the Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	110	76	37
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0

1	2	3	4
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0
Gujarat	47	30	16
Haryana	46	35	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	61	38	20
Kerala	29	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	15	5	1
Maharashtra	103	63	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	1
Rajasthan	10	9	4
Tamil Nadu	70	55	31
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	22	11	6
GRAND TOTAL :	587	380	154

Dumping of solar power equipments by China

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

(a) whether Government has rejected domestic player's demand to impose import duty on finished solar power equipments and has no objection to import of low priced Chinese solar cells as long as they meet prescribed quality standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it comes as a setback to domestic manufacturers battling cheaper Chinese imports and Government's stand is in contrast with the US policy which has taken China to the WTO over dumping of solar cells and panel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Import of sub-standard and harmful Goods

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

(a) whether bare, sub-standard and cheap products including toys are being imported on large scale from foreign countries and particularly from China;

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

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government during the last three years against those firms which import such products including harmful toys;

(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) to (e) Some import of sub-standard cheap products including toys, milk, chocolates have been witnessed in the past by the Customs' Authorities and action initiated under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962. The details of such imports for last three years are as follows:

Year	Description of Goods	Value (in lakhs)
2008-09	Toys and Chocolates	240.54
2009-10	Toys	472.665
2010-11	Toys	120.965

Increase in import of gold

174. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of gold during the last two years have increased;

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

(c) whether Government propose to control the import of yellow metal during the next fiscal years; and

(d) if so, the reasons and the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Details of import of gold during the last two years is as under:

Financial Year	Import of gold (in Kg.)	Value (in crore)
2009-10	850985	135877.91
2010-11	969731	184728.74

Source: DGCI and S.

(c) and (d) Import of gold, except for monetary purpose, is free. However, it is subject to Reserve Bank of India regulations. There is no proposal to change this policy.

Financial Assistance by Indian Spices Board

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

(a) whether Government has any scheme under Indian Spices Board to provide financial assistance to States for the promotion of spice production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to all the States during the last two years; and

(d) the State-wise details of spice production in the country and its export and import during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) There is no scheme under Spices Board to provide financial assistance to States for the promotion of spice production.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) State-wise production of spices in the country and its export and import during the last two years and the current year is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise spice production

State	Production in tones	
	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1235357	1265292
Assam	53516	55718
Gujarat	750101	723783
Karnataka	643915	449991

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Kerala	116567	121536
Maharashtra	96360	107700
Madhya Pradesh	334877	396060
Rajasthan	535238	555046
Tamil Nadu	292006	287718
Uttar Pradesh	221068	193361
Others	1108087	1130347
GRAND TOTAL	5387092	5286552

Export and import during last two years and including current year:

(Quantity in tonnes and value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Export	
	Qty	Value
2009-10	502,750	556050.00
2010-11	525,750	684070.70
2011-12 (April-December)	396,665	709467.83

(Quantity in tonnes and value in Rs. lakhs)

Year	Import	
	Qty	Value
2009-10	106,700	110045.75
2010-11	86,775	117550.57
2011-12 (April-November)	62,880	109,456.32

Ban on import of asbestos

176. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India imports asbestos from Canada, where it has been banned on grounds of toxicity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a proposal for imposing ban on the import of the said product; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) Present import policy for Chrysotile Asbestos is free under ITC (HS) Code 25249011, 25249021 and 25249031. Accordingly, importers can import this item from any country of their choice, including Canada, without any permission/authorization. Import of Asbestos other than Chrysotile variety is restricted. There is no proposal to change this policy.

Final negotiations with EU on FTA

177. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether final negotiations are being held with European Union on Free Trade Agreement (FTA);

(b) if so, whether other stake holders including State Governments farmer bodies and trade unions are being consulted by Government before finalizing FTA;

(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) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Board based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU). Negotiations are ongoing.

(b) to (d) Consultations with stakeholders including State Governments, Governed Ministries/Departments, Industry Associations, Export Promotion Councils etc. are continuously held in order to develop India's negotiating strategy.

Impact of imports from China

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

(a) the details of imports from China since 2005;

(b) the details of imports by major sectors, year-wise;

(c) whether Government has made any study or had it received any complaints about the adverse impact on some sectors; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to protect legitimate industry and employment interest in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Details of imports from China since year 2005 are given below:-

Table-1: Import Statistics

(Value in US \$ million)

Year	Import
2005-06	10,868.05
2006-07	17,475.03
2007-08	27,146.41
2008-09	32,497.02
2009-10	30,824.02
2010-11	43,479.76

(Source: DGCI & S)

(b) Details of imports from China since year 2005 major sector wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) All imported goods in India are subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specification, environment and safety norms. These regulations are timely notified.

The Government acts in case goods imported from any source are found to violate these regulations and threaten human, animal, or plant life or health. Recently due to concerns regarding melamine contamination in milk and milk products from China, on the recommendation from Food Safety and Standard Authority of India, the Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies/confectionery/food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China. Further, import of toys is subject to meeting of the specified technical and safety standards. Import of mobile handsets without International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) or with all zeroes IMEI and import of CDMA mobile phones without Electronic Serial Number (ESN)/Mobile Equipment Identifier (MEID) or all zeroes ESN/MEID, has been prohibited.

In the specific cases where customs detect import of fake/toxic goods, the said fake/toxic goods are seized and penal action is initiated under the provisions of Customs Act, 1962 read with other Allied Acts.

Statement
India's Imports from China 2005-2006 Till 2010-2011

(Values in US \$ millions)

Sl.No.	HS Code	Description	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	85	Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts.	2,773.83	4,246.96	7,636.05	9,996.37	9,667.06	11,857.72
2.	84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof.	2,162.20	3,252.68	4,832.39	5,509.70	6,173.98	7,699.90
3.	29	Organic Chemicals	1,310.61	1,709.10	2,383.55	2,821.01	3,009.97	3,853.42
4.	98	Project Goods; Some Special Uses.	106.45	501.52	399.21	1,213.21	2,107.46	3,181.56
5.	72	Iron and Steel	268.67	711.6	1,459.02	1,724.03	814.44	1,986.38
6.	31	Fertilisers.	16.4	121.98	1,187.26	913.29	401.17	1,517.44
7.	89	Ships, Boats and Floating Structures.	107.5	100.37	336.29	278.31	407.96	1,213.39
8.	73	Articles of Iron or Steel	194.59	1,005.24	1,154.76	1,038.57	858.19	1,178.18
9.	39	Plastic and articles thereof.	187.45	382.22	628.3	509.96	517.88	855.71
10.	87	Vehicles other than Railway or Tramway Rolling Stock, and Parts and Accessories thereof.	86.65	214.19	320.45	420.64	473.58	733.65

74

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	71	Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semiprecious stones, pre. Metals, Clad with Pre. Metal and Artcls thereof; IMIT Jewelry; coin.	120.58	94.05	338.5	833.28	279.56	685.02
12.	90	Optical, Photographic Cinematgraphic Measuring, Checking Precision, Medical or Surgical Inst. and Apparatus Parts and Accessories thereof.	137.15	202.95	330.19	579.58	443.9	655.4
13.	27	Mineral Fules, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	720.95	1,256.35	1,295.01	1,275.64	382.36	654.3
14.	38	Miscellaneous Chemical Products.	85.5	143.02	205.88	339.93	303.12	541.19
15.	28	Inorganic Chemicals; Organic or Inorganic Compounds of Precious Metals, of Rare-Earth Metals, or Radi. Elem. or of Isotopes.	203.6	287.22	400.43	559.14	452.64	533.45

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 75

Clearance of FDI proposals

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

- (a) whether Government has cleared Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposals recently;
- (b) if so, the state-wise details thereof including Andhra Pradesh; and
- (c) the present status of each FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) FDI proposals requiring Government approval are considered by Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) periodically. Based on the recommendations of the FIPB, in its meeting held on 20-01-2012, Government has approved 20 proposals of Foreign Direct Investment amounting to Rs. 1034.37 crore approximately.

(b) A Statement indicating the list of approved cases is given in the Statement (*See below*). These approvals cannot be equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States.

- (c) Information in this regard is not centrally maintained.

Statement

List of Approved cases of FDI

Sl.No.	Name of the applicant	Particulars of the proposal	FDI/NRI inflows (In Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Canali Holding S.P.A, Italy	To set up a JV company with 51% foreign equity participation for single-brand retailing.	7.65
2.	M/s Timex Garments Pvt. Ltd.	To set up a JV with 50% equity participation to set up single brand retail stores.	0.50
3.	M/s Interactive Brokers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	To set up a WoS in India to carry out the business of commodity broking business.	No fresh inflow
4.	M/s Deltronix India Limited	To allot equity shares in lieu of amount payable for plant and machinery to carry out the business of manufacture of transport equipment and parts.	9.00
5.	M/s Chemtrols Samil (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	Ex-post-facto approval for issue of partly paid up shares to carry out the business of manufacturing of industrial valves, magnetic level gauges and process control equipment	1.28
6.	M/s Kris Sumeru Investements Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Post facto approval for issuance and allotment of equity shares, as the company at present, is neither an operating nor an investing company.	4.45
7.	M/s Fluke South East Asia Pte. Ltd., Singapore	To incorporate an Investing Company to make downstream investments in other Indian companies engaged in the business of wholesale trading and related activities.	400.00

1	2	3	4
8.	M/s Tata AutoComp GY Batteries Ltd., Pune	Ex-post-facto approval for issue of partly paid up shares to carry out the business of manufacturing, designing, developing and selling of starting lighting-ignition automotive lead acid storage batteries for cars and utility vehicles.	25.00
9.	M/s Zipcash Card Services Pvt. Ltd.	Ex-post facto approval for issuance of convertible preference shares for issuance and operations of 'pre-paid payment instrument' in India.	Nil
10.	M/s Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Formulations India Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Transfer of shares from NRI to NR in pharmaceuticals sector (brownfield investment).	Nil
11.	M/s Outsourcepartners International Private Limited, Bangalore	Ex-post facto approval for conversion of equity shares from non-repatriable to repatriable basis to carry out the business of IT and It Enabled Services.	0.001
12.	M/s Cigniti Technologies Ltd., Hyderabad	Transfer of shares by way of share swap to carry out the business of IT Services, software development	Nil
13.	M/s Amazon Asia-Pacific Resources Pvt. Ltd., Singapore	To set up a WoS to undertake the business of courier services and related logistics/transportation services.	15.00
14.	M/s Aptuit Laurus Private Limited, Hyderabad	Increase in foreign equity. The Company is engaged in the pharmaceutical sector.	47.95
15.	M/s Akorn Inc. USA.	Acquisition of 100 percent equity shares of a company engaged in pharmaceuticals sector.	0.01

78

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

16.	M/s APF II India Investments Pvt. Ltd., Mauritius	To invest in the units of a FUND.	300.00
17.	M/s Oxigen Services (India) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	Ex-post-facto for induction of foreign investment to carry out the business of providing B2B Services like mobile, DTH and Broadband Recharges, Bill payments, Travel and Ticketing, both by rail and air.	1.06
18.	M/s Alliance Data Pte. Ltd., Singapore	To Undertake the additional business of publishing and printing an Indian edition of a foreign specialty magazine.	Nil
19.	M/s Edict Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.	Transfer of 100 percent equity to foreign investor. The company is engaged in the pharmaceutical sector.	171.53
20.	M/s Multiples Private Equity Fund I Limited, Mauritius	Acquisition of the equity shares of the company engaged in the operation of India's first nationwide, automated and online power exchange and offers products that permit trading in electricity and renewable energy certificates.	50.94

Development of infrastructure under APEDA

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

- (a) whether there is any scheme for development of infrastructure under Agricultural Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise scale of assistance provided during the last three years;
- (d) the details of result/target achieved during the last three years;
- (e) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to evaluate the performance of engaged agencies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) under its Infrastructure Development Scheme provides Financial Assistance in the following manner:

- (i) For setting up of common Infrastructure like Pack Houses, cargo handling facilities, Establishment of Quality Labs to State Governments or its nominated agencies, APEDA provides financial assistance up to 100% of the cost of project. The facilities under the scheme is provided to Government (State and central Govt. agencies) or Public sector undertakings.
- (ii) For establishment of Infrastructure facilities, financial assistance is provided to individual exporters with a financial ceiling of 25% of the cost or the upper ceiling fixed for the individual components as per laid down guidelines.

(c) State-wise and year-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned by APEDA during last three year under the Scheme of Infrastructure Development is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Year-wise achievement in terms of disbursement of financial assistance to the beneficiaries during last three years under the Scheme of Infrastructure Development is as under:

(Rs in crore)

	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
	Financial	Number of agencies/beneficiaries	Financial	Number of agencies/beneficiaries	Financial	Number of agencies/beneficiaries
Common Infrastructure	34.4	18	25.41	14	49.05	25
Individual Exporters	12.97	125	5.98	80	12.55	147
TOTAL :	47.37	143	31.39	94	61.6	172

(e) and (f) Following mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of the performance of engaged agencies; Government and Government agencies and private individual are in place:

- (1) The approved projects of Government and Government agencies are being monitored by the beneficiary as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between APEDA and beneficiary agency. The major parameters of the MoU for assuring proper utilization of funds, commissioning and effective implementation of the projects as per the objectives are; detailed responsibility of effective running, operation and maintenance of facility for the purpose is specified in feasibility analysis of the project. Thereafter stage wise release of financial assistance for the project after the verification of progress of commissioning work as per terms and conditions of MoU. APEDA assures the utilization of funds as per TOR of approved projects duly after physical Verification and funds utilization details. As per MoU, a committee has to be constituted by the beneficiary agency for Levying and fixation of usage charges to run the facility for exporters in consultation with APEDA.
- (2) Financial assistance is provided to Individual Exporters for establishment of Infrastructure facilities. The financial assistance under the scheme is disbursed by APEDA only after due physical verification and full utilization of sanctioned amount by Individual beneficiary exporters (Back ended subsidy). APEDA ensures effective commissioning and implementation of the individual projects by ensuring progress through compliance of filing regular monthly/quarterly or annual export returns by exporter beneficiary under the scheme.
- (3) APEDA also ensures providing financial assistance under other components of the schemes of APEDA only after filing of export returns by beneficiary.

Statement

*State-wise Financial Assistance sanctioned during last three years
under Infrastructure Scheme*

(A) Common integrated Pack Houses set up by PSUs with APEDA's Financial Assistance

States	(Rs. in lakh)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Maharashtra	490.04	-	-
Rajasthan	188.19	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	670.76	-	30.00

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Punjab	117.69	267.50	-
Uttar Pradesh	195.80	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	150.00	-	308.00
West Bengal	56.91	-	-
Assam	594.16	-	-
Kerala	148.32	-	58.50
Goa	73.68	-	58.05
Mizoram	160.00	-	-
Karnataka	382.48	261.20	481.20
Sikkim	75.95	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	328.26	535.51
Orissa	-	-	220.00
Gujarat	-	-	508.24
TOTAL	3303.98	856.96	2199.5

(B) Individual exporters-pack houses/pre-cooling/high humidity cold storage during 2008-09 to 2010-11

(Rs. in lakh)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Maharashtra	223.55	421.48	192.38
Karnataka	41.84	-	-
Gujarat	18.94	16.75	-
Punjab	25.00	-	-
TOTAL	309.33	438.23	192.38

Lifting ban on investments from Pakistan

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

(a) whether Government is considering to lift the ban on investments from Pakistan in return for concessions form across the border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also considering Foreign Direct Investment at par with those from Bangladesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) As per extant policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), as contained in 'Circular 2 of 2011 - Consolidated FDI Policy', effective from 1-10-2011, issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, a non-resident entity (other than a citizen of Pakistan or an entity incorporated in Pakistan) can invest in India, subject to the FDI Policy. A citizen of Bangladesh or an entity incorporated in Bangladesh can invest only under the Government route.

No decision has been notified by Government in regard to permitting investments from Pakistan on par with Bangladesh.

FDI in Pharma sector

182. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Pharma sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision is taken after getting the opinion of different ministries and other affected parties; and

(d) whether all ministries gave affirmative opinion, 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 extant policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), in the pharmaceuticals sector, contained in Press Note 3 (2011), dated 08-11-2011, FDI, up to 100%, is allowed in greenfield projects, in the pharmaceutical sector, under the automatic route. FDI, up to 100% is permitted in existing companies, in the pharmaceuticals sector, under the Government approval route. Prior to issue of the above Press Note, FDI, up to 100%, was allowed, under the automatic route, in the pharmaceuticals sector.

(c) and (d) The extant policy was reviewed after inter-ministerial consultations and consideration of the views of concerned stakeholders.

Identification of NIMZs

183. SHRI MOINUL HUSSAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) have been identified and implemented;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how are NIMZs going to help the manufacturing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) 7 Investment Regions under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) have been identified as potential NIMZs. The details are as under:

- i. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat (900 sq km)
- ii. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra (84 sq km)
- iii. Menesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana (380 sq km)
- iv. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan (150 sq km)
- v. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh (370 sq km)
- vi. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad- Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh (250 sq km) and
- vii. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra (230 sq km).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are conceived as integrated industrial townships with all important elements necessary to help the growth of manufacturing, *e.g.* state-of-the-art infrastructure; clean and energy efficient technology; simplified business regulations; and the necessary social and institutional infrastructure.

Development of SIZ

184. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has advised Government to develop Special Industrial Zone (SIZ) complete with good connectivity and infrastructure to cater to domestic demand and improve trade balance;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to implement the proposal to boost the manufacturing sector and generate employment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Impact of recession on exports

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

(a) whether the year 2011 turned out to be a major disappointment for exporters as sharp contraction in demand for Indian goods in the global market due to recession

led to not only down-hill journey for Indian exports but also resulted in massive job losses in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof compared to the last three years also; and

(c) the future action prepared for the coming Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rate of growth of exports in dollar terms for 2009-10 has been (-) 3.5% and for 2010-11 it has been 40.4%. For the period April 11-Jan 12, the growth rate has been 23.47% which is quite robust. On the employment front, as per the Quarterly Employment Surveys conducted by the Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated changes in employment during quarter ending March, June, Sept. and Dec. 2011 over the previous quarters are respectively 1.74 lakhs, 2.15 lakhs, 3.15 lakhs and 2.26 lakhs. The details of exports and estimated employment are given in Annexure.

(c) The Department of Commerce has prepared a Strategy Paper for doubling India's merchandise exports over the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 from US\$ 246 billion in 2010-11 to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14. The Strategy Paper aims at compounded annual average growth in exports at 26.7%. The Strategy Paper covers product strategy, market strategy, technology and R and D, building and brand image, and conducive domestic policy and essential support.

Annexure

Exports		
Year	Exports (US \$ billion)	Growth (%)
2008-09	185	13.5
2009-10	179	-3.2
2010-11	251	40.2
2011-12 (April-January)	242.8	23.5
Provisional		

Source: DGCI and S, Kolkata

Changes in estimated quarterly employment

(in lakhs)

Quarter	Estimated change in Lakhs
1	2
Oct-Dec '08 over July-Sept '08	-4.91
Jan-March '09 over Oct-Dec '08	2.76

1	2
April-June '09 over Jan-March '09	-1.31
July-Sept '09 over April-June '09	4.97
Oct-Dec '09 over July-Sept '09	6.38
Jan-March '10 over Oct-Dec '09	0.61
April-June '10 over Jan-March '10	1.62
July-Sept '10 over April-June '10	4.35
Oct-Dec '10 over July-Sept '10	2.07
Jan-March '11 over Oct-Dec '10	1.74
April-June '11 over Jan-March '11	2.15
July-Sept '11 over April-June '11	3.15
Oct-Dec '11 over July-Sept '11	2.26

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment

Setting up of IT-SEZ at Rajarhat

186. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an IT Special Economic Zone (SEZ) at Rajarhat, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) M/s Wipro Ltd. has submitted an application dated 20-01-2012 for setting up of a sector specific SEZ for IT/ITES over on area of 20.24 hectares (50 acres) at Rajarhat, Kolkata, West Bengal with the proposed investment of Rs. 325 Crore and proposed employment of 8000 persons. However, the State Government recommendation related to the proposal has not been received as yet.

Negotiation with countries for FTA

187. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export and import with the countries with which India has entered into Free Trade Agreements during the last three years; sector-wise and value-wise;

(b) whether Government is negotiating with any other country for such an agreement,;

- (c) if so, the criteria adopted for this purpose;
- (d) whether there is any study conducted to find out the impact of such agreements on indigenous industries and agriculture, etc.; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) India has entered into the following 4 Free Trade Agreements in the last three years.

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement	Date of Signing	Date of implementation
1.	India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)	13-08-2009	1st January 2010 in respect of India and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand. 1st June 2010 in respect of India and Vietnam. 1st September 2010 in respect of India and Myanmar. 1st October 2010 in respect of India and Indonesia. 1st November in respect of India and Brunei. 24 January 2011 in respect of India and Laos. 1st June 2011 in respect of India and the Philippines. 1st August, 2011 in respect of India and Cambodia.
2.	India-South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	07-08-2009	01-01-2010
3.	India-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	16-02-2011	01-08-2011
4.	India-Malaysia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement	18-02-2011	01-07-2011

The sector-wise value of the exports and imports for the above countries are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is currently negotiating the following FTAs:

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement and the Partner Country
1.	India-EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom)
2.	India-ASEAN CECA- Services and Investment Agreement (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam)
3.	India-Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India-Thailand CECA
5.	India-Mauritius CECPA
6.	India-EFTA BTIA (Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland)
7.	India-New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India-Israel FTA
9.	India-Singapore CECA (Review)
10.	India-Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) (South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia)
11.	Indian-MERCOSUR PTA (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)
12.	India-Chile PTA
13.	BIMSTEC CECA (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal)
14.	India-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement (Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and Yeman.)
15.	India-Canada CEPA
16.	India-Indonesia CECA
17.	India-Australia CECA

(c) Expanding market for products of India's exports interests and ensuring inputs at competitive price to the domestic industry is the key criteria in identifying the FTA partner country.

(d) and (e) Impact evaluation of FTAs is a continuous process which starts even before FTA negotiations are entered into. Before entering into negotiations with its trading partners, studies are undertaken, internally, as well as through the Joint Study Group (JSG) to study the feasibility of the proposed FTAs, including their impact on the domestic industry and agriculture sector. Consultations are also held with the domestic stakeholders including the Apex Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Industry Associations as well as the Administrative Ministries and Departments. In order to protect the interest of the domestic industry and agriculture sector, these agreements provide for maintaining sensitive/negative lists of items on which limited or no tariff concessions are granted under the FTA. In addition, in case of a surge in imports and injury to the domestic industry, a country is allowed to take recourse to the measures such as anti-dumping and safeguards. Every FTA has a joint review mechanism which monitors the implementation of the FTA. India's trade and economic relations with all its FTA partners have increased substantially.

*Statement**A. India's exports to Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries*

Period: Financial Year 2011-12 (April-Sep)

Value: US \$ Million

Sl.No.	Sector	Japan	South Korea	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	524	145	215	425	677	296
2.	Base metals and articles	159	357	177	242	173	120
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	234	273	284	316	491	186
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	162	24	289	20	0	290
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	83	69	381	155	195	101
6.	Miscellaneous products	38	19	2626	44	113	50
7.	Ores and Minerals	987	927	4105	259	1308	53
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	28	34	44	58	60	34
9.	Textiles and clothing	179	135	90	144	82	45
	GRAND TOTAL	2395	1985	8211	1664	3098	1175

Sl.No.	Sector	Vietnam	Philippines	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	733	165	9	6	0	30
2.	Base metals and articles	67	28	1	1	0	80
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	180	89	0	12	1	42
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	79	51	13	2	2	12
6.	Miscellaneous products	10	8	771	1	0	6
7.	Ores and Minerals	18	9	1	0	0	1
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	57	40	0	3	0	7
9.	Textiles and clothing	75	21	1	17	0	5
GRAND TOTAL		1218	412	797	41	3	184

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 91

B. India's imports from Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Period: Financial Year 2011-12 (April-Sep)

Value: US \$ Million

Sl.No.	Sector	Japan	South Korea	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	973	426	324	972	1490	597
2.	Base metals and articles	576	1155	445	741	335	861
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	389	434	502	352	961	366
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	281	122	490	69	1	388
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	163	128	678	265	432	316
6.	Miscellaneous products	222	38	2231	834	113	46
7.	Ores and Minerals	2243	1407	5374	323	2591	59
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	54	63	77	110	107	58
9.	Textiles and clothing	291	367	183	291	216	101
	GRAND TOTAL	5191	4140	10303	3957	6245	2793

Sl.No.	Sector	Vietnam	Philippines	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	1248	395	17	185	1	125
2.	Base metals and articles	70	60	0	151	3	49
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	393	172	0	298	2	80
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	0	0	0	95	0	0
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	194	83	5	111	7	36
6.	Miscellaneous products	412	23	0	59	0	12
7.	Ores and Minerals	25	12	0	7		5
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	98	91	1	91	0	17
9.	Textiles and clothing	220	46	1	364	1	12
GRAND TOTAL		2660	883	25	1361	14	334

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 93

C. India's exports to Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Period: Financial Year 2010-11

Value: US \$ Million

Sl.No.	Sector	Japan	South Korea	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	972.8	426.3	323.9	972.0	1490.2	597.3
2.	Base metals and articles	576.3	1154.9	444.7	741.1	334.6	860.5
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	388.8	434.4	502.2	351.5	960.7	366.2
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	281.1	121.9	489.6	69.4	0.5	388.2
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	162.5	127.9	677.7	265.4	432.4	315.8
6.	Miscellaneous products	221.5	38.4	2230.7	834.3	113.2	46.2
7.	Ores and Minerals	2242.7	1407.2	5373.5	322.8	2590.9	59.3
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	54.2	62.8	77.0	109.8	106.8	58.1
9.	Textiles and clothing	291.1	366.5	183.4	290.5	215.7	101.2
GRAND TOTAL		5191.1	4140.2	10302.5	3956.8	6245.1	2792.6

Sl.No.	Sector	Vietnam	Philippines	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	1247.8	395.4	16.6	184.7	0.8	124.5
2.	Base metals and articles	69.8	60.3	0.4	15.05	2.8	48.5
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	392.7	171.9	0.3	298.0	1.8	79.7
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc.	0.2	0.1	0.3	95.2	0.0	0.0
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	194.2	83.4	5.2	111.3	7.2	35.7
6.	Miscellaneous products	412.1	22.8	0.2	58.6	0.4	12.4
7.	Ores and Minerals	25.1	12.4	0.3	7.4		4.5
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	97.6	90.5	0.6	91.0	0.1	17.2
9.	Textiles and clothing	220.1	45.8	1.4	364.4	1.0	11.8
GRAND TOTAL		2659.5	882.6	25.2	1361.1	14.1	334.4

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 95

D. India's imports from Japan, South Korea and ASEAN countries

Period: Financial Year 2010-11
Value: US \$ Million

Sl.No.	Sector	Japan	South Korea	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Thailand
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	478.7	785.9	81.0	838.0	4083.9	348.2
2.	Base metals and articles	1575.9	1999.5	269.8	622.5	287.3	396.3
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	1149.6	1895.7	1441.5	838.1	516.2	1100.6
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc	148.2	60.8	91.2	47.3	28.2	169.6
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	3723.2	3615.3	2081.3	1459.8	293.4	1404.3
6.	Miscellaneous products	945.2	813.4	615.6	299.3	409.2	130.6
7.	Ores and Minerals	166.5	626.5	2425.4	1794.0	3614.4	175.9
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	348.8	560.1	110.1	577.6	597.4	423.5
9.	Textiles and clothing	95.9	117.8	23.3	47.0	88.6	122.9
GRAND TOTAL		8631.8	10475.1	7139.1	6523.4	9918.5	4271.9

Sl.No.	Sector	Vietnam	Philippines	Brunei	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Agriculture (basic and Processed), Fish, meat, live animals etc	113.0	46.6		496.3	0.1	587.8
2.	Base metals and articles	59.4	14.5	0.3	143.2	0.1	0.3
3.	Chemicals and Plastics	105.3	45.7	0.0	370.9	0.0	0.5
4.	Diamond, precious metals etc	36.1	1.0		99.7	0.0	0.2
5.	Mechanical, electrical and electronics machinery and articles	462.4	224.3	0.2	214.9	0.0	1.3
6.	Miscellaneous products	11.2	15.6	0.0	244.3	0.0	0.5
7.	Ores and Minerals	123.3	25.7	233.6	101.5	0.0	0.2
8.	Rubber, leather, wood, paper, glass, stone and products	114.8	52.9	0.1	343.9	0.0	426.5
9.	Textiles and clothing	39.4	3.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.2
GRAND TOTAL		1064.8	429.3	234.2	2029.9	0.2	1017.7

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 97

Renovation of centrally protected monuments of Gujarat

188. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the place-wise details of centrally protected monuments renovated by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Gujarat State within the last three years;

(b) whether ASI had informed to Valsad District Administration during inspection of old monuments constructed during Shivaji time at Atul, Parnera hills;

(c) if not, why ASI has not informed Valsad District Administration for this inspection; and

(d) whether ASI is considering to renovate this monument in coordination with State Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. The conservation work of 202 protected monuments in Gujarat is attended regularly depending upon the need of the repairs and availability of resources.

(b) and (c) The monuments at Parnera hills in Valsad District are not the protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Normally the inspections are conducted independently by ASI, until it is found necessary to take the help of District Administration. Therefore, District Administration was not informed about the site visit.

(d) No such proposal has been received from State Government of Gujarat.

Shortage of conservation staff

189. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a massive shortage of staff across categories of archaeologist, monument attendants, caretakers and security personnel;

(b) the monuments and archaeological sites in Tamil Nadu (under Chennai circle) that have a shortage of conservation attendants;

(c) the sites conservation of which has been outsourced; and

(d) how has the outsourcing of conservation been useful in India?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No Sir. There is no massive shortage of staff, except for monument attendants. To cope with the situation, one thousand monument attendants are being engaged from ex-defense servicemen. Besides, CISF (for Red Fort and Taj Mahal only), armed police, home guards and private security

guards are engaged for watch and ward duty of monuments under the protection of ASI.

(b) The Chennai Circle has 162 monuments and 162 sites without regular monument attendants. List is given in Annexure. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. I] One Deputy Superintending Archaeological Engineer, 2 Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineer, 5 Senior Conservation Assistant, 2 Conservation Assistant Grade-I, 6 Conservation Assistant Grade-II and 6 Foreman (works) of Conservation Cadre are posted in Chennai circle to look after conservation work of these monuments. These monuments and sites are being attended by casual employees, ex-defense servicemen and private security guards.

(c) No site conservation has been outsourced.

(d) Question does not arise.

Separate funds for heritage structures in Gujarat

190. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has requested the Central Government to grant 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) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Constitution of Indian Council of Zonal Cultural Centres

191. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Zonal Cultural Centres Review Committee constituted by the Prime Minister had submitted its report in April, 2011; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the report and, in particular, the constitution of an independent Indian Council of Zonal Cultural Centres?

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

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

Governments/Organizations/Stakeholders regarding recommendations of the Committee, including the constitution of an independent Indian Council of Zonal Cultural Centres, are under examination. The work relating to Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the ZCCs (one of the recommendations of the review committee) is underway. The policy for appointing Directors of the Zonal Cultural Centres has been revised as per the recommendations made by the Committee.

Promotion of cultural attributes of North-East

192. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provision made and steps taken for promotion of cultural attributes including amateur drama and theatre of North-East Region in National and International level;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry as well as other agencies, departments on cultural affairs are providing funds only for development of infrastructure rather than facilitating financial assistance to artists and instructors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of year-wise amount released, utilized, achievement made and list of implementing agencies, which receives fund for infrastructure development on cultural affairs during the last three years and current year?

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

Preservation of historical sites

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

(a) whether Government has any comprehensive plan to identify, recommend and declare heritage sites across the country, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what are the steps taken in last three years, and proposed to be taken in next five years by Government to preserve, restore and safeguard the historic sites of archaeological importance such as Jaisalmer Fort, Taj Mahal, Lothal, Dholavira, Dwarka etc.; and

(c) what is the spending on conservation of national mounmental sites of archaeological significance in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The identification, recommendation and declaration of protected monuments of national importance, under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act 1958, is a continuous process. So far 3677 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance.

(b) Conservation work of the monuments is a continuous process. Every year

conservation programme is reviewed wherein completed works are dropped and new works are incorporated depending upon the need of the repairs at particular site and availability of resources, including for the said historic sites.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred during the last five years for conservation of protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), are as under:

(Amount Rs. lakhs)

Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure incurred
1.	2006-07	10816.89
2.	2007-08	12886.19
3.	2008-09	13498.60
4.	2009-10	15300.43
5.	2010-11	15649.50

Adverse effect of Delhi Metro work on Jantar Mantar

194. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the Delhi Metro is adversely affecting the structure of Jantar Mantar and if so, whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken cognizance of it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite issuing notice to Delhi Metro in November, 2011 on the grounds that a stretch of work is going on within 300 metres of Jantar Mantar, which is a protected monument, work is still going on and that the ASI has not initiated any action to stop this work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons why the ASI has not taken any action till date and what is the course of action of the Ministry to save this protected monument?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) So far no adverse affect on structures of Jantar Mantar has been observed due to construction of work of Delhi Metro. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation commenced underground digging/construction work of the "Extension of Badarpur-Central Secretariat Corridor to Jantar Mantar-Mandi House-Lal Quila and Kashmere Gate". The construction work at Jantar Mantar has been undertaken at a distance of 210 metres, which falls within regulated area of the monument.

(c) and (d) Archaeological Survey of India lodged a police complaint and issued 'Show Cause Notice' to stop the work since the said construction work is in contravention to the provisions of the Ancient Mounments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 as it is being taken up without

permission from the Competent Authority. Archaeological Survey of India is undertaking conservation measures on regular basis for the preservation and conservation of Jantar Mantar.

Protection of stone pillars of Kadamba rulers in Karnataka

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

(a) whether stone pillars narrating the genealogy of the Kadamba rulers, in Gudnapur and Talgund villages in Karnataka, have been lying neglected; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect these archaeological treasures?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The stone pillars of the Kadamba rulers in Gudnapur and Talgund villages in Karnataka are protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and are in a good state of preservation. The conservation work on them is attended to regularly.

Increase in construction activities in the border region by Pakistan

196. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent increase in the construction activities by Pakistan in the border region;

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

(c) whether Government propose to formulate any strategy to counter such activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government is aware through intelligence inputs that Pakistan has constructed and carried out repairs of bunkers, morchas and towers as per the following details:-

	Period: 2004 to 2011
Particulars	Numbers
Bunkers	886
Morcha	261
Towers	398
Post/Border Out Posts (BOPs)	143

Protests have been lodged with Pakistan Rangers and Flag Meetings of Field Commanders are held in all cases. The matter is also taken up by BSF with Pakistan Rangers during scheduled meetings at various levels.

(c) and (d) Adequate troops are suitably supplemented by appropriate surveillance and technical intelligence resources to ensure the sanctity of the border.

Requirment of naval warships

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

- (a) what is the costal area in India;
- (b) how many War Ships Indian Navy is having;
- (c) whether these are sufficient to meet the enemy threat to the country, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) how many more warships are required by the country and what is the planning to build these ships; and
- (e) how much money is needed for this purpose and how much money/ funds have been allocated so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) India with a coastline of approximately 7516 kms has an exclusive economic Zone covering an area of 2.02 million square kms. Naval assets include Aircraft Carrier, Destroyers, Frigates, Corvetter, Off-Shore Patrol Vessels and Submarines. The Indian Navy has capabilities dictated primarily by threat perceptions, prevailing external strategic environment, emerging technologies and availability of funds. Modernization programme is in accordance with the long term maritime security objectives. Adequate funds are earmarked for acquisition of assets which is an ongoing process.

Purchase of LUHs

198. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Army's long wait to buy light utility helicopters (LUHs) and ultra light field guns appears to end;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to allow a key provision to facilitate the above; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Sir, there is a proposal for procurement of 187 Light Utility Helicopters (LUHs) under design and development project undertaken by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). The project was sanctioned by Government of India in February 2009. The project is proceeding as per approved time lines.

The procurement of quantity 145 Ultra Light Field Guns (Ultra Light Howitzers) was initially progressed concurrently as a Single Vendor Case from M/s

ST Kinetics and through Foreign Military Sales (FMS) route with Government of United States of America. However, the permission for trials was not granted of M/s ST Kinetics as the Firm is named in an FIR filed by CBI. The matter is presently sub-judice.

The field evaluation of Ultra Light Howitzer comprises three parts, *viz.* user trails, DGQA trails and Maintainability trials. Out of these, user trials of the gun proposed to be procured through US Government have been completed. The performance of the gun can be ascertained only after evaluation of all three trail reports.

Acquisition of defence land

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1997, Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) had the figure of defence land as 22 lakhs acres;

(b) whether it is also a fact that after 14-15 years now this figure has come down to 17.6 lakhs acres while several thousand acres have been acquired during the last fifteen years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) As on 5.3.1997, as per information available then there was 21.52 lakh acres of defence land scattered all over the country. After reconciliation of the records, the defence land holding was found to be 17.31 lakh acres as on 01.12.1999. The discrepancies occurred as land records were in manual forms. Land records have since been computerized and presently the total defence land holdings are 17.54 lakh acres.

Development of Tejas LCA

200. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of development and induction of Tejas Light Combat Aircraft;

(b) what steps are being taken by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. to reduce its manufacturing cost from approximately Rs. 180-200 crore to make its price competitive in international market;

(c) what percentage of total annual budgets of HAL has been apportioned for the development of Tejas in the last 20 years; and

(d) how many squadrons of Tejas does Air Force propose to raise and by when the Ministry proposes to achieve the target goal of raising these squadrons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Initial Operational Clearance-1 (IOC-1) for the Teajs Light

Combat Aircraft has been achieved on 10th January, 2011. Presently, LCA development activities leading to final operational clearance are in progress. Action for induction of Tejas into IAF has been initiated. IAF has placed orders for 40 aircraft on HAL.

(b) Tejas Mark-I is planned at present for 40 aircraft only. Tejas Mark-II aircraft is under development with an alternate higher powered engine with considerable improvements. Final cost assessment will be available only after the development phase of Mark II is completed. Scope for cost reduction of Tejas Mk-I has been examined and the same is assessed as not feasible in view of limited quantities.

(c) Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) is the nodal organization for the development of Tejas.

Rs. 11845.20 crores have been sanctioned by the Government of India to ADA for the development of Tejas till date and the total expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 5051.46 crores.

(d) IAF plans to induct six LCA squadrons by the end of the 13th Plan.

Helicopters employed in foreign countries

201. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of helicopters pressed in service in the foreign countries;
- (b) the time-frame by when these helicopters would come back;
- (c) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of helicopters with Air Force to help in tackling naxalism; and
- (d) if so, the steps being taken to meet this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Details of helicopters pressed in service in the foreign countries cannot be divulged in the interest of friendly relations with foreign countries and strategic concerns.

(c) and (d) The Indian Air Force helicopters are assisting in providing logistics support in aid of Ministry of Home Affairs anti-naxal operations.

Delay in defence purchases

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been repeated delays in defence purchases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether these delays have led to cost escalations;
- (d) if so, the details of major deals in the last three years; and

- (e) the details of the steps taken by Government to prevent such delays?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Acquisition of weapons and equipment for defence forces is a complex activity and is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). As per broad timeframe given in DPP, it takes about 80-137 weeks to complete the various stages of procurement and conclude the contract. However, delays sometimes occur in procurement cases due to several reasons, such as insufficient and limited vendor base, non-conformity of the offers to the Request of Proposal (RFP) conditions, field trials, complexities in contract negotiations and long lead time for indigenization etc. Defence acquisitions are normally based on fixed price contracts. There are contractual provisions for penalties including imposition of liquidated damages for delay in execution of contracts.

(e) To counter systemic and institutional delays, procedures are continuously reviewed and refined on the basis of experience gained during the procurement process.

Availability of helicopters for high altitude areas

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

(a) whether Indian Air Force or Air Wing of Army have adequate complement of helicopters which are to be deployed so that high altitude army posts get timely supply of food items, winter clothing and emergent need for an evacuation of critically injured soldiers for getting specialized medical attention;

(b) whether a tender document was recently released for helicopters from civilian outfits where sensitive information about co-ordinates and other specifics of a military base were indicated; and

(c) if so, whether it is a security risk especially when India is surrounded by belligerent countries which are likely to take advantage of this strategic information?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The air logistics including casualty evacuation in emergent situations of Indian Army is being met by Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopters. The Army's rotary wing assets also assist the IAF.

A Request for Proposal (RFP)/for hiring of civil Helicopters for movement of maintenance supplies in high altitude areas was issued in October 2011, which included details of dispatch and receiving helipads.

The security situation is reviewed by the Government from time to time, keeping in view the threat perception. This is a continuous process.

Spotting of mysterious Iranian cargo ship near Lakshadweep

204. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Navy has spotted a mysterious Iranian cargo ship close to Lakshadweep; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action the Navy has taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) An Indian Navy patrol Aircraft on routine coastal surveillance in October, 2011 spotted an Iranian Merchant Ship "MV ASSA" anchored 140 NM South West off Karwar in the Arabian Sea. Subsequent monitoring by Indian Naval Ships and Aircraft reported transfer of personnel and stores between MV ASSA and other vessels transiting through the area. The issue has also been taken up with the Embassy of Iran and Indian Navy is keeping constant surveillance in the area.

Encroachment of defence land

205. Dr. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of defence land encroached upon, diverted, sold to private builders and others with illegal constructions thereon in various States, location-wise, during each of the last three years;

(b) the State-wise details of action being taken/inquiry conducted by Government to clear encroachments/constructions on defence land and the action taken against the erring officials; and

(c) the details of cases of encroachment pending in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) There is no report of defence land being diverted or sold to private builders and others during the last three years. However, encroachment of some defence land has been reported during the last three years, the State-wise details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is continuing exercised. There has been no report on alleged involvement of officials of Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) in the cases relating to encroachment.

(c) 860 number of cases pertaining to encroachments are pending in various courts.

Statement*Encroachment of defence land during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State	Area encroached upon (in Acres)		
		2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
4.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
5.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
6.	Chandigarh	0.2800	0.1600	0.6300
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9.	Delhi	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
10.	Diu and Daman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
11.	Goa	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
12.	Gujarat	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
13.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0580	0.0000	0.0000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0000	0.0000	0.2190
16.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
17.	Karnataka	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
18.	Kerala	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
19.	Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1.7074	4.4800	2.7704
21.	Maharashtra	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
22.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
23.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
24.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
25.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26.	Odisha	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
27.	Pudduchery	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
28.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
30.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
32.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3.0538	4.0754	0.7223
34.	Uttarakhand	0.2090	0.6420	0.0060
35.	West Bengal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
GRAND TOTAL		5.3082	9.3574	4.3477

Pending special flights Bills of AI

‡206. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry owes special flights bill to Air India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by when the Ministry would make the payment of arrears; and
- (d) the country-wise and city-wise details of international and domestic special national flights of Air India utilized by Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No bill of Air India relating to special flights of Air India is pending in the Ministry for payment.

(d) During the current financial year, this Ministry received bills for payment to Air India for special flights to visit United Arab Emirates, Syria, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Mauritius, Switzerland and Austria.

Non-payment of full salaries to defence trainees

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the defence trainees were not paid full salaries;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that there has been a demand to pay full salaries to defence trainees; and
- (d) whether it is also a fact that the young men were not eager to join the Army now because of good salaries being offered by the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The cadets undergoing their pre-commission training at the various training academies get a

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

fixed stipend of Rs. 21,000/- per month for the last one year of training before commissioning. This stipend is converted to pay for all purposes on successful completion of training and the arrears of the allowances admissible are paid. The VI Central Pay Commission did not agree to the Services' demand to grant provisional commission in the last year of training with full pay and allowances and all attendant benefits of the commissioned rank as successful completion of pre-commission training is a pre-requisite for the grant of commission in the Defence Forces, a situation which is not totally comparable with the civilian side.

Indo-China maritime cooperation

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

(a) whether India and China are working to boost maritime cooperation particularly with regard to coordinating naval escorts in the Indian Ocean to fight piracy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) India, China and Japan have recently agreed for better coordination amongst their Naval ships deployed for anti piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden. As per the convoy coordination plan implemented with effect from 1st January, 2012, one of the Navies is designated as a "Reference Navy" for a period of three months, which first proposes its escort schedule for a three months period. The other Navies then de-conflict their escorts schedules with the dates of Reference Navy. The Reference Navy is rotated every three months in alphabetical orders.

Shooting of fishermen by officials of Italian cargo vessel

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

(a) the present status of investigations, into the fatal shooting of two fishermen by an Italian Navy security team in Kerala coast;

(b) the details of the compensation awarded for the relatives by Government and measures Government took for ensuring the due compensation from those responsible for the killings;

(c) whether Government would take measures to strengthen coastal security and safety of fisherman; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) In the incident relating to firing from an Italian flag Merchant Vessel a case has been registered by the Kerala Police and the same is being investigated by the State Police and Director General Shipping.

The State Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5.0 lakh each to the families of Mr. Jalastian (Valentine) and Mr. Ajeesh Pinku, who were shot dead, from Chief Minister's Relief Fund. The State Government has also decided to give employment to Smt. Dora, widow of late Shri Valentine. In addition, in the matter of a Writ Petition filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, the Hon'ble High Court has directed the Shipping Company to give a bank guarantee of Rs. 3.10 crores. The Shipping Company has given a bank guarantee of Rs. 3.10 crores to the Court.

Besides, regular patrolling and air surveillance by Indian Coast Guard to ensure coastal security, various Information Sharing Centers dealing with the piracy issues in the region have been appraised by the Indian Coast Guard (ICG) about the fishing activities off the Indian coast. The International Maritime Bureau (IMB) Piracy Reporting Centre based at Kuala Lumpur has already issued such advisory for merchant vessels transiting the area to be careful about small fishing boats. In addition, UK Maritime Trade Organization (UKMTO) and the Information Sharing Centre (ISC) established at Singapore under the Regional Cooperation Agreement for Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia (ReCAAP) have also been approached by ICG for issuing necessary advisory to the mariners transiting the area about fishing activities to be encountered off Indian coast.

A Navigational Warning 'NAVAREA', which is issued for advising the mariners at sea about significant marine information, has also been issued by the Chief Hydrographer of India sensitizing the transiting merchant traffic about fishing activities in area. In addition, local print media in Kerala has also issued necessary advisory for fisherman. The Director General Shipping has also issued a Notice to apprise the shipping community about the fishing activities on the South West coast of India.

Induction of drones in IAF

210. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force is planning to induct more drones into the force in the near future;
- (b) if so, the current requirement and the time-frame for inducting drones; and
- (c) the reasons how the drones will help the force to fill the gap in our air defence capability?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to meet its operational requirements the Indian Air Force (IAF) plans to increase the strength of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) in a phased manner. These include Micro and Medium Altitude Long Endurance Remotely Piloted Aircraft/

(c) The Remotely Piloted Aircraft are employed for surveillance, reconnaissance and intelligence gathering tasks and not for filling gaps in our Air Defence capability.

Probe in procurement of 12 VVIP helicopters

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

(a) whether a probe has been ordered into the procurement of 12 VVIP helicopters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) There was a media report stating that the scope of a probe by Italian prosecutors into allegations against unethical dealings by M/s Finmeccanica, Italy has widened to include the Indian contract signed with M/s Agusta Westland for purchase of 12 helicopters. Ministry of Defence asked for a report in the matter from the Indian Embassy in Rome. The report received indicates that Italian magistrate/prosecutors are conducting preliminary investigation about allegations of financial mal-practices occurring within M/s Finmeccanica, Italy and its subsidiaries in general and there is no specific probe being conducted about India related transactions.

Compensation to family of Lt. Sushil Khajuria

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Lt. Sushil Khajuria has laid down his life while encountering terrorists at Kupwara in Jammu and Kashmir on 27 September last year;

(b) if so, the details of the compensation paid to his parents by the Centre, State and the Army;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Khajurias are feeling let down because of the appalling attitude of the authorities; and

(d) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to reach out to the parents of the brave heart?

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

(b) The details of compensation paid to the mother of Lt. Sushil Khajuria is given in Statement (*see below*)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement*Details of compensation paid to mother of Lt. Sushil Khajuria*

The following benefits have been paid to Smt. Nirmala Khajuria, mother of Lt. Sushil Khajuria:

Sl.No.	Compensation paid	Amount (in Rupees)
(a)	Liberalized dependant pension	20,723/- p.m.

Sl.No.	Compensation paid	Amount (in Rupees)
(b)	Ex-Gratia lump-sum compensation from Central Government	15,00,000
(c)	Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity	2,61,930
(d)	Army Group Insurance death benefits	40,00,000
(e)	Army Officers Benevolent Fund	50,000
(f)	Army Officers Insurance Maturity benefits	41,232
(g)	Army Central Welfare Fund	30,000
(h)	Army Wives Welfare Association Fund	10,000

Violation of Indian air space

213. Dr. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the violation of Indian air space by some countries has been reported in the past few months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action contemplated by Government to check such violations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Since January, 2011, there have been two incidents of violation of Indian air space by aircraft of another country.

(c) All such cases are taken up with the countries concerned through laid down channels as per established procedure.

CAG report on acquisition of artillery guns

214. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its latest report on defence acquisitions criticized the Army and the Ministry for inordinate delay in procuring artillery guns, leaving troops using obsolete varieties of artillery dating back to the 1970s;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have analysed the condition of the artillery in defence; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. The CAG report for the year 2011-12 (Defence Services) has made certain observations that modern technology Artillery Guns could not be made available to Artillery troops for certain reasons as explained in its Report.

(b) and (c) As part of modernization, the Regiment of Artillery has been

equipped with PINAKA Rocket Systems, Smerch Rocket Systems and BrahMos Missile Systems in the past 7-8 years. Nine Regiments of 130mm guns have already been upgraded in keeping with Artillery profile 2027. Various other gun systems are also at different stages of procurement. The modernization of Artillery is a continuous process and is being given priority to ensure that Artillery remains equipped with modern weapon systems.

Attack on Israeli diplomat

215. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Israeli diplomat and some other persons have been targeted and attacked during February, 2012 with magnetic bomb in New Delhi, barely 20050 metres away from official residence of Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of persons died/injured;

(c) whether intelligence agencies had informed the Ministry regarding such type of attack in VVIP zone;

(d) if so, the reasons for failure of security agencies to check the terror strike; and

(e) if not, the reasons for failure of intelligence agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) A magnetic bomb attack took place on an Israeli Embassy car on 13-02-2012 near the crossing of Aurangzeb Road and Race Course Road in Nw Delhi. In the incident four persons, including the driver and an Israeli lady occupant of the car, as also two other persons in a nearby car, were injured. The matter is under investigation by Delhi Police who have so far arrested one person in this connection.

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries, as also for international organisations, located in the country are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies and appropriate advisories issued. The actual arrangements, based on these inputs and advisories, as well as their own local threat assessments, are made by the local/State police concerned. Based on the inputs given by the central security agencies, Delhi Police has taken additional precautionary measures to strengthen security.

Enquiry into inhuman act against Jarwa tribal women

216. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of video showing semi-naked Jarwa tribal women being asked to dance before tourists for food and money;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has enquired into the matter;
- (d) if so, the details of the findings;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government has fixed responsibility for this inhuman act;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Some footage of Jarawa tribal women appeared in the electronic media in the month of January, 2012 based on the report in the "Observer" newspaper of UK. Another such video footage appeared in the electronic media on 5th February, 2012. In these video clips the tribal women were seen in their traditional attire.

(c) to (h) On the basis of the first video footage of the Jarawa tribal women shown in the electronic media on 11-1-2012, an FIR has been filed by Andaman and Nicobar Administration under section 292 IPC read with section 67 IT Act, 2000, section 3(1) (iii) of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of Andman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956. After interrogation two persons were arrested and sent to judicial remand.

In connection with the second video telecast in the national and international media showing the Jarawa girls dancing on the Andaman Trunk Road, a case vide crime No. 17/12 under section 292/34 IPC read with section 67 of IT Act, Section 3(1) (iii) and (x) of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of PAT Regulation, 1956 was registered on 6-02-2012. On close scrutiny of the video clipping, it was revealed that the person in the khaki uniform appearing in the video was a police constable. He has been arrested and placed under suspension for dereliction in the discharge of his duties. A departmental enquiry has also been initiated against him.

Reconsidering the decision of setting up of NCTC

217. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware that their proposal to set up a National Counter Terrosim Centre (NCTC) has been widely opposed by many State Governments/Chief Ministers;

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

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to reconsider their decision of setting up of NCTC;

(d) if so, whether the views of the State Governments would be considered; and

(e) if so, the final reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) Government have notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) vide the OM dated 3rd February, 2012.

After the issue of the said Office Memorandum, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka had written to the Central Government, *inter-alia* raising concerns about the order encroaching on the domain of the states and expressing the need for consultations with the State Governments before NCTC is operationalized.

The Home Minister has replied to the Chief Ministers enclosing a three-page note on the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the genesis, objectives, structure and powers of the NCTC. To further clarify/address issues, the Union Home Secretary held a meeting with the State Chief Secretaries, Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries on 12-03-2012.

Busting of fake Indian currency notes racket by NIA

218. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Investigation Agency has claimed to have busted a major 'fake Indian currency notes' racket from Malda in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details of the fake currency seized and the number of persons arrested and action taken thereon?

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

(b) Twelve persons have been arrested from different parts of the country and they are under custody. Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) of face value of Rs. 32,100/- have been seized.

Human safaris in Andaman Islands

219. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that naked Jarawa tribals in the Andaman Islands

were made to dance before tourists for food and money during the course of "human safaris" organised by operators in connivance with local authorities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that safaris brazenly flout laws that prohibit close contact with the tribals and photographing them; and

(c) if so, what action the Ministry has taken against the officials who have flouted the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Some video footage of Jarawa tribal women appeared in the electronic media in the month of January, 2012 based on the report in the "Observer" newspaper of UK. Another video footage appeared in the electronic media on 5th February, 2012. In these video clips the tribal women were seen in their traditional attire.

(b) and (c) The Laws prohibit close contact with the tribals.

On the basis of the first video footage of the Jarawa tribal women shown in the electronic media on 11.1.2012, an FIR has been filed by Andaman and Nicobar Administration under section 292 IPC read with section 67 IT Act, 2000, section 3(1) (iii) of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956. After interrogation two persons were arrested and sent to judicial remand.

In connection with the second video telecast in the national and international media showing the Jarawa girls dancing on the Andaman Trunk Road, a case vide crime No. 17/12 under section 292/34 IPC read with section 67 of IT Act, Section 3(1)(iii) and (x) of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of PAT Regulation, 1956 was registered on 6.02.2012. On close scrutiny of the video clipping, it was revealed that the person in the khaki uniform appearing in the video was a police constable. He has been arrested and placed under suspension for dereliction in the discharge of his duties. A departmental enquiry has also been initiated against him.

Security threat analysis to heavy water plant at Hazira, Gujarat

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

(a) whether concerned security agency of your Ministry has already conducted or is in the process of for probable security threat analysis to heavy water producing unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) located at Hazira, Gujarat as this unit is located at seashore area; and

(b) whether your Ministry is in continuous touch with DAE and State Government of Gujarat in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Central security agencies carry out periodic audit of vital installations in the country, many of which are located on the seashore, including the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) plant at Hazira.

The recommendations contained in the reports of such security audit are forwarded to the Ministry/Department/Organisation concerned for implementation. Implementation reports on such recommendations are called for and monitored by the central security agencies.

In addition, based on inputs given by the central security agencies, advisories are issued from time to time to the Ministry/Department/Organisation and State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, to strengthen security arrangements in the vital installations.

Compulsory verification of mobile SIM card holder

221. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry on representation for compulsory verification of profile of existing mobile SIM card holders by Police Department to trace out SIM cards obtained by fake documents to control and avoid probable crimes;

(b) whether the Ministry has communicated or is in process to approach Department of Telecom in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has issued or is in the process of issuing any advisory to all State Governments in this regard and SIM card holder have to pay verification fee to Police Department so that financial implication should not be borne by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per the Unified Access Services Licence (USAL) Licence Agreement and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) Licence agreement, service providers have to ensure adequate verification of each and every customer before enrolling him as a subscriber. Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells (field units of DoT) are carrying out sample (0.1% of the active subscriber base) verification of Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) and supporting documents on monthly basis for all the active subscribers to identify the mobile SIM cards issued without proper documentation. Penalty is imposed on non-complaint cases. Apart from this, on receiving information from Law Enforcement Agencies about suspected customers physical verification is also done against the numbers reported and penalty is imposed on non-complaint cases. In order to deal with the issue of forged documents for obtaining mobile connections, Complaints/FIR is lodged with the LEA. It has been decided that:

- (i) In case of forgery of documents detected, complaint/FIR shall be lodged by the Franchisee/Service Provider against the customer.
- (ii) In case Franchisee fails to lodge complaint/FIR as above, Service Providers shall lodge complaint/FIR against the customer and Franchisee.
- (iii) In case no action is taken by Service Provider as above, the TERM Cell may lodge complaint/FIR including against the Service Provider.

Besides, LEA *suo-moto* can register a case/FIR in case they find that forged documents have been submitted for obtaining mobile SIM under relevant provisions of CrPC/IPC etc.

IPS officers quitting jobs

222. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 30 Indian Police Service (IPS) officers have quit the job during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof;
- (c) what are the reasons that IPS officers are quitting the job; and
- (d) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to persuade them not to quit job?

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

- (b) The State-wise and year-wise details given in Statement (*See below*)
- (c) The IPS officers are quitting jobs for career progression (joining IAS, IFC etc.).
- (d) The Government of India has increased the annual batch-size of Regular recruits of the Indian Police Service from 103 to 150. The policy for cadre allocation has also been revised.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of IPS officers who quit jobs during last three years

A. State-wise details of the Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service who have resigned in the last three years to join other Services on the basis of subsequent Civil Services Examination

Sl.No.	State Cadre	No. of officers technically resigned
1	2	3
1.	AGMUT	3
2.	AM	3

1	2	3
3.	BH	2
4.	GJ	3
5.	HP	1
6.	JH	1
7.	KTK	5
8.	MH	3
9.	MP	1
10.	MT	1
11.	NL	2
12.	OR	2
13.	PB	-
14.	RJ	-
15.	TN	2
16.	UK	1
17.	UP	1
18.	WB	3
TOTAL		34

B. State-wise details of the Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service who have resigned on personal grounds

State Cadre	No. of officers resigned on personal grounds
AGMUT	1
TOTAL	1

Grand Total = 35 (34+1)

C. Year-wise details of the Regular Recruits of the Indian Police Service who have resigned

Sl.No.	Year	No. of officers resigned
1.	2009	8
2.	2010	5
3.	2011	22

Salary criteria for clearing work visas for expatriates

223. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stipulated a maximum limit to salaries and other financial payments to expatriates before work visas are cleared for them;

(b) what is the maximum salary fixed for a foreigner working in the banking or financial sector to get a visa cleared;

(c) when was a maximum limit fixed in term of salaries for all foreigners to qualify for work visas; and

(d) the details of such limits put and any sector-wise differences?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Open air prisons for juvenile and first time offenders

224. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to create open air prison for juvenile and first time offenders in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that first time offenders are being housed in prison with hardened criminals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken no initiative since 2009 to improve prisons and attempt to rehabilitate young prisoners; and

(d) what steps will be taken to treat young offenders and prisoners humanly all over the country?

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

(b) No, Sir. The first time offenders are kept in separate wards from those of hardened criminals.

(c) and (d) 'Prison' is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and, therefore, Prison Administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to create facilities in prisons a scheme for modernization of prisons was launched by the Government of India in the year 2002-03 with a total outlay of Rs. 1800 crore in 27 States (excluding Arunachal Pradesh) on a sharing basis of 75:25 between the Central and State Governments respectively which includes creation of new jails, additional barracks, staff quarters and water and sanitation in prisons. Governments of India has taken

initiatives for prison reforms by way of Comprehensive Advisory dated 17.7.2009 which has been issued to States/UTs.

Foolproof security to foreign missions in India

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

(a) whether the magnet bomb attack on an Israeli Embassy car in the recent past has exposed several loopholes in the counter-terrorism measures and lack of efficient coordination between the various Government agencies;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police and various intelligence agencies have completely failed to nab the culprits involved in such bomb attack;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the personnel of various foreign Embassies posted here are feeling insecure; and

(e) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to provide foolproof security to personnel of foreign mission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) A magnetic bomb attack took place on an Israeli Embassy car on 13.02.2012 in which four persons, including the driver and an Israeli lady occupant of the car, as also two other persons in a nearby car, were injured. The matter is under investigation by Delhi Police who have so far arrested one person in this connection.

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries, as also for international organisations, located in the country are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies and appropriate advisories issued. The actual arrangements, based on these inputs and advisories, as well as local threat assessments, are made by the local/State police concerned.

Foreign donations under FCRA

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

(a) whether a large number of NGOs have been receiving foreign donations under the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act;

(b) if so, the details of such NGOs which received foreign donations under FCRA in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has also received information that such NGOs are utilising such foreign donations in anti-national activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(b) As per the information available, the amount of foreign contribution received by Associations registered and Associations granted prior permission under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 during the period 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is as follows :

Year	No. of Associations, who have reported receipt of foreign contribution	Amount of foreign contribution received
2007-2008	21365	Rs. 9914.19 crore
2008-2009	22544	Rs. 10987.05 crore
2009-2010	21674	Rs. 10340.25 crore

State-wise and year-wise details of the Associations/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) which have been receiving financial assistance from abroad during these three years, are given in Statement I, II and III (*See* below).

Accounts of foreign contribution received by Associations for the financial year 2010-11 have been received and are being processed.

(c) and (d) There are intelligence inputs of some organizations diverting funds for purposes other than the permitted use of foreign funds. These matters are being investigated.

(e) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the Country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act. Besides FCRA, 2010 and FCRR, 2011, various laws of the land such as Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Indian Penal Code and State Local Laws form the legal structure for monitoring the functioning of Associations/Trusts for curbing anti-national activities in the country.

Statement-I

FC-3 Returns reported list for the block year: 2007-08

State	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Delhi	1298	17315118416.64	18044629379.98
Tamil Nadu	3163	16950900359.45	17644511513.32
Andhra Pradesh	2650	12160992166.12	12992500303.31
Karnataka	1587	9284746126.11	9679831252.10
Maharashtra	1664	9021111463.82	9579641743.96

State	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Kerala	1641	8076148604.44	8557902217.03
West Bengal	1764	5454690402.94	5823266464.57
Gujarat	995	3839876592.09	4112514655.56
Uttar Pradesh	1255	2060219579.38	2199034647.95
Orissa	1232	1914300758.84	1965728685.22
Madhya Pradesh	435	1484911400.69	1615744289.18
Bihar	821	1392115172.99	1508072960.74
Jharkhand	446	1326117379.36	1713545834.09
Rajasthan	390	1270835162.36	1298438910.47
Himachal Pradesh	120	1204502645.88	1281592630.27
Assam	260	989518686.06	1012602169.10
Uttarakhand	274	958600378.88	1013126376.86
Punjab	104	829963487.26	906115765.22
Chhattisgarh	222	747692409.30	772167229.90
Meghalaya	115	476703566.01	489085183.13
Haryana	115	427074787.59	436053198.43
Manipur	313	387510019.13	392143909.87
Puducherry	76	359344114.25	374216424.52
Nagaland	79	325527873.54	333589797.31
Jammu and Kashmir	75	259714676.52	263689750.03
Goa	109	195395044.40	200067948.97
Arunachal Pradesh	25	82929697.40	83909564.33
Chandigarh	40	82827741.63	87004990.97
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	71335046.25	86704722.93
Tripura	27	66255926.84	68041439.84
Sikkim	9	52283861.00	52686161.00
Mizoram	36	44416865.56	45041662.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13	28178302.00	29064965.00
TOTAL	21365	99141858714.73	104662266747.17

Statement-II*FC-3 Returns reported list for the block year: 2008-09*

State	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Delhi	1410	20164805373.58	20904226875.58
Tamil Nadu	3302	16541304915.39	17250393377.64
Andhra Pradesh	2754	12897875517.48	13714099066.89
Karnataka	1659	10388450459.55	10757064144.10
Kerala	1723	9947680093.55	10610827706.58
Maharashtra	1752	9837338909.31	10455851302.21
West Bengal	1908	6019384530.62	6209895469.62
Gujarat	1056	4696702337.45	5068102653.41
Orissa	1288	2400591605.96	2468256534.49
Uttar Pradesh	1363	2304490884.44	2397206240.52
Madhya Pradesh	460	1682461556.71	1767989985.05
Bihar	869	1647050099.57	1777432607.57
Jharkhand	463	1589239348.15	1694202266.79
Rajasthan	418	1417458207.21	1459801435.83
Himachal Pradesh	122	1286243572.00	1384365285.12
Punjab	123	1217441208.88	1264657721.02
Uttarakhand	290	1095207613.01	1177760774.40
Assam	273	840002278.65	860640218.84
Chhattisgarh	232	798137078.04	841068717.85
Meghalaya	125	532980136.99	547623830.22
Manipur	303	480475515.52	484892421.52
Puducherry	79	345001321.18	355981102.78
Haryana	128	339353464.51	348019684.56
Nagaland	86	310603517.48	320675998.40
Goa	108	292592203.35	304579979.54
Jammu and Kashmir	81	244106534.63	248302937.46
Arunachal Pradesh	22	125295354.01	126072940.63
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	117908852.52	128679948.47
Chandigarh	42	93219901.18	97073389.32
Tripura	28	74168309.23	76503120.28

State	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Mizoram	38	65034347.96	65450204.26
Sikkim	12	52824381.75	54411535.75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	25096730.34	26264878.34
Daman and Diu	1	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	22544	109870526160.20	115248374355.04

Statement-III*FC-3 Returns Reported List for the block Year: 2009-2010*

State	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Delhi	1391	18160609569.65	19128714286.52
Tamil Nadu	3238	16634700409.71	17695859164.57
Andhra Pradesh	2540	13252620980.92	14475420134.08
Karnataka	1583	9829643227.27	10226405811.52
Maharashtra	1736	9210191065.16	10058476926.36
Kerala	1647	8918560911.91	9644939033.19
West Bengal	1842	5587570773.66	5806778818.16
Gujarat	1022	3940443655.98	4347507456.65
Uttar Pradesh	1308	2178804302.60	2331103284.50
Orissa	1243	2143210788.12	2219389547.29
Jharkhand	465	1596502240.70	1764119723.44
Himachal Pradesh	110	1450704425.28	1562017809.52
Madhya Pradesh	426	1426254747.82	1606470124.36
Bihar	832	1387832516.37	1499522271.75
Rajasthan	383	1278379918.55	1324588878.49
Uttarakhand	282	1035862038.31	1116461523.88
Assam	253	931034835.22	958551382.10
Punjab	114	873785574.32	941215939.68
Meghalaya	126	654586928.65	670304420.49
Chhattisgarh	231	649864132.35	686660988.45
Manipur	272	368138324.80	372120948.61
Puducherry	84	329109252.76	345932307.53
Nagaland	80	290315145.86	299444647.30

State Name	Reported	Foreign Amount	Total Amount
Haryana	116	280758263.01	290526879.33
Jammu and Kashmir	79	261787548.43	269143578.68
Goa	106	243945346.71	260396818.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	107235103.63	115505681.66
Chandigarh	42	91285060.09	94696613.76
Arunachal Pradesh	23	90414369.00	92082855.00
Mizoram	34	83843391.02	84283011.04
Tripura	32	72420991.01	76906861.78
Sikkim	8	31122988.15	32467906.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	10926137.00	12289057.00
TOTAL	21674	103402464964.02	110410304690.73

Persons living abroad applying for Indian citizenship

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

- (a) the number of Indians living abroad, having applied for acquiring citizenship of India again;
- (b) the number of citizens, who have been given citizenship of India;
- (c) the number of cases still pending; and
- (d) the number of persons residing on long permit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A person of Indian origin who is ordinary resident in any country or place outside undivided India is eligible for grant of Indian citizenship by registration under section 5(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. Registration under section 5(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 is regulated under the provisions of the Citizens (Registration at Indian Consulate) Rules, 1956. As per the prescribed procedure for grant of Indian citizenship to the persons living abroad, the Consular Officer must make such preliminary enquiry as considered necessary before registering a person. He should satisfy himself on the following:

- (i) The applicant is a person of Indian origin *i.e.* He, or either of his parents was born in undivided India.
- (ii) The applicant has real ties and interest in India *i.e.* by way of dependents, relatives, property etc. and has the intention of finally settling down in India.

- (iii) The applicant has not acquired the citizenship of any other country by his own volition.
- (iv) The applicant has not exhibited sympathies toward Pakistan at any time.
- (v) His allegiance to India is beyond doubt and there is nothing otherwise known which would make it undesirable to confer Indian citizenship to him.

Usually, the persons living abroad are not able to submit supporting documents along with the application for grant of Indian citizenship. The Ministry of Home Affairs has received 15 applications under section 5(1)(b) of the Citizenship Act, 1955 during the period 2009 to 2011. No such foreigner has been granted Indian citizenship under section 5(1)(b).

(d) The central data about number of persons residing abroad on long permit is not maintained.

Increasing benefits for paramilitary forces

228. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of voluntary retirement and resignations cases in paramilitary forces have increased in the recent years;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is proposing to increase the benefits for the forces;
- (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) There has been no consistent trend in the Forces with regard to the number of Voluntary retirements and resignation cases. As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs), Force-wise details of personnel who proceeded on voluntary retirements and 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

The CAPFs and Assam Rifles personnel are proceeding on voluntary retirement and resignation from service mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons including children/family issues, health/illness of self or family, social/family obligations and commitments etc.

(c) to (e) The Government takes all suitable measures to contain the resignations/voluntary retirements and various benefits, including the welfare measures, have been extended to the Force personnel from time to time which, *inter alia*, provide for the followings:-

- (i) The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel are given allowances, in addition to their admissible pay and allowances applicable to Central Government employees based upon their eligibility and as per the terms and conditions prescribed for such allowances:-
 - (a) Risk/Hardship Allowance/Detachment Allowance;
 - (b) Ration Money Allowance;
 - (c) Family Accommodation Allowance
 - (d) Uniform Allowance, renewal, Kit Maintenance Allowance/Washing Allowance etc.
- (ii) Development adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;
- (iii) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operation efficiency;
- (iv) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities are being ensured;
- (v) 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;
- (vi) Provision of better communication/STD telephone facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that the Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (vii) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy and transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (viii) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the CAPFs personnel;

- (ix) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is being ensured to reduce the stress level;
- (x) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the CAPFs Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns, etc.
- (xi) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;
- (xii) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (xiii) Redressal and Grievances cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (xiv) Under the Prime Minister's Scholarship Scheme, scholarship @ 1250/- per month to boys and Rs. 1500/- per month to girls are being released to the wards of serving and retired personnel of CAPF every year;
- (xv) Condition of 10 years qualifying service has been removed for award of normal pension plus disability pension, for those, who become disabled while on duty.
- (xvi) Lump sum ex-gratia compensation amounting to Rs. 9 lakh for 100% disability has also been extended to the disabled CAPFs personnel *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011, who become disabled in the performance of their bonafide duties and are boarded out from service. For the cases less than 100% disability, the amount of ex-gratia compensation may be reduced in proportion to the degree of disability. However, a minimum of 20% disability is the condition for grant of ex-gratia compensation;
- (xvii) Welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families have been provided.

Illegal electricity connection to Kendriya Bhandar

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

(a) whether Central Record Office, Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) East Block No. 9-A, New Delhi has provided an electric connection to Kendriya Bhandar situated beneath them illegally and they are also bearing Kendriya Bhandar electricity charges for the last 8-10 years;

(b) if so, the details/reasons thereof;

(c) whether ITBP has signed an agreement with Kendriya Bhandar for providing free electric connection to Kendriya Bhandar and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by ITBP to disconnect electricity connection forthwith provided by them to Kendriya Bhandar and to recover electricity charges from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As confirmed by ITBP no electricity connection has been provided to Kendriya Bhandar by the Central Record Office ITBP.

- (b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.
- (c) No agreement has been signed by ITBP with Kendriya Bhandar.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to (a), (b) and (c) above.

Extending Article 370 in States

230. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) in how many States Article 370 of Constitution has been extended to and when, and why;
- (b) the details of benefit by extending Article 370;
- (c) what benefit the State and the people got by this;
- (d) whether Government will constitute any committee to assess the implications of Article 370; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The provisions of article 370 of the Constitution relate to the State of Jammu and Kashmir only. It has not been extended to any other State.

- (c) Article 370 is an enabling provision as stated therein.
- (d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

Action taken in Jarwa tribal women case

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

- (a) what are the findings of the probe ordered by Government on the video footage showing dancing semi-naked Jarwa tribal women by a British videographer in front of tourists in return for food; and
- (b) what action the Ministry has taken on the offenders as well as the Andaman and Nicobar administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) On the basis of the first video footage of the Jarawa tribal women shown in the electronic media on 11.1.2012, an FIR has been filed by Andaman and Nicobar Administration under section 292 IPC read with section 67 IT Act, 2000, section 3(1) (iii) of SC & ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 and section 7/8 of Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Protection of Aboriginal Tribes) Regulation, 1956. After interrogation two persons were arrested and sent to judicial remand.

In connection with the second video telecast in the national and international media showing the Jarawa girls dancing on the Andaman Trunk Road, a case vide crime No. 17/12 under section 292/34 IPC read with section 67 of IT Act, section 3(1)(iii) and (x) of SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and sections 7/8 of PAT Regulation, 1956 was registered on 6.2.2012. On close scrutiny of the video clipping, it was revealed that the person in the khaki uniform appearing in the video was a police constable. He has been arrested and placed under suspension for dereliction in the discharge of his duties. A departmental enquiry has also been initiated against him.

Increasing maoist activities in Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that Maoist activities are increasing day by day in Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh;
- (b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment on this;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The quantum of violence perpetrated by Maoists had declined in Chhattisgarh and Odisha in 2011 compared to 2010. It remained largely at par in Jharkhand during the same period. In the current year, while the violence level in Chhattisgarh and Odisha has declined compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, it has gone up in Jharkhand. The number of incidents are resultant deaths in these States are given below:

States	LWE violence (incident/deaths)		
	2010	2011	2012 (upto March 2)
Chhattisgarh	625 (343)	465 (202)	58 (9)
Jharkhand	501 (157)	517 (182)	114 (54)
Odisha	218 (79)	192 (53)	28 (12)

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development

schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the states in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

Deputing specialist team for destroying RDX and other explosives

233. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab and Haryana High Court directed the Home Minister to take immediate decision on the Punjab Government's plea for deputing a specialist team for destroying the RDX and other explosives lying in polices stations across the State; and

(b) if so, the response of the Ministry to the court's order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court has directed the Army Headquarters of Western Command at Chandimandir Division near Pinjore, Haryana to extend its assistance to the State police (Punjab) in destroying the explosives lying in Malkhanas.

Unclaimed passport found at Delhi Airport

†234. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 105 passports were found lying unclaimed at Terminal 3 in Delhi;

(b) whether these passports were issued from different passport offices and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of people involved in human trafficking, caught in this case so far;

(d) the number of people nabbed in human trafficking case during the last two years;

(e) the action taken against these people; and

(f) the action taken by Government to prevent human trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Sir, details of the issuing offices of 105 passports found lying unclaimed at Terminal 3 in Delhi are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Regional Passport Office	No. of passports
1.	RPO, Ahmedabad, India	84
2.	RPO, Jalandhar, India	16

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Name of the Regional Passport Office	No. of passports
3.	RPO, Chandigarh, India	2
4.	RPO, Surat, India	1
5.	Dubai, UAE	1
6.	Brussels, Belgium	1
TOTAL :		105

(c) Four persons have been arrested by Delhi Police in the matter so far.

(d) and (e) The details of person arrested in human trafficking cases (passports related) and action taken against them during the last two years 2010 and 2011 are given below:

Year	No. of persons arrested	Pending Trial	Pending investigation	Convicted
2010	111	106	04	01
2011	25	01	24	-
2012	04	-	04	-

(f) Necessary action under appropriate section of law is taken by Delhi Police against the person found involved in human trafficking.

Theft of a monitor and hard disk of the Ministry

‡235. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during October-November of 2011 monitor of a computer of Union Home Ministry was stolen and later in January, 2012 the hard disc of the same computer was also stolen;

(b) whether this computer contained any confidential information;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the purpose of the theft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In October, the Monitor of one of the computers of Hindi Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs was stolen. Subsequently in January, 2012, the Hard Disk of the Central Processing Unit (CPU) of the same computer was also stolen.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per the information received from Delhi Police, no motive of the theft

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been established and it is not possible to comment conclusively on the purpose of the theft.

Assistance to small farmers during natural calamities

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

(a) whether financial assistance is provided to small and marginal farmers for compensating damage to their crop during natural calamities;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance provided per hectare to small and marginal farmers;

(c) whether differential compensation package for irrigated and unirrigated land exists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Financial assistance for immediate relief is provided out of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), which is further supplemented by the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in cases on calamities of a 'severe nature' when funds are inadequate in SDRF for providing relief as per norms. The financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

The expenditure from relief fund is to be incurred in accordance with the items and norms of assistance approved by the Government of India for the notified natural calamities only.

The extant norms *inter-alia* provide for assistance to the farmers in the form of Agriculture input subsidy for damage caused to crops due to the notified natural calamities only. Details of assistance admissible to Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as per extant items and norms are under:-

Sl.No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
Assistance to small and marginal for:-		
(a)	De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/silt deposit is more than 3" to be certified by the competent authority of the State Government)	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare
(b)	Removal of debris on agriculture land	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl.No.	Item	Norms of Assistance
(c)	Desilting/restoration/repair of fish farms	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare
(d)	Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.	Rs. 25,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.
e)	Agriculture input subsidy where crop loss was 50% and above	
1.	For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	
	(i) Rainfed crops	Rs. 3,000/- per hectare in rainfed areas
	(ii) Irrigated crops	Rs. 6,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation. Subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 500 and restricted to sown areas.
	(iii) Perennial crops	Rs. 8,000/- per hectare for all type of perennial crops, subject to areas being sown and subject to minimum assistance not less than Rs. 1,000/-
2.	Sericulture	Rs. 3,200/- per hectare for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar Rs. 4,000/- per hectare For Muga.

Inclusion of homeless in census exercise

237. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent census exercise was able to exhaustively include those citizens who are homeless, and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how does Government intend to provide shelter and other essential facilities such as food, education for those who are homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The enumeration of the houseless population is traditionally carried out on the last night of the Population Census. In the recently concluded Census 2011, the enumeration of the Houseless was conducted in the night of the 28th February - 1st March, 2011.

In order to ensure complete coverage of houseless population, the places where houseless population normally resides were identified well in advance for making necessary arrangements.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Rural Development implements through the State Government and Union Territory Administrations a Flagship programme/scheme namely Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for the rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) families. The total allocation is shared between Center and State on 75:25 bases. In case of UTs 100% funding is done by Government of India and in case of North East States the funds are shared in the ration of 90:10.

Under the programme, 75% weightage is given to the housing shortage and 25% to the poverty ratio prescribed by the Planning commission for State level allocation to provide shelters. The beneficiaries are selected from the permanent IAY wait list prepared with the approval of respective Gramsabha. Such lists were prepared during 2000-02. The IAY houses are invariably allotted in the name of female member of household. However only in case there is no eligible female member in the family, the house is allocated to eligible male member.

About 264.12 lakh house have been constructed under IAY since inception of the scheme with an expenditure of Rs. 72269.64 crore (up to 31.3.2011).

The National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to launch a new scheme called the 'National Programme for Urban Homeless' to provide shelter to urban homeless with all basic amenities. However, since the proposal is at a very nascent stage and requisite approvals have not been obtained, it may not be possible to commit on its actual implementation including the total budget and funding pattern.

As per the provisions contained in the Right to Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, every child of the age of six to fourteen years has a right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education.

Measures to deal with naxalism

†238. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether naxalite influence/violence is increasing at different parts of the country including Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the naxal affected areas/districts;
- (c) the number of citizens and security personnel killed/injured every year during the last three years and current years;
- (d) the amount of compensation provided to the affected people and the number of cases of abduction, extortion and loss of property;
- (e) the State-wise details of assistance sought by naxalite affected States for development including deployment of police force during the said period; and
- (f) the details of measures adopted by Government to deal with naxalism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) The Central Government has adopted an integrated approach in dealing with naxalite activities in the areas of security, development ensuring good governance and public perception management. The State Governments specifically deal with various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of schemes. This, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA); sanction of India Reserve (IR) battalions; setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) Schools; reimbursement of security-related expenditure under the security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme; filling up critical infrastructure gaps under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) in Left Wing Extremist affected States; and construction/strengthening of fortified police stations under the Scheme for Construction/ Strengthening of 400 Fortified Police Stations in LWE affected districts. At present, 83 LWE affected districts in 9 States are included under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme (SRE) which are eligible for reimbursement of the expenditure incurred by the State Governments on Antinaxal operations. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh to the family of civilian killed and Rs. 3 lakh to family of security personnel killed due to naxal attacks is reimbursed by the Central Government. Under the Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilian Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal violence, an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is given to the family of deceased or for permanent incapacitation. An ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces killed in action. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks.

The quantum of violence as well as the resultant killings perpetrated by the Left Wing Extremists in 2011 was relatively low compared to 2010. In the year 2011, 1755 LWE incidents took place causing 606 deaths (464 civilians and 142 security forces) compared to 2213 incidents with 1005 deaths (720 civilians and 285 security forces) during 2010. The State-wise details of LWE violence during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (See below).

Details regarding number of incidents of abduction, extortion and attacks on economic targets by naxalites are as under:

Year	Abduction	Extortion	Attacks on economic targets
2009	212	128	362
2010	242	150	365
2011	198	179	293
2012 (Upto 9.3.2012)	42	38	41

Statement-I

List of 83 districts included under SRE Scheme

Andhra Pradesh		Bihar	
1.	Anantapur	17.	Arwal
2.	Adilabad	18.	Aurangabad
3.	East Godavari	19.	Bhojpur
4.	Guntur	20.	East Champaran
5.	Karimnagar	21.	Gaya
6.	Khamam	22.	Jamui
7.	Kurnool	23.	Jehanabad
8.	Medak	24.	Kaimur
9.	Mehboobnagar	25.	Munger
10.	Nalgonda	26.	Nalanda
11.	Prakasam	27.	Nawada
12.	Srikakulam	28.	Patna
13.	Visakhapatnam	29.	Rohtas
14.	Vizianagaram	30.	Sitamarhi
15.	Warangal	31.	West Champaran
16.	Nizamabad	Chhattisgarh	
		32.	Bastar

33. Bijapur
34. Dantewada
35. Jashpur
36. Kanker
37. Korea (Baikunthpur)
38. Narayanpur
39. Rajnandgaon
40. Sarguja
- Jharkhand**
41. Bokaro
42. Chatra
43. Dhanbad
44. East Singhbhum
45. Garhwa
46. Giridih
47. Gumla
48. Hazaribagh
49. Koderma
50. Latehar
51. Lohardagga
52. Palamu
53. Ranchi
54. Simdega
55. Saraikela-Kharaswan
56. West Singhbhum
57. Khunti
58. Ramgarh
- Madhya Pradesh**
59. Balaghat
60. Chandrapur
61. Gadchiroli
62. Gondia
- Orissa**
63. Gajapati
64. Ganjam
65. Keonjhar
66. Koraput
67. Malkangiri
68. Mayurbhanj
69. Navrangpur
70. Rayagada
71. Sambhalpur
72. Sundargarh
73. Nayagarh
74. Kondhamal
75. Deogarh
76. Jajpur
77. Dhenkanal
- Uttar Pradesh**
78. Chandauli
79. Mirzapur
80. Sonebhadra
- West Bengal**
81. Bankura
82. Midnapore
83. Purulia

Statement-II*State-wise extent of naxal violence during 2009 to 2012 (upto 2-3-2012)*

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto 2.3.2012)		
	Incidents	Deaths		Incidents	Deaths		Incidents	Deaths		Incidents	Deaths	
		Civilians	Security Forces		Civilians	Security Forces		Civilians	Security Forces		Civilians	Security Forces
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	66	18	0	100	24	0	54	9	0	12	1	0
Bihar	232	47	25	307	72	25	314	59	3	27	7	0
Chhattisgarh	529	163	127	625	171	172	465	124	80	58	4	5
Jharkhand	742	140	68	501	132	25	517	149	33	114	35	19
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	0
Maharashtra	154	41	52	94	35	10	109	44	10	11	2	0
Orrisa	266	36	31	218	62	17	192	39	14	28	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	8	2	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	255	144	14	350	223	35	90	39	2	4	0	0
Others	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0
TOTAL	2258	591	317	2213	720	285	1755	464	142	259	54	31

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 141

Human trafficking

239. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of human trafficking taking place in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether there are reports of sale of such trafficked infants children in the garb of adoption by racketeers in the country including Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the measures taken/guidelines issued to check such incidents and to punish the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per 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 were 3030, 2848 and 3422 respectively. State/UT wise details are in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Incidents of sale of trafficked infants children in the garb of adoption by racketeers in the country have been reported.

(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 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 years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

A comprehensive Advisory to all States/UTs for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking by MHA on 9.9.2009. Advisory on human trafficking has specifically asked the States/ UTs for adopting victim centric approach and for creating Special Juvenile Police Units. It also advises the States/UTs to deal

with crime of trafficking in a holistic manner and to evolve an effective and comprehensive strategy encompassing prevention, protection and rescue of victims besides taking deterrent action against the traffickers. All the States have established Special Juvenile Police Units in all Districts.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on 31.1.2012 on missing children outlining the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. The advisory specifically advises the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed under Human Trafficking during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	408	420	77	1257	1340	251	309	321	218	1070	1119	200	633	506	79	1449	1389	163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	62	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4
4.	Bihar	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15
6.	Goa	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0
7.	Gujarat	59	55	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4
8.	Haryana	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12
12.	Karnataka	521	518	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359
13.	Kerala	200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15
15.	Maharashtra	366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0

18. Mizoram	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
19. Nagaland	1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1
20. Orissa	29	36	3	107	82	15	15	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7
21. Punjab	43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38	60	56	15	291	257	68
22. Rajasthan	72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	315	31
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0
24. Tamil Nadu	688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669
25. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201
27. Uttarakhand	5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29
28. West Bengal	163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46
Total State	2951	2884	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183
29. Andman and Nikobar Is.	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0
30. Chandigarh	7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0
32. Daman and Diu	6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0
33. Delhi UT	60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25
Total UT	79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109
ALL INDIA TOTAL	3030	2950	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292

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

*Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act+Importation of Girls+Procurator of minor girls+Buying of girls for prostitution+Selling of girls for prostitution).

*Karnataka State has changed Immoral Traffic Prevention Act data pertaining to year 2008 in the year 2011.

Written Answers to

[14 MAR., 2012]

Unstarred Questions 145

Naxalites having links with foreign countries

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

- (a) whether naxalites have been found to have links with foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the names of the said countries;
- (c) whether naxalites have links with terrorist outfits and intelligence agencies in foreign countries;
- (d) if so, the names of the these organisations; and
- (e) the names of States which are the affected more from the above phenomena and plan being contemplated by Government to counter it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The CPI (Maoist) have close links with foreign Maoist organizations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of 'Coordinations Committee of Maoist Parties and Organisations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA)'. The Maoist parties of South Asia are members of this conglomerate. Besides, LWE groups have participated in conference/seminars conducted in Belgium and Germany. The so-called 'People's war' being waged by the CPI (Maoist) against the Indian State has also drawn support from several organizations located in Germany, France, Holland, Turkey, Italy etc.

(c) and (d) The CPI (Maoist) have close fraternal ties with many North- East insurgent groups, especially the RPF/PLA of Manipur. Most of the aforesaid outfits/ organizations have linkages with external forces inimical to India. The CPI (Maoist) have also frequently expressed their solidarity with the Jammu and Kashmir terrorist groups. These ties are part of their 'Strategic United Front' against the India State.

(e) It is difficult to quantify the affect of aforesaid linkages of LWE groups on a particular State in India. Nine States of India *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are considered to be LWE affected States. The Government of India closely monitors the situation in these States.

Demand for separate State for Nagas

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

- (a) whether Government of India is considering the demand for separate State for Nagas;
- (b) whether some parts of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh are proposed to be taken away for this purpose; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any negotiation took place between two States in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

Magnet bomb attack on Israeli diplomat

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

(a) whether the use of Magnet Bomb attack on the Israeli Diplomat is a new threat and challenge to Government in countering the terrorist activities;

(b) if so, the manner in which this new challenge in going to be tackled by Government; and

(c) what is the progress in the case involving attack on Israeli Diplomat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) A magnetic bomb attack took place on an Israeli Embassy car on 13.02.2012 in which four persons, including the driver and an Israeli lady occupant of the car, as also two other persons in a nearby car, were injured. The matter is under investigation by Delhi Police who have so far arrested one person in this connection.

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries, as also for international organisations, located in the country are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies and appropriate advisories issued. The actual arrangements, based on these inputs and advisories, as well as local threat assessments, are made by the local/State police concerned.

Mock drill for natural calamities in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mock drill for natural calamities like earthquake was conducted recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that response by the authorities have taken more time than expected; and

(d) if so, the steps Government is taking for early response of the various authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of Mock Drills

on Earthquake Preparedness in Delhi were conducted by Delhi Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) in close collaboration and guidance of national Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) from October, 2011 to 15th February, 2012. The mega mock drill was conducted on 15.2.2012 in all the 9 districts of Delhi under the supervision of respective Deputy Collectors, in the important Government Sector, Private Sector, RWAs Schools, Colleges, Universities, market associations, Courts and Judiciary and Public representatives.

(c) and (d) These drills were culmination of long planning which started in October, 2011 and therefore, there was timely response from various agencies.

Status of enquiry into Israeli Embassy car attack

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Israeli Embassy car exploded just 500 metres from Prime Minister's residence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the present status of the enquiry in this case and which terrorist organisation is responsible for this attack; and

(d) what are the steps Government is taking so that in future such incidence do not occur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A magnetic bomb attack took place on an Israeli Embassy car on 13.02.2012 near the crossing of Aurangzeb Road and Race Course Road in New Delhi. Four persons were injured in attack. Delhi Police is investigating the matter. So far one person has been arrested in this connection.

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and diplomats of foreign countries, are reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the central security agencies and appropriate advisories issued. The actual arrangements, based on these inputs and advisories, as well as local threat assessments, are made by the local/State police concerned.

Damage by cyclone Thane

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

(a) the casualties caused by the Cyclone Thane in India;

(b) whether Government has done any assessment of the total damages to property and livelihoods caused by the cyclone;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether compensation to those affected by the cyclone has been announced;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The Inter-Ministerial Central Team, visited the Cyclonic affected areas has assessed the loss of lives, livestock and damage to crop as well as houses due to Cyclonic storms 'Thane' of 30-31 December 2011 is given as under:-

Sl.No.	Damages	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry
1.	No. of human lives lost	57	12
2.	No. of cattle heads lost	669	1256
3.	NoI. of houses damaged	99,904	86,439
4.	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)	2.12	0.17

(d) to (f) With regard to announcement of compensation, it is mentioned that the financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

However, in the aftermath of cyclone 'Thane' the Government of India immediatly released an amount of Rs. 500 crore, on an "on account" basis, from National Disaster Response Fund to the State Government of Tamil Nadu on 11th January 2012 for undertaking relief measures in the affected areas of the State. Further, the State of Tamil Nadu has been allocated an amount of Rs. 308.20 crore (Rs. 231.15 crore as Central contribution and Rs. 77.05 crore as State contribution) in State Disaster Response Fund for the year 2011-12 The Central share of Rs. 231.15 crore has also been released to the State Government in two instalments.

Similarly, financial assistance has also been extended to the UT of Puducherry, by releasing an amount of Rs. 125/- crore to Puducherry from UT budget (Rs. 50.00 crore on 13th January 2012 and Rs. 75.00 crore on 8th February 2012) for undertaking relief measures in the cyclonic storm 'Thane' affected areas in the UT.

CRPF personnel killed in anti-naxal operations

246. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of CRPF personnel got killed or injured in anti-naxal operations during last three years, till date;

- (b) why CRPF personnel had suffered casualties;
- (c) whether there was intelligence failure;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The year-wise details of CRPF personnel killed/injured in anti-naxal operations in the last three years and in the current year are given below:

Year	Killed	Injured
2009	58	111
2010	132	80
2011	26	113
2012 (upto 05.03.2012)	00	01

(b) The casualties among CRPF personnel can be attributed to IED explosions, hostile and inhospitable terrain, dense forests, surprise attacks by the CPI (Maoist) etc.

(c) No specific instance of intelligence failure has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The steps taken by the Government to improve tactical efficiency of CRPF include increase in deployment of CRPF battalions to plug escape routes, better training imparted to CRPF personnel before induction, provisioning of modern equipment for carrying out anti-naxal operations, implementation of comprehensive civic action programme, professional investigation of major incidents, etc. Consequently, the casualties have come down in the year 2011.

Organisations created for strengthening internal security

247. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of organisations created for strengthening internal security by Government following the terrorist attack on 26 November, 2008 in Mumbai;

(b) the details of terrorist attacks perpetrated during the last three years indicating number of deaths and grievously injured in each case; and

(c) the current status of investigations into these incidents and number of cases where prosecution has duly commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The organizations created for strengthening the internal security by government following terrorists attack on 26 November, 2008 in Mumbai are as follows:

- (a) NIA was created as a central investigation agency of Government of India, designed to investigate terrorist cases which affect the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State and friendly relations with foreign States. NIA shall take up the cases entrusted to it under NIA act.
 - (b) NATGRID was set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs which will link various databases between user (Intelligence and Investigative agencies) and provide agencies to enhance out counter terrorism capabilities.
 - (c) Government have notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) *vide* their OM dated 3rd February, 2012.
 - (d) Government of India has set up four Regional Hubs of NSG at Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.
- (b) and (c) The details are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of confirmed/prima-facie terror Attacks in the hinterland in last 3 years, the number of persons arrested and the status of investigation

Sl.No.	Incidents	Persons Killed	Persons injured	Investigating Agency	Status of Investigation/Prosecution
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	13.02.2010 Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	55	ATS, Mumbai	Charge sheet was filed on December 4, 2010 <i>vide</i> Court Case No. 5183/10 against 1 accused out of a total of 7 accused. Remaining 6 accused are absconding.
2.	29.3.2010 Bomb blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation.
3.	17.4.2010 Bomb blast at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	17	Crime Branch, Bangalore Police	The case is under investigation.
4.	19.9.2010 Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in Firing incident	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. However, a special team of Delhi Police with the help of West Bengal Police, Bihar Police and Tamil Nadu Police, have busted an Indian Mujahideen module consisting of ten membes including one Pakistani National, recently in November 2011. Out of these, six accused persons were arrested by Delhi Police

					in Jama Masjid firing and Bomb Blast case. Apart from their suspected involvement in this incident, investigations suggest that some members of this module have also been involved in the incidents mentioned at Sl. No. 1 and 3 above.
5.	7.12.2010 Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	37	ATS, UP	The case is under investigation.
6.	25.5.2011 Bomb blast in Parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	NIA	The case is under investigation.
7.	13.7.2011 Serial Bomb blast in Mumbai	27	127	ATS Mumbai	The case is under investigation. However, ATS Mumbai has arrested four persons.
8.	7.9.2011 Bomb Blast in Delhi High Court	15	66	NIA	The case is under investigation. However, four persons have been arrested in the 9. cases.
9.	13.2.2012 Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	NIL	4	Special Cell, Delhi Police	The case is under investigation. However, one person has been arrested.

**NGOs receiving foreign funds to organise protest
against Kudankulam plant**

248. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several voluntary organisations (NGOs), organising protests against the Kudankulam atomic power plant, are detected to have received funds from foreign sources for orchestrating the protests;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating instances and nature of violation, if any, of the extant law;

(c) the details of NGOs receiving funds from foreign countries; and

(d) the details of those who are found to have received funds during the last five years to organise/orchestrate mass protests and agitations against the state at the behest of foreign donors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Preliminary reports have been received regarding alleged misuse of foreign funds for opposing the setting up of the Kudankulam plant.

(b) to (d) Since investigation has been ordered, it is not possible to furnish any details at this stage.

Strengthening fire safety and emergency services

249. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government is planning to take to strengthen the fire safety and emergency services in order to prevent or reduce loss of life and property due to fire related incidents, as increasing industrialisation and technological advancement is making the country far more vulnerable to fire incidents; and

(b) the State-wise details of the funds made available for the States under 13th Finance Commission for modernisation of fire services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government of India is implementing the following two schemes to strengthen fire and emergency services in the country:-

(i) Centrally sponsored plan scheme namely strengthening of fire and emergency service in the country at a cost of Rs. 200 crores.

(ii) Upgradation of National Fire Services College, Nagpur at a cost of Rs. 205 crores.

(b) State-wise allocation made by the 13 th Finance Commission to the seven States for strengthening their fire and emergency services is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
2.	Haryana	100.00
3.	Mizoram	20.00
4.	Odisha	150.00
5.	Tripura	15.00
6.	Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi)	20.00
7.	West Bengal	150.00
TOTAL		472.00

Besides above the 13th Finance Commission has also provided a grant of Rs. 87,519 crore to the local bodies. A portion of this grant is available to the urban local bodies (of population more than 1 million) subject to complying with the conditions putting in place a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective jurisdiction.

Further enquiry into murder of Swami Laxmanananda

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

(a) whether Hon'ble Odisha High Court has ordered for further inquiry to probe the causes behind the murder of Swami Laxmananandaji that took place in August, 2008 in Kandhamal district of Odisha;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction so far; and

(c) by when the murderers of this coldblooded murder of Swamiji will be caught?

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

(b) Government of Odisha have informed that further investigation of the case has been continuing with effect from 7.6.2011 as per intimation/prayer made by Investigating Officer u/s 173(8) of criminal Procedure Code before the Sub-divisional Judicial Magistrate, Baliguda who is the jurisdictional Magistrate for the case.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under the Constitution of India, details of individual cases of crime are not maintained centrally.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Study regarding intemperate behaviour of security personnels

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

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of suicides, ragging and intemperate behavior by personnel of CRPF, CISF and other forces, including those on VIP duties, are on the rise;

(b) if so, the year-wise and force-wise details thereof for the last two years;

(c) whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the remedial measures that Government has taken to contain such incidents?

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) and Assam Rifles (ARs), force-wise incidents of committing suicides, ragging and intemperate behavior cases in Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs) during the last two (2) years are as under:-

Force	2010			2011		
	No. of Suicide cases	No. of intemperate behaviour cases	Ragging	No. of Suicide cases	No. of intemperate behaviour cases	Ragging
CRPF	28	04	NIL	42	16	NIL
BSF	29	05	NIL	39	03	NIL
ITBP	05	NIL	NIL	03	NIL	NIL
SSB	12	NIL	NIL	12	02	NIL
CISF	17	NIL	NIL	11	NIL	NIL
ARs	10	NIL	NIL	09	01	NIL
NSG	NIL	NIL	NIL	03	NIL	NIL

(c) Yes, Sir. A study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) into the factors causing stresses in the Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004 made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

(d) Following remedial measures have been taken by the Government to control such cases, including easing of job related stresses and improving the working

conditions, behaviour of senior officers and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs and ARs :-

- (i) Implementing transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being intouch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards.

Threat posed by Indian Mujahideen

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

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to recent media reports about significant presence of the Indian Mujahideen (IM) across some States of the country, with various recruitment drives having been undertaken by them; and
- (b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to counter this threat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the intelligence inputs, Indian Mujahideen cadres have come to notice for being recruited from across the country particularly U.P., Bihar, Karnataka, Delhi and Maharashtra. There are, however, no inputs to suggest large scale presence of these cadres and recruitment drives undertaken by them so

far. Recently an Indian Mujahideen module has been busted and 10 persons arrested since November 2011 from Delhi, Bihar, U.P. and Tamil Nadu.

(b) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the centre and State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

Concern over e-mails of accounts registered abroad

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

(a) whether the Union Home Ministry and various security agencies had expressed concern over e-mails of accounts registered abroad;

(b) if so, whether the Union Home Ministry has asked the representatives of the Department of Information Technology (DIT) to provide access of e-mails of accounts registered abroad;

(c) if so, the response of the DIT in this regard; and

(d) the details of other steps Government proposes to take to get information of accounts registered abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Law Enforcement Agencies/investigating Agencies approach Department of Information Technology and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (Cert-In) to help them in getting access to the records of the e-mail accounts registered abroad and involved in criminal/unlawful activities in the country.

(c) and (d) Department of Information Technology and Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (Cert-In) forward the requests to the concerned Service Providers. The Government regularly interacts with such service providers to address the issue and implement solution, keeping in view security, services and developmental needs of the country.

Composition of NCTC

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

(a) whether a final decision has been taken to set up a specialized

anti-terror body, National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), if so, what are the details in this regard;

(b) how NCTC is proposed to coordinate its functioning like investigation, training etc., with RAW and other Central State level intelligence agencies; and

(c) what will be its composition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Government *vide* its Office Memorandum (OM) dated 3rd February, 2012 has notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The details of NCTC including its composition, functioning etc. is given in statement.

Statement

Duties, functions, Structure of NCTC

1. The duties and functions of NCTC shall be:

- (a) To draw up plans and coordinate actions for counter terrorism;
- (b) To integrate intelligence pertaining to terrorism; analyse the same; pursue or mandate other agencies to pursue the different leads; and to coordinate with the existing agencies for an effective response;
- (c) To maintain a comprehensive data base of terrorists and their associates, friends, families and supporters; of terrorist modules and gangs; and of all information pertaining to terrorists;
- (d) To prescribe counter terrorism priorities for each stakeholder;
- (e) To ensure that all agencies have access to and receive source intelligence support that is necessary to execute counter terrorism plans and accomplish their assigned tasks;
- (f) To coordinate with existing investigation and intelligence agencies to ensure that all terrorist cases are solved and the perpetrators are brought to justice; and
- (g) To prepare daily threat assessment review and disseminate them to the State Governments.

2. The proposed organizational structure of NCTC is:

- (a) The Head of the NCTC shall be Director, NCTC.
- (b) NCTC shall have a core staff.
- (c) NCTC shall also have officers on deputation/secondment from other Central Intelligence and Investigation agencies.
- (d) NCTC shall have three wings, responsible for (i) Collection and dissemination of intelligence; (ii) Analysis; and (iii) Operations.

3. Provisions for Centre-State co-ordination:

- (a) The NCTC categorically mandates efficient and effective coordination between NCTC and the State Intelligence Agencies through the mechanism of Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs). NCTC will have a Standing Council consisting of Director, NCTC, the three Joint Directors, NCTC and the Heads of the Anti Terrorist Organisation or Force in each State. The Standing Council shall meet as often as necessary and may also meet through video conference. The Standing Council shall ensure that NCTC is the single and effective point of control and coordination of all counter terrorism measures.

Memorandum on Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute

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

(a) whether an all party delegation comprising MPs of Maharashtra, MLAs, MLCs from Maharashtra Legislative Assembly/Council, Ministers of State Government of Maharashtra led by Chief Minister of Maharashtra met the Prime Minister on 31 December, 2011 and handed over a Memorandum;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has assured the delegation that Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute would be resolved;

(c) if so, the present status of the issue of border dispute; and;

(d) the action taken by Government on the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister?

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

(b) No such assurance has been given by the Prime Minister.

(c) and (d) With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted one-man Mahajan Commission, which had submitted its report in August 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto, while the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the Commission's recommendations. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court. Since the matter is sub-judice, no further action can be taken.

Pending cases of freedom fighter pensions from A.P.

256. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many cases of pension of freedom fighters are pending with Government from Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when, action will be taken on such issues amicably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Receipt and disposal of applications for grant of freedom fighter's pension is a continuous process. 128 applications for the grant of samman pension for participation in the Hyderabad Liberation Movement are pending. These applications have been sent by the Government of Andhra Pradesh after re-verifying their genuineness. The applications which fulfill the eligibility criteria for sanction of Samman Pension along with the re-verification reports of the State Government will now be scrutinized by the Committee of Eminent Freedom Fighters which has been constituted for this purpose. The Committee will examine and recommend the sanction for Samman Pension in those cases which fulfill the eligibility criteria for the sanction of Samman Pension. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is being regularly advised from time to time to expedite re-verification of the remaining cases referred to them.

Roles and functions of natgrid and NCTC

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

- (a) the present status of setting up of National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) and National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);
- (b) the roles and the functions assigned to these two and also to the CBI and IB, separately;
- (c) whether Government has taken note of the concerns expressed by several Chief Ministers in setting up of these agencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b)

(i) NATGRID:

As per the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS), NATGRID was set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs w.e.f. 1.12.2009. Further, CCS has approved the Detailed Project Report on 6.6.2011. Planning Commission has also accorded its "in principle" approval to the project on 08.07.2011., as 'Central Plan Scheme' under MHA from 2011-2012. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has appraised the project for Rs. 1002.97 crores (approx.) and some elements of Horizon-II.

NATGRID will link data bases for constructing actionable intelligence to combat terrorism and internal security threats. As such, NATGRID has been set up to create a facility that improves India's capability to counter internal security threats.

(ii) NCTC:

The Government *vide* its Office Memorandum dated 3.2.2012 has notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC). are as under:-

- (i) To draw up plans and coordinate actions for counter terrorism;
- (ii) To integrate intelligence pertaining to terrorism; analyse the same; pursue or mandate other agencies to pursue the different leads; and to coordinate with the existing agencies for an effective response;
- (iii) To maintain a comprehensive data base of terrorists and their associates, friends, families and supporters; of terrorist modules and gangs; and of all information pertaining to terrorists;
- (iv) To prescribe counter terrorism priorities for each stakeholder;
- (v) To ensure that all agencies have access to and receive source intelligence support that is necessary to execute counter terrorism plans and accomplish their assigned tasks;
- (vi) To coordinate with existing investigation and intelligence agencies to ensure that all terrorist cases are solved and the perpetrators are brought to justice; and
- (vii) To prepare daily threat assessment reviews and disseminate them to the State Governments.
- (viii) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI): CBI is a premier central investigating and prosecuting agency of the country. It is also the nodal agency for International Police Cooperation on criminal matters and work as National Central Bureau (NCB) for India on behalf of Interpol. CBI is one of the member agencies of Multi Agency Centre (MAC). It would also be one of the user agencies in the scheme of NATGRID.
- (ix) Intelligence Bureau (IB): IB is central intelligence agency.

(c) and (d) After the issue of the Office Memorandum with regard to NCTC, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka had written to the Central Government, *inter-alia* raising concerns about the legislative and legal competence of the Government of India to set up NCTC and expressing the need to have consultations with the state Governments before NCTC is operationalised.

The Home Minister has replied to the Chief Ministers enclosing a three-page

note on the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the genesis, objectives, structure and powers of the NCTC. To further clarify/address issues, the Union Home Secretary held a meeting with the State Chief Secretaries, Director Generals of Police and the Home Secretaries on 12.03.2012.

Increasing cases of child trafficking

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

(a) whether the number of cases regarding child trafficking in the country has increased manifold in the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and total number of cases of missing children identified in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the details thereof and steps taken by Government to prevent the menace of child trafficking in the country especially in metros?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Instances of child trafficking have been reported. The information regarding child trafficking is not maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). However, as per inputs provided by 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 were 3030, 2848 and 3422 respectively. State/UT wise details are at Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ/USQ No. 239 Part (a) and (b)]

As per inputs provided by NCRB, the total number of missing children during the period 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 67195, 68227 and 76896 respectively. State/UT wise details are given in Statement II.

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility 'for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs. 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory on 31.1.2012 on missing

children outlining the measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children, The advisory specifically advises the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

Statement-II*Number of children missing during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
1.	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	56	46	31
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2814	3084	3700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	NR	60
4.	Assam	747	899	995
5.	Bihar	560	740	NR
6.	Chandigarh	118	119	159
7.	Chhattisgarh	2706	2823	4808
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	17	17
9.	Daman and DIU	14	7	20
10.	Delhi	6268	5946	5091
11.	Goa	257	236	NR
12.	Gujarat	2644	2718	2868
13.	Haryana	845	915	1259
14.	Himachal Pradesh	362	270	320
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	276	366	NR
16.	Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR
17.	Karnataka	4192	3996	4845
18.	Kerala	1206	996	1037
19.	Lakshadweep	1	NR	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8655	9498	10720
21.	Maharashtra	13215	13099	14823
22.	Manipur	45	45	NR
23.	Meghalaya	71	168	NR
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	128	117	242
26.	Odisha	1733	1882	2521

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
27.	Puducherry	76	57	72
28.	Punjab	268	277	282
29.	Rajasthan	2477	2731	3492
30.	Sikkim	218	226	342
31.	Tamil Nadu	1813	1855	2504
32.	Tripura	292	NR	299
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3597	3136	NR
34.	Uttarakhand	414	431	554
35.	West Bengal	11092	11527	15835
TOTAL		67195	68227	76896

Note : Statement is prepared on the basis of data received from state crime records bureaux. Data not yet received from states has been indicated as 'NR'.

*Figures are provisional.

Urban poverty in the country

259. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has latest data on urban poverty in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof especially in North East region;
- (c) the criteria adopted by Government to measure the urban poverty;
- (d) whether Government has proposed to change the criteria;
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) if not, how far the present criteria is efficient in presenting a true picture of urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government for estimation of poverty in the country. The poverty line and the number and percentage of urban poor have been determined in the past based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group constituted for this purpose from time to time. In December 2005, the Planning Commission appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Professor Suresh D. Tendulkar to recommend changes in the existing procedures of official estimation of poverty. The Planning Commission has decided to accept the Tendulkar methodology for the present. State-wise urban poverty data including that for North East Region States released by Planning Commission for the year 2004-05 based on earlier official methodology

and Tendulkar methodology are given in Statement I and Statement II (*See below*) respectively.

(c) to (f) The poverty line has been traditionally defined on the criterion of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line were estimated in the past for the States as well as the country using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO).

In order to evolve a uniform methodology for identification of urban BPL in the context of the 12th Plan, the Planning Commission, in May 2010, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology/criteria for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. Any conclusion regarding whether the present criteria represent a true picture of urban poverty or whether alternative criteria are required would depend on the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Statement I

*Number and Percentage of population below poverty line
urban areas: 2004-2005**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage (%) of persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.40	28.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09	3.3
3.	Assam	1.28	3.3
4.	Bihar	32.42	34.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.47	41.2
6.	Delhi	22.30	15.2
7.	Goa	1.64	21.3
8.	Gujarat	27.19	13.0
9.	Haryana	10.60	15.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.22	3.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.19	7.9
12.	Jharkhand	13.20	20.2
13.	Karnataka	63.83	32.6
14.	Kerala	17.17	20.2

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.03	42.1
16.	Maharashtra	146.25	32.2
17.	Manipur	0.20	3.3
18.	Meghalaya	0.16	3.3
19.	Mizoram	0.16	3.3
20.	Nagaland	0.12	3.3
21.	Orissa	26.74	44.3
22.	Punjab	6.50	7.1
23.	Rajasthan	47.51	32.9
24.	Sikkim	0.02	3.3
25.	Tamil Nadu	69.13	22.2
26.	Tripura	0.20	3.3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117.03	30.6
28.	Uttarakhand	8.85	36.5
29.	West Bengal	35.14	14.8
30.	Andaman and Nikobar Islands	0.32	22.2
31.	Chandigarh	0.67	7.1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.15	19.1
33.	Daman and Diu	0.14	21.2
34.	Lakshadweep	0.06	20.2
35.	Pudducherry	1.59	22.2
	All India	807.96	25.7

Notes:

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and Andman and Nikobar Island.
- Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
- Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

*Based on uniform recall period consumption data.

Source: Planning Commission.

Statement II

*Number and percentage of population below poverty line
urban areas (2004-2005)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	Percentage (%) of persons
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.30	23.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70	23.50
3.	Assam	8.40	21.80
4.	Bihar	40.90	43.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.40	28.40
6.	Delhi	18.90	12.90
7.	Goa	1.70	22.90
8.	Gujarat	41.90	20.10
9.	Haryana	15.80	22.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	4.60
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.90	10.40
12.	Jharkhand	15.60	23.80
13.	Karnataka	50.80	25.90
14.	Kerala	15.70	18.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	61.70	35.10
16.	Maharashtra	116.10	25.60
17.	Manipur	2.10	34.50
18.	Meghalaya	1.20	24.70
19.	Mizoram	0.40	7.90
20.	Nagaland	0.20	4.30
21.	Orissa	22.70	37.60
22.	Punjab	17.20	18.70
23.	Rajasthan	42.80	29.70
24.	Sikkim	0.20	2.90
25.	Tamil Nadu	61.30	19.70
26.	Tripura	1.30	22.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	130.30	34.10

1	2	3	4
28.	Uttarakhand	6.40	26.20
29.	West Bengal	57.60	24.40
30.	Puducherry	0.70	9.90
	ALL INDIA	807.60	25.70

Note : The new poverty lines have been generated for all the States including the north-eastern states. However, in the absence of adequate data, the expert group has suggested use of poverty line of the neighbouring states for union territories.

Source: Tendulkar Committee Estimates of Poverty released by The Planning Commission.

Amendment of Real Estate (Regulation) Bill 2011

260. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill 2011;

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

(c) whether Government has held consultations with various stake holders before finalisation of said bill in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the suggestions expressed during such consultations; and

(f) the extent to which Government has incorporated such suggestions in the said bill?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In order to promote planned and orderly development of real estate sector in the country, after wide and extensive consultation, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation drafted a Real Estate Regulation and Development Bill and released the same for comments and suggestions.

(c) and (d) The Ministry circulated the draft Bill amongst all stake holders including Central Government Ministries, State Governments/Union Territories, Municipal Administrations, Real Estate Associations, Industry Associations, Consumer Welfare and Rights Associations, Law Firms, Media among others. The Bill was also posted on the website for soliciting response of the general public. A national consultation was also organized on 11.01.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation with all stake holders.

(e) and (f) More than 750 suggestions were received during this consultation which 'related mostly to the bills' provisions regarding registration, scrutiny, disclosure of information, introduction of real estate agents, constitution of the Regulating Authority and the Tribunal, penalty provisions and jurisdiction of courts

among others. The relevant suggestions have been used in modifying and improving the draft and a fresh draft of the Bill has been prepared.

National Housing Policy

261. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any review committee to go into all the aspects of new developments to be incorporated in the National Housing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the recommendations made by the committee; and

(c) the likely time-frame by when the new policy would be formulated and declared?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 advocates “A *High Level Monitoring Committee at the Central Government level would be set up to periodically review the implementation of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 and make amendments/modifications considered necessary.*” Accordingly, this Ministry had constituted the High Level Monitoring Committee (HLMC) under the chairpersonship of Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation on 21.10.2008. A meeting of the HLMC was held on 19.07.2010 however, no recommendations for amendments/modifications had been given.

Objectives of RAY

262. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the primary objectives of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) who is eligible for the benefits of RAY;

(c) the definition of slums as adopted under the scheme;

(d) whether the Ministry plans to bring residents of homeless shelters, those living in pavements, parks or vacant lands within the ambit of RAY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b): The Government has launched the Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) with the vision of creating a “Slum Free India”. The scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

(c) The definition of slums under the Scheme is “A compact settlement of at

least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions". For the North Eastern and Special Category States, settlements of 10-15 houses, having the same characteristics would be considered as slums.

(d) and (e) RAY is primarily addressed to meet the shelter needs of slum dwellers and urban Low Income Groups. RAY envisages a continuum of housing options depending on the varying needs and requirements of all deserving sections which includes night shelters, dormitories etc.

Evacuation of Dalit homes in slums of Vishakhapatnam, A.P.

263. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the media coverage of evacuation of dalit homes in slums of Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that dalits are not forcefully evacuated from their homes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Housing/slum being a State subject, it is upto the State Government/Municipal Authority concerned to deal with the issues of slums including the strategy for development/redevelopment/relocation. However, under the flagship scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana, the Government has advised States/Union Territories to adopt "in situ" development of slums as the preferred strategy. Rajiv Awas Yojana is predicated on the condition that States/UTs assign legal title to slum-dwellers over their dwelling space.

Making India slum free under ITUN

264. Dr. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any scheme for making India slum free under an International Treaty of the United Nations (ITUN);

(b) if so, whether any time-frame has been fixed for the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps taken by Government to make our country slum free?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) However, in pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with a budget of Rs. 5,000 crores. The Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and areas where property rights are assigned. The scheme will progress at the pace set by the States.

Under the Scheme, fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock is being dovetailed into RAY. Under this scheme, central support will be provided at the rate of Rs. 50,000 per unit of affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the cost of civic infrastructure (external and internal), whichever is lower.

Night shelters for homeless under JNNURM

265. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has a scheme for providing night shelters for the homeless in cities in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of the night shelters in major cities in the country; and
- (c) whether the Centre is helping the States to set up night shelters and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) does not have a scheme for providing night shelters for the homeless in cities in the country. It has two components for integrated housing- Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). BSUP is implemented in 65 select cities and IHSDP is implemented in other towns. Under these components, Central assistance is provided to States/Union Territories to take up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor/slum dwellers. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain data on night shelters in various States

and cities.

- (c) There is no Central Scheme to support night shelters in States.

Variation in minimum wages in different States

266. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act of 1948 does not lay down any norm for fixing minimum wages and at present minimum wages vary substantially between States from Rs. 62 in Andhra Pradesh to Rs. 230 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to link minimum wages with prices of essential consumer items like food, clothing, fuel and housing etc.; and

(c) the details of recommendations made in this regard at the 42nd meeting of Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi in February, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The norms recommended by the Indian Labour Conference (ILC), held in 1957 are taken into account while fixing the minimum wages. These are as follows:

- (a) 3 consumption units for one earner.
- (b) Minimum food requirements of 2700 calories per average Indian adult.
- (c) Clothing requirements of 72 yards per annum per family.
- (d) Rent corresponding to the minimum area provided for under Government's Industrial Housing Scheme.
- (e) Fuel, Lighting and other miscellaneous items of expenditure to constitute 20% of the total minimum wage.

Subsequently the Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered a judgement in the case of Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers that the children's education, medical requirement, minimum recreation including festivals/ceremonies, provision for old age, marriage etc. should constitute 25% of the minimum wage and used as a guide in fixation of minimum wages. The State Governments have been requested from time to time to keep the above norms and judicial pronouncement in view while fixing/revising the minimum wages.

The variation of minimum wages between the States is due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions influencing the wage rate. The regional disparity in minimum wages is also attributed to the fact that both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Government to fix, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments in their respective jurisdictions under the Act.

(c) The recently held 44th Indian Labour Conference, *inter alia*, discussed the issue of amendment of the Minimum Wages Act and made certain recommendations for incorporation in the amendment proposals. The recommendations were mainly on national minimum wage, enhancement of penal provisions, adoption of VDA in all States/UTs, etc. The details of the recommendations are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the recommendations for incorporation in the amendment proposals

A Conference Committee of the 44th session of ILC was constituted to discuss Agenda Item No. (i) concerning Minimum Wages and related issues. These issues, *inter alia*, include norms for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), National Floor Level Minimum Wages etc. On the basis of detailed discussion, the following points emerged.

1. There was broad consensus that the Government may fix minimum wages as per the norms/criteria recommended by the 15th ILC (1957) and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Reptakos & Co. Vs. its workers Union) 1992. The Government may take necessary steps accordingly.
2. It was suggested that the Minimum Wages Act should cover all employments and the existing restriction for its applicability on the scheduled employments only should be deleted. This will also help India ratify ILO Convention No. 131.
3. It was broadly agreed that there should be national minimum wages applicable to all employments throughout the country.
4. It was pointed out that the payment to the apprentices should be treated differently from the other categories.
5. The Committee noted that at present there are 12 States/UTs who have not adopted VDA. There was consensus that all States/UTs should adopt VDA.
6. It was also recommended that the payment of minimum wages should be done through Banks/Post Offices etc.
7. It was felt that the enforcing agencies should not be given the power of adjudication and, therefore, this proposal should be re-examined.
8. Regarding penal provision for violation of the Act, it was felt that imprisonment clause under Section 22 and 22A is harsh to the employer and may be re-examined. Further, it was felt that non-maintenance of registers should not attract imprisonment.
9. The proposal of paying different minimum wages in respect of same employment either in the Centre or in the States should be done away with.

Protection of domestic workers

267. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation (ILO) has passed a landmark treaty that advocates protection for an estimated 52.6 million domestic workers across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new convention asked for individual country's ratification, calls for favourable working conditions and to ensure rights of domestic workers through written contracts;

(d) whether the International Convention would nudge India into framing a legislation regulating hiring of domestic workers and ensuring suitable working conditions;

(e) whether Government also proposes to include domestic workers as part of social security schemes like health insurance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The International Labour Conference of ILO (ILC) at its 100th Session held in Geneva in June, 2011 adopted the Domestic Workers Convention (C-189) supplemented by the Domestic Workers Recommendation (R-201).

(b) and (c) The main provisions of the Domestic Workers Convention and accompanying Recommendation are given in Statement (*See below*). The ratification of an ILO Convention is a voluntary process.

(d) to (f) The Central Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security benefits to the unorganized workers which include domestic workers. The Government has also decided to extend health insurance scheme *viz.* Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers.

Statement

*Main provisions of Domestic Workers Convention C-189 and
Recommendation No. 201*

Main provisions of Domestic Workers. Convention C-189

The Convention provides that each member state of ILO will take measures to promote the fundamental principles and rights at work for domestic workers by ensuring freedom of association, collective bargaining and elimination of discrimination. Work performed in and for a household has been termed as domestic work. It is stated that steps will be taken to protect domestic workers from all forms

of abuse, harassment and violence and provide fair terms of employment and decent working conditions to them in the form of minimum wage coverage, safe and healthy working environment etc. Member states are required to set a minimum age for domestic workers in consonance with national laws and regulations. The Convention provides for protection of rights of domestic workers migrating abroad for employment by providing for written job offer/contract and regulation of private recruitment agencies to prevent fraudulent practices. It states that accessible complaint mechanisms should be established for domestic workers and system of labour inspection enforced.

Main provisions of Domestic Workers Recommendation No. 201

The Recommendation provides for various measures to supplement the provisions of the Convention. These include respecting the principle of confidentiality and privacy by ensuring that no domestic worker is required to undertake HIV or pregnancy test, providing adequate time for rest, leisure activities and family contacts, prohibiting night work and monitoring their working and living conditions. Member states have been advised to establish a model contract of employment for domestic workers indicating details of remuneration, hours of work, accommodation, meals etc. Member states have been encouraged to collect data to support effective policy making regarding domestic work, adopt code of conduct for diplomatic personnel to prevent violation of domestic workers rights and engage in bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation to address issues relating to abuse of domestic workers. Provision for suitable education and vocational training for domestic workers has been suggested to enhance their professional competence and employment opportunities.

Labour rights to domestic workers

268. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the Convention on Domestic Workers 2011;

(b) if so, by when Government proposes to ratify the Convention as it is binding on India and member-States of the International Labour Organization; and

(c) the details of current steps being taken by Government to provide labour rights to domestic workers in India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The International Labour Conference of ILO (ILC) at its 100th Session held in Geneva in June, 2011 adopted the Domestic Workers Convention (C-189) supplemented by the Domestic Workers Recommendation (R-201). The Government of India delegation was also present in ILC.

(b) ILO Conventions are international treaties, open for ratification to Member countries. The ratification of an ILO Convention is a voluntary process. As per existing policy, Government of India ratifies an ILO Convention only when its laws and practices are in total conformity with the provisions of the Convention.

(c) The State Governments are empowered to enact legislation for domestic workers. The Central Government has also enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 for providing social security to the unorganized workers which include domestic workers.

Law to regulate the activities of placement agencies

269. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present there is no law to regulate the activities of placement agencies;

(b) if not, the laws in which the activities of the placement agencies are regulated; and

(c) whether Government intend to enact a separate comprehensive law to regulate the activities of the placement agencies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) There are different Laws/Acts under which different types of placement agencies are covered.

(b) (i) Manpower export and Placement Agencies are covered under Immigration 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 Securities Agencies are governed by Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 and (iv) Private Placement 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. These are small in number and working in sporadic locations. Some States/UT have issued guidelines to register them under their Shop and Establishment Act by the Labour Department.

(c) In order to safeguard the interests 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 Agencies, as per local needs. A Tripartite Committee has also been constituted on 31.10.2011 to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies and publishing of eye catching/ misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities.

Rehabilitation of child labourers

270. SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures of the number of children engaged in child labour under the purview of the Child Labour Act;

(b) the State-wise details of money spent till date by Government to rehabilitate the said children; and

(c) the State-wise number of children rescued during the last three years and the current year?

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 out of which 12 lakh children were found working in hazardous occupations and processes. However as per NSSO Survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(b) Under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, funds are released to the NCLP Districts for eradication of child labour. The State-wise details of grants released to NCLPs during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. As per the available information, the State-wise and year-wise details of number of child labourers rescued/withdrawn from work during 2008-09 to 2010-11 and the current year in the country is given in Statement II.

Statement I

The State wise details grants released under the NCLP Scheme during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 (in lakhs rounded to next decimal)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-2009	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1056.31	399.52	705.69
2.	Assam	352.19	616.68	378.55
3.	Bihar	2130.96	1661.44	727.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	603.80	293.99	364.82
5.	Gujarat	250.17	169.64	165.01

Sl.No.	Name of State	2008-2009	2009-10	2010-11
6.	Haryana	156.39	63.28	186.77
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.41	0	25.66
8.	Jharkhand	354.29	155.95	47.78
9.	Karnataka	404.94	447.03	64.47
10.	Madhya Pradesh	838.68	560.92	608.25
11.	Maharashtra	514.12	419.39	433.32
12.	Nagaland	28.34	21.43	40.87
13.	Orissa	1109.14	862.56	1167.78
14.	Punjab	329.88	127.22	130.59
15.	Rajasthan	1510.60	371.58	395.64
16.	Tamil Nadu	348.71	449.53	504.28
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2307.92	1627.43	1772.83
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
19.	West Bengal	1866.97	1015.35	1537.63

Statement II

Number of children rescued/withdrawn from work during 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12

Sl.No.	Name of State	Number of children rescued/withdrawn			
		2008-2009	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto June, 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Nil	3685	274	227
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10779	13689	1858	4692
3.	Bihar	1126	7998	8552	17617
4.	Chhattisgarh	1674	1063	5164	4914
5.	Gujarat	845	1437	2129	193
6.	Haryana	1164	1354	1293	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	43	-
8.	Jharkhand	4785	1816	1015	2216
9.	Karnataka	4549	3217	135	278

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Maharashtra	3495	5150	5113	3854
11.	Madhya Pradesh	9582	9692	13344	11307
12.	Orissa	10283	10585	14416	-
13.	Punjab	428	1023	123	149
14.	Rajasthan	11630	12326	4415	142
15.	Tamil Nadu	7950	6321	6325	2022
16.	Uttar Pradesh	26390	40297	28243	2794
17.	West Bengal	3127	13187	2215	1236
18.	Delhi*	694	737	-	-
19.	Kerala**	Nil	Nil	-	-
20.	Lakshadweep**	Nil	-	-	-
21.	Mizoram**	Nil	Nil	-	-
22.	Tripura**	Nil	Nil	-	-

*Schools are not operational

**Non-NCLP State

Jobs earmarked for SC/ST category

271. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry, group-wise *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category out of the total strength as per Government's reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Implementation of Building and other Construction Workers (Conditions and Regulation) Act, 1996 and Welfare Cess Act, 1996

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

(a) whether all States have already implemented the Building and Other Construction Workers (Conditions and Regulations) Act, 1996 and Welfare Cess Act, 1996;

(b) if so, the State-wise total fund collected and the total workers registered in the Welfare Board; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the percentage of utilization is very less as the State Governments are not approving the proposals of Construction Workers State Welfare Board?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Governments, 34 States/UTs have notified rules under the Act, 33 have constituted Welfare Boards, 32 have notified implementing/cess collecting authorities and 28 have constituted State Advisory Committees. The number of workers registered, amount of cess collected and amount spent under the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is as under:

(As on 30.9.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/U.Ts.	No. of workers registered with the Board	Amount of cess collected (Rs. In crores)	Amount spent (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	882,070	472	12.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4,298	12.03	2.49
3.	Assam	5,097	82.08	0.35
4.	Bihar	19,555	136.46	14.49
5.	Chhattisgarh	62,335	58.76	3.61
6.	Goa	0	3.17	0
7.	Gujarat	48,971	190.22	0.41
8.	Haryana	156,645	479.99	6.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	633	51.22	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	16,285	21.09	0.11
12.	Karnataka	149,774	929.16	9.26
13.	Kerala	1,689,789	532.62	375.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,708,574	527.31	119.33
15.	Maharashtra	0	10.53	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
18. Mizoram		0	0	0
19. Nagaland		0	0	0
20. Orissa		60,640	77.95	0.0066
21. Punjab		32,839	185.93	2.71
22. Rajasthan		53,156	137.78	0.7
23. Sikkim		0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu		2,115,097	423.29	182.19
25. Tripura		9,069	29.69	0.13
26. Uttar Pradesh		143,586	249.07	1.44
27. Uttarakhand		1,499	9.14	0.02
28. West Bengal		313,180	290.62	4.59
29. Delhi		41,766	656.29	28.36
30. Andman and Nikobar Island		1,347	8.67	0.04
31. Chandigarh		7,562	12.7	0.36
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0.17	0
33. Daman and Diu		0	0.73	0
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
35. Puducherry		25,455	20.65	4.62
TOTAL		7,549,222	5609.32	770.3866

(c) The responsibility of collecting cess and its utilisation for welfare activities lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Boards. The Central Government has been impressing upon the State Governments to implement the provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 effectively.

Fixing national minimum wages

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

(a) whether Government is planning to fix national minimum wages so that each and every worker working in India gets the equal wages for equal work, which will also be useful and helpful in reducing Inter State Migration; and

(b) the recommendations of Standing Committee on Labour and Indian Labour

Conference in this regard and whether Government is going to implement the recommendations of the Standing Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) At present, there is disparity in rates of minimum wages in various regions of the country. This is due to differences in socio-economic and agro-climatic conditions, prices of essential commodities, paying capacity, productivity and local conditions influencing the wage rate. The regional disparity in minimum wages is also attributed to the fact that both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate to fix, revise and enforce minimum wages in scheduled employments in their respective jurisdictions, under the Act.

In order to have a uniform wage structure and also to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was recommended by the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. Accordingly, the Government introduced NFLMW in 1996 on a non-statutory basis and the States have been requested to adopt this. The NFLMW has been revised from time to time on the basis of changes in the Consumer Price Index. With effect from 01.04.2011, the NFLMW has been fixed at Rs.115/- per day.

The Government has formulated certain proposals for amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, *inter-alia*, taking into consideration the suggestions of the Indian Labour Conference.

Coverage of BPL families under RSBY

274. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL families (a unit of five) for unorganized sector on 1 October, 2007;
- (b) if so, how many families were eligible for insurance cover; and
- (c) how many out of them have been covered?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Swawsthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 1st October, 2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008.

As per BPL survey, 2002, there are about 6 crore estimated BPL families (a unit of fiver) in unorganized sector. The experience shows that only about 60% of BPL families become available for enrolment. As such about 3.6 crore BPL families are to be covered under the scheme. It is the endeavour of the Government to cover all such families by 2012-13. As on 29.02.2012, more than 2.79 crore BPL families have been covered.

Welfare schemes for unorganized sector workers

275. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has formulated any welfare scheme for different sections of unorganized sector workers regarding life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and benefit under the Unorganised Labours Social Security Act, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State-wise details of money allocated to the States for this purpose and how much work has been done?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Recognising the need for providing social security to unorganized workers, the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 was enacted on 31.12.2008. The Government has also 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. 30,000/- per annum on a family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. 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 and 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 to a scholarship @ Rs.100/- per month upto a maximum of two children.

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 year 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.

The States are provided part premium funding by the Central Government on

the basis of number of smart cards issued. Hence, there is no State-wise allocation under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Under Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY), there is a corpus fund. There is a combined allocation for National Social Assistance Programme of which IGNOAPS is a component. The number of beneficiaries covered under RSBY, AABY and IGNOAP is given in Statement.

Statement

Cumulative number of beneficiaries under the schemes since their inception

Sl. No.	Name of the State and Union Territories	Number of smart cards issued as on 29.02.2012 under RSBY	Number of lives covered under AABY as 29.02.2012	Number of beneficiaries under IGOAPS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	7501598	1011153
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39615	-	31209
3.	Assam	204548	54545	-
4.	Bihar	7096914	1921604	3203771
5.	Chandigarh	4913	2233	3863
6.	Chhattisgarh	1384680	372206	586882
7.	Delhi	144518	-	372793
8.	Goa	-	-	2136
9.	Gujarat	1850643	860053	320110
10.	Haryana	584683	-	131326
11.	Himachal Pradesh	235131	5000	94220
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	9484	91740	-
13.	Jharkhand	1060286	56820	640044
14.	Karnataka	680122	745843	933891
15.	Kerala	1748471	393160	185316
16.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1471661	1215452
17.	Maharashtra	2172918	2999067	1071000
18.	Manipur	31921	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	67150	-	48112
20.	Mizoram	43256	-	23747
21.	Nagaland	77870	-	46483
22.	Orissa	1100793	-	1777083

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Punjab	220486	19013	159048
24.	Puducherry	-	148452	23607
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	629906
26.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1019232
27.	Tripura	258402	-	136592
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4145925	2520514	3380290
29.	Uttarakhand	338879	-	252827
30.	West Bengal	4486192	708980	1728948
TOTAL		27987800	19872489	19029041

Loss of tax benefit to companies managing their own PF trusts

276. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at least 2000 Indian and multinational companies' managing their own provident fund trusts are likely to lose the tax relief on contributions they make to the fund because of the Ministry's inefficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how Government will protect the Provident Fund (PF) beneficiaries from such loss?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations made in Indian Labour Conference

277. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 44th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (ILC) was held in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein and the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(B) The 44th Session of Indian Labour Conference was held on 14th and 15th February, 2012 at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi. The agenda for the Conference include the following items:

- (1) Minimum Wages
- (2) Social Security
- (3) Employability and Employment.

The Conference discussed each of the above issues in detail in a separate Conference Committee. The Conclusions arrived at each of the Conference Committee are given in Statements I, II, and III.

Statement I

Conference Committee on "Minimum Wages"

A Conference Committee was constituted to discuss Agenda Item No. (i) concerning Minimum Wages and related issues. These issues, *inter alia*, include norms for fixation/revision of minimum rates of wages, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA), National Floor Level Minimum Wages etc. On the basis of detailed discussion, the following points emerged.

1. There was consensus that the Government may fix minimum wages as per the norms/criteria recommended by the 15th ILC (1957) and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court (Repttakos Co. Vs Workers' Union) 1992. The Government may take necessary steps accordingly.
2. There was a broad consensus that the Minimum Wages Act should cover all employments and the existing restriction for its applicability on the scheduled employments only should be deleted. This will also help India ratify ILO Convention No. 131.
3. It was broadly agreed that there should be national minimum wages applicable to all employments throughout the country.
4. There was broad agreement on the amendment proposals as listed out in Para 5 (iv, v and x).
5. In respect of 5 (iv), it was pointed out that the payment to the apprentices should be treated differently from the other categories.
6. The Committee noted that at present there are 12 States/UTs who have not adopted VDA. There was a broad consensus that all States/Uts should adopt VDA.
7. It was also recommended that the payment of minimum wages should be done through Banks/Post Offices etc.
8. As regards 5(vi), it was felt that the enforcing agencies should not be given the power of adjudication and, therefore, this proposal Should be re-examined.
9. The proposal of paying different minimum wages in respect of same employment either in the Centre or in the State should be done away with.

Statement II*Conference Committee on "Social Security"*

A Conference Committee was constituted to discuss the agenda item No. (iii) *i.e.* "Social Security". On the basis of detailed discussions, the following points emerged:

- (i) There was a broad-based consensus that the wage ceiling for the application of EPF Act be increased from the present level of Rs.6,500/- to Rs. 10,000/- or Rs. 15,000/- as already applicable for the ESI Corporation. Similarly the ceiling for workers covered under EPF Act be reduced from 20 to 10. However, Laghu Udyog Bharati was not agreeable to this reduction in ceiling of number of workers.
- (ii) Minimum pension under the EPS 95 be increased to some floor level, which should not be less than Rs. 1,000/-, since a large number of workers receive pension which is less than that provided by the State Governments for elderly people which is normally in the range of Rs. 400/- to Rs.1000/-.
- (iii) The PF Accounts be computerized urgently so that the workers are able to avail the facility of PF transfer and settlement immediately. Smart Cards like RSBY be issued to PF account holders.
- (iv) Minimum ceiling of 5 years of continuous service be reduced in case of gratuity and gratuity be made transferable in case of change of job by the employee.
- (v) The maternity leave under the Maternity Benefit Act be increased from the present level of 12 weeks to 24 weeks. This increased maternity benefits be made available only upto two children, while the lower limit be continued for more than two children.
- (vi) Accountability on the part of organizations implementing the social security schemes be fixed in order to ensure that the beneficiaries receive the deliverables in time. Citizen Charters for these organizations be finalized early.
- (vii) Amendment in the definition of wage is required in the EPF Act so as to remove the ambiguity with regards to splitting of minimum wages for the purpose of contribution.
- (viii) It was felt that the funds of Rs.1000/- crore provided in National Social Security Fund (NSSF) is inadequate and it was broadly agreed that funds should be substantially increased either through imposition of cess or by increasing the corpus.
- (ix) It was agreed that on the lines of National Social Security Board, State

Social Security Boards must be constituted as provided under the Act by the end of the year. Some of the States viz., Karnataka, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh have already constituted these Boards to monitor welfare schemes in their respective spheres.

- (x) Social security benefits be provided to Anaganwadi, Asha, mid day meal workers and other similar type of workers.
- (xi) Unorganized sector must be brought under various social security schemes including health, insurance, education, pension, etc.
- (xii) It was agreed that RSBY should be extended to all the unorganized sector workers to avail the health insurance benefits at the earliest.
- (xiii) There was a consensus that steps should be taken to provide OPD facility to beneficiaries under RSBY and generic medicines should be used and provided under this scheme.
- (xiv) Interest income of various social security funds created by the Central or State Governments be exempted from taxes.

Statement III

Recommendations of the Conference Committee on Employability and Employment

1. Employment generation and Employability should be top agenda of the Government.
2. Though lot of focus is being laid on training of 500 million persons by 2022, there is a need to take appropriate measures for creation of employment opportunities to offer the matching employment.
3. There is an urgent need to declare the National Employment Policy in order to provide enabling framework for facilitating employment generation and decent working conditions for all.
4. Investment in labour intensive industries should be promoted and incentivised.
5. Labour Market Information System should be established to get skill requirement from the industry and available skills from the institutes. In this regard, employment exchanges may be modernized for providing virtual job market on real time basis.
6. Skill mapping should be done at the local level and inventory of skill assets should be created.
7. ITIs should also focus on sectors beyond manufacturing and should concentrate on service sector. There is urgent need for quality assurance measures in training of ITIs and instructors.

8. Emphasis should be laid on development of infrastructure including storage, processing and marketing in rural areas and agro-based industries.
9. ITIs should focus more on popular trades keeping in view the requirement of the local industries.
10. Institutional arrangements for providing training in traditional skills should be encouraged and may brought under certification system.
11. Public awareness programme should be taken up, particularly in rural areas regarding the importance of skill development and certification of traditional skills.
12. There should be functional and spatial integration of State and Central infrastructure and other available resources for optimal utilization of resources.
13. MSMEs should be encouraged and supported to participate in the skill development efforts.
14. Stipend of apprentices under the Apprentices Act should be enhanced.
15. Existing and new Centres of Excellence/Clusters in traditional crafts should be strengthened and provided support in terms of marketing, credit, new technology, etc. to promote self-employment.
16. Barriers should be removed from skilling and certification of illiterate and uneducated workers.
17. Entrepreneurship and self-employment should be encouraged by providing necessary support.
18. Existing employment in the unorganized sector should be safeguarded by assuring access to natural resources for those sectors dependent on them. In order to increase their productivity, appropriate advanced tools and technology for traditional producers should be developed.
19. Skill development should be promoted among the women and differently-abled persons. To increase participation of women in skill development, special measures should be taken.
20. Centres of Excellence should be established at the national and State levels which will produce world-class technicians.
21. National level consultation with all the stakeholders should be held immediately to finalize the road-map for preparing skill development plan leading to skilled force of 500 million persons by 2022.
22. Comprehensive steps should be taken to create environment for employment generation and protection.
23. Trainers should be trained in large numbers to meet growing requirement.

**Role of Social Security Board in providing social security to
unorganized sector workers**

278. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the welfare steps, scheme-wise, the Ministry is taking for the nearly 450 million workers in the unorganized sector in the country;

(b) what role the Social Security Board is playing with regard to providing social security schemes to unorganized sector workers in the country; and

(c) the year-wise and State-wise beneficiaries through each of the above schemes in the unorganized sector during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to providing social security to all unorganized workers. Recognizing the need to 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 at the Central level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes *viz.* life and disability cover, health maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. Similar Social Security Boards shall be constituted at the State Level also.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability to landless rural households.

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.

The Government has constituted Welfare Funds for some categories of workers like beedi, cine and non-coal mine workers in the unorganised sector. The Welfare Funds are utilized to provide for financing of measures to promote the welfare of workers including women workers engaged in these occupations. The welfare measures include health and medical care, insurance, housing, education, recreation, water supply, maternity benefits, etc.

Year-wise and State-wise number of beneficiaries under the schemes of RSBY, AABY and IGNOAPS are given in Statements I, II and III respectively.

Statement I*Details of beneficiaries under RSBY Scheme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UTs	Smart card issued under RSBY			
		2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12 (as on 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	15711	39615
2.	Assam	-	81565	204465	204548
3.	Bihar	557002	2038909	5101901	7096914
4.	Chandigarh	3627	5407	4913	4913
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	927672	1230378	1384680
6.	Delhi	41990	218055	113608	144518
7.	Goa	1679	3505	Discontinued the scheme	
8.	Gujarat	670517	682354	1919086	1850643
9.	Haryana	401587	682354	621741	584683
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78370	115828	237946	235131
11.	Jharkhand	101219	434762	1329254	9484
12.	Karnataka	-	36971	157405	1060286
13.	Kerala	703570	1173388	1796315	1748471
14.	Maharashtra	135804	1440407	1516687	2172918
15.	Manipur	-	-	18259	31921
16.	Meghalaya	-	22579	59055	67150
17.	Mizoram	-	-	15240	43256
18.	Nagaland	7645	39301	39290	77870
19.	Orissa	-	341653	433079	1100793
20.	Punjab	76528	169306	193541	220486
21.	Rajasthan	120123	Discontinued the scheme		
22.	Tamil Nadu	57925	149520	Discontinued the scheme	
23.	Tripura	-	145780	258402	258402
24.	Uttar Pradesh	834871	4296865	4233626	4145925
25.	Uttarakhand	50071	53940	335424	338879
26.	West Bengal	119327	802974	3527137	4486192
TOTAL		3961855	13865338	23362463	27987800

Statement II*Number of beneficiaries under AABY***Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)**

Sl.No.	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	New Lives 2011-12 Upto Feb 2012
1.	Himachal Pradesh	5000	5000	5000	5000	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3800000	3800000	5368797	7292606	208992
3.	Maharashtra	456156	971147	985927	1608818	1390249
4.	Gujarat	0	136488	382398	860053	
5.	Chandigarh	0	1153	1297	1297	936
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	51000	86097	91740	
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	1364232	1364232	1381965	89696
8.	Bihar	0	380000	1161154	1921604	
9.	Jharkhand	0	37546	37546	37546	19274
10.	Karnataka	0	227563	604687	745843	
11.	Kerala	0	168811	299624	393160	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0	28516	1869176	2234849	285665
13.	Chhattisgarh	0	100	333870	333870	38336
14.	West Bengal	0	0	397409	662987	45993
15.	Puducherry	0	0	148452	148452	
16.	Punjab	0	0	0	19013	
17.	Assam	0	0	0	8677	45868
TOTAL		4261156	7171556	13045666	17747480	2125009

Statement III*Details of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS*

Sl.No.	State /Union Territory	Number of Beneficiaries under IGNOAPS				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	919230	919230	919230	971709	1011153
2.	Bihar	1415179	2133678	2369656	2341267	3203771
3.	Chhattisgarh	437218	490120	513829	530193	586882

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Goa	2687	2687	2734	2734	2136
5.	Gujarat	62691	79661	238550	298519	320110
6.	Haryana	130306	130306	137666	130306	131326
7.	Himachal Pradesh	53749	85637	91440	90619	94220
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	77649	123557	129000	129000	-
9.	Jharkhand	366236	643003	676003	650145	640044
10.	Karnataka	686666	821969	834405	782538	933891
11.	Kerala	141956	141956	176064	185316	185316
12.	Madhya Pradesh	532000	931434	1056881	1166199	1215452
13.	Maharashtra	828193	1001636	1086027	1072113	1071000
14.	Orissa	643400	643400	643400	1193176	1777083
15.	Punjab	61371	166689	159292	159292	159048
16.	Rajasthan	445449	494179	480040	574828	629906
17.	Tamil Nadu	580328	988761	919069	1014172	1019232
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2558065	2941120	3274780	3274780	3380290
19.	Uttarakhand	76385	148687	168221	191168	252827
20.	West Bengal	451845	1039041	1252795	1271631	1728948
NE States						
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	12963	14500	17500	-	31209
22.	Assam	628949	628949	628949	598965	-
23.	Manipur	72514	72514	72514	50714	-
24.	Meghalaya	32883	32952	44586	48112	48112
25.	Mizoram	10525	23747	23747	23747	23747
26.	Nagaland	28053	28053	40462	40462	46483
27.	Sikkim	15169	18879	18916	15169	-
28.	Tripura	136592	136592	136592	136592	136592
UTs						
29.	Andman and Nikobar Islands	493	702	861	1063	-
30.	Chandigarh	5619	4049	4357	4094	3863

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1006	6956	944	944	-
32.	Daman and Diu	-	630	125	130	-
33.	NCT Delhi	98615	121974	194150	94000	372793
34.	Lakshadweep	42	36	36	36	-
35.	Puducherry	-	3356	20757	15523	23607
TOTAL		11514026	15020640	16333578	17059756	19029041

Child labourers

279. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of child labourers in India as per the most recent Ministry figures; and

(b) the number of convictions made in the past 3 years for offences under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(b) States/UT Governments are appropriate Government for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas comes under their jurisdiction. As per the available information 3280 convictions have been made during 2008-2010.

Setting up new ESI hospitals in Gujarat

280. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new Employees' State Insurance Hospitals throughout the country, particularly in Gujarat in the next financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to set up some additional ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the country including Gujarat in the next Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Employee's State Insurance Hospitals are set up as per norms of ESI Corporation based on the number of Insured Persons in the area and request received from the State Governments. The ESI Corporation has approved setting up of nineteen new ESI Hospitals in various parts of the country. A list of such hospitals is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Additional ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries in the country during the next Five Year Plan would be considered on receipt of request from the State Government as per norms of ESI Corporation.

Statement

Names of ESI Hospitals to be set up in various parts of the country

Sl.No.	Name of the new ESI Hospital
1.	Duburi, Jajpur District Odisha
2.	Haridwar, Uttarakhand
3.	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand
4.	Ankleshwar, Gujarat
5.	Udaipur, Rajasthan
6.	Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu
7.	Tirupur, Tamil Nadu
8.	Lalru, SAS Nagar, Punjab
9.	Angul, Orissa
10.	Raipur, Chhattisgarh
11.	Bhillai, Chhattisgar
12.	Korba, Chhattisgarh
13.	Haldia, West Bengal
14.	Dodaballapur, Bangalore, Karnataka
15.	Dehradun, Uttarakhand
16.	Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu
17.	Kashipur, Uttarakhand
18.	Siliguri, West Bengal
19.	Bomasundra, Bangalore, Karnataka

Establishment of ESI medical college and hospital in Odisha

†281. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has agreed in principle to establish a Medical College and Hospital in Odisha; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of progress made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MAILLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has agreed, in principle, to establish a Medical College and Hospital in Odisha.

(b) The State Government of Odisha has allotted land for the proposed Medical College at Bhubaneswar, possession of which has been taken by the ESI Corporation.

Regulation for employment agencies engaging maids

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

(a) whether Government has noticed the prevalence of fake agencies who are engaging women as maid in cities without proper regulation and guidelines;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken action to regulate employment agencies who provide maid in cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Reports in some sections of media have come to the notice of the Government in this regard.

(b) and (c) In order to safeguard the interests of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour and Employment issued guidelines on 30.10.2003 to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of Private Placement Agencies(including those who provide maids), as per local needs. A Tripartite Committee has also been constituted on 31.10.2011 to examine the issue pertaining to private placement agencies and publishing of eye catching/misleading advertisements for various kinds of job opportunities.

Money allocated to Jute Technology Mission

283. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the share of the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that went to the Jute industry for the Eleventh Five Year Plan and how does this share compare with the share of Jute industry in the overall textile industry;

(b) what is the prescribed period of the reconstitution of the Council of Governors of National Centre for Jute Diversification and when was it last reconstituted; and

(c) what percentage of the money allocated to Jute Technology Mission (JTM) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been spent and what are the results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The total amount of money disbursed in the overall textile sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan from 01.04.2007 to 30.06.2010 is Rs. 37103.00 crores out of which disbursement in the jute sector is 270.00 crore which is around 0.73% of the overall disbursement under TUFS in the textile sector.

(b) The prescribed period of reconstitution of Council of Governors(CoGs) of National Centre for Jute diversification (NCJD) was two years and the last term of the Council of Governors of NCJD expired on June 10, 2009. Thereafter, National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted with effect from 1.4.2010 and the National Centre for Jute Diversification and Jute Manufactures Development Council have been subsumed into NJB.

(c) 65.1% of the money allocated to the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been spent as on 31.12.2011. The results achieved are given in Statement.

Statement

*Achievement Report in respect of Mini Mission-II, Mini Mission-III
and Mini Mission-IV*

1. The Mini Mission-I is focused on the research activities. Although, there have been very good results under Mini Mission-I, the outcome in terms of actual quantifiable results will need some more time.

2. Physical achievement in respect of MM-II

Sl.No.	Mini Mission-II Project / Programme	Unit	Eleventh Plan		
			Target (Whole Plan)	Ach. (Whole Plan)	% of Ach. (Whole Plan)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Supply of certified seeds	Qtls.	43533	9535	22
2.	Seed Minikits	Nos.	769327	392399	51
3.	Farm implements	Nos.	26938	11555	43

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sprayers	Nos.	47224	45636	97
5.	Production Technology Demonstrations	Ha.	37305	28041	75
6.	Retting Technology Demonstrations	Nos.	5589	3531	63
7.	Integrated Pest Management Demonstrations	Nos.	338	227	67
8.	Farmers Trainings	Nos.	4600	3565	78
9.	Farmers Field School	Nos.	620	421	68
10.	Construction of Retting Tanks	Nos.	8481	5999	71
11.	Foliar Spray of Urea	Ha.	53261	37436	70

3. Physical Achievement in respect of MM-III (as on 31.12.2011)

Scheme I : Development of Market Yards

	Physical Target	Work Completed	Work in Progress	Names of Completed sites	Names of Sites for work in progress
TOTAL	12	8	4		

Scheme II : Construction of Departmental Purchase Centers

State	Physical Target	Work Completed	Work in Progress
TOTAL	40	21	19

Scheme III : Construction of Retting Tank

	Physical Target	Work Completed	Work in Progress
TOTAL	50	32	18

Scheme IV : Demonstration of Retting Technology

	Physical Target	Work Completed	Work in Progress
TOTAL	200	198	2

Scheme-V : Development of high speed Ribboners

Project San.	Progress
Jadavpur University Phase-I and II	Completed work of Ph-I. Developed 1 ribboning machine which is placed under Champadanga, Hooghly for demonstration. Ph-II: Jadavpur University has developed 2 more ribboning machines. The field trial run is in progress.

Project San.	Progress
CRIJAF (Barrackpore)	Project for development of High Speed Ribboner (1st Phase) sanctioned to CRIJAF on Feb.'09 with an advance of 10% of the Project cost. The project is still under progress.
NIRJAFT (2011-12)	Project for development of High Speed Ribboner sanctioned on May 2011 with an advance of Rs. 15.00 lakhs. The project is under progress.

4. Physical Achievement in respect of MM-IV (as on 31.12.2011)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Achievement made
1.	Sustainable Human Resource Development in Jute Mill Sector (Scheme 6.1)	Training has been imparted to 24131 Master trainers, Supervisors, Maintenance Workers and other Workers in 39 jute mills. Institute of Jute Technology has developed 33 DVDs on 21 audio-visual modules on different process of production as training aid for Sustainable training in the jute mills.
2.	Development of Jute Mill Machinery (Scheme No. 6. 2)	A state-of-art Centre for Jute Machinery Development (CJMD) under PPP mode has been established. Prototype developments of 5 modern technology machines have been undertaken under CJMD and initial design and development of "Chain-gill Finisher Drawing Frame" is under process. 2 machines are under the process of commercialization.
3.	Productivity Improvement and TQM Facilitation (Scheme No.6.3)	To facilitate these studies, National Jute Board engaged 5 National level reputed Agencies/ Institutions to conduct the studies under the scheme and implement recommendations in selected 6 jute mills. Implementation of the corrective measures has started in the 5 jute mills.
4.	Modernisation and Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills - Capital Subsidy (Scheme No.6.4)	The upper limit of the subsidy has been raised to Rs. 350 lakh per mill for the existing units and Rs.400 lakh for mills at North Eastern States and for setting up new units. Since inception, 219 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs.5 6.45 crore has been released against investment for modernisation of Rs. 282.05 crore. 83 units have so far availed the benefits under the scheme, which included 63 composite jute mills, 16 yarn and twine mills, 2 diversified jute product units, 2 weaving unit and one under Jute Park scheme.

S.No. Name of the Scheme	Achievement made
5. Design and Development of JDPs (Scheme No.7.1)	Total 22 markets driven R&D Studies on different aspects have been awarded to the different institutions.
6. Helping NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) for developing jute diversified products (Scheme No. 7.2)	53 NGOs have been identified. 406 Clusters developed. 17710 artisans of 1400 Women Self Help Groups in 101 districts of 18 States availed benefit of this scheme. 586 Nos machines were distributed to 263 WSHGs.
7. Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification (Scheme No. 7.3)	36 Jute Service Centres and 35 Jute Raw Material Banks have been established. 1643 training programmes were organised by Jute Service Centres benefiting 31249 artisans. 593 JDP-SHG units were setup. 142 machines were distributed to 69 WSHGs developed units.
8. Scheme for setting up Jute Parks for the Diversified sector (Scheme No. 7.5)	9 Jute Park proposals (6 in West Bengal, 1 in Bihar and 2 in NER) have been principally approved. Out of which work of 6 Jute Park have commenced.

Cabinet approval for release of aid for weavers

284. SHRI M. V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Cabinet has approved for release of Rs. 2,350 crores aid for weavers as a part of Government's Rs. 6,234 crores scheme for handloom weavers announced by the Commerce Ministry;

(b) how many individual weavers, cooperative societies have benefited in Andhra Pradesh under the above schemes;

(c) whether any conditions are prescribed for getting the benefit under the above waiver; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes. The Government has approved a financial package for waiver of loan for the handloom sector, called "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" which has a financial implication of Rs.3884 crores across the country, with expected benefits for 83,841 individual weavers and 1420 handloom weavers' cooperative societies in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In addition, Government has also approved a 'Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector' having a total financial implication of Rs. 2362 crores across the country, for providing cheap credit under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme. The scheme will also provide subsidized yarn with 10% price subsidy under Mill Gate Price Scheme benefitting 75100 handloom weavers both individually and in cooperative folds in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Following conditions have to be fulfilled for loan waiver under Financial Package:

- (i) In the case of individual handloom weavers, loans to be waived should have been taken for handloom weaving purposes by genuine handloom weavers, subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 50,000 of loan waiver per individual beneficiary.
- (ii) In case of handloom cooperative societies, societies have to be viable or potentially viable.
- (iii) Only such loans are to be covered which are overdue as on 31.3.2010.
- (iv) The State Governments have to agree to share a small portion of loans to be waived and the sharing pattern between Government of India and State Government is detailed below :

Sl.No.	Beneficiary	General Category	Special Category
		States (Centre : States)	States (Centre : States)
(i)	State level apex societies	75 : 25	90 : 10
(ii)	Primary handloom cooperative societies	80 : 20	90 : 10
(iii)	Individual weavers/SHGs etc.	80 : 20	90 : 10

(v) The banks have to agree to waive on their own 75% of the interest amount and 100% penal interest, if any, and they also have to agree to extend fresh loans to the beneficiaries.

Schemes to promote traditional textiles

285. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented by Government to promote traditional textiles and funds allocated/utilized for the purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to promote traditional Patola and Bandhani Sarees Industry in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with number of beneficiaries who are engaged in the said traditional industry and the similar traditional textile industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The Government of India is implementing 5 Schemes in the Eleventh Plan to promote the handloom sector including traditional textiles with a special focus on the capacity building, infrastructure support, design and quality upgradation, marketing and raw material support, health care etc. The five schemes are:

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
2. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
3. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
4. Mill Gate Price Scheme
5. Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

Allocation of funds for the last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	(Rs. in crore)							
		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (up to 9.3.2012)	
		Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released	Funds allocated	Funds released
1.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	108.98	108.98	125.00	115.57	172.05	168.00	164.70	135.09
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	46.00	45.00	50.00	49.60	61.00	58.59	55.60	36.83
3.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	125.17	124.87	120.00	119.80	170.00	116.14	119	60.22
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme	29.59	29.59	30.60	30.60	65.00	65.00	55.60	37.94
5.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	16.24	16.00	15.78	13.72	20.00	17.78	24.10	12.62

204

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

(b) The schemes under implementation are also applicable for promotion and development of traditional Patola and Bandhini sarees in Gujarat. Under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, 9 cluster projects have been sanctioned for holistic and sustainable development of geographical area covering 300 to 500 looms. The Government of India has also provided financial assistance to the State Government of Gujarat for registering the Patola under the geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999.

(c) As per the third Handloom Census 2009-10, there are 11,009 handloom weavers and ancillary workers in the State of Gujarat. No separate data in respect of weavers engaged in Patola and Bandhini saree is available.

Implementation of package announced for handloom weavers

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

(a) the State-wise details of handloom weavers and handlooms in the country;

(b) whether the package for weavers announced recently has been implemented;

(c) if so, the plan of action for its implementation, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) whether it is a fact that each weaver would be benefited with an amount of Rs. 50,000; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) As per Handloom Census (2009-10), there are 43.32 lakh handloom weavers and 23.77 handlooms across the country. The State-wise detail is given in Statement (*See* below)

(b) and (c) In the Budget announcement (2011-12) on 28.2.2011, Finance Minister had announced that the Government of India would provide Rs.3000 crore for implementing the financial package for handloom sector for waiver of overdue loans on all India basis. Consequent to the said Budget announcement (2011-12), the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" has been approved on 24.11.2011 with the 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. The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of weavers and their societies. Interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years will be extended with guarantee of the fresh loan extended by banks to the eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers.

The process of Implementation of the Package has started *w.e.f.*

29 November, 2011. Andhra Pradesh has given a letter of Commitment on implementation of the package.

(d) and (e) The Scheme covers direct loan made to Individual weavers, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), including Master Weavers by Public Sector Schedule Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, State/District Central Cooperative Banks and State/Primary Cooperative Agriculture Development Banks hereinafter referred to as the “lending institutions” subject to a maximum overdue amount of Rs. 50,000 (including eligible portion of interest i.e. 25% of interest overdue) per individual. A waiver of loan and interest for a particular beneficiary as above is done only if the branch simultaneously agrees to extend a fresh loan of Rs. 20,000 or more to that beneficiary.

However, in case of State level Apex Societies and Primary Weavers’ Cooperative Societies, there is no such ceiling.

Statement

*Number of Handloom Weavers and Allied Workers
and Handlooms (2009-10 Census)*

Sl.No.	State	No. of Handloom Workers	No. of Handloom
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355838	124714
2.	Arunachal Pd.	33041	27286
3.	Assam	1643453	1111577
4.	Bihar	43392	14973
5.	Chhattisgarh	8191	2471
6.	Delhi	2738	2560
7.	Goa	0	0
8.	Gujarat	11009	3900
9.	Haryana	7967	4876
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13458	5578
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33209	7301
12.	Jharkhand	21160	2128
13.	Karnataka	89256	40488
14.	Kerala	14679	13097
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14761	3604
16.	Maharashtra	3418	4511
17.	Manipur	218753	190634

Sl.No.	State	No. of Handloom Workers	No. of Handloom
18.	Mizoram	43528	24136
19.	Meghalaya	13612	8967
20.	Nagaland	66490	47688
21.	Orissa	114106	43652
22.	Puducherry	2803	1771
23.	Punjab	2636	261
24.	Rajasthan	31958	5403
25.	Sikkim	568	345
26.	Tamil Nadu	352321	154509
27.	Tripura	137177	139011
28.	Uttar Pradesh	257783	80295
29.	Uttarakhand	15468	3766
30.	West Bengal	779103	307829
TOTAL		43,31,876	23,77,331

Beneficiaries under loan waiver scheme in AP

287. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a list of beneficiaries to the Ministry under the recently announced package to the weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the ministry would ensure of providing Rs. 2 lakh loan to each of the weaver who got benefit under the loan waiver scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The Government has approved a financial package for waiver of loan for the handloom sector, called "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" which has a financial implication of Rs.3884 crores across the country, with expected benefits for 83,841 individual weavers and 1420 handloom weavers' cooperative societies in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

In addition, Government has also approved a 'Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector' having a total financial implication of Rs. 2362 crores across the country, for providing cheap credit under Integrated Handloom Development

Scheme. The scheme will also provide subsidized yarn with 10% price subsidy under Mill Gate Price Scheme benefitting 75100 handloom weavers both individually and in cooperative folds in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The Government of India has also decided to implement Scheme for Issuance of Weavers Credit Cards. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, the credit limit will be fixed based on assessment by banks for working capital requirement as well as cost of tools and equipment required for carrying out weaving activities. The maximum limit to individual weavers will be upto Rs. 2 lakh. Banks may, however, fix a repayment schedule for the portion of loan availed for the purchase of tools and equipments.

Incentive for increasing production of MUGA, PAT and ERI in Assam

288. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional cradles of Muga/sericulture have been posting low performance in respect of producing raw silk despite conducive climate condition for Muga farming;

(b) if so, the steps taken therefor;

(c) the details of the Muga, Pat and Eri Sericulture production in NE Region and other parts of country;

(d) whether 'Muga' the Golden Silk culture is facing adverse effect due to the hydrocarbon producing by the local oil field and extensive use of pesticides by the neighbouring Tea Garden;

(e) if so, action taken therefor; and

(f) the details of the initiative for increasing the production of Muga, Pat and Eri in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No sir, muga silk production has marginally increased during XI Plan though the volume remains low. Production of Muga silk in the country during XI plan is as follows:

Year	Production of Muga Silk in MTs
2007-08	117
2008-09	119
2009-10	105
2010-11	124
2011-12	127*

*anticipated

(b) In order to boost the production of Muga silk, CSB is providing financial and technical assistance to the stakeholders of silk industry through the state Sericulture department under the Centrally Sponsored Catalytic Development Programme and its R and D programmes. Under these programmes support is provided to the State and other stakeholders for development and expansion of muga host plant, quality muga seed production and propagation, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, upgradation of reeling and processing technologies etc.

(c) Details of variety-wise Silk production in NE Region and other parts of the country during the last four years (2007-08 to 2010-11) are given below:

(In MTs)

Years/ Variety	Production of Silk NE Region				Production of Silk in other Region			
	Mulb	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Mulb	Tasar	Eri	Muga
2007-08	112	3	1,491	117	16,133	425	39	
2008-09	137	4	1,997	119	15,473	599	41	NIL
2009-10	161	4	2,413	105	16,161	799	47	
2010-11	167	3	2,720	124	16,193	1,163	41	

(d) Burning of hydrocarbons releases harmful gasses such as Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Hydrogen Sulphide, Ozone, Nitrogen Dioxide and Hydrogen Fluoride into the atmosphere which has adverse effect on the muga plantations in the nearby areas. Accumulation of pesticides due to pest management for tea and other plantations also adversely affects sericulture in the region.

(e) In order to reduce the use of pesticides, considerable awareness is being created among the farmers on the adoption of Integrated Pest Management methods by utilizing the non-chemical and biological control methods to manage the incidence of pests in crops.

(f) In addition to the implementation of Catalytic Development Programme, a number of initiatives have been taken by Central Silk Board to boost the production of muga, mulberry (Pat) and eri silks in Assam, including Cluster Development Programme for Muga and Eri; providing required R and D support for the overall development of silk industry by Central Muga Research and Training Institute (CMER and TI), Lakhimpur; supply of quality silkworm seeds through Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO) at Guwahati; establishment of Muga Raw Material Bank at Sibsagar in Assam to provide fair price to the actual muga cocoon producers.

Maharashtra Government proposal to reduce hank yarn obligation

‡289. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Central Government to reduce Hank Yarn obligation from 40 per cent to 10 per cent for yarn yards;

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

(c) whether Government has accepted this proposal; and

(d) if not, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir, The Government of India has received a D.O letter dated 14th March, 2011 from Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra regarding lifting of ban on yarn export and reduction in Hank Yarn Obligation from 40% to 10%

(b) to (d) The Government of India has promulgated the Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) to ensure sufficient availability of hank yarn for the handloom sector under the provision of Essential Commodities Act. The Office of Textile Commissioner is responsible for monitoring and overseeing the fulfilment of this obligation by the spinning mills, The Hank Yarn Obligation (HYO) was reduced from 50% to 40% in 2003.

To review and rationalise the Hank Yarn Obligation, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner for Handlooms. The Committee had reviewed HYO with all stakeholders on the issues like demand and consumption pattern of various counts of hank yarn by the handloom sector, adequacy and easy availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers, compliance of hank yarn obligation by the yarn manufacturing units etc. The State Governments demanded that the present level of hank yarn obligation should be maintained to ensure the availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers, and handloom sector can not be left to demand supply forces and should not be looked purely on commercial basis. In view of the erratic increase in yarn prices, the Committee did not recommend reduction in hank yarn obligation.

Continuing TUFS in Twelfth Plan

‡290. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested Central Government to continue Technology Upgradation fund Scheme (TUFS) under Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, when and whether Government would accept request, and

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has recommended continuation of TUFs with an allocation of Rs.15886 crore for the entire 12th Five Year Plan against the allocation of Rs. 15404 crore during 11th Five Year Plan.

- (c) Does not arise in view of (B) above

Problem areas in cotton textile sector

291. SHRI R.C. SINGH: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton textile sector in the country is dying slowly,

(b) whether the Ministry has identified the problem areas;

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to extend the helping hand for its revival;

(d) whether any study has been carried out about the fine show by cotton textile sector in China and Bangladesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the positive steps adopted in the above countries are adaptable to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Textiles Industry has witnessed a growth of 11% during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) To further boost rapid modernization of cotton textiles industry the Government has taken several policy initiatives including the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, the Integrated Skill Development scheme and schemes being implemented for the development of Powerloom Sector export promotion.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A study of Benchmarking of Apparel Industry was carried out with reference to China and Bangladesh. Improved Statistical collection, strengthening export credit guarantee schemes (EPCG), adherence to timely supplies, low power and labour costs were some of the key findings. Government has adopted the findings into the 12th five year Plan Schemes.

Proposal to restructure textile sector loans

292. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has turned down the proposal of Government to restructure textiles sector loans;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the textile industry is facing difficult times owing to adverse global scenario and demand slowdown in the domestic market; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to bail out the textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposal for restructuring of textile sector loans formulated at the behest of Government of India was submitted and examined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has advised that Bank can restructure any account whether standard, sub-standard 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. If such restructuring is done within RBI laid down framework, certain asset classification benefits are available. However, there is no restriction on bank to restructure account outside RBI framework. In such cases however, the asset classification benefit is not available. Restructuring of borrowal account on account of borrower's inability due to financial difficulties to service his account as per contractual obligations is a legitimate tool provided the account is potentially viable. However, restructuring is considered an event of default and the account is considered impaired as per international prudential and accounting norms. Relaxations in provisioning, asset classification and risk weight norms in this regard are not viewed positively by international rating agencies. Based on the above, RBI is not in favour of relaxing its prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances, provisioning norms, risk weights etc. for any specific sector or industry.

NTC mills approved for revival by BIFR

293. SHRI P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the 24 NTC mills that were approved for revival by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) have become functional till date;

(b) what are the reasons for inability to revive the remaining mills; and

(c) what has been central budgetary support for Kerala NTC mills – Vijayamohini Mills' Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala Lakshmi Mills and the Alagappa Mills at Thrissur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) 23 mills are functional as on date.

(b) The 24th mill is slated as a Technical Textile Unit for which a knowledge partner has been engaged.

(C) The Scheme being self-financing resources for revival are generated through sale of surplus assets and no Central budgetary support has been provided.

Powerlooms in the country

294. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are over 22 lakh powerlooms working in the country and an equally large number of knitting machines;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof especially in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the year-wise funds released and spent for the period; and
- (d) the incentives given to them in the backward areas for the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) There are around 22.92 lakh Powerlooms working in the country. The data of knitting machines available in the country is not maintained in the Ministry of Textiles.

(b) The State-wise details of Powerlooms is given in Statment (*See* below). There are around 45,402 powerlooms in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The year-wise funds released/spent from 2003-04 to December, 2011 is as under:

Year	Funds released/spent (Rs.in crore)
2003-04	00.10
2004-05	06.00
2005-06	23.00
2006-07	68.89
2007-08	35.92
2008-09	32.48
2009-10	30.57
2010-11	17.72
2011-12 (Dec. 2011)	09.67

(d) Details of incentives given to powerloom sector in backward areas are not maintained separately.

Statement

*Position of the State/Union Territory-wise installation of powerlooms
as on 31.03.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	No. of Looms
I. State		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45402
2.	Assam	2726
3.	Bihar	2894
4.	Goa	122
5.	Gujarat	323384
6.	Haryana	9933
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1461
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	65
9.	Karnataka	81890
10.	Kerala	2804
11.	Madhya Pradesh	116085
12.	Maharashtra	1173254
13.	Orissa	3321
14.	Punjab	23620
15.	Rajasthan	34271
16.	Tamil Nadu	395537
17.	Uttar Pradesh	65993
18.	West Bengal	5965
19.	Delhi	1102
20.	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur Mizoram Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura	0
II. Union Territory		
21.	Chandigarh	42
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	962
23.	Puducherry	830
24.	Andaman and Nikobar, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL		2291663

Contribution of powerloom and handloom sectors

‡295. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that textile production takes place in powerloom and handloom sectors also;

(b) if so, the contribution in percentage made by these sectors to the total textile production and average annual production during last five years;

(c) whether Government had implemented any scheme to enhance the production by these sectors in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of those schemes and resultant extent of increase assessed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Year-wise fabric production in powerloom and handloom sectors and their percentage to the total cloth production during last 5 years are as under:

Year	Total cloth production in all sectors (Mn. sq. mtr)	Powerloom cloth production (Mn. sq. mtr)	% of powerloom Cloth production w.r.t. total cloth production	Handloom Cloth production (Mn. sq. mtr)	% of handloom cloth production w.r.t. total cloth production
2006-07	53389	32879	61.58%	6536	12.24%
2007-08	56025	34725	61.98%	6947	12.40%
2008-09	54966	33648	61.22%	6677	12.15%
2009-10	60333	36997	61.32%	6806	11.28%
2010-11	62559	38015	60.77%	6907	11.04%

(c) and (d) The following schemes are being implemented for development/modernization of powerloom sector/weavers and upgradation of technology:

(i) 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) to SSI powerloom units in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement/15% Margin Money Subsidy for SSI Textile units (including powerloom) under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.

(ii) Group Workshed Scheme.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development.

The following schemes are being implemented for enhancing production, productivity and efficiency, income and socio-economic condition of the handlooms weavers/sector:

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The fabric production in the powerloom sector has risen from 32879 million square meters in 2006-07 to 38015 million square meters in the year 2010-11, whereas production of handloom fabric has risen from 6536 million square meters in 2006-07 to 6907 million square meters in 2010-11

Handing over of Games Village flats as Akshardham to buyers

296. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Games Village flats buyers at Akshardham have been left in the lurch;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry had failed to resolve the difference between the DDA and Emaar over the excess floor area of the flats; and

(c) by when the matter would be resolved and buyers could get flats who have spent crores on purchasing flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) DDA had approached the Ministry for regularizing the excess FAR built by the Project Developer. The Ministry has directed DDA to resolve the outstanding contractual issues including that of permissible area in accordance with relevant provisions of Master Plan, Building bye-laws/regulations, and the Project Development Agreement, by obtaining the legal opinion and keeping in view financial implications for the Authority in respect of various available options.

(c) DDA has informed that the Completion Certificate is being processed as per law and as per directions issued by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and the completion in respect of Tower No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 (18 towers) has already been given by the DDA. As the matter is sub-judice, no timelines can be provided.

Not sending of electricity bills to Kendriya Bhandar

297. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/BSES has not sent electricity bills to Kendriya Bhandar in respect of office accommodation allotted to it as East Block No. 10 and West Block No. 8 in R.K. Puram and 'E' Wing Pushpa Bhawan, New Delhi;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided free electricity to Kendriya Bhandar and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken to recover electricity charges from Kendriya Bhandar;

(e) whether there is any proposal to provide free electricity similarly to the allottees of GPRAs;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) whether Kendriya Bhandar is a private commercial organization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The power provided to Kendriya Bhandar is from the bulk supply of the building maintained CPWD.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Electricity charges from Kendriya Bhandar is yet to be recovered.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The allottees of General pool Residential Accommodation are required to pay licence fee and electricity and water charges as per existing guidelines.

(g) Kendriya Bhandar is a multi-State co-operative society.

Vacation of accommodation allotted to Kendriya Bhandar

298. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The details of reasons for not implementing CCA decision regarding vacation of accommodation allotted to Kendriya Bhandar within the time stipulated in the decision;

(b) whether Dte. of estates has informed PMO in their monthly reports about facing difficulties in implementing the said CCA decision;

(c) if so, directions issued by PMO in the matter together with action taken hereon; and

(d) whether Secretary (UD) is inquiring as to why the said CCA decision

has not yet been implemented by Dtel. of Estates and if so, the details of his findings and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The CCA Decision has been implemented and Kendriya Bhandar has been asked to vacate all allotted units of GPRA within a period of 3 year, in phased manner, vide Dte. of Estates O.M. dated 10/11/2005. Kendriya Bhandar has vacated 17 units of GPRA so far. For remaining 25 units, market rent is being charged by the Dte. of Estates. However eviction proceeding have not been initiated, keeping in view the Draft Note for CCA circulated by DOP and T for review of its earlier decision and recommendation of Parliamentary Standing Committee to allow Kendriya Bhandar function from the existing GPRA units. the final CCA Note is yet be placed before CCA by DOP and T.

(b) No.

(c) Not required in view of reply to part (b) above.

(d) Secretary (UD) reviewed the status of implementation in the light of new CCA proposal from DOP and T and recommendation of Paliamentary Standing Committe on 09.12.2009. It was decided in the meeting that Kendriya Bhandar may continue from existing premises on payment of market rent till suitable piece of land in Govt. Colonies are identified/allotted.

**Payment to M/S MGF-EMMAR at increased rate for
Games Village flats**

299. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has made payment @ Rs. 11,000/- per square feet for Games Village flats constructed by M/s MGF-EMMAR against the rate of Rs. 9,382/- per square feet recommended by the committee appointed to devise the rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for payment at increased rate to MGF-EMMAR by DDA causing loss of public money;

(d) whether responsibililty has been fixed in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that the Evaluation Commitee was given the mandate of computing the construction cost of the residential facility

at the Commonwealth Games Village. Their computation for the cost of construction was to the tune of Rs. 9382/- per sq.ft. to Rs. 9,720/- per sq.ft. This was offered to the Project Developer for purchase of apartments by DDA. The Project Developer however, stated that as per the Central Public Works Department norms the developer's margin of 15% which includes cost of finance, over head etc. has not been added by the Evaluation Committee, This 15% developer's margin was added to the purchase price and worked out to Rs 11,056/- per sq.ft. After negotiation, the Project Developer accepted Rs 11,000/- per sq. ft. as purchase price of the apartments.

(d) to (f) DDA has also informed that the matter is under investigation of Central Bureau of Investigation.

Tackling of sharp rise in urban garbage

300. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Ministry in coordination with State Government to include scientific and efficient waste management system in local self Governments to tackle sharp rise in urban garbage;

(b) whether Ministry has approached or in process to approach Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard;

(c) whether Ministry encourages local self Governments to produce energy by use of garbage; and

(d) whether Ministry has approached or in process to approach Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Resources in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Municipal Solid Waste Management is a State subject and it is responsibility of the State Government/Urban Local Body to plan, design, implement, operate and maintain such systems. However, Govt. of India supplements the efforts of the States through its schemes, *i.e.* Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, 10% Lump Sum Scheme for North East Region including Sikkim and the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Satellite Towns. In addition, technical support is provided in the form of manuals, guidance notes, etc.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests is the nodal Ministry for the Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 which form the basis for sanction of projects by this Ministry.

(c) A chapter On "Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste" has been included in the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management Published by the

Ministry and guidelines on waste to energy technologies were also included in the report of Technology Advisory Group Report on Municipal Solid Waste Management set up by the Ministry.

(d) The Ministry of Urban Development is a member of the Programme Advisory committee constituted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for approval of waste to energy projects funded under their programme as well as in other committees for promoting waste to energy initiatives.

DPR of Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar

301. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Detailed Project Report (DPR) to introduce Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar has been completed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(b) whether it is also a fact that company for project implementation has been formed; and

(c) if so, the time limit by when the work on the said project is likely to start and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Gujarat has forwarded the Detailed Project Report for Metro Rail between Ahmadabad and Gandhinagar prepared by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) for central assistance to the extent of at least 25% of total cost of the project.

(b) A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), Metro-link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company limited fully owned by the Government of Gujarat has been incorporated under the companies Act, 1956 with the authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crore.

(c) No such time limit has been fixed for the project.

Migration of people from neighbouring states to Delhi

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

(a) whether Government is aware of large scale migration of people from the neighbouring states to delhi;

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

(c) the details of activities taken by government in reducing the migration rate during each of the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) on the basis of Census of India, has given the following Migration pattern from adjoining States:

Place of last residence	1981-91 %	1999-2001 %
Uttar Pradesh	48.25*	40.05
Haryana	11.51	7.87
Rajasthan	6.00	4.06
Others	34.24	48.02
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

*including Uttarakhand

Migration details for the decade 2001-11 have not yet been released. Government of India constituted the National Capital Region Planning Board under an Act of Parliament in 1985 for the balanced and harmonized development of the National Capital Region. The constituent area of NCR are as follows:

States	Districts	Area (Sq. km.)
NCT-Delhi	Entire NCT Delhi	1,483
Haryana	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Mewat, Palwal and Panipat	13,413
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr and Baghpat	10,853
Rajasthan	Alwar	7,829
TOTAL		33,578

The Board has prepared a Regional Plan-2021 as a model for sustainable development in the National Capital Region. NCR planning Board provides loan assistance to the participating States and their implementing agencies upto 75% of project cost for infrastructure Projects in NCR.

All these efforts have resulted in gradually slowing down growth rate of population in Delhi from 47.02% during decade 1991-2001 to 20.96% during decade 2001-2011.

Grants-in-aid sanctioned to NGOs under Ministry

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

(a) the total grants-in-aid sanctioned and provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under the ministry during each of the last five years

- (b) the details of grants utilized by the NGOs during the said period;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints about the misappropriation of funds by certain NGOs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, whether Government proposes to reduce grants-in-aid for these NGOs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The grant released to NGOs have been fully utilized and UCs from these NGOs in this regard have also been received.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Statement

The funds allocated to the NGOs during each of the last five years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Mian Component	Name of the Institution	Total amount Sanctioned	Funds released in the year 2006-2007	Funds released in the year 2007-2008	Funds released in the year 2008-2009	Funds released in the year 2009-2010	Funds released in the year 2010-2011
Centre of Excellence in Urban Development Research Proposals	CED, Trivandrum	36.65	-	-	9.16	9.16	9.16
	CSE, New Delhi	83	-	-	20.75	20.75	20.75
	IRADe, New Delhi	15.54	-	-	3.89	3.89	3.89
	TERI, New Delhi	54	-	-	13.5	13.5	13.5
	ITPI, New Delhi	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00
	ISS, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
	AIILSG	-	-	7.50	7.48	-	-

CED - Centre for Environment and Development
 CSE - Centre for Science and Environment
 IRADe - Integrated Research and Action for Development
 TERI - The Energy and Resources Institute
 ITPI - Institute of Town Planners India
 ISS - Institute of Social Sciences
 AIILSG -All India Institute of Local Self Government

Metro train in Guwahati

304. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal has been received from the State Government of Assam for starting metro train in Guwahati ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Guwahati city is proposed to be brought under metro network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal of metro rail project in Pune

305. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take up metro rail projects in major metropolitan cities in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to take up metro rail project in Pune too;

(d) if so, the present position of the project;

(e) whether any target has been set up to complete the project; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Urban Transport is inter-twined with Urban Development which is a state subject. Therefore, all the proposals of Mass Rapid Transit System including metro rail projects are to be conceived, approved and sent by State Governments to Centre Government for financial assistance and sanction which is either in the form of Budgetary support or Viability Gap finding.

(c) No, Sir as no proposal has been received from the State Government.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Including more cities under JNNURM

†306. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme of Central Government;

(b) the proposals submitted by Madhya Pradesh Government to the Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government under the above scheme and the proposals which have been approved and the quantum of funds released and by when the remaining proposal would be approved; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Central Government is considering to include some more cities under JNNURM and if so, the names of cities and by when they will be included?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Details of cities covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See* below). Cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM.

(b) 23 projects have been approved for the mission cities of Madhya Pradesh with approved cost of Rs. 2459.22 crore with ACA commitment of Rs. 1259.20 crore, out of which, Rs 668.80 crore has been released for utilization for the projects. The projects under UIG Sub-Mission are considered for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds for the States.

(c) In the present JNNURM, there is no proposal for inclusion of new cities.

Statement- I

List of Cities included under UIG of JNNURM

Sl.No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
(a) Mega Cities			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
(b) Million-plus Cities			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58

1	2	3	4
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40

Statement-II

Identified cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population

1	2	3	4
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	6.12

1	2	3	4
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Puducherry	Puducherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab and Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbander	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

Jobs earmarked for SC/ST category

307. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministry group-wise *i.e.* Group A to Group D;

(b) the number of jobs earmarked for SC/ST category out of the total strength as per Government's reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy if Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The total sanctioned staff strength of the Ministry, group-wise, is as under:-

Group	Sanctioned Staff Strength
Group A	109
Group B	193
Group C	118
Group D (Now Group C)	83

(b) and (c) Recruitment to the posts in Groups A to C belonging to Central Staffing Scheme, Central Secretariat Service (CSS), Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) and Central Secretariat Clerical Service (CSCS) is made by Department of Personnel and Training (DOP and T) on centralized basis. In certain posts, based on the intimation of vacant posts as per the reservation rosters, nominations are made by DOP and T. Out of the above Group A strength, 17 posts belong to Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) of the Ministry where reservation roster as per reservation policy is maintained. Further, recruitment to erstwhile Group D posts, now Group C and redesignated as Multi Tasking Staff, is now being made by Staff Selection Commission. The vacancies in the grade of Multi Tasking Staff are intimated to Staff Selection Commission as per the roster maintained by the Ministry.

Renovation of Brihanmumbai storm water disposal system

†308. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sought Rs. 1200 crore for renovation of century old dilapidated Brihanmumbai Storm Water Disposal System (BRIMSTOWAD); and

(b) if so, the details of status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) for Mumbai was approved by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 1200.53 crore on

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.7.2007. Dependent upon the production of utilization certificate in respect of previous installments, Government of India has released Rs. 1000 crore towards the project.

More cities for development under JNNURM in M.P.

‡309. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money being issued to every individual district out of the four districts of Madhya Pradesh selected under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) the time-limit fixed for the completion of these schemes;

(c) the number of districts of Madhya Pradesh selected for the development of poor urban areas and district-wise details thereof along with the procedure for selection of the district;

(d) whether Government is contemplating to include more cities for development under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) programme; and

(e) if so, the names of such districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) Details of funds committed and released for utilisation for the projects approved for the Mission Cities fo Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure and governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are as mentioned below. The cities are selected based on the population as per 2001 census.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Mission Cities	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	ACA released (As on 29-02-2012)
1.	Bhopal	51553.08	32660.23
2.	Indore	40758.50	20948.63
3.	Jabalpur	24468.50	8846.75
4.	Ujjain	9140.35	4424.74

The projects approved are required to be completed as per approval of the time line by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) In the present JnNURM, there is no proposal for inclusion of new cities.

Construction of fourth floor in areas 500 metres from metro rail

‡310. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether granting of approval to the additional construction of fourth floor in the residential areas situated at 500 meters distance from metro rail at Dehli is under consideration;

(b) if so, whether Government has issued notification in this regard; and

(c) whether it is proposed to levy more tax on this additional construction; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) DDA has informed that under the guidelines for redevelopment schemes which include influence zone along MRTS corridors, applicable charges would be levied for increased FAR and land use conversion.

12.00 Noon

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Kumari Selja, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6198/15/12]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of BMRCL, Bangalore and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I lay on the Table—

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

I. A copy of each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) (a) Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), 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. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6160/15/12]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (I) above.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

- (I) Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Public Accounts.**
- (II) Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Public Undertakings.**
- (III) Motion Re. Nomination of Rajya Sabha Members to associate with Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I am directed to inform that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 13th March, 2012, adopted the following motions:

(I)

"That this House do recomend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

(II)

"That this House do recomend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

(III)

"That this House do recomend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the

[Secretary-General]

term beginning on the 1st May 2012 and ending on the 30th April 2013 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motions, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL
OF THE DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) read with sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), 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 Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – (Contd.)

Need to establish an Ordnance Factory in Bihar

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, there is a need to produce good-quality weapons in India. One ordnance factory, which has been established in Bihar, is a good factory. But it is lying idle for the last many years. People had given land for that. So, I request the Government that this factory should urgently be started.

Issue of China's proposal to divert river Brahmaputra

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization, one of the ancient civilizations of our country, is under great threat today. Not only the Brahmaputra Valley Civilization, the entire North-Eastern Region and the Eastern part of our country is under great threat due to at-source-water-diversification planning of the river Brahmaputra by China.

It is mentioned here that Yarlung Tsangpo or Yarlung River, the highest river in the world, originated at Tamlungso Lake in the Western Tibet, South East of Mount Kailash and Lake Mansarovar. Later, it forms the South Tibet Valley and Yarlung Tsangpo great canyon, before entering India at Tutting in Arunachal Pradesh as Siang River and takes the name of Brahmaputra in Assam.

Diversification of the River Brahmaputra by China very badly affects our

rivers. According to a report of the Arunachal Pradesh Government, the reduced water level of the Siang River at GD Station, Komlingghat, is 145 metres.

According to information available, parts of Chinese area are facing water crisis. Though the Government of China has been assuring India that it would not divert the course of Brahmaputra, it is not true. There have also been reports that some channels have been constructed by China for its water scarce areas. Also, in the upper Mekong Basin, in Yunan Province, China has reportedly planned to construct eight big dams for hydro power generation.

Sir, this type of first hydro power generation dam, the Memilan Dam, was constructed by China in the year 1996. Sir, Brahmaputra River is our lifeline. Without the water of the Brahmaputra River, we cannot survive. It will be disastrous not only for Assam, but also for the entire North Eastern Region, Arunachal Pradesh and the Eastern part of the country. Sir, the Central Government has not taken this matter seriously. It is a question of life and death for the people of the North-Eastern region. But the Central Government has not taken this matter seriously. I urge upon the Government of India to take up the matter immediately, seriously and deeply; otherwise, Brahmaputra Valley Civilisation will be finished. The Government of India, if necessary, should take up the matter at the international level. Sir, save us from the planning of China. Please stop diversification of water of River Brahmaputra, as planned by China.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

Increasing incidents of kidnapping, forced marriage and conversion of Hindu Girls in Pakistan

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, पाकिस्तान में लगातार हिन्दू युवतियों के अपहरण, उनके जबरन विवाह तथा धर्मांतरण की घटनाएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। वहां पर हाल ही में भारती नाम की 15 वर्ष की एक युवती का अपहरण करके उसका जबरन निकाह करा दिया गया और उसका धर्मांतरण कर दिया गया। वहां के मानवाधिकार संगठनों के अनुसार एक वर्ष में 300 से अधिक हिन्दू युवतियों का अपहरण करके उनका जबरन इस्लाम में धर्मांतरण कराया गया और उनकी इच्छा के विरुद्ध उनका निकाह कराया गया। इसका पाकिस्तान के मानवाधिकार संगठनों और वहां की मीडिया के अनेक लेखकों ने विरोध किया, जिसका हम अभिनंदन करते हैं। न केवल इस बारे में पाकिस्तान की सरकार, वहां की पुलिस इस तरह की आपराधिक घटनाओं को प्रश्रय देती है, बल्कि दुख की बात है कि ऐसे मानवाधिकार उल्लंघनों के विषय में अमेरिका जैसा एक देश वहां के हिन्दुओं का साथ देता है, लेकिन भारत सरकार उनसे कोई बात तक नहीं करती, कोई शिकायत दर्ज नहीं कराती और कोई विरोध प्रकट नहीं करती। यह सत्य है कि वह एक अलग देश है। विभाजन मजहब के आधार पर हुआ था और विभाजन के बाद इस बात पर एग्रीमेंट हुआ था कि हम वहां के अल्पसंख्यकों की सुरक्षा में दिलचस्पी लेते रहेंगे, लेकिन एक बार भी भारत द्वारा मंत्री-स्तरीय या सचिव-स्तरीय वार्ता में पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दुओं के अपहरण, हत्याएं, उनके जबरन निकाह तथा धर्मांतरण की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, इस पर कोई वार्ता नहीं की जाती, कोई चिन्ता नहीं की

[श्री तरुण विजय]

जाती। इसका भारत के सामुदायिक और साम्प्रदायिक वातावरण पर भी एक नकारात्मक असर पड़ता है। वे चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि विभाजन हमने नहीं मांगा था, लेकिन हिन्दू होना वहां पर एक गुनाह बना दिया गया है, उनको मताधिकार के अधिकार से वंचित किया जाता है और उनकी कोई आवाज नहीं सुनी जाती है।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ जब भी शांति की तथाकथित कोई बातचीत करे तो पाकिस्तान में हिन्दुओं पर और विशेष रूप से वहां की हिन्दू स्त्रियों के जबरन निकाह और धर्मांतरण की बात पर अपनी चिन्ता जाहिर करे तथा भारत की जनता की ओर से एक आक्रोश और क्रोध व्यक्त करे।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the point made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री बलवीर पुंज (ओडिशा): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से खुद को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। सर, उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आप सिर्फ एसोसिएट कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज: उसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सिर्फ एसोसिएट कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलवीर पुंज: उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)....उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री बलवीर पुंज: उनके मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है...(व्यवधान)....उसकी हम भर्त्सना करते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

Suicide by a tribal student in AIIMS

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my deep distress and anguish over the fact that one student, Anil Kumar Meena, a first year MBBS student in AIIMS, who was a tribal student belonging to Rajasthan, committed suicide on 3rd March, 2012, due to depression. He had cleared the Common Entrance Examination in Hindi with good marks, but due to his humble and disadvantaged rural background, he lacked fluency in English. This proved to be a handicap for his further studies and created a sense of lack of confidence and depression in him.

This created a sense of diffidence and depression which ultimately led to his decision to commit suicide, which was most unfortunate. He approached the college authorities of AIIMS, time and again, for help and assistance, but failed to get any assistance, and AIIMS did not help in any respect.

Sir, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had earlier appointed a committee in the year 2007 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Thorat, the then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, to look into the discriminatory practices in AIIMS following the 27 per cent reservation policy of the Government for OBC students. The Committee had suggested in its Report several recommendations in 2007 to overcome the difficulties and formidable challenges that the SC/ST students were facing. AIIMS did not implement a single recommendation that the Thorat Committee had suggested.

Sir, there are hundreds of cases reported in the newspapers, practically everyday, of humiliation and discrimination against students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in institutions of higher learning, as a result of which they lose their precious lives as they are unable to bear the stress of depression. This is alarming. While we talk of inclusive development, of social improvement and empowerment, these incidents taking place everyday in our public life are a great stigma on our social, economic and political policies.

Sir, I would, therefore, request the Ministry of Health to appoint a high-level committee to look into all cases of discrimination, atrocities and harassment against the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and against all the disadvantaged sections, to look into their problems and submit their report to the Government.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): 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।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All Members associate themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Need for effective implementation of the National Urban Health Mission in Gujarat**

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, I beg to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister for Health and Family Welfare towards the need for effective implementation of the NUHM policy in the State of Gujarat, particularly, in the Nagarpalika areas.

In order to effectively address the health concerns of the urban poor, the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched the National Urban Health Mission, NUHM, in the country, to be implemented State-wise. The NUHM would cover a total of 430 cities which have a population of above one lakh. The National Urban Health Mission aims to address the health concerns of the urban poor through providing equitable access to available health facilities, by rationalizing and strengthening the existing health infrastructure to improve the health of the urban poor. The duration of the Mission was supposed to be for the remaining part of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, that is, 2008-2012, and then extended for a further period.

Presently, Gujarat has 159 municipal towns and nine Municipal Corporations and the urban population of these areas projected for 2010 was 2,26,94,918, which is more than 40 per cent of the total population of Gujarat. Women and children of the rural areas have been safeguarded through a well-organized health infrastructure, but urban areas lack such a health infrastructure, especially in the Nagarpalika areas. Looking at the infrastructure need in the urban areas, such a mission is required on a priority basis to help the poor in the State of Gujarat.

I would, therefore, request the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to effectively implement the said scheme for the urban poor in Gujarat.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to take effective steps to remove hunger from the Country

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, according to the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which gives us a Global Hunger Index (GHI), India is 67th among the worst 80 countries in terms of malnourishment. With 21 per cent of its population undernourished, nearly 44 per cent of under-5 children underweight and 7 per cent of them dying before they reach five years, India is firmly established among the world's most hunger-ridden countries. The

situation is better than only Congo, Chad, Ethiopia or Burundi, but it is worse than Sudan, North Korea, Pakistan or Nepal.

Data collected by GHI researchers shows that the proportion of hungry in the population has actually gone up. Today India has 213 million hungry and malnourished people by GHI estimates although the UN agency (FAO) puts the figure at around 230 million. The difference is because FAO uses only the standard calorie intake formula for measuring sufficiency of food while the Hunger Index is based on broader criteria. The shameful reality is inescapable—India is home to the largest number of hungry people, about a quarter of the estimated 820 million in the whole world. NFHS, last carried out in 2004-05, had also shown that 23 per cent of married men, 52 per cent of married women and a chilling 72 per cent of infants were anaemic – a sure sign that a shockingly large number of families were caught in a downward spiral of slow starvation.

In view of above horrendous scenario of hunger, starvation and malnutrition, I would urge hon. Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution to undertake corrective steps.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to declare Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan as an International University

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, with its 11 campuses all across the country and more than 1000 centres for non-formal Sanskrit education that have imparted training in spoken and functional Sanskrit to 6,00,000 beneficiaries, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan has done enormous work for the promotion of Sanskrit education in the country. Besides, it has 21 Adarsh Mahavidyalayas and four Adarsh Shodh Sansthans supported under the scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Even though Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan was given the status of a deemed university in 2002, it is practically discharging the role of a National University.. It is only deemed university with multi-campus structure and is also allowed to continue affiliation of those traditional Sanskrit colleges which were affiliated to it prior to the conferment of 'deemed to be university' status. Considering the area of its jurisdictions and achievements, it certainly needs to be upgraded as a full-fledged university under legislation by Parliament. The Government of India has established an International University for Hindi at Wardha and Central Universities for English and Urdu and Tibetan studies. There is no Central University for Sanskrit. Presently,

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

the Sansthan is the largest and the only multi-campus Sanskrit University all over the world .

I demand that the Government should accord the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan the status of an International University of Sanskrit by an Act of Parliament.

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, इस विषय के साथ मैं स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Demand to take measures for revival of the Mithi river in Mumbai

SHRI SANJAY RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the pathetic condition of the Mithi River. The Mithi River has a stretch of 18 km and meets with the sea at the Mahim Bay.

As we all know, India's water security is in crisis. A few decades back Indian cities had abundant natural and manmade water resources but reckless urbanization has reduced all that to stinking sewers and *nalas* of BMC flowing into the Mithi River. There are unauthorized encroachments like small workshops, container yards, etc. Of late, the problem of encroachment as well as pollution has increased rapidly. This trend should be arrested. Mithi's scientific redevelopment is necessary from the point of view of disaster risk reduction in Mumbai.

The Government should take a fresh look at the revival of the Mithi River. The long-term abuse of the river, as a result of neglect and haphazard urbanisation, is having widespread repercussions.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take up revival of the Mithi River on a priority basis so that the river can retain its pure flow, migratory birds can return to its rejuvenated ecology and the riverfront can become a vibrant place for arts, culture, recreation and sports open to both the poor and the rich people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not present. Shri Parimal Nathwani, not present. Now, Shri A. Elavarasan.

Demand to provide adequate power transmission lines to Tamil Nadu

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Central Government the power crisis in the State of Tamil Nadu. I would also like to urge upon the Government to intervene and ensure the easing of congestion in the electricity transmission corridor to enable our State avail of contracted power from other States. For example, Tamil Nadu had contracted 500 megawatt (MW) from Gujarat, but only 203 MW could be transmitted. Likewise, 727 MW of night power contracted from Dadri power station run by the NTPC in Uttar Pradesh was also curtailed. Our State also had contracted to the extent of 1,750 MW from other States for March, but the Central load dispatching authorities had released the corridor availability to the extent of only 350 MW. This situation has led our State to a state of acute power shortage. Further, major power stations to be executed by the Central public sector undertakings such as BHEL, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) and NTPC are being inordinately delayed. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, in the month of June last year, had also sought 1000 MW of additional power for the State for one year till the Central utilities, that supplied power to Tamil Nadu, commenced production. But unfortunately, till now, the Central Government has not taken any positive action on the representation made by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate action to provide the required quantum of 1000 MW of power transmission lines to our State.

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself, with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri E. Elavarasan.

Need for uniformity in using National Emblem

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, our national emblem was adopted by the Government on 26th January, 1950. This emblem is an adoption from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka. It has four lions facing four directions symbolizing power, courage, pride and confidence. Below this, there is an abacus with lion, elephant, horse and bull facing towards north, east, south and west respectively guarding the nation from all directions. Between four animals, a wheel with 24 spokes, that is, Ashok Chakra has been inscribed. Ashok Chakra is also placed in the centre of our national flag. Below this abacus, 'Satyameva Jayate' has been inscribed meaning thereby, 'Truth alone triumphs'.

Many States are using national emblem in their State emblems, whereas few other States are not using. Ours is a federal nation and there must be uniformity in using national emblem like using national flag.

Younger generation must be apprised of tradition as well as historic importance of the emblem. This will make them aware of our long as well as proud history and also our culture.

[Shri Ambeth Rajan]

My earnest appeal to the Government is to issue circular to all States to include the national emblem in their State emblems; to bring out detailed booklets explaining/detailing about our national emblem, national flag and Ashok Chakra with 24 spokes; and to include information about national emblem in all the web sites of the Central as well as the State Governments.

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Ambeth Rajan.

Demand to evolve an effective mechanism to curb the business of spurious drugs in the Country

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, भारत में प्रति वर्ष 85 हजार करोड़ रुपए की दवाइयों का कारोबार होता है जिसमें तकरीबन 20 से 25 प्रतिशत कब्जा नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं का है। मिलावटी और नकली दवा के सबसे अधिक मामले उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और हरियाणा में मिले हैं। नकली और मिलावटी दवाओं के सेवन से लोगों की बीमारी सही समय पर ठीक नहीं हो रही है बल्कि ये दवाएं लोगों को छोटी-मोटी बीमारियों में भी काल के गाल में धकेलने का काम कर रही हैं। ग्रामीण इलाकों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के खपने के कारण लोगों की अनभिज्ञता और निगरानी तंत्र का मजबूत न होना है। मीडिया रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत के बाजार में बड़ी मात्रा में नकली दवाएं चीन से आ रही हैं। देश के कई हिस्सों में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयां बनाने की फैक्ट्रियों को पुलिस ने पकड़ा है। देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों का खुला कारोबार चल रहा है और बड़ी संख्या में गरीब एवं असहाय लोग इस का शिकार हो रहे हैं। उधर सरकार इसे रोकने में नाकाम साबित हो रही है। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार के समय नकली और मिलावटी दवा बेचने वालों के लिए मौत की सजा के प्रावधान पर विचार करने की बात कही गयी थी। अतः सरकार से मांग है कि वह देश में नकली और मिलावटी दवाइयों के कारोबार को रोकने के लिए कानून बनाए और निगरानी तंत्र मजबूत किए जाने के लिए ठोस कार्रवाई करे।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Demand to make an effective policy for adoption of non-conventional resources of energy in the Country

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): It has been observed that due to rising industrial activities and population, the precious energy resources are deteriorating very sharply. If this situation continues, I am very much afraid that the coming generation will face severe energy scarcity. The Central Government should issue directives to giant industries to fulfill, at least, 10 per cent of their energy requirements by going in for non-conventional energy resources.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to hold a high-level meeting with the State Governments on this very important issue to shape out a strategy in this regard. Thank you.

Demand to expedite the implementation of programme for connecting Rivers

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, देश के विभिन्न भागों में तकरीबन हर वर्ष बरसात के समय बाढ़ आती है और गर्मियों में सूखा पड़ता है। ये दो प्राकृतिक आपदाएं ऐसी हैं जो लगभग प्रति वर्ष कम या ज्यादा मात्रा में जनमानस को प्रभावित करती हैं। जहां एक ओर बाढ़ से हजारों एकड़ किसानों की भूमि पानी में डूबने के कारण बर्बाद हो जाती है वहीं दूसरी ओर सूखा पड़ने पर फसल पानी के अभाव में सूख जाती है।

महोदय, इसे ध्यान में रखकर नदी जोड़ो परियोजना को प्रारम्भ किया गया था, परंतु खेद की बात है कि इस परियोजना को वर्तमान सरकार ने ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया है और इस परियोजना पर लगभग काम आरम्भ ही नहीं किया गया। मैं माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्देश का स्वागत करती हूं कि कोर्ट ने सरकार की इस ढिलाई को समाप्त कर, नदी जोड़ो परियोजना पर काम करने का निर्देश दिया है।

महोदय, यह परियोजना ऐसी है कि बरसात में जिन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ आती है, इसके बन जाने पर उन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ नहीं आएगी, जिन क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ता है और फसलें बर्बाद होती हैं, इस के बन जाने पर उन क्षेत्रों में ऐसा नहीं होगा क्योंकि नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के आरंभ होने पर नदियों के पानी के प्रवाह को समान रूप से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में वितरित कर दिया जाएगा जिससे न सिर्फ बाढ़ और सूखे के प्रकोप से निजात मिलेगी बल्कि देश में किसानों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिलेगा। इससे किसान अपनी मनचाही फसलों को अधिक मात्रा में उपजा सकेंगे।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि नदी जोड़ो परियोजना में और अधिक विलम्ब न किया जाए और इस पर तुरंत पूरी ताकत के साथ काम आरंभ हो जिस से देश के जनमानस को लाभ मिल सके।

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we all associate with this Special Mention Made by the hon. Member.

Demand to ban the export of bovine meat from the Country

श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीस गढ़): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग के वर्किंग ग्रुप द्वारा प्लानिंग कमीशन को 12वीं योजना के संदर्भ में भेजी गयी रिपोर्ट देखने को मिली है। इस के पैरा 12.3.1 में वर्तमान में गोमांस के निर्यात पर लगे प्रतिबंध को हटाने की आवश्यकता प्रतिपादित की गयी है। जन-भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखकर संविधान में गोवध का ही प्रतिषेध करने की अपेक्षा की है। उस के मांस से व्यापार में वृद्धि करने की बात सोचना जन-भावनाओं का अनादर होगा। इस विषय पर अब तक किए गए आंदोलन, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय, खाद्य सुरक्षा योजना, गो-उत्पादों के असाधारण महत्व की वैज्ञानिक पुष्टि, आय

[श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास]

बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त उपाय योजनाओं की विपुल संभावनाओं का विचार करने पर, गोमांस निर्यात का विचार सर्वथा त्याज्य है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार उक्त निर्यात के प्रस्ताव को अमान्य करे।

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Concern over the problem of malnutrition in children of the Country

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, malnutrition is a major public health problem in India. The importance of the problem has been highlighted by the Prime Minister recently. Forty-eight per cent of children under five are underweight. One out of every five children is wasted (low weight for height). Seven out of five are anemic. Malnutrition hampers the full growth of the child, impairs cognitive developments, poor performance in school and also impairs full growth. More than one-fourth of the babies born in Bihar, Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura and Haryana are low in birth weight.

To improve and to fight this disease, the registration of pregnancy should be made compulsory all over the country. Once known to the competent authority, care of the mother should start and, delivery should be arranged in a good hospital.

After mention of this problem as national shame, we should work on all fronts of mother and child care to control this problem. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Janardhan Waghmare; not present. Shri Moinul Hassan; not present.

Demand to make database of NGOs to monitor the inflow of foreign funds to protect the National interests

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to request the Government to set up a strong surveillance system against huge inflow of foreign funds through NGOs likely to fuel unrest in the country. The Government record shows that nearly 22,000 voluntary groups have received Rs. 10,000 crores from abroad for social service during the year 2009-10. But, recently the amount of foreign donation has been increased manifold and finally these funds have been utilized by some anti-social elements against the Government's projects and administration. The report also discloses the donation received by some NGOs from Tamil Nadu; about Rs. 1663.31 crores were received as contribution mostly from US, UK, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. There is no centralized database on the number of NGOs in the

country and the quantum of finance involved in their operations. It is found through the report that though the number of associations reporting receipt and utilization of foreign contribution is increasing yet a large number of registered associations still do not submit their statutory annual returns mandated by the law. Further, the number of NGOs getting foreign contribution is increasing day by day and the absence of surveillance system against the fund inflow and utilization may become a cause for misuse of those funds against the Government projects, administration and national security. Therefore, I request the Government to establish a national database about the details of NGOs, their activities and utilization of funds by those NGOs and set up a strong surveillance system to watch the inflow of foreign contributions to those NGOs in view of nation's interest. Thank you.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I, associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to expedite the setting up of sports infrastructure
in Madhya Pradesh**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों का एक केन्द्र बिन्दु है तथा यहां के टी.टी. नगर स्टेडियम के स्टेट कोचिंग सेंटर में प्रशिक्षण ले रहे नवोदित खिलाड़ियों को आधुनिक तकनीक तथा वैज्ञानिक पद्धति के माध्यम से विभिन्न खेलों में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जिससे वे राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राज्य एवं देश का नाम रोशन कर सकें, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खेल अद्योसंरचना के निर्माण हेतु जो केन्द्रीय संरचना उपलब्ध कराई जा रही थी, वह बंद कर दी गई है। इससे खिलाड़ियों के उत्साह एवं विकास वृद्धि में बाधा उत्पन्न हो गई है तथा भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के मध्य क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र का निर्माण कार्य भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है, जिससे खिलाड़ियों को उचित लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वह जल्द से जल्द इन कार्यों को सुचारु रूप से चलाने हेतु दिशा-निर्देश जारी करें तथा जो केन्द्र की तरफ से दी जा रही राशि बंद की गई है उसे पुनः प्रारंभ करें, ताकि प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ियों का सृजन हो सके। धन्यवाद।

**Demand to update National Register for citizens before
issuing Photo Identity Cards to voters in Assam**

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, in April 1979, the work of updating electoral rolls began and the Election Commission of India had come to the conclusion that electoral rolls of Assam included plenty of illegal foreign nationals. In 1985, the Assam Accord was signed by the Government of India and it was decided to detect, deport and delete the names of foreign nationals from the voters' list taking 1971 as the cut-off year. The constitutional responsibility of preparing authentic voters' list is that of the Government of India. Without discharging this responsibility, now the Government of India has decided to issue Photo Identity Cards to those illegal foreigners and started a pilot project for the same in the district of Kamrup. Now people are forced to participate in the process against their

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

will and against the greater interest of the country. It needs immediate steps to stop such project work. On the other hand, the Government of India has stopped the working of pilot project of updating of the NRC, which was the outcome of the tripartite talks between the AASU, the Government of Assam, and the Government of India under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India. The urgency and inevitability of undertaking such a task should be the first priority instead of issue of Photo Identity Card to voters. It is, therefore, urged upon the Government to take immediate necessary steps to expedite the process of detection, deletion and deportation of illegal foreigners from Assam to preserve, protect and defend the culture and life of the people of Assam and for the sake of sovereignty of the country as a whole.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. T.N. Seema; absent.

Concern over slow growth of economy of the Country

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, a combination of lower investment activity, public consumption, and export growth has ensured that India's economic growth remains significantly weaker over the past quarter. The recently released economic data showed real GDP growth of 6.1 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, marking a fall from the 6.9 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter. The first point that stands out is the ongoing weakness of investment activity, a turnaround of which is crucial for India to stage any meaningful recovery. The gross fixed capital formation has contracted for the second straight quarter with growth coming down at -1.2 per cent year-on-year. Secondly, a rising fiscal deficit has ensured that public consumption growth remains subdued. As total revenues continue to remain deflated, public consumption growth slowed in the last quarter to 4.4 per cent year-on-year from 6.1 per cent. Thirdly, there has been a drop in quarterly export growth in national accounts from 23.3 per cent year-on-year to 13.1 per cent in the fourth quarter. From a sectoral point of view, the theme of broad-based weakness can be observed with most sectors witnessing a drop in growth in the fourth quarter. Manufacturing in particular has experienced an uninspiring quarter with growth recording a slight 0.4 per cent year-on-year. On the positive side, there was a surge in private consumption growth to 6.2 per cent year-on-year. Nonetheless, even though private consumption makes up the lion's share of the GDP, the fourth quarter surge was unable to lift the headline growth figure which is a testament to the overall weakness of the Indian economy. Therefore, I would like to urge the Government to create a better business environment and investment climate for boosting investment, inward capital flows, and export earnings. Thank you, Sir.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation in Sri Lanka

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA):
Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the House on the situation in Sri Lanka.

At the outset, allow me to convey that I fully share the concerns and sentiments raised by the hon. Members of this august House regarding the welfare of Sri Lankan Tamils.

The end of the long period of armed conflict in Sri Lanka in May 2009, left around 3,00,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) living in camps in Northern Sri Lanka and general devastation of infrastructure in the affected areas.

Since the end of conflict in Sri Lanka, the focus of the Government of India has been on the welfare and well being of the Tamil citizens of Sri Lanka. Their resettlement and rehabilitation have been of the highest and most immediate priority for the Government.

The Prime Minister, in June 2009 immediately after the conflict announced a grant of Rs. 500 crores for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement work in Sri Lanka. The Government of India has implemented and continues to implement a wide range of projects covering assistance projects for IDPs in the areas of housing, de-mining, education, connectivity, livelihood restoration, economic revival, etc. We have been informed by the representatives of Sri Lankan Tamils that the tractors, seeds and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly benefited the people in the area.

India also announced the construction of 50,000 houses, mainly for IDPs in Sri Lanka. During my visit to Sri Lanka in January 2012, I handed over first lot of completed houses to the beneficiaries at Ariyalai, Jaffna and Kilinochchi. These houses have been constructed under a pilot project for construction of 1000 houses. As of end-February 2012, a total of 365 houses had been completed, another 370 houses completed up to roof level and 230 houses completed up to lintel level. It may also be kept in mind that construction is taking place in largely inaccessible areas, which in many cases has to be freed of mines and other explosive ordinance and cleared of jungle.

In December 2011, the Cabinet approved the modalities for construction and repair of the remaining 49,000 houses. A Memorandum of Understanding for construction of these houses was signed between India and Sri Lanka on 17th January 2012 in Colombo. The project is expected to be completed within three years of commencement of work on the ground.

In addition to houses, India also gifted bicycles to IDPs and handed over

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

hospitals and schools rehabilitated under the assistance of the Government of India in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

I would like to underline that it is mainly as a result of our constructive engagement with the Government of Sri Lanka and our considerable assistance programme that a modicum of normalcy is beginning to return to the Tamil areas in Sri Lanka. There has also been progress given the withdrawal of emergency regulations by the Government of Sri Lanka and the conduct of elections to local bodies in the Northern Province of Sri Lanka.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, our primary objective in all that we are doing in Sri Lanka is to ensure the welfare and well-being of Sri Lankan Tamils, including IDPs, and to assist in the reconstruction and development of areas affected by the conflict.

Several hon. Members of the House have raised the issue of alleged human rights violations during the protracted conflict in Sri Lanka and on the US-initiated draft resolution on 'Promoting Reconciliation and Accountability in Sri Lanka' at the ongoing 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Concerns have been expressed by various quarters on allegations of human rights violations, including as shown in the Channel 4 documentaries; it is the responsibility of the Sri Lankan Government, in the first instance, to investigate and inquire into them through a transparent process.

We understand that the Government of Sri Lanka has initiated a series of measures, including appointment of a Cabinet Subcommittee to monitor implementation of the proposals in the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and reactivating the National Police Commission, in line with the recommendations of the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) report. Separately, the Sri Lankan defence authorities are reported to have appointed a Court of Inquiry to look into allegations of human rights violations as required by the LLRC report.

The Government of India has, nonetheless, emphasised to the Government of Sri Lanka the importance of a genuine process of reconciliation to address the grievances of the Tamil community. In this connection, we have called for implementation of the recommendations in the Report of the LLRC that has been tabled before the Sri Lankan Parliament. These include various constructive measures for healing the wounds of the conflict and fostering a process of lasting peace and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

We have been assured by the Government of Sri Lanka, including during my visit to Sri Lanka in January this year, of its commitment towards pursuit of a political process, through a broader dialogue with all parties, including the Tamil National Alliance, leading to the full implementation of the 13th Amendment to the

Sri Lankan Constitution, so as to achieve meaningful devolution of powers and genuine national reconciliation. We hope that the Government of Sri Lanka recognising the critical importance of this issue acts decisively and with vision in this regard. We will remain engaged with them through this process and in the spirit of partnership encourage them to take forward the dialogue with the elected representatives of the Sri Lankan Tamils.

Hon. Members may be aware that the Sri Lankan authorities had said that they would be happy to receive an all party delegation of Members of both Houses of our Parliament. We are working to undertake such a visit at the earliest.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, several Members have raised the issue of a draft resolution initiated by the USA at the ongoing 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council at Geneva on the issue of reconciliation and accountability in Sri Lanka.

I would like to highlight here that on such sensitive issues, we will need to consider the implications of our actions carefully. Any assertions on our part may have implications on our historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country. We would also need to examine whether our actions will actually assist in the process of reconciliation in Sri Lanka, and enhance the current dialogue between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Tamil parties, including the Tamil National Alliance.

As far as our position on the resolution is concerned, we are engaged with all parties in an effort to achieve a forward looking outcome that is based on reconciliation and accountability rather than deepening confrontation and mistrust between the concerned parties. I may mention that the issue of human rights allegations against Sri Lanka is yet to come up for formal discussion at the 19th Session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva. A view on this issue will be taken as and when the time is finalized for consideration of the draft resolution on Sri Lanka in the UN Human Rights Council.

I, therefore, would like to inform this House that our objectives, as always, continue to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

I may assure the House that the Government will bear in mind the views and sentiments expressed in this House, and once a final view is taken, the Government will keep the Parliament informed. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri D. Raja.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the views expressed in the statement are totally unacceptable to us. Therefore, we are walking out in protest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can seek clarifications.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the views expressed in the statement are totally unacceptable. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A.W. RABI BERNARD (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is totally unacceptable. In protest, we walk out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I find that the statement is not, I am sorry to use the word, very honest and forthright. I understand India's compulsions which are not properly revealed by the hon. Minister in his statement. But, Sir, India is, aspiring to become a permanent member in the United Nations Security Council. If that is the wish and ambition of our Government, our Government will have to take a moral position on the entire issue. India is the immediate neighbour. India knows fully well what has happened in Sri Lanka, better than any other country in the world. Still India does not want to speak about war crimes and human rights violations. Even the statement talks about alleged human rights violations. I ask the Minister, I ask the Government, "Don't you know there were human rights violations?" Sir, it is a very serious issue. Does India not know the war crimes which took place in Sri Lanka? Why should we wait for America to move a resolution? Why should we wait for Norway to take the initiative? Why should we wait for other countries? India should have been the first country to raise its voice on war crimes and human rights violations. India knows better. I do not know why India is hesitating to come out forthrightly: yes, there were war crimes; there were human rights violations. This is a serious issue and India cannot keep quiet on this issue. Why isn't the Government saying that forthrightly?

Then, Sir, the statement talks about LLRC. Yes; there was this Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission set up by the Sri Lankan Government. The very same LLRC has made five major recommendations. The first is that an investigation will have to be made on the excess human rights violations. The second is that if this is found true, then, action will have to be initiated against those who are responsible for these excesses. The third is that an investigation will have to be made on the issue of disappearance of thousands of Tamil youth in Sri Lanka. The fourth one is about a political resolution. The fifth one is about resettlement and rehabilitation. Since then, what actions have been taken by the Sri Lankan Government? I would like to ask the Government. Our Government is giving financial assistance. Our Minister is visiting...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please be brief.

SHRI D. RAJA: These are the issues, and I am raising them. The Government talks about LLRC, and this LLRC has given its recommendations. It negotiated with the Tamil National Alliance and Tamil parties. But nothing has been done. Sir, the statement admits that three lakhs people have been displaced internally. Why should they be displaced? I want to know what the response of our Government is because

1.00 P.M.

it gives financial assistance. And it will continue to give assistance for house construction, airport construction and everything. But what remains finally, Sir? Militarisation is there in all the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. Sinhalisation has taken place in all the Tamil areas of Sri Lanka. All Tamil identities have been wiped out and are still being wiped out. It is going on. And the Sri Lankan Government declares officially that Sri Lanka is the land of Sinhalese. They say that if Tamils and others have to live, they can live, but they cannot demand...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You only seek clarifications.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am seeking clarifications based on the statement...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But clarifications have to be pointed.

SHRI D. RAJA: This statement has not taken into account the ground realities of Sri Lanka, and our Government is very much involved in their affairs. I will not ask this of the U.S. Government or the Chinese Government or the Russian Government. It is India which has been giving all help to the Sri Lankan Government. The Sri Lankan Government has admitted officially that without the help of India, they would not have won the war. That is what the Sri Lankan Government has stated. If that is so, then, India has the moral authority and moral responsibility to address this question. That is where I insist that India should have taken the lead. India should have demanded an impartial international investigation into war crimes and human rights violations. Now, in the Geneva meeting, why do you wait for a Resolution to be sponsored by the U.S.? India could have taken the lead. India could have moved a Resolution. India could have convinced other nations. Sir, I understand that we have a historic relationship with Sri Lanka, and I want this historic relationship to continue. Also, more than one hundred thousand Sri Lankan Tamils are living in India as refugees. I admit the fact. We have to continue the historic relation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: But by succumbing to certain blackmails, succumbing to certain pressures, can India act like this? Sri Lanka uses geo-political equations in its favour, and India succumbs to such geo-political pressures in taking a moral position on a vital issue. India should take a moral position. India has to take a moral position...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI D. RAJA: Only then the international community will look towards India. So, Sir, this statement is not convincing. This statement is not an honest statement. This statement is not a forthright statement. This statement conceals many things rather than answering several serious issues which were raised by us in

[Shri D. Raja]

1.00 P.M.

this House. So, I do not agree with the Minister. I cannot go by what the Minister has said. Even as far as the statement goes, there is enough time, and the Government of India can utilize this time in a meaningful way, and it will have to negotiate with other countries.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken ten minutes. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

At the outset, I am constrained to say that most of the times, the statements made by our External Affairs Minister in this House appear to be a xerox copy of what the Sri Lankan Government says. I am very sorry to say this. Whatever we have seen on the television and the media and whatever the Sri Lankan Government says is being repeated here.

Sir, before stating here something that is very, very important, I would like to point out that the statement itself says, "Any assertions on our part may have implications on our historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country". Sir, our 'historically friendly relations' have taken the lives of 40,000 innocent Tamils there. You must think what this relationship has actually fetched us. It has actually taken the lives of our people; it has butchered them. Fishermen from Tamil Nadu are not able to catch fish in the Indian waters. The Sri Lankan Navy has been repeatedly attacking and killing them, but you talk about 'historically friendly relations with a neighbouring country'! Such terms won't apply, especially, to Sri Lanka because of what has happened to the Tamils there. I would like to say that whatever happens in Sri Lanka would surely have an impact in India. That should not be forgotten. The southern part of this country is a very, very sensitive area. It is very safe for India. But if the colonisation that is being attempted by the Sri Lankan Government, by the Sinhalese, in Tamil areas goes on, the whole Tamil race, which is pro-India, will be wiped out. Kindly keep it in your mind that some other people who are totally anti-India would come up there. This is the basic point that we would like to make. We are not prepared to accept your 'historically friendly relations'. So many lives of our Tamil people have been lost over all these years. We have been making pleas again and again. Just because we have confidence in the Government and in this country, we come here and plead with you. Our leader had written a letter and the Prime Minister has responded with a letter saying the same thing again, "I assure you that our objective continues to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity and justice and self-respect". This is all rosy but this is not so in letter and spirit. You

are not able to influence a Government that you call a 'historically friendly country' to do something that they ought to.

Let me ask this of the Minister: In his statement, he says that tractors, seeds and agricultural implements gifted by the Government of India have greatly benefited the people in the area. May I know who those people are that have been benefited? Is it the Sinhalese or the Tamils who have been benefited? Sure, it might have benefited the people but what is the monitoring mechanism to see to it that whatever the Government of India is giving reaches the Tamil people there.

Sir, there is another submission, or rather, an indirect acceptance, when during his visit the External Affairs Minister said, "in addition to houses, I also gifted bicycles to IDPs and handed over hospitals and schools rehabilitated..." What does that mean? It means that schools and hospitals had been attacked during the conflict there. This merciless action has never happened in any civil war or any conflict. So, hospitals and schools were targeted and demolished in Sri Lanka, where innocent people who were undergoing treatment and children who were studying in schools were brutally killed. And my country is not prepared to take all these into consideration. We are extremely sorry, Sir.

Sir, there are two parts to this issue. One is, post war, the many steps which you are taking to restore normalcy. You say that you are attempting to build 50,000 houses. Firstly, 1000 houses will be constructed under a pilot project. But after a lapse of three years and after having spent Rs. 500 crores, you say that only around 300 houses have been constructed! What does that mean? The construction work is not going on at the place at which it should. So, the Internally Displaced People are still living in camps as refugees, the worst life that one could think of anywhere, not even in Somalia. People in Sri Lanka are passing through such experience. So, we have been making pleas again and again, and you have been saying, this will happen, that will happen. The international community had, then, conceded to the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission (LLRC) appointed by the Sri Lankan Government itself, had said. They had said that it was the way forward. But after three years the LLRC has submitted its report to the Sri Lankan Parliament. And, it has given some recommendations, which my colleague pointed out here, on the human rights violations, enforced displacements and killings of innocent people. On all these things you say that you would monitor and that you would ask them to have an investigation. How can you prevail upon a sovereign country when you say that you cannot, at all, interfere in its affairs? You cannot make them have an investigation. Only an international pressure could prevail upon the Sri Lankan Government to act. That is what we have been insisting.

I would like to say to the External Affairs Minister again that we are at the brink of our emotions. At the same time, we are under control. Otherwise, we would

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

not have come here to raise our voice, to put up our demands. You said that the Thirteenth Amendment would be implemented. No, the provisions have been undone by the Sri Lankan Government. The Sinhalese have colonized the Tamil areas. All the provisions in it are being slowly diluted. Shaking hands with you, the Sri Lankan Government is actually betraying the Indian Government.

Sir, the international community has taken note of a neighbouring country which has made excesses. Sir, the report of the LLRC was laid in Parliament on December 16, 2011. The resolution was moved in the UNHRC on January 25, after a month. The Statement which the External Affairs Minister has made gives a brief on the steps which have been taken on the LLRC recommendations by the Sri Lankan Government. What they are maintaining has been told by you here. What they have briefed in the UNHRC is being said here. We are not prepared to accept it.

Sir, the point is very simple. Kindly understand the sentiments of our people. I do not want to use terms like 'turning the blind eye', 'falling on deaf ears' and all. The Government of India is impervious to the sentiments of the Tamil Nadu people. We are not speaking here on behalf of the political parties. Yesterday, the House witnessed an unprecedented scene because the issue is like that. So, please do not say that the Draft Resolution is to be finalised and that we need to wait. To be very precise, I would like to say that nothing short of an assurance that the Government of India would unequivocally support the Resolution moved against Sri Lanka in the UNHRC will pacify us, We will not accept anything other than that. We do not want to resort to any other means. I would like to submit to the External Affairs Minister that this is not the voice of one political party, this is not the voice of any one individual; but, this is the mood of the people in Tamil Nadu. Sir, the impact it will have on India is very bad. You always have a foresight; kindly take these things into consideration. The Sri Lankan Government, if at all could be prevailed upon, it could be only by an international pressure. That has been moved by other countries. Kindly support that. Our leader has time and again written letters to the Prime Minister. We also raised our voice. Sir, this is our concern; this is our vow; this is our sorrow and this is what brings tears. Kindly understand this fact. If you do not understand tears, if you do not understand the misery of people, there can be no excuse. I urge upon you to take the decision of India's unequivocal support to the Resolution moved in the UNHRC without any hesitation. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the statement of the hon. External Affairs Minister is totally disappointing because we are not discussing here about rehabilitation. The issue in front of the House is about the coming up of a resolution in the Geneva Conference. On that, the Minister has not said anything, at all! I agree with the Minister that the matter is very

sensitive, Sri Lanka is our neighbour, we need to continue good relations with our neighbour, and we have a historical bond. So, naturally, the people expect us to keep good relations with Sri Lanka. That does not mean that we keep quiet and close our eyes. If that is so, then why did we send the IPKF to Sri Lanka? What was the need to send the IPKF? It is because we are working in tandem. We are taking each other into confidence. Even about the lessons learnt and the reconciliation process, what is the way forward so far? That is the basic issue. If they have done something, if they have taken some action, then, at least there would have been some satisfaction.

Sir, Sri Lanka has not moved even an inch on that issue, and the Indian Government has miserably failed to persuade Sri Lanka through persuasive methods. As far as the BJP is concerned, we are not suggesting snapping of ties with Sri Lanka. We need to maintain good relations as Sri Lanka is our neighbour, and we have a historical bond. But, at the same time, can we close our eyes to what has happened, when thousands of people have been massacred, when hospitals and schools were attacked and destroyed during the war? That being the case, the Sri Lankan authorities themselves have constituted the Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission. So, they should act on that. The Indian Government should persuade Sri Lanka to act on that. If they are not acting, then, what else could you do? That is why this demand for supporting the Resolution by other countries has come. Yesterday, I suggested the hon. Minister that Norway which is the Chief Negotiator between Sri Lanka and the LTTE is also one of the movers of the Resolution. Is the Government of India willing to take that into note, and, then, formulate its own position? It is because the Norwegians are frustrated; their attempts have failed. That is why they have come to this level. It is not for fancy that people want to move a resolution condemning a neighbouring country, and then spoil our relationship with that country. But, at the same time, as my colleagues have said, if the Sri Lankan Government is not acting, what else could you do? You have to persuade them; you have to use all your diplomatic skills and relationship to impress upon that country to act upon that, which they have agreed. They themselves have appointed this Commission, and they are not acting forward. That is why, first of all, I would like to know from the Government of India as to what is the position of the Government of India on this impending Resolution. Okay, you are now trying to postpone the issue, saying that it is not immediately coming up; it will come up after some time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is ready to give an assurance that before taking a stand on this issue, he will come back to the Parliament again, or, that he will take the "Parliament into confidence before formulating its response to that Resolution. After all, the Parliament is in session. When the Parliament is in session, if you are not forthcoming, if you are not able to understand the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members of this House and then formulate our position, simply going over there and doing

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

something, and later coming and saying that 'okay, it is over', will not suffice. So, I urge upon the Government to take the political parties into confidence; take the Indian political parties into confidence, before you formulate your position on that Resolution. You have time. Okay, fine. But, at the same time, utilise that time, hold consultations, and then formulate your position. In the meanwhile, continue your efforts to impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to act on LLRC. That is more important. Other than that, there will be definitely unrest in this part of the country also because people's sentiments are rising, because people have a bondage. The people have a bondage; it is a historical fact. You can't deny it. The Sri Lankan Tamils and Tamils in India also have a bondage. They have affinity. So, their sentiments also have to be kept in mind before formulating your position. I would request the hon. Minister to come to the House before taking a position, or, at least, announce in the House, and go to Geneva.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. My colleagues have expressed their concern on this issue. Sir, I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention that while passing through Chennai, he met the Press, and said, "Tamils sentiments will factor our approach on this issue." I want to know from the hon. Minister as to where the Tamil sentiments are there in his statement. I want to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, whether India will ask Sri Lanka to form a credible inquiry committee, which should be done in consultation with the Tamil MPs there. That is what I mentioned yesterday. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether you will be able to use your diplomatic channels that way. It is time bound. LLRC has given five recommendations. If all the five recommendations are to be implemented, with full faith, to maintain the country's unity, to create confidence in Tamils in Sri Lanka, our Government should move.

The Sinhalese have won the war. They think that Tamil is a separate country inside India, they are one country. Because they won the war, they cannot treat the minority Tamils in a different way. You are helping them. What is the help which the Sri Lankan Government is giving to the Tamils? It should not be as if we are helping them, so it is our responsibility alone. What is the role of the Sri Lankan Government? They are sending their Army. If I have to arrange a marriage, I should get permission from the Army. These things are coming daily in the Press in Tamil Nadu. It creates a lot of worry. That is why I suggested that there must be a credible inquiry committee by the Sri Lankan Government in consultation with Tamil MPs to implement the five points recommended by LLRC in a time bound manner. If that is not there, again and again the same thing would come in this Parliament and the Minister will give the same answer. As correctly mentioned by Mr. Siva, it is a Xerox copy which comes again and again. India is a big country and they are our

neighbours, we should be friendly to them, all those things are all right. But if a small country avoids India or its advice, then it will create problem for us. So, Sri Lanka is able to create a problem in India and that is what is happening. I request the Minister to respond to my points. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Minister's statement has two parts. One part is about future. The sentiments expressed by the hon. Members here and also by the people of Tamil Nadu are regarding the past. The help India has rendered is for homeless, for construction of hospitals, schools and other things. The Indian Government has helped not only now but has been doing it for long. It is only the Government of India and India alone that is helping. Sir, yesterday itself I mentioned that there are more than 30 lakh Tamil people who still exist in Sri Lanka, therefore, we have to take into account their interests also. My friends on the other side took exception because I supported the stand taken by all political parties. I also told yesterday that there is no difference among political parties in Tamil Nadu with reference to any resolution which is being brought forward in Geneva. At the same time, I only caution that the Tamil people who are existing in Sri Lanka, their welfare has to be taken into account. That is the only point which I made yesterday. Sir, now coming to the statement part, there are two words which struck me. In para 18 it said that our position on the resolution with all parties in an effort to achieve a forward looking outcome is based on reconciliation between the existing Tamil groups and Tamil people in Sri Lanka and the ruling Sinhalese establishment. But we cannot have any objection because unless there is reconciliation between two groups, they cannot live in peace and history will repeat itself in Sri Lanka. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be reconciliation between the two groups. But the second word 'accountability' is most important. Sir, I agree with my colleague and my brother, Siva, that it is for the last several years, perhaps two years, since the LLRC Report came, Sri Lankan Government has not implemented it. Therefore, I agree with Mr. Siva that only through international pressure, Sri Lanka can be asked to implement its own report so that whoever committed the war crimes, whoever it may be, they are brought to book. Sir, when I agree on reconciliation, the Government of India must make all efforts to see that the accountability is fixed at any cost. There is no difference of opinion on this aspect. I agree with my senior colleague Shri T.K. Rangarajan and also hon. Venkaiah Naiduji, ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, give me just one minute. I am not going to talk anything else. Before a final view is taken, the confidence of the hon. MPs of Tamil Nadu has to be taken into account because it affects the sentiments of the people of Tamil Nadu. The people of Tamil Nadu want to see who has perpetrated the crime. Whoever is there in the civil war has to be punished on any account. There is no difference of opinion on that account. Whatever the Government of India has to do to achieve that has to be done.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: My mention about Tamil MPs is in Sri Lankan Parliament.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I am deeply distressed by listening to the statement and going through it because we have moved far, far away from the high pedestal of Nehruvian Foreign Policy to where we are today. At the time when Panditji was Prime Minister, our rate of growth was one to three per cent, at best “Hindu” rate of three-and-a-half per cent. Today, we are booming and going at the rate of nine per cent and we are considered as a major regional power; I fully appreciate. Our relationship with Sri Lanka should be maintained. It is a very old relationship. Buddhism went from here, and spread there. We have a long-standing emotional relationship. But, Sir, on the issue of human rights, on the issue of ethics, how far away have we moved from the Nehruvian pedestal? Sir, India has always stood against violation of human rights anywhere in the world, and we shall, Sir, stand by that principle and object to any such violation anywhere, even if he is a very close friend of ours, we will try to make them understand our view and change their policy. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, in the statement of the External Affairs Minister, I see a lot of hope and confidence in the Sri Lankan Government, that they will keep up their promises and there will be justice done to the Tamil people. But, I really like to know where this hope and confidence comes from because when the Sri Lankan President was here, he had promised three years ago that 50,000 houses would be built for the Tamils there. Here, it says ‘300’. In truth, I don’t think even 150 houses have been built for the Tamils living there. So, where does this hope come from that justice will be done to the Tamils there? When our own External Affairs, Minister went to Sri Lanka and came back and met the Press, he promised that the Sri Lankan Government would pursue with the Thirteenth Amendment Plus approach. But, within a few days the Sri Lankan President made a statement that it would not happen. And he had not made any promise of that kind to India. So, when a President promises something to our External Affairs Minister and, within a few days goes back on his own words, then, where does this hope and confidence stem from that the Sri Lankan Government will carry out its promises? Will there be any truth in their words and will there be any justice for our people over there? Where does this confidence and hope come from, I don’t understand. One more thing I really like to know is, in the Statement the Minister says that there have been inquiries, and we believe that there will be justice at the end of it. Their own LLRC Report absolves the Sri Lankan Government of any war crimes. It says ‘the Sri Lankan Government does not have any part in the killing of 40,000 civilians including women and children’. It absolves the Sri Lankan Government of any of these crimes, of playing a part in this. Then where does this

hope, where does this confidence about the Sri Lankan Government come from? We talk about traditionally India keeping away. We say we cannot interfere with our neighbour's civil affairs. But, we know, the whole world knows, about the part India played in the 1971 Bangladesh War.

When our Prime Minister went to South Africa, he proudly proclaimed, 'Even before our Independence, in 1946, we have taken apartheid as an issue in the United Nations and we also supported when the UNHRC had brought, on January 9, 2009, a Resolution against human rights excesses by Israel in the Gaza Strip. India did support it. So, when it comes to Tamils in Sri Lanka, when it comes to the sentiments of South India and Tamil Nadu people, why should we abstain? Why should we say that we cannot make a clear statement? Or, we have to wait. We are not asking for anything more. We are just asking whether the Government of India will support an enquiry into the human rights excesses which have taken place in Sri Lanka. Nobody in this world can say that it has not happened., Sir, 40,000 people gone missing; 40,000 lives have gone away or wiped away. How can we be silent spectators? Everybody keeps talking about Tamil sentiment, Tamil sentiment. It is not just a Tamil sentiment. It is the issue of human rights violations. Tamil Nadu, we believe, is still a part of India. When we raised this issue, people talk as if we are separatists. No, we are not. We are looking at you. And, Sir, you have to reply to this. It is not a Tamil issue; it is the issue concerning India. It is the issue of human rights. The world understands that. The Government of India should also understand and give us a proper reply. So, we cannot accept a statement like this. Thank you.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have sought certain clarifications on the basis of the statement that I had just made in this august House.

All of them did pointedly refer to the historical relationship that we have had with Sri Lanka and none of them have struck a discordant note while defending the cordial relations that we enjoy with one of our close neighbours – Sri Lanka. The lessons learnt, and the Conciliation Commission is a move by the Sri Lankan Government itself. It has, as hon. Member Shri Raja has mentioned, made a number of recommendations. And, during the course of my talks with the Sri Lankan leadership when I was there, I think, one thing came out and that is the Sri Lankan Government is fully committed to see that the lessons learnt and the Reconciliation Commission recommendations are implemented. A part of the statement which I have made, Sir referred to the Cabinet appointing a committee which is due to go through this. We, the whole India, realize the tremendous concern that we have for the people of Tamil-speaking Sri Lankans and I think, hon. Member, Smt. Kanimozi, did bring out this.

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

Sir, I do not find any divergence between the Tamil sentiments and the Indian sentiments. They indeed converge; the Tamil sentiments are woven into the Indian sentiments. So, when the Foreign Minister of this country goes to Sri Lanka and takes up an issue, he takes up that issue as the Indian Foreign Minister. It is a question that is agitating the entire country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to West Bengal. So, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we are committed to see that the Government of Sri Lanka will implement the major recommendations of Lessons Learnt and Reconciliation Commission.

Some hon. Members, particularly Shrimati Kanimozhi, questioned about the number of houses that have been built. Well, the statement itself provides a way out. I have suggested that a parliamentary delegation can go to Sri Lanka. And, in fact, the Leader of the Opposition, in the Lower House, was supposed to go to Sri Lanka. She was very particular to visit where these houses were being built. We did convey to the Government of Sri Lanka that the Leader of the Opposition would visit their country. But, unfortunately, she had to postpone her visit to Sri Lanka.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): It was because there were elections in some States.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I know that the Leader of the Opposition in the Lower House as well as the Leader of the Opposition in the Upper House have enormous commitments. But, anyway, whenever they are ready to go, the Government of Sri Lanka, I think, would be willing, and we would also convey to them that they will be coming as representatives of the Parliament of India.

Then, hon. Members, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, brought a degree of constructive contributions in the short discussion. He did speak about the limitations that we have because in meddling with the internal affairs of another country is certainly not in the best traditions of India's foreign policy. And, Mr. Bandyopadhyay recalled Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Well, times have changed. In the last 50 years, the world has gone through various transformations. Today, there is no Cold War. We have to take decisions based on the merits of a particular issue, without being influenced by any other country. All that we need to be influenced is the wellbeing of the people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka. And, I think, that is going to be our highest priority.

Hon. Member, Shri Rangarajan, also did mention about the treatment of Tamilians. He would like the Tamil-speaking citizens of Sri Lanka to be treated with equal dignity and they should have an equal status with Sinhalese citizens. And, this is the basic approach of India's Foreign Policy in Sri Lanka.

Hon. Member, Shri Gnanadesikan, did mention about the resolution that is coming up.

Sir, there are delicate diplomatic talks going on. We do not know what would be the ultimate language of the Resolution that is going to come up before the Human Rights Commission. As and when we near that date, we should be in a position to have cordial talks with other friendly countries. India has always been known for its sobriety in its approach to such issues. But let me underscore the point that when human rights are violated, India is not going to be lulled into a sense of complacency. India, certainly, values the human rights. Keeping the limitations that are imposed, we, certainly, would like Sri Lanka to look at this human rights issue in a very serious manner. Shrimati Kanimozhi also mentioned about the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka. When I met the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, I did put this question, whether he is still committed to the 13th Amendment plus concept of the Sri Lankan Constitution. Then, he said, "Yes, I stand by what I have said." When I came to India, then, I asked him whether I could say this to the media, to the outside world, he said, "Yes, you can." When I came out of my meeting with President Rajapaksa, I did convey to the media that I distinctly put this question to the Sri Lankan President and the President's answer was in the affirmative. He says that he is still committed to the implementation of the 13th plus Amendment. That is why I have mentioned in the last paragraph of my Statement that the vote on the discussion in the Human Rights Commission is likely to come up on 23rd of this month. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I will come to...*(Interruptions)*... So we still have ten more days between now and 22nd. I think much could happen. So, we will closely monitor whatever is happening on that front and, then, ultimately, take a view. We should be in keeping with whatever sentiments have been expressed by this august House. When a final view is taken, certainly, as I have said, we will keep the Parliament informed. Once again, I would like to thank all the Members who participated in the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No clarifications for clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Minister has not given any assurance that the stand of the Indian Government of supporting...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No clarifications for clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: In his reply, he has not given us any assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...In protest, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned for one hour lunch break.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembles after lunch at thirty-nine minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister of Railways to lay The Budget (Railways), 2012-13.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS), 2012-13

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India, for the year 2012-13, in respect of Railways. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6173/15/12]

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 2011-12

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6174/15/12]

MOTION OF THANKS ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखण्ड): उपसभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति के प्रति निम्नलिखित रूप में कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित की जाए -

"राष्ट्रपति ने 12 मार्च, 2012 को संसद की दोनों सभाओं की सम्मिलित बैठक में कृपया जो अभिभाषण दिया है, उसके लिए राज्य सभा के सदस्य, जो सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में उपस्थित हैं, राष्ट्रपति के प्रति अपनी हार्दिक कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करते हैं।"

उपसभापति जी, जैसाकि हम सब जानते हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों का, सरकार की दिशा का एक आईना होता है, एक दस्तावेज होता है। सरकार की नीतियों के अनुरूप जो उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की गई हैं, जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया गया है, उन उपलब्धियों के आधार पर सरकार इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से भविष्य की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत करती है कि आने वाले वर्ष में वह किस दिशा में, किन कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता देगी। इन सब चीजों को इस दस्तावेज में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। राजनीतिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिस्थितियों के आकलन के आधार पर सरकार अपनी प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित करती है और उन्हीं प्राथमिकताओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत की जाती है।

उपसभापति जी, इसी आकलन के आधार पर वर्तमान सरकार ने देश के सामने जो

चुनौतियां हैं, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए और उन चुनौतियों को पार करके देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को, शासन तंत्र को और देश की जनता के हितों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए जिन कार्यक्रमों को परिलक्षित किया है, उस आधार पर पांच प्रमुख प्राथमिकताएं निर्धारित की गई हैं और उचित ही की गई हैं।

सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि अगर देश आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत नहीं होता, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था अगर सुदृढ़ नहीं होती है, तो विकास के कार्यक्रम पूरे नहीं किए जा सकते। इसलिए पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होना चाहिए, इसीलिए आर्थिक सुरक्षा को पहली प्राथमिकता के रूप में लिया गया है। दूसरे, इस देश के लाखों-करोड़ों शिक्षित और गैर-शिक्षित लोग अपनी आजीविका के लिए चिंतित हैं। उनकी आजीविका, उनका रोजगार सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होती है। ऐसे कार्यक्रम बनाकर, ऐसी नीतियों को लागू करना सरकार का जिम्मा होता है, जिनसे न केवल सीधे तौर पर रोजगार दिया जा सके, बल्कि साथ ही साथ ऐसा वातावरण और ऐसे अवसर पैदा किए जा सकें, ताकि इस देश के नौजवानों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके, वे अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकें और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत हो सकें। आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत जनता ही एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाती है।

उपसभापति जी, यदि हमें विकास करना है, तो ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता तो होगी ही और जिस गति से हमारा देश पिछले वर्षों में आर्थिक धरातल पर और औद्योगिक धरातल पर विकास कर रहा है, उसको देखते हुए ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताएं दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ने वाली हैं और ऊर्जा की इन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करना सरकार की बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। उसके बिना विकास की सारी गतिविधियों पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। इसलिए इस देश के लिए तीसरी सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता ऊर्जा की है और इसी को राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण में रेखांकित किया गया है।

महोदय, पर्यावरण आज दुनिया भर में चिंता का विषय बन चुका है और आज सभी देश इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं कि विश्व के बदलते हुए पर्यावरण को संरक्षित रखने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएं? विभिन्न देशों के बीच में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कई दौर की चर्चाएं हो चुकी हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने इसमें महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और यह आज भी जारी है। एक विकासशील देश होने के नाते हमारी चिंता है कि हमारे देश का जो जैविक पर्यावरण है, हमारे देश की जो *ecology* है, इस पर्यावरण को, इसके मौसम को हम कैसे संरक्षित करें? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है। यदि किसी भी देश का पर्यावरण नष्ट हो जाए, तो उसके भविष्य की पीढ़ियों के लिए एक बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो सकता है, इसलिए पर्यावरण सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देना, यह एक बहुत उचित बात थी और इस बात को सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में महत्व दिया है। आखिरी बात आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा के संबंध में है। देश के नागरिक सुरक्षित रहें, देश के अंदर सुरक्षा का वातावरण रहे, हम देश के अंदर उथल-पुथल करने वाले ऐसे अलगाववादी तत्वों के खिलाफ, आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर सकें, प्रभावी नीति बना सकें और ऐसा तंत्र खड़ा कर सकें, जो उनकी मंशाओं को, उनके मनसूबों को सफल होने से रोक सके और वक्त से पहले हम अपने नागरिकों को सुरक्षा दे सकें, यह सबसे बड़ी जरूरत होती है। देश की सीमाओं की सुरक्षा करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है और वह भी हमें पूरी तरह सजग होकर करनी होगी, इसलिए आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता क्रम में रखा गया है। ये वे प्राथमिकताएं हैं, जिनको सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में प्रतिपादित किया है। उपरोक्त चुनौतियों का मुकाबला करते हुए

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

विकास कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाना, राष्ट्र के धरातल को मजबूत करना, लोगों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारना - इन्हीं सब उद्देश्यों को लेकर अभिभाषण में जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनमें से सभी नहीं, परंतु कुछ प्रमुख बिन्दुओं पर मैं प्रकाश डालने का प्रयास करूंगा, उन्हें रेखांकित करने का प्रयास करूंगा। कुछ अन्य बिन्दुओं पर हमारे अन्य सहयोगी साथी प्रकाश डालेंगे, यह व्यवस्था हमने इसलिये की, ताकि बातें दोहराई न जाएं।

श्रीमान् हमारे देश में संसदीय प्रणाली है और संसदीय लोकतंत्र की सबसे अच्छी व्यवस्था के रूप में विश्व में हमारी मान्यता है। सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी, दायित्व और कर्तव्य है कि वह अपनी नीतियों के अनुरूप कार्यक्रमों को लागू करे और शासन-तंत्र को संचालित करे। लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष सरकार को भटकने से रोक सकता है। एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष कठिनाई के समय पर सरकार को सम्बल भी दे सकता है। और एक सकारात्मक विपक्ष, यदि सकारात्मक हो, तो देश के निर्माण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका इस तरह से अदा कर सकता है कि वह सरकार को निरंकुश होने से भी रोकता है और दूसरी ओर सरकार को समय-समय पर सुझाव भी देता है। लेकिन श्रीमान्, कुछ दिनों से, विशेष रूप से कुछ वर्षों से, एक विचित्र परिवर्तन देखने को मिला है। विपक्ष सकारात्मक आलोचना करे, रचनात्मक आलोचना करे, इसका तो स्वागत है, लेकिन विचित्र बात यह है कि वही विपक्ष जब सरकार में होता है या सत्ता में होता है, तो उसका आचार, व्यवहार, भाषा, नीतियां, कार्यक्रम - ये सब अलग होते हैं। वही विपक्ष जिन बातों को सत्ता में रहते हुए उचित मानता है, जब वह बाहर हो जाता है, तो उन्हीं बातों का, वह विरोध करने लगता है और अगर सरकार उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने का प्रयास करे, तो उसकी आलोचना पर आमादा हो जाता है। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कुछ बातों का जिक्र करना जरूरी समझता हूँ। अगर एन.डी.ए. की सरकार अमेरिका के साथ परमाणु समझौते की बातचीत करे, तो ठीक है, कोई बुराई नहीं, लेकिन अगर यू.पी.ए. की सरकार परमाणु समझौता करने की दिशा में अमेरिका से कोई समझौता करे, तो वही लोग, जो अपने शासन-काल में परमाणु समझौता करना चाहते थे, वे विरोध पर उतारू हो जाते हैं।

एन.डी.ए. की सरकार के जमाने में तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने एक लाहौर बस सेवा शुरू की थी। वे करें, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर श्रीनगर से मुजफ्फराबाद बस यू.पी.ए. सरकार के जमाने में वहां के नागरिकों की सुविधा के चला दी जाए जो यह घोर आपत्ति की बात है। सेतु समुद्रम परियोजना मूलतः एन.डी.ए. की परियोजना थी और तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री जी ने चेन्नई में इस परियोजना की घोषणा की थी। सर, मेरे पास दस्तावेज मौजूद हैं, तत्कालीन सरकार ने इसको ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव अप्रूवल दिया, प्रशासनिक स्वीकृति दी और तत्कालीन सरकार ने ही संसद में इसके लिए बजट का प्रावधान किया। उनके समय में अगर यह परियोजना लागू होती तो इसमें भगवान राम का पुल कहीं नहीं टूटता था, लेकिन अगर हमारे समय में उसी अधूरी परियोजना को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए तो भगवान राम का पुल टूट जाता है।

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): चतुर्वेदी साहब, अंतर यही है कि आप पुल तोड़कर योजना बनाना चाहते थे, हम बिना पुल तोड़े उसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: यानि आप उस परियोजना को हवा में से ले जाते।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: हवा में से नहीं, हम उसे घुमाकर ले जाते।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होती यदि आप अपने वरिष्ठ लोगों से थोड़ा कंसल्ट कर लेते क्योंकि जो अलाइनमेंट आपने तय किया है, उस अलाइनमेंट के दस्तावेज मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं उन्हें आपके पास भिजवा दूंगा। ये चंद उदाहरण हैं, जो मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं। मैंने बहुत सारे उदाहरणों के बारे में इसलिए चर्चा नहीं करनी चाही क्योंकि मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस बहस को कुल-मिलाकर एक सकारात्मक स्वरूप दिया जा सके, इसको नकारात्मक स्वरूप न दिया जाए। महोदय, हमारी और हमारी सरकार की बहुत आलोचना की गयी है, हमारी नीतियों की, हमारे कार्यक्रमों की आलोचना करके हमें एक विफलतम सरकार बताने की कोशिश की जाती है। मैं आपके सामने केवल एक छोटा सा दस्तावेज, जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनके आधार पर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं, उनके आधार पर मैंने ग्राफिक्स के रूप में यहां कुछ तैयार किया है, जो इस बात का एक वृहद दृश्य स्थापित करता है कि पिछली सरकार के जमाने में और इस सरकार के जमाने में उन्हीं कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की प्रगति किस प्रकार से हुई है - उसका आकलन मैं यहां प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। महोदय, यह ग्राफिक्स है। इस ग्राफिक्स में जो पीला हिस्सा है, वह एन.डी.ए. के शासनकाल के वर्षों का है। इस ग्राफिक्स में जो नीला हिस्सा है, यह यू.पी.ए. के शासन काल के वर्षों का है। इसमें पहला जो ग्राफिक है, वह जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ के बारे में है। देश की कुल आर्थिक...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया (झारखंड): सर, अगर ऐसे ग्राफिक्स दिखाना शुरू करेंगे तो tomorrow onwards, I will open my i-pad and start showing graphics. No, no (*Interruptions*) If the Chair permits it, I have no objection. (*Interruptions*) I am not objecting to it.

श्री उपसभापति: आप उसे पढ़ दीजिए।

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: If you want to make it more user-friendly, then it is better to put a screen there and also on this side so that a Member can show the graphics from the i-pad because it is not possible to see in this manner. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मोइनुल हसन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): आप पॉवर प्वाइंट प्रेजेंटेशन दे दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: I am giving a good suggestion to you, Sir, for your consideration. Power Point Presentation should be allowed in the Parliament. Because I cannot see those colours and graphics in the papers, it would be better if these are shown on a TV.

श्री उपसभापति: आप रेफर कीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: मैं अहलुवालिया जी की तकलीफ समझ सकता हूँ।

श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया: मुझे तकलीफ नहीं है। मैं आपको मदद कर रहा हूँ कि आई पैड पार्लियामेंट ने दिया है, हमें एक स्क्रीन यहां दी जाए कि हम पॉवर प्वाइंट प्रेजेंटेशन के माध्यम से अपना भाषण जस्टीफाई कर सकें।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था हो जाए तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। महोदय, मैं जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ के बारे में बात कर रहा था। सन् 1998-99 से लेकर 2003-04 तक औसतन जो ग्रोथ हमारे देश के अंदर एन.डी.ए. के शासनकाल में हुई, वह 5.1 प्रतिशत थी। सन

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

2004 में जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार सत्ता में आई, उन वर्षों से लेकर वर्तमान जो ग्रोथ हुई है, जो बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, जो विकास दर हुई है, जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह पहले वर्ष में ही 6.5 प्रतिशत, दूसरे वर्ष में यानि 2005-06 में 8.2 प्रतिशत और उसके बाद 2006-07 में 8.4 प्रतिशत और फिर 8.1 प्रतिशत तथा 2009-10 वह वर्ष है, जब पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक समस्या एक बड़े विकराल रूप में उत्पन्न हुई थी। यह जो वैश्विक आर्थिक संकट अमेरिका, यूरोपीय देशों में और पश्चिमी देशों में आया, उसने समूचे विश्व की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को प्रभावित किया। यह तो गनीमत है कि हमारी अपनी सोच, हमारी अपनी आर्थिक नीतियां बहुत मजबूत थीं, वैसे तो वर्ल्ड बैंक हमारी आलोचना किया करता है कि संरक्षणवादी आर्थिक नीतियों का अनुपालन भारत करता है। हमें उदारता का बड़ा पाठ पढ़ाया करता था, वही वर्ल्ड बैंक बाद में इस बात को स्वीकार करने पर मजबूर हुआ कि भारत की संयमित और संरक्षित जो आर्थिक नीतियां थीं, उनके कारण विश्व के सारे देशों में जब आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ, तब भी भारत ने अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चरमराने से न केवल रोक लिया, बल्कि एक स्वस्थ विकास दर भी निरन्तर बनाए रखी, ये बात अंततः उन पश्चिमी देशों ने भी स्वीकार की। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को जी-20 के सम्मेलनों में बुलाकर उनसे पूछा जाता था, हे गुरुजी ! हमें भी वह गुरु मंत्र दे दीजिए और कोई नहीं विश्व की सबसे बड़ी अर्थ-व्यवस्था कहलाने वाला राष्ट्र और उसका राष्ट्रपति, अमेरिका का राष्ट्रपति भी, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी से इस बात पर सलाह लेते थे कि आखिर अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इतना सुहृद बनाए रखने के लिए, उसके मूल कारकों को इतना मजबूत बनाए रखने में आपने कौन-सा चमत्कार किया है, यह आज विश्वभर के साथ बांटे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उन देशों को और उन नेताओं को इस संबंध में उचित सलाह दी और आज भी वे इनसे सलाह लेते हैं। श्रीमान, हमारे देश में एक्सपोर्ट हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बढ़ाने में मददगार होता है। आप एक्सपोर्ट के आंकड़े और ग्राफिक्स देख लीजिए। सर, इसमें पीला वाला हिस्सा..।

श्री उपसभापति: आप ग्राफिक्स को पढ़ दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। एनडीए शासन-काल में यानी 2003-04 में जहां सबसे अच्छा इनका एक्सपोर्ट का परफॉरमेंस था, वह 53 हजार मिलियन डालर का एक्सपोर्ट था। इनका सर्वोच्च आंकड़ा एक्सपोर्ट का 53 हजार मिलियन डालर का था और यूपीए के पिछले शासन-काल के दौरान जिस तरह से इसमें वृद्धि और ग्रोथ हुई है, आज सन 2011-12 में 2 लाख 50 हजार मिलियन डालर का हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, निर्यात कर रहे हैं अन्य देशों को। ये जो वृद्धि हुई है, ये इन्हीं कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर हुई है..।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: आप इम्पोर्ट के बारे में भी बता दीजिए।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: यह वृद्धि इन्हीं योजनाओं के आधार पर, आर्थिक चिंतन के कारण हुई है। इसी तरह से देश में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में वृद्धि की गई है, यह उन सबको ध्यान में रखकर किया गया है, इसको अगर आप हमारी आसफलता मानते हैं, तो मैं आश्चर्य करने अतिरिक्त और कुछ कर नहीं सकता।

एनडीए के शासन-काल में केवल 21 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ निर्यात की थी और हमारे शासन-काल में, इन वर्षों के अंदर 41.2 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट निर्यात का है। श्रीमान, इनके बारे में और अधिक आंकड़े तो मैं बाद में दूंगा। फूड ग्रेन्स, खाद्यान्न एक प्रमुखा चीज़ है हमारी फूड सिक्योरिटी के लिए। एनडीए शासन-काल में, 2000-01 से 190 मिलियन टन कुल उत्पादन

3.00 P.M.

खाद्यान्न का हुआ और वर्तमान में हमारे शासन-काल में, यूपीए के शासन-काल में, जिन नीतियों को अख्तियार किया गया, उन नीतियों के कारण 190 मिलियन टन से 250 मिलियन टन हम खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन अपने देश के अंदर करने लगे हैं। ये इस सरकार की कृषि नीति की सफलता की एक स्पष्ट कहानी व्याखित करता है। श्रीमन्, जब आपने हमें 2004 में सरकार सौंपी थी, तब इस देश के अंदर teledensity मात्र 6 प्रतिशत थी। सन् 2011 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार अब इस देश में teledensity 71 प्रतिशत है। यह वृद्धि कैसे हुई? राष्ट्रपति ने पिछले वर्षों में अपने अभिभाषणों में इसका उल्लेख किया होगा। उन लेखों के आधार पर सरकार ने योजनाएं और कार्यक्रम बनाए होंगे। उन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर ही यह विकास-दर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी है, यहां पर इस बात के स्पष्ट आंकड़े हैं।

श्रीमन् आंतरिक सुरक्षा की बहुत बात की गई है और हमारी सरकार को बड़ी कमजोर सरकार बताया है। हमारी सरकार को आतंकवादियों के सामने घुटने टेकने वाली सरकार बता दिया है। यदि मैं आपको ग्राफिक्स दिखलाऊंगा तो फिर किसी को ऐतराज होगा। यदि आप देखें कि NDA शासनकाल में घटनाओं में तथा उनमें मरने वाले लोगों का किस तरह का ट्रेंड था और UPA शासनकाल में किस तरह सीधी गिरावट आई है। मैं आपको इसके आंकड़े बता देता हूं। सन् 2004 में NDA शासनकाल में आतंकवादी घटनाओं की संख्या 2565 थी। हमारे शासनकाल में इन घटनाओं की संख्या घटकर मात्र 340 रह गई। security forces के जो हमारे जवान, सैनिक इन घटनाओं में मारे गए हैं, वे 2004 में 81 मारे गए हैं और 2011 में हमारे शासन काल में मात्र 31 मारे गए हैं। सन् 2004 में civilian deaths नागरिकों की मौतें 707 हुई थी और आज उनकी संख्या घटकर मात्र 33 रह गई है। मैं आतंकवाद से लड़ाई को राजनीति का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं। सच तो यह है कि इस पर एक आम राय होनी चाहिए। ये केवल UPA के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, ये केवल NDA के दुश्मन नहीं हैं, ये आतंकवादी तो पूरे राष्ट्र के दुश्मन हैं। इन राष्ट्र के दुश्मनों के साथ सम्मिलित रूप से एक राय होकर हमारी लड़ने की क्षमता विकसित हो, यह हमारे लिए जरूरी है। उस क्षमता को विकसित करने के लिए मैं समझता हूं कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी में, सरकार और विपक्ष दोनों में एक नए चिंतन की जरूरत है। हमें परस्पर सहयोग की भावना से सुरक्षा को दृढ़ करना तथा उसको मजबूत करने का इरादा भी जाहिर करना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक-एक करके उन पांच प्राथमिकताओं की ओर लौटता हूं, जिनको सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में अभिव्यक्ति दी है। इस देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा करना या इस देश को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत करना या इसकी अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करना, स्वाभाविक रूप से हमारी पहली प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। सन् 2010-2011 के बीच में इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में 8.4 प्रतिशत की दर से वृद्धि हो रही है अर्थात् हमारी विकास दर थी। विश्व में वर्ष 2011-2012 में जिस तरह का आर्थिक संकट आया है और जिन देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार होता था तथा जहां पर हम अपने निर्यातों को बाजारों में भेजते थे, उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था चरमराने के कारण, कुछ न कुछ प्रभाव तो हमारे ऊपर भी पड़ा है। उसी के कारण 2011-2012 में विकास दर 8.4 प्रतिशत से घटकर 7 प्रतिशत पर आई है। यह एक टेम्पेरेरी फेज है, एक हालिया स्थिति है। हम जो उपाय करने जा रहे हैं, वे इसलिए हैं क्योंकि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के जो मूल कारक हैं, वे मजबूत हैं। हमारी घरेलू दर, बचत दर बहुत अच्छी है, स्वस्थ है। हमारी निवेश दर अच्छी है। हमें बहुत अच्छी तरह से निवेश मिल रहा है, निवेश अच्छे तरीके से हो रहा है। स्वस्थ निवेश दर होने के कारण

श्रीमन्, मैं
सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति
या इस देश को
स्वाभाविक रूप से
देश की अर्थव्यवस्था
आया है और जिन

श्रीमन्, मैं
ने राष्ट्रपति के आ
देश को आर्थिक रूप
हमारी पहली प्राथमि
प्रतिशत की दर से
का आर्थिक संकट आ

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

निवेश में हमारी समस्या कमजोर नहीं है। हमारे सुदृढ़ आर्थिक कारक और राजनीतिक स्थायित्व, लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में इस देश के अंदर जो राजनीतिक स्थायित्व है, उन सब कारणों से हमें ऐसा विश्वास है हम हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनः मजबूत कर सकेंगे तथा इसी संकल्प और विश्वास को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा व्यक्त किया गया है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हमारी जो विकास दर है, जो 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है, हम इसको पुनः 8-9 प्रतिशत के बीच ले जाने में सफल होंगे।

श्रीमन्, हमारी विकास दर लगभग 9 प्रतिशत और हमारी कृषि क्षेत्र की विकास दर 4 प्रतिशत की है। यह स्थिति हमारे लिए एक स्वस्थ और उत्साहजनक स्थिति बनेगी। सरकार के द्वारा इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने का संकल्प इस अभिभाषण में व्यक्त किया गया है। आर्थिक विकास में कृषि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है तथा उद्योग व निर्माण इसका दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा हैं। इस देश में, अर्थव्यवस्था में निवेश वगैरह की क्या स्थिति है, उसको देखना होगा। जब हम राष्ट्रपति के इस अभिभाषण की ओर देखते हैं, तो हमें इसमें उत्साहजनक पिछली उपलब्धियां भी मिलती हैं और आने वाले समय में जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया गया है, वह भी हमें उत्साह दिलाता है। सन् 2010-11 में हमारी कृषि की जो विकास दर थी, वह 6.6% की विकास दर, उच्चतम विकास दर है। पिछले अनेक वर्षों में हमें यह उच्चतम विकास दर हासिल हुई। देश में अच्छा मानसून भी आया और सरकार ने देश में जो नीतियां लागू कीं उनका सीधा प्रभाव भी पड़ा। आपको ध्यान होगा कि सन् 2003-04 तक हम ऑस्ट्रेलिया और दूसरे देशों से गेहूं का आयात करते थे। यह आयात हमको प्रति वर्ष करना पड़ता था। चेन्नई में जहाज उतरेंगे, मुंबई में उतरेंगे या कोचीन में उतरेंगे, इस बात को लेकर कई बार झगड़े होते थे। यह स्थिति सन् 2003-04 तक थी। चूंकि सरकार ने किसानों को दिए जाने वाले ऋण की ब्याज दर 12-14 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 7 प्रतिशत कर दी, जिससे किसान को सहज रूप से ऋण उपलब्ध होने लगा, ऋण की सीमा भी बढ़ाकर दोगुनी, तिगुनी कर दी, तो किसानों को ज्यादा बड़ी मात्रा में ऋण उपलब्ध होने लगा। इतना ही नहीं सरकार ने बाद के वर्षों की ब्याज की प्रतिशत दर और घटा दी कि जो लोग ऋण की समय पर अदायगी करते हैं, उनको तीन प्रतिशत की छूट और दे दी गई, यानी आज की स्थिति में किसान को चार प्रतिशत की दर से ऋण मिल रहा है, जो कभी 12 प्रतिशत की दर से मिला करता था। इन सब कारणों से...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखण्ड): आप जिस ऋण को देने की बात कह रहे हैं, वह ऋण किसानों को मिल कहां रहा है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: बैठ जाइए, जब आपको अवसर मिलेगा, आप उन चीजों को उठाइएगा, आपको हमारी तरफ से भी जरूर जवाब मिलेगा। श्रीमन्, इस देश के अंदर खाद्यान्नों का रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन किया गया है। वर्ष 2010-11 में 24.156 करोड़ टन रिकॉर्ड खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन किया गया है। इस बीच, इस देश में 231 मिलियन टन फल और सब्जियों का उत्पादन और 18 मिलियन टन दालों का उत्पादन इस वर्ष में हुआ है। इसके साथ ही दलहन के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाया गया है, जिसके परिणाम भी देखने को मिलने लगे हैं। 31 मिलियन टन हमारा तिलहन का उत्पादन हुआ है, हालांकि तिलहन का उत्पादन अभी भी हमारी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप पूरी तरह से नहीं हुआ है, इसे और बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने संकल्प व्यक्त किया है तथा योजनाओं को दृढ़ता से लागू करने का संकल्प भी

दिखाया है। श्रीमन्, इस अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास योजना और बागवानी मिशन के संचालन करने का जो जिम्मा है, सरकार चाहती है कि इनके माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और कृषि के क्षेत्रों में न केवल खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन का विकास किया जाए, बल्कि बागवानी के क्षेत्र पर भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए और फलों और सब्जियों का उत्पादन भी बढ़ाया जाए, क्योंकि हमारी आवश्यकताएं बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं।

मैं एक और बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। पिछले एक-दो वर्षों के अन्दर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई बढ़ाने का जो कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया गया था, जिसका उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति जी के पिछले अभिभाषण में किया गया था, उसके परिणाम अब हमारे सामने आने लगे हैं। इस देश में पिछले वर्ष करीब एक करोड़ हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचित क्षेत्र बन कर तैयार हुआ है! ऐसा उन परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने से हुआ है, जो अधूरी पड़ी हुई थीं। अनेक परियोजनाओं को ए.आई.बी.पी. के माध्यम से और सरकार ने अपने माध्यम से जो ऋण दिए हैं और उनको आर्थिक मदद पहुंचाई है, उनसे वे लम्बित परियोजनाएं पूरी हो गई हैं और उन परियोजनाओं का लाभ अब सीधे किसानों को मिलने लगा है। इस सबके परिणामस्वरूप कृषि क्षेत्र में 6.6 प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह इस सरकार की सफल नीतियों के कारण हुई है। उसी संकल्प को आगे व्यक्त किया गया है कि इन कारणों से इन योजनाओं को अभी और आगे, और मजबूती प्रदान की जाएगी, इनका और अधिक विस्तार किया जाएगा, जिससे देश का कृषि क्षेत्र उत्पादन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सके और इस देश का जो सकल घरेलू उत्पाद है, उसमें महत्वपूर्ण योगदान भी कर सके।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने विदेशी पूंजी निवेश को आकर्षित करने के लिए भी उपाय किए हैं और उनका उल्लेख यहाँ पर किया गया है। वित्तीय क्षेत्र विधायी सुधार आयोग का गठन करके उन तमाम नियमों को, कानूनों को, जो वित्तीय क्षेत्र में हैं, उनको सरकार द्वारा सुसंगत बनाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जिससे बीच में जो विसंगतियां अनुभव हुई थीं, उनको दूर किया जा सके और इस कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का रास्ता बनाया जा सके।

निर्यात में जो उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है, मैं ग्राफिक्स के समय उसका जिक्र कर चुका हूँ। 2011 में हमने 298 अरब डालर का निर्यात किया है, जिसके आंकड़े मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। 298 करोड़ के वर्तमान आंकड़े से इसे दोगुना बढ़ा कर अगले वर्ष, 2013-14 में 500 अरब डालर तक बढ़ाने का हमने संकल्प किया है। हमारा प्रयास होगा कि हम निर्यात को उस स्तर तक पहुंचा सकें, जो अभूतपूर्व होगा।

श्रीमन्, इस देश की आर्थिक सुरक्षा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं इस बात का उल्लेख कर रहा था। कृषि के क्षेत्र में विकास और निवेश की जो स्थिति है, जो हमारे आर्थिक कारक हैं, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के मूल तत्व हैं, उनकी मजबूती के बारे में जो संकल्प व्यक्त किया गया है और राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस अभिभाषण के अन्दर जो परिदृश्य प्रस्तुत किया है, उससे हम लोग उत्साहित हैं और हमें विश्वास है कि आने वाले वर्षों में हम इसे और अधिक मजबूत और विकसित करने में सफल होंगे।

श्रीमन्, जो दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है, वह है आजीविका की सुरक्षा। आजीविका यानी रोजगार, रोजगार की सुरक्षा। आपको याद होगा और माननीय सदस्यों को भी याद होगा कि इस सदन के अन्दर कई बार यह बात बड़े जोर-शोर से कही गई कि रोजगार के बारे में ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। श्रीमन्, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आप मुझसे सहमत होंगे कि रोजगार के लिए जो बुनियादी तत्व हैं, जिनको मजबूत करना जरूरी है, उनमें पहली चीज़ है शिक्षा। शिक्षा की समूची व्यवस्था को, शिक्षा के समूचे तंत्र को इस स्वरूप विकसित करना होगा, उसको सुधारना होगा, जिससे शिक्षा लोगों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर पैदा कर सके और वह

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

उन्हें प्रशिक्षित कर सके। इसलिए प्रशिक्षण एक दूसरा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है रोजगार के साधन निर्मित करने या रोजगार के अवसर दिलाने के लिए।

उद्योगों में समय पर निवेश हो और लोगों के लिए निरन्तर, आवश्यकता के अनुरूप, पर्याप्त मात्रा में नये-नये रोजगार के अवसर बनते रहें, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

अन्तिम बात, सरकार के द्वारा जो संस्थगत् उपाय किए जाएं, उन उपायों को समय पर लागू किया जा सके, पूरा किया जा सके, यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसी दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, राष्ट्रीय व्यावसायिक शिक्षा योग्यता व्यवस्था की स्थापना के द्वारा इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए, अभी जो कमजोरियाँ हैं, उन्हें दूर करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। इसके माध्यम से लोगों में कौशल विकास, यानी कुशलता का प्रशिक्षण देकर उन्हें व्यावसायिक रूप से सिद्धहस्त किया जाएगा, जिससे उनके अन्दर दक्षता पैदा हो सकेगी, वे अपने रोजगार के अवसर खुद तलाश सकेंगे, साथ ही उन्हें अवसर प्राप्त भी हो सकेंगे।

हमारा लक्ष्य है कि 2012-13 में 85 लाख लोगों को और 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 800 लाख लोगों को कौशल का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए पूरा बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करें। इसके लिए 5000 कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है। इन कौशल विकास केन्द्रों की यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि इनके माध्यम से तकनीकी व गैर-तकनीकी ज्ञान दिया जा सके तथा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसरों के लिए बुनियादी तौर पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सके।

श्रीमन्, एक उच्च शिक्षा गारंटी प्राधिकरण का गठन किया जाएगा, जिसका यहां उल्लेख भी किया गया है। बहुत से बच्चे ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास प्रतिभा तो है, लेकिन संसाधनों की कमी है, गरीबी है। गरीबी के कारण वे बच्चे अपनी आगे की पढ़ाई पूरी नहीं कर पाते। उच्च शिक्षा गारंटी प्राधिकरण ऐसे लोगों के लिए ऋण की व्यवस्था भी करेगा साथ ही ऋण व्यवस्था में आई हुई विसंगतियों को दूर करने की कोशिश भी करेगा, इसके साथ-साथ ऋण में जो रिस्क फैक्टर है, उसको वहन करने की व्यवस्था भी करेगा।

श्रीमन्, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति वर्ग के लोग पिछड़े सामाजिक क्षेत्र से आते हैं। हम समझते हैं कि यदि उनके लिए योजनाएं न हों, तो हम उनके साथ सामाजिक न्याय नहीं कर पाएंगे। इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया गया है कि अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के बच्चों को उनके विकास के लिए रोजगार के उचित और पर्याप्त अवसर मिल सकें तथा उनके लिए उचित प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की जा सके। इसके तहत डेढ़ करोड़ से अधिक विद्यार्थियों के लिए, चाहे वे अनुसूचित जाति के हों, अनुसूचित जनजाति के हों, पिछड़ा वर्ग के हों अथवा अल्प संख्यक वर्ग के हों, इस सरकार के द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति और फ़ैलोशिप प्रदान की गई है। अभी सरकार की योजना इस कार्यक्रम को और भी आगे बढ़ाने की, मजबूत करने की, विस्तारित करने की है। यही संकल्प इस अभिभाषण में अभिव्यक्त किया गया है।

रेट्टी वाले, गरीब लोग, जो फुटपाथ पर बैठ कर अपनी आजीविका चलाते हैं और अपने तथा अपने तथा अपने बाल-बच्चों का पेट भरते हैं, लेकिन जब मर्जी आती है पुलिस वाले उनको भगा देते हैं, एन.डी.एम.सी. वाले, म्यूनिसिपैलिटी वाले उनका समान उठा ले जाते हैं। वे लोग इस प्रकार की तमाम विसंगतियों और परेशानियों से जूझते रहते हैं। इस सरकार ने यह महसूस किया कि वह जो गरीबतम् तबका है, जो सबसे नीचे के वर्ग का तबका है, उनको भी अधिकारों की गारंटी दी जाए, उनके अधिकारों को भी संरक्षित किया जाए। इसके लिए

सरकार द्वारा घोषणा की गई है कि हम उन लोगों के लिए एक नया कानून बनाएंगे और उस कानून के जरिए उनके अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास करेंगे।

श्रीमन् अल्पसंख्यकों की एक बहुत बड़ी शिकायत व्यावसायिक ऋण को लेकर हुआ करती है। हमारे कुछ साथियों को इस पर तकलीफ हो सकती है। अल्पसंख्यक में बहुत-से वर्ग आते हैं और उनके हिस्से के अनुपात से, वे भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं और सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने प्रत्येक नागरिक के हितों का संरक्षण करे। आयोग इस वर्ष भी इस दिशा में संकेत देता है कि उनके साथ जो अभी तक बराबरी का व्यवहार होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हो रहा है और जिस अनुपात से उनको सहायता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिल रही है, इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री ने एक नये 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम, अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम, की घोषणा की। उस कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के बाद करीब 15 प्रतिशत राशि आरक्षित की गई थी। यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि उनके विकास के कार्यक्रमों को और विशेष रूप से उन बस्तियों में, जहां सघन रूप से अल्पसंख्यकों की बस्ती है, वहां पर ऐसे कार्यक्रमों को लागू करके 15 प्रतिशत का जो उनका हिस्सा बनता है, अधिकार बनता है, वह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि वह उन तक पहुंचे, उन्हें ऋण मिल सके, जिससे वे अपने व्यवसाय शुरू कर सकें, अपने लिए रोजगार पैदा कर सकें, लेकिन सरकारी बैंकों से ऐसा नहीं हो रहा था। प्रधान मंत्री के इस कार्यक्रम को, इस 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को, लागू किए जाने के बाद, हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि अभी तक हमें इस लक्ष्य को 14.5 प्रतिशत तक प्राप्त करने में सफलता मिल चुकी है। हमारा यह संकल्प है कि हमने इसे 15 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचाने का जो निर्धारित लक्ष्य रखा है, उस तक इसे पहुंचाने में अगले वर्ष में हम पूरी तरह से कामयाब होंगे और इस बात का हमें विश्वास है।

मनरेगा के माध्यम से पूरे देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 11 सौ करोड़ श्रम दिवसों का काम निर्मित हुआ। वे गरीब मजदूर, जो अपने रोजगार के लिए पलायन करके शहरों की तरफ भागते थे, उन्हें वहीं अपने गांव में रोजगार मिल सके और इस तरह से 25 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने में हम सफल हुए हैं। इस प्रोग्राम के जरिए 1 लाख 48 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए और न केवल इससे उनको मजदूरी के लिए, बल्कि जो सबसे बड़ी बात है कि इस कार्यक्रम में व्यय की गई राशि व्यर्थ न जा सके, इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर परमानेंट एसेट्स तैयार किए गए हैं विकास के वे बुनियादी संसाधन भी तैयार हो सके हैं, उनका निर्माण कार्य हो सका है, जिनकी भारी कमी उन क्षेत्रों में देखी गई। ये निर्माण कार्य चूंकि पंचायतों के माध्यम से हुए हैं, तो पंचायतों ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार, जहां जैसी आवश्यकता थी, उसके अनुसार इन कार्यक्रमों को लागू करने के लिए उन्होंने अपनी योजनाएं बनाईं।

महोदय, हम इस सदन में "भूमि अर्जन, पुनर्वास और पुनर्स्थापन विधेयक" लाना चाहते हैं। उनके लिए हम चाहते हैं कि सभी विभिन्न दलों से चर्चा करके एक आम राय बन सके, उसके प्रावधानों पर एकरूपता बन सके, एक आम सहमति बन सके और हम यह चाहते हैं कि न केवल किसान, जिसकी भूमि अर्जित की जाती है, उसे उदार और उचित मुआवजा मिल सके, उसकी पुनर्स्थापना हो सके, उसके परिवार के भविष्य को सुरक्षित किया जा सके, उसकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा की व्यवस्था और उसके रहने की व्यवस्था हो सके, बल्कि उस भूमि पर, जिसको अर्जित किया जाए, उस भूमि पर काम करने वाले जो कृषि मजदूर हैं, उन कृषि मजदूरों के भी पुनर्स्थापना और पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करने का जो हमने संकल्प लिया है, उसको इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया गया है।

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

श्रीमान, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 'राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन' का गठन किया गया है। इस मिशन की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर लोगों को तैयार कर सके, रोजगार के अपने अवसर क्रिएट करने के लिए अपने संसाधनों से उनको मदद दिला सके, उनको सहायता कर सके।

महोदय, अब 'राष्ट्रीय शहरी आजीविका मिशन' की भी स्थापना करने का संकल्प सरकार ने व्यक्त किया है। अभी तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए तो यह मिशन था, लेकिन शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए नहीं था। इस मिशन के माध्यम से लोगों में वह क्षमता विकसित करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, जिससे शहरी क्षेत्रों में लोग अपने लिए रोजगार के अवसर स्वयं निर्मित करने में सफल हो सकेंगे।

पर्यटन हमारी आजीविका का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। इससे बहुत सारे रोजगार निर्मित होते हैं। श्रीमान, पिछले वर्षों में पर्यटन क्षेत्र को बहुत महत्व नहीं दिए जाने से इस क्षेत्र में जो सम्भावनाएं थीं, उनका पूरी तरह से दोहन नहीं हो पा रहा था। लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इस बात के महत्व को समझते हुए कि पर्यटन विश्व के अनेक देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था को संचालित करने की क्षमता रखता है, तो हमारा देश, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से, प्राकृतिक रूप से, कलात्मक रूप से इतना संपन्न धरोहर वाला देश है तथा हमारे पास लोगों को देने के लिए और दिखाने के लिए इतनी विभिन्नता है, तो हम क्यों नहीं इसका व्यवसायीकरण करें और पर्यटन के व्यवसायीकरण की जिस नीति और कार्यक्रमों को सरकार ने लागू किया है, उसके परिणामस्वरूप पिछले वर्ष ही इस देश में विदेशों से आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में 12 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है, जो कि अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि है। हमें विश्वास है कि पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में उन्हीं कार्यक्रमों को आगे भी मजबूत करने से ही पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि और पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में विकास की दर निरंतर बनी रहेगी और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि 2012-13 में पर्यटन के माध्यम से और पर्यटन की गतिविधियों से जुड़े हुए माध्यमों से 50 लाख नए रोजगार के अवसर निर्मित हो सकेंगे। सरकार ने इसके लिए प्रयास करने का संकल्प व्यक्त किया है।

श्रीमान, मैं हथकरघा के बुनकरों की बात भूल नहीं सकता। जब मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक जिम्मेदारी दी थी, तब उस बीच में मुझे उत्तर प्रदेश और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में भी जाने का मौका मिला था, वहां पर बुनकरों की दशा देख कर मुझे बहुत दुख होता था। स्थानीय स्तर पर राज्य सरकारों ने वे तमाम साधन, तमाम तंत्र और तमाम संस्थाएं बंद कर दी थीं, जो कभी बुनकरों की आर्थिक रूप से मदद किया करती थीं। इसके अभाव में बुनकर वहां बुरी तरह से कुचले जा रहे थे। एक तरफ तो उनके पास में अपनी आजीविका को चलाने के लिए साधन नहीं थे, दूसरी तरफ जो बड़े व्यापारी थे, वे उन बुनकरों का शोषण करने में लगे हुए थे। उनसे बंधुआ मजदूर की तरह काम ले रहे थे। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को और सरकार को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने और सोनिया जी ने इस बात के महत्व को समझते हुए सरकार के साथ बैठ कर जिस कार्यक्रम की संरचना की, उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज करीब 3884 करोड़ रुपए का एक विशेष पैकेज इन बुनकरों के कल्याण के लिए घोषित किया गया है और अगले वर्ष सस्ता ऋण और सस्ता सिल्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 2362 करोड़ रुपए का एक अतिरिक्त संसाधन भी बनाया जा रहा है, जो बुनकरों के आर्थिक शोषण को रोकने में और उनके आर्थिक उन्नयन में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

हमने 11वीं योजना में कपड़ा उद्योग में निवेश को 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया है। इस तरह हमने कपड़ा उद्योग में दो गुना निवेश किया है। कपड़ा उद्योग एक ऐसा उद्योग है, जहां पर रोजगार के अवसर उसमें निवेश के अनुपात से बढ़ते हैं और अगर कपड़ा उद्योग में विस्तार होगा, तो रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे और बढ़ेंगे हैं। इससे लोगों को अवसर मिले हैं, युवाओं को अवसर मिले हैं और मजदूरों को अवसर मिले हैं।

श्रीमान, बैंकिंग सेवा को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विस्तारित करने की एक योजना है। अगर संसाधन उपलब्ध हो सकें, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिए स्वयं अपने व्यवसाय शुरू कर सकते हैं। चूंकि अनेक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकिंग सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं थीं, इसलिए इसके अभाव में वे ऐसा नहीं कर पा रहे थे। हमने 73 हजार गांवों को चिन्हित किया और इन 73 हजार में से 49 हजार गांवों को हमने सन् 2011 तक बैंकिंग सेवा से किसी न किसी रूप से जोड़ा है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के, अपने स्वरोजगार के नए अवसर निर्मित हुए हैं और उन्हें उनका लाभ मिलने लगा है।

श्रीमान, मैं राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण का भी उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा। हम एक राष्ट्रीय विनिर्माण नीति के कारण इसी दशक में जी.डी.पी. में उसकी हिस्सेदारी करीब 25 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और ऐसा करने से हमें 10 करोड़ नए रोजगार के अवसर निर्मित करने में सफलता मिलेगी। ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है। इस तरह, सरकार ने इस अभिभाषण के माध्यम से इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए और लोगों को रोजगार देने के अवसर निर्मित करने के लिए जिन योजनाओं और जिन कार्यक्रमों को लागू किया है, मैंने उन तमाम उपायों का उल्लेख किया है।

महोदय, ऊर्जा एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व है। बिना ऊर्जा के न तो उद्योग चल सकते हैं, न कृषि हो सकती है और न ही हमारा दैनंदिन जीवन स्वस्थ तरीके से चल सकता है। ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सरकार का आकलन है कि आने वाले 10 वर्षों के अंदर हमारी वर्तमान ऊर्जा आवश्यकता दोगुनी से अधिक बढ़ जाएगी और अगर 10 वर्षों के अंदर हमारी ऊर्जा की खपत इस दर से बढ़ेगी, तो उसके लिए हमारे पास कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए। दसवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 21 हजार मेगावाट अतिरिक्त ऊर्जा पैदा करने की क्षमता का विकास किया गया, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्मित क्षमता के अलावा हमने इसमें 52 हजार मेगावाट अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ी है।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): टारगेट तो 75 हजार मेगावाट का था...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सिंह साहब, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...उनको बोलने दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...वे जो बोलना चाहते हैं, वे वही बोलेंगे, आपके कहने से वे नहीं बोलेंगे...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति महोदय, मात्र एक वर्ष में, यानी सन् 2011-12 में 15 मेगावाट की अतिरिक्त क्षमता जोड़ने में हमें सफलता मिली है। श्रीमान, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि "त्वरित विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम" के माध्यम से 1400 नगरों को identify किया गया है और इन 1400 नगरों में विद्युत के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूरी से तैयार करने के लिए इस कार्यक्रम में 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गयी है। इसके अलावा, वितरण नेटवर्क को मजबूत बनाने के लिए राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों और कम्पनियों को जो ऋण दिये जाते हैं, उस ऋण के ब्याज पर अनुदान देने के लिए भी "राष्ट्रीय विद्युत फंड" की स्थापना की गयी है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: *

श्री उपसभापति: देखिए, यह ठीक नहीं है। This is not right.

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: अगर इतनी चिन्ता आपने अपने शासन काल में व्यक्त की होती, तो मुझे लगता है कि शायद ऐसी स्थिति आती ही नहीं कि जिसका बोझ हमें द्रोना पड़ रहा है। यह आपकी विफलताओं का परिणाम है जो हमें भोगना पड़ रहा है और उसको हम अपनी पूरी क्षमता से निर्वाह करने का प्रयास करेंगे, यह हमारा संकल्प है।

श्रीमान, "राष्ट्रीय विद्युत फंड" अगले दो साल के अंदर 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त पूंजी जुटाएगा और इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को मजबूत करने का काम किया जाएगा, जिससे विद्युत के क्षेत्र में जिन विसंगतियों की चर्चा हमारे मित्र कर रहे हैं, उन विसंगतियों, उन कमियों को दूर किया जा सके। उसमें जो अतिरिक्त वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी है, उसको भी दूर किया जा सके, इसके लिए भी पूरा प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्रीमान, दो साल पहले "जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन" की स्थापना की गयी थी। यह ऊर्जा मिशन इस देश के अंदर 400 मेगावाट की अनेक परियोजनाएं शुरू करने का काम इसी वर्ष आरंभ कर देगा, ऐसा हमारा विश्वास है, ऐसा ही हमारा कार्यक्रम है और यही हमारा लक्ष्य है। जैसा कि आप सभी जानते हैं कि सौर ऊर्जा के उत्पादन की टेक्नोलॉजी अभी भी उस स्तर की विकसित नहीं हो सकी है कि सौर ऊर्जा की उत्पादन लागत को ग्रिड ऊर्जा की उत्पादन लागत के बराबर किया जा सके। इस दिशा में भी हमारा "जवाहर लाल नेहरू राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन" एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहा है और उसके नतीजे देखने को मिलने लगे हैं। यह मिशन केवल दो साल पहले आरंभ किया गया था और इन दो सालों में, इसके ऊपर जो बोलियां लगती हैं, वे 50 प्रतिशत नीचे आ गईं। यानी विकास करने का जो उस पर काम हुआ है, क्षमता का विकास करने का काम हुआ है उसके कारण जो सार्वजनिक बोलियां लगती थीं जो बहुत ऊंची होती थीं, वह 50 प्रतिशत कम हो गई हैं। इससे हमें यह विश्वास बना है कि आने वाले समय के अंदर इन सभी कार्यक्रमों को और अधिक विकसित किया जा सकेगा, टेक्नॉलोजी को विकसित किया जा सकेगा और ग्रिड ऊर्जा के बराबर हम उसे सस्ता बनाने में सफल हो सकेंगे। हमने परमाणु संयंत्रों की क्षमता 4780 मेगावाट बना ली। लेकिन अभी भी यह बहुत कम है। इस क्षमता को न केवल विकसित करना होगा, और हमने यह लक्ष्य रखा है कि बारहवीं योजना के अंदर हम इसे 10,080 मेगावाट तक पहुंचाएंगे और उसके लिए हम काम करेंगे। अभी से उसकी पूरी योजना बनाकर हम उस दिशा में काम करने का संकल्प व्यक्त कर चुके हैं। परमाणु ऊर्जा का क्षेत्र हो या कोई भी, पर विशेष रूप से परमाणु ऊर्जा के मामले में यह सरकार सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देती है। सौर ऊर्जा को लेकर और परमाणु ऊर्जा को लेकर जो नए संयंत्र स्थापित हो रहे हैं, उन संयंत्रों में गड़बड़ी पैदा करने के, कुछ राजीनतिक कारणों से भी ऐसे प्रयास हो रहे हैं। ये प्रयास बंद होने चाहिए। हमारी ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों का विकास न केवल जरूरी है, बल्कि हमें विदेशों से जिस तरह से सहयोग मिल रहा है उस सहयोग के आधार पर हमें इन संयंत्रों को अधिक तादाद में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्मित करना चाहिए, जिससे हम अपनी ऊर्जा की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें।

*Not recorded.

नाभिकीय सुरक्षा विनियामक प्राधिकरण विधेयक संसद में प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। उसी के अंदर हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाने चाहिए, क्या प्रावधान होने चाहिए, इन सब पर हम चर्चा कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, अंतिम बिन्दु पर मैं यहां अपने कुछ विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। मौसम इस देश में ही नहीं पूरे विश्व में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। हालांकि वैज्ञानिकों के बीच इस बात पर अभी एक बहस चल रही है। वैज्ञानिकों का एक स्कूल ऑफ थॉट कहता है कि दुनिया गरम हो रही है। वे ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की बात करते हैं। तापमान बढ़ रहा है और तापमान के बढ़ने के कारण न केवल नॉर्थ पोल और साउथ पोल, बल्कि दुनिया में तमाम जगहों पर स्थित ग्लेशियरों में बढ़ी तेजी से गिरावट आ रही है, वे पिघल रहे हैं। एक स्कूल ऑफ थॉट यह कहता है। अभी हाल ही में मैं एक पेपर पढ़ रहा था जो कहीं प्रकाशित हुआ था। वैज्ञानिकों का दूसरा स्कूल ऑफ थॉट कह रहा था कि नहीं, यह बात गलत है, दुनिया गरम नहीं हो रही है, दुनिया ठंडी हो रही है और हम अगले आइसेज की तरफ बढ़ने के कगार पर हैं। धीरे-धीरे ये जो ग्लेशियर्स हैं और जो बर्फ है वह बढ़ने वाली है और उसके कारण खतरा होने वाला है। तो दोनों में से कौन सही है कौन गलत है, इस बहस में इस वक्त उलझना कोई मायने नहीं रखता। दोनों में से जो भी सही हो, लेकिन एक बात तो साफ है कि परिवर्तन हो रहा है। अब गरम की तरफ हो रहा है या ठंडे की तरफ हो रहा है, यह आने वाले वर्षों में सुनिश्चित हो पाएगा। लेकिन जब तक यह सुनिश्चित नहीं हो पाता, तब तक भारत को अपने पर्यावरण, अपने मौसम और अपने साथ-साथ विश्व के तमाम देशों को, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों को, साथ लेकर, उनका सहयोग लेकर उनके साथ विश्व पर्यावरण का संरक्षण करना होगा, क्योंकि हम इस दुनिया को छोड़कर नहीं जा सकते। हमें और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ियों को इसी धरती पर जीना है। अगर हमें यहीं पर जीना है तो हमें सुरक्षित वातावरण चाहिए और उसकी चिंता अगर हमने आज से नहीं की तो आने वाली पीढ़ियां हमको क्षमा नहीं करने वाली और इसलिए भारत ने डरबन में दिसम्बर, 2011 में हुई शिखर वार्ता में जो एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई और उसमें भारत की अग्रणी भूमिका के कारण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय ने भारत का समर्थन किया, भारत को सहयोग मिला, विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों से, एशियन देशों से अफ्रीकी देशों से, लैटिन अमेरिकी देशों से, इनसे सहयोग मिला और उन सबके कारण भविष्य में हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय से मिलकर एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाने में सफल होंगे और हमारा प्रयास निरन्तर जारी रहेगा जो न केवल न्यायसंगत हो, सुसंगत हो, बल्कि व्यावहारिक कार्यक्रम हो और जिसे लागू करना आसान हो सके। महोदय, "जैव विविधता" हमारे देश की अपनी पूंजी है और हमारी अपनी पूंजी को संरक्षित करने की जिम्मेदारी भी हमारी है। महोदय, गंगा प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए "गंगा बेसिन प्राधिकरण" का गठन किया गया था और उसे जवाबदेही दी गयी थी कि गंगा के अंदर आ रहे प्रदूषण को दूर करने का काम शुरू करे। उस ने पिछले तीन सालों में लगभग 2600 करोड़ रुपए के कार्यों को निष्पादित कर गंगा प्रदूषण को रोकने का कार्य किया है। इन योजनाओं को पिछले तीन सालों में कार्यान्वित किया गया है और आने वाले वर्ष में भी हम नदियों और विशेषकर गंगा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देना चाहते हैं क्योंकि गंगा का हमारे जीवन में विशेष महत्व है। उसके प्रदूषण को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कृत-संकल्प है। महोदय, इस अभिभाषण में उस संकल्प को व्यक्त किया गया है। महोदय, जैव विविधता पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का 11 वां सम्मेलन भारत में ही होने वाला है। इस दिशा में हमारी विश्व मंच के ऊपर सक्रिय भूमिका को देखते हुए इसी वर्ष अक्टूबर, 2012 में संयुक्त राष्ट्र के तत्वाधान में वह सम्मेलन होगा

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

जिस की मेजबानी भारत करने जा रहा है। हमें विश्वास है कि उस सम्मेलन में भारत के विचारों को सदस्य देशों का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समर्थन मिल सकेगा और हम इस क्षेत्र में एक निर्णायक भूमिका निभाने में कामयाब होंगे।

महोदय, प्रोजेक्ट टाइगर के लिए पिछले वर्षों में 1200 करोड़ की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी। हमारे यहां बहुत से ऐसे राष्ट्रीय उद्यान थे जहां पर बाघों का पूरी तरह से सफाया हो गया। मुझे यहां एक बात का अनुरोध जरूर करना है कि बाघों का सफाया हो गया और सरकार ने फिर से उन्हें वहां पुनःस्थापित करने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन आज तक एक भी अधिकारी की, जो उन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों में पदस्थ थे, जवाबदेही तय करते हुए किसी के विरुद्ध कोई गंभीर कार्यवाही न होना एक बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। मैं जहां से आता हूं, वहां पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में सारे बाघ समाप्त हो गए। मैं पिछले 10 सालों से चिट्ठियां लिख रहा हूं कि वहां बाघ समाप्त हो रहे हैं, **poaching** हो रही है, लेकिन जवाब आता था कि सब ठीक है, सब ठीक है। वह चाहे मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार हो या कोई हो, सब ठीक की उम्मीद की जाती थी, लेकिन जब अंत में असलियत खुली तो पन्ना राष्ट्रीय उद्यान में बाघ का नामोनिशान समाप्त हो चुका था। अब वहां फिर से नए बाघ लाए गए हैं, उन का वहां पुनर्वास किया गया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह दोबारा से न हो इस के लिए उन राष्ट्रीय उद्यान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई जरूर होनी चाहिए जो इन राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के लिए जिम्मेदार थे। यह मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी स्थिति क्यों बनी इसके लिए उन की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जानी चाहिए और उन को कठोरतम दंड दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, विलुप्त चीतों के पुनर्वास का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। देश के अंदर चीता प्रजाति ही समाप्त हो गयी थी। उस की प्रजाति का नामोनिशान ही नहीं रह गया था। हम बाहर के देशों से उन्हें लाने का फिर से प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि हमारे पर्यावरण के अंदर उन का अनुकूलन हो और चीते की प्रजाति को यहां के जंगलों में एक जीव की तरह पुनःस्थापित किया जा सके।

महोदय, वन भूमि को एक करोड़ हैक्टेयर में हरा-भरा बनाने के लिए इस सरकार ने हरित भारत मिशन की स्थापना की है जिस की यह जवाबदेही होगी कि वह उन जंगलों में जहां की भूमि बंजर हो चुकी है, न केवल उस भूमि को हरा-भरा बनाए बल्कि हमारे देश के आच्छादित वनों के संरक्षण के लिए भी नए उपाय करे।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं दो बातों का उल्लेख मात्र करना चाहूंगा। सरकार ने जिस संकल्प को व्यक्त किया है और सरकार की अभी तक की जो performance है, जो उस ने परिणाम दिए हैं, उन से हमें उम्मीद बंधती है कि हम आने वाले वर्षों में इस देश को न केवल आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत कर सकेंगे, न केवल हम सामाजिक विकास के कार्यक्रमों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए संसाधनों को जुटा सकेंगे, न केवल हम इस देश के पर्यावरण और ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कार्यक्रम लागू कर सकेंगे बल्कि हमें इस बात का पूरा विश्वास है कि भारत अपनी आंतरिक और बाहरी सुरक्षा करने में पूरी तरह से कामयाब हो सकेगा और इसके लिए यह सरकार सभी जरूरी उपाय कर सकेगी। हम सरकार को उसके विगत परफोरमेंस के लिए बधाई देना चाहते हैं और पूरी तरह से शुभकामनाएं देना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही यह सरकार आने वाले वर्ष में राष्ट्रहित में जो भी निर्णय लेगी, उसके लिए हम सहयोग का वादा करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि पक्ष और विपक्ष के लोग, राजनीतिक बातें अलग

हो सकती हैं, लेकिन भारत को एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बनाने के लिए हम सब मिलकर एक संकल्प लें, आगे बढ़ें और अपनी एक सकारात्मक, रचनात्मक भूमिका अदा करें।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान दो-तीन बातों की तरफ आकर्षित कर दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, चूंकि वे यहां मौजूद हैं। पहली बात यह कि इस पूरे अभिभाषण में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया गया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है, हो सकता है कि यह मेरी अज्ञानता हो, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगा। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में उद्योग एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। उद्योग और उत्पादन यानी जो मैनूफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर है, उसमें पिछले वर्षों में, खासतौर से हाल के इस वर्ष में गिरावट देखने को मिली है, यह गिरावट तेजी से देखने को मिली है। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में यह गिरावट 8.4 प्रतिशत से 7 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है, जिसमें एक बड़ा हिस्सा मैनूफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर के स्लो हो जाने का है। इस अभिभाषण में मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगा कि उद्योग के क्षेत्र के लिए कुछ उपाय की बात हुई हो, ताकि उसे पुनः प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके, पुनः जीवंत बनाया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस बात की कोशिश करने के कुछ उपाय जरूर करने होंगे, चाहे उद्योगपतियों से मिल-बैठकर या अन्य संस्थानों से मिल-बैठकर, उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के उपाय करने होंगे, जिससे तीन-चार वर्ष पूर्व जो उत्पादन की गति थी, उस गति को वापस पा सकें। इस बात के लिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने सात वर्ष पहले किसान के ऋण की सीमा तीन लाख रुपए तक बनाई थी, यानी तीन लाख का ऋण 7 परसेंट पर मिलेगा। यह सात वर्ष पहले की बात है, इन सात वर्षों में किसान की लागत की जितनी वस्तुएं हैं, चाहे वह खाद हो, मजदूरी हो, बिजली हो, दवाई हो, इन सब चीजों की कीमतें दो गुनी, तीन गुनी बढ़ गई हैं। अब किसान इस तीन लाख रुपए में उतना फिजिकल एचीवमेंट नहीं कर पाता, जितना सात साल पहले कर लेता था। मेरा अनुरोध है कि जिस दर से कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, इनफ्लेशन जिस दर से बढ़ा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस तीन लाख की सीमा को रिवाइज करने की जरूरत है। यह सीमा कम से कम न्यूनतम पांच लाख तो निर्धारित करनी ही चाहिए, अगर इससे अधिक हो सके तो और अच्छी बात होगी।

श्रीमान जी, आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी मैं कर्णाटक और महाराष्ट्र की तरफ गया था। वहां मैंने गांवों में जाकर कपास के किसानों की दुर्दशा देखी है। जब वह बीटी कॉटन नहीं बोता था, उसकी कपास की एक गांठ सात हजार रुपए में बिकती थी। अब जब बीटी कॉटन बो रहा है, खर्च उसके कम नहीं हुए हैं, यह धारणा छोड़ दीजिए कि खर्च कम हो गए हैं, मैं अभी यवतमाल और अमरावती के गांवों में होकर आया हूँ, जिन गांवों में आत्महत्याएं हुई थीं, मैं वहां के किसानों से मिला हूँ, उनकी लागत के खर्च कम नहीं हुए हैं, क्योंकि पहले तो किसान अपना बीज खुद बचा लेता था, बीज पर उसे कुछ खर्च नहीं करना पड़ता था, अब तो उसे 450 ग्राम का बीज पांच हजार रुपए का लेना पड़ता है, साढ़े तीन हजार रुपए में लेना पड़ता है, यानी उसकी लागत बढ़ी है, लेकिन उसका जो उत्पाद है, उसकी जो फसल है, उसकी कीमत सात हजार से तीन हजार हो गई है, एक गांठ का उसे बत्तीस सौ रुपया मिल रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार को भी, दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी और केन्द्र सरकार को भी ऐसे प्रयास करने चाहिए ताकि कपास उत्पादकों को उसके उत्पादन की उचित कीमत मिल सके, चाहे वह प्रयास सरकारी खरीद के माध्यम से किए जा सकें या उनको किसी और उपाय से सबसिडाइज कर सकें। अगर हम यह नहीं

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

कर पाए, तो मुझे डर लगता है कि आत्महत्याओं का जो ट्रेंड अभी रुक गया है, वह फिर से न शुरू हो जाए।

इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरह आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि इस अभिभाषण पर मैंने जो कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन का प्रस्ताव यहां प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने विचार आप तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश की है, आप कृपया इसे स्वीकार करें और इसे सर्वसम्मति से पारित करके राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करें। धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I am proud to second the Motion moved by Shri Satyavrat Chaturevedi and I quote:

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this a Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which she has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on March 12, 2012."

Sir the Address is a historic one and the same has been quoted in the Address itself. It says, 'a juncture at which the Eleventh Five Year Plan end and the Twelfth Five Year Plan begins.' Half of the Fifteenth Lok Sabha is over. How the Government has performed for the past two-and-a-half-years and how the Government would perform in the coming two-and-a-half-years is very clearly mentioned in the Address itself. I just go to Para 9 of the Address. It says, 'The year 2012-13 will mark the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan that sets the goal for faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. The Approach Paper sets a target growth rate of 9 per cent for the 12th Plan period with 4 per cent growth for the agriculture sector.' This paragraph itself is giving a clear picture as to how this Government is going to perform and how it had performed earlier.

The focus is also given in five various sectors which appear in Para 10 and I quote:

374. to strive for livelihood security for the vast majority of our population and continue to work for removal of poverty, hunger and illiteracy from our land;
375. to achieve economic security through rapid and broad based development and creation of productive jobs for our people;
376. to ensure energy security for our rapid growth;
377. to realize our development goals without jeopardizing our ecological and environmental security; and

378. to guarantee our internal and external security within the framework of a just, plural, secular and inclusive democracy."

These are the focused areas on which the hon. President has made her Address. Starting from Para 11 to Para 44 - around 32 paragraphs -- focuses on the State List. Now-a-days, we are discussing a lot about the federal set up -- how the taxes collected by the Central Government are utilized, how the State Governments are starved of funds, etc. These are all coming up. It is a very healthy discussion. But, we find these 32 paragraphs are totally talks about how the entire funding-- more than 75 per cent of the total collection made by the Central Government through various sources -- is distributed as per Entry 82 to 92B, 96 and 97 of the Union List of the Constitution to the States. Sir, 75 per cent of the funds is shared with the States as per the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission makes huge allocation to every State.

In addition, these particular funds, which are collected, are also given to the State Governments. The programmes, which are enunciated in all the 32 paragraphs, are to be implemented only by the State Governments and funds and all the monetary and specialized guidelines can be given by the Central Government.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Such is the structure provided by this Government. It is very clear in its idea that it has to develop the entire India, without leaving even a small portion of population. Take for example, the Lakshadweep; it is a very small island. But there is 24- hour power supply. There is a small State, Known as Mizoram. You can see how much revenue it gets. See how money, earned through taxation from entire India, is utilized to the tune of 720 crores for constructing sixty kilometers of road from Guwahati to Shillong. Thus, a miraculous exercise is done. But who is doing that work? A contractor from Andhra Pradesh ! This is India. India is, now, totally integrated. Everyday we see that the South Indian are coming and settling in the Northern India; the North Indians are going and settling in the Southern India. The people belonging to the Western India are settling in the Central part of India. The people belonging to the Eastern part of India are settling in the Westren part of India. Thus, a great integration is happening for the past sixty years. This has happened because of the powers given to the Union Government for collecting the revenue and sharing it equally amongst all the States. The leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, the guidance of Madam Sonia Gandhi and competent Ministers of the UPA Government, experience of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, everything counts. So, whatever is accrued it is totally shared amongst the people of India through the process of federal set up. It was the dream of Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi that after 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments all the panchayati raj institutions will be vibrant so that the funds,

4.00 P.M.

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

which are given by the Union Government, can go to the State Governments and are absorbed by the Panchayat system and go directly to the people of India. Here is a programme, called the, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. The people are debating from where the funds would come. There is criticism that it is wastage of money. How is it wastage of money? Forty-eight crore people have been benefited by this programme. If the money would not go to the common man, there will be terrorism. In the Question Hour, today morning, hon. Home Minister very clearly said that when there is poverty and where there is neglect, terrorism is there. That is the real finding. Therefore, this aspect is being addressed by this Government. People in the remote rural areas are being benefited by the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. We have assured them jobs. They can demand it and get it. These are not doles that is often given by other Governments. Thus, the Government has ensured that the people of India get their due prestige. And the Government must be appreciated for that.

Another dream of Madam Sonia Gandhi is food security for all the people. But that is also being criticized on the ground that the Government is going to waste the money. How can it be wastage of money? *Mahakavi Bharathi* had said in a Tamil poem during the days of the freedom struggle that even if one person starves, the whole universe will be destroyed. This is the spirit of the food security programme. We have to provide opportunity to all our people to have jobs, to have dignity, to have food, to have employment and to have health assurance.

These are the things that have been focussed upon by this Government. The hon. President's Address clearly focusses upon this.

As for the Health Programme, this is to be implemented by the State Governments. Today, there was a release in the media saying how that Census was made on that basis. They have given this. One point is very clear; that is, how the Central Government and the State Governments are working together. Phone sales have increased to 73 per cent. Every person is having his or her mobile. Although 20 million people may not be having such a facility, phone sales have increased to 73 per cent. They have given this in the Census. The lavatory facilities in rural areas and urban areas is only 53 per cent. I would like to submit, Sir, that if we have got a coherent Government system. if the Central Government is giving the money, giving the guidelines and the focus, there cannot be all - round development. The State Governments have to come forward. The State Governments should not play politics there and it has to be routed through that.

They should also supplement it. Very often, we mention about 'kamraj rule' in Tamil Nadu. When the Central Government gave Rs. 15 lakhs for a particular road, the State Government used to compensate it further with Rs. 15 lakhs. So, that road was laid in Rs. 30 lakhs. That road would have life even now, 50 years after that road having been laid. But now, what is happening? The Central Government is pumping the money into *Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojana*. That money is meant for the villages, but only a small portion of the road is laid. After some time, it goes to the flood-affected people. This is what is happening. Therefore, we need a total coherence in the system. The State Governments should be courageous enough to pass on the powers, which are given in the Twelfth Schedule, to the Panchayati Raj Institutions. Unless you give powers to them, whatever money is being allotted from here, that will not reach the needy people. It would be just leaked out during the course of transmission itself.

Sir, from speech of the hon. President of India, we can very easily understand as to how much the Central Government is concerned about the growth of each and every individual citizen. Individual citizens feel that their children should have education just like any other rich family children. Here is the Government that launched the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan* and is providing money on demand. Any person, any Parent Teacher Association, in a small village can say, "We want to have three classrooms and one lavatory. For males and females, we want to have separate lavatories. We want to have drinking water facility. We want a road to have accessibility to that school. We want to have a bicycle to ride upon. We want to have a separate auditorium for the children. We want to raise surrounding walls of that particular school. Here is the resolution, here is the budget and here is the demand. "The Central Government is giving the money. It never happened before; it is happening now. But how are they utilising this money? It depends upon the administration of a particular State. As we have seen, elections have been conducted in some States. In every election, there are many changes. But wherever those programmes were started by the Central Government and properly implemented, they are thriving and they are continuing. In the Census which is going on, I hope Tamil Nadu stands second to Andhra Pradesh for having television to everybody in the State. That is why it has come to the level of 78 per cent or 84 per cent. Everywhere, people are having connectivity with the world. Now, they can understand what is happening in Parliament, what is happening in the Assembly and what is happening in the world. That is the Kind of connectivity which has been created. Within a period of five years and also the added period of two years, we can make out very easily how much communication facilities have improved in India. In 2002, teledensity was very much at the level of 10 per cent. But it has improved. Starting from 2004 onwards, now, in 2011, the teledensity has gone up to 70 per

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

cent. That is the growth in the teledensity that this Government has achieved. People are very well connected throughout the world now, not only within their own countries. This is the level of modern technology that people are using. From 2G, we are now going into the 3G level and, from there, we will even go to the level of 4G and 5G.

Sir, take allocation for the social services sector. Look at the extent of funds that are being spent. The total expenditure in the social services sector in 1999-2000 was Rs. 41701 crores. It kept on increasing gradually every year. But, in 2004, it jumped to the level of Rs. 72,466 crores. And now it has gone up to the extent of Rs. 280901 crores. This is the allocation for the social services sector, Sir. The allocations have been increasing every year. therefore, the focus of the Central Government is very clearly the development of the country. And I do feel that if we get full cooperation from the States, and if the Panchayati Raj Institutions are empowered more and more, we can achieve anything in this country.

I come to literacy. In 1991, the percentage of literacy in the country was 62. In 2011, it came to 82 per cent. Similarly, the male literacy rate has grown from 50 to 64 per cent and the female literacy rate has grown from 40 to 64 per cent.

The health programmes are also reaching more and more people and benefiting them. Just like the Rajiv Gandhi Health Scheme in the State of Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu too, Dr. Kalaingar has brought in a programme. Through this programme, just by telephoning the concerned emergency cell an ambulance could be rushed to the patient who would be taken, free of cost, straightaway to the super-speciality hospital, where they will be treated. Whether it is operation, further treatment, post-operation treatment, everything is done, medicines given and the patient returns home fully treated, with renewed vigour. This is how the Central Government is pumping in money into the health schemes.

Sir, a scheme for skill development among the people is very much on the cards now. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has already got many programmes. We must first of all bring in fully-trained teachers and faculty, as the National Mission for Teachers would be doing, and when the teachers are well-trained, naturally, the students would also get the right education. This is one of national schemes.

Similarly, the Government has created a Higher Education Credit Guarantee Authority. The loans which were given through banks have now been supplemented by way of a separate authority through which a person who needs the money to get good education could benefit. There are good educational

institutions and private partnership is also coming up. Public schools are coming up. Public colleges are coming up. Within a very short period, this Government could bring about more than a thousand technical institutes, polytechnics, etc. in places where they could not even dream of getting technical education.

Similarly, they are conducting vocational courses. Now this Government is very much concentrating on the vocational courses which lead to employment opportunities immediately after completing the course. That is the aim of the Government, which is now happening. In the same way, banking facilities are being opened up for ordinary people who need money. Every habitation which is having 2000 population can have a nationalized bank branch. It is growing like anything. Within the target period, more than 64,000 branches will be coming up in areas where there are no banks. In the same way, homeless people, old-age people, abandoned people, etc., are looked after under various schemes of the Department of Social Justice. We can also find that many of the handloom loans were totally written off and people are getting new life in the handloom sector. Mills of National Textile Corporations were revived and many packages were given for that purpose. And also the Restructured Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme, which is given, is now improved from Rs. 8,000 crore to Rs. 15,000 crore. The Government of India is having a holistic view that every citizen is very precious for the country. Therefore, they have to get the employment opportunity; they should have the house; they should have good health; they should have food; their children should have education and they should also have all the infrastructure facilities. For this we need total cooperation of Governments, both at the State level and at the Panchayati Raj level.

Now, Sir, I just turn around how the foreign affairs are looked after by our Government. We remember the days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he led the Non-Aligned countries. He created the Non-Aligned Movement. Subsequently, Madam Indira Gandhi further developed it into a very vibrant Organization. And then, Shri Rajiv Gandhi made a very great impact through that. Many Non-Aligned countries were helped by the India. But the advanced countries could not reach to that level. The countries, which are Non-Aligned and how G77 countries are in our neighbourhood, feel that not only are we friends for them but also real brothers. Normally people used to say that India wants to become a big brother. No; we are the real brother. Look at our neighbourhood; look at Pakistan. They are very happy with India now. Pakistan have given India the status of 'Most Favoured Nation'. The trade with Pakistan is picking up. Our neighbour, Myanmar, is expecting our help in each and every aspect whether it is tea plantation or coffee plantation, or, whether it is new structure or educational institutions or industry. Similarly with Bangladesh, which was once created by Indira Gandhi, – in between there was some misunderstanding – brotherly, more so to say sisterly,

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

affection is created. Sri Lanka, which has hosted many of the super powers, has now realized that India is the real brother and all others are only friends. People in Tamil Nadu are very much worried about the happenings in Sri Lanka and how Tamil people are to be protected. Our hon. Foreign Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna, went there. They appreciated his presence. A team of Members of Parliament of no other country was allowed to visit the IDP people who are living there. We, ten parliamentarians of India, were allowed to visit there. Even the parliamentarians of Sri Lanka raised the issue that they were not allowed but Indian parliamentarians were allowed to visit that place. So, everywhere, Indians are having complete closeness with the people of Sri Lanka, more so with the Tamilians who are living there numbering about 35 lakhs. More than fifteen lakh people of Indian origin are living in Sri Lanka. They are happy there. They are having the trade; they are having their plantation. Tea estates are in their hands. Similarly, our buses which are contributed by the Government of India are plying there taking the children of people of Tamil origin to schools in Sri Lanka. We saw with our own eyes that how the eastern part of Sri Lanka, which was devastated by the army of the rival groups and also the military of Sri Lanka, has now rehabilitated and the people are having new schools. We could see small children of ten years or so in uniform going to the schools. From five years onwards, they are going to schools. They are leading a happy life. I could visit the city of Vavuniya. I saw in the mid-day that there was a crowd. When I asked my driver about it, he told me that the first Tamil picture, which was being released on Diwali in Tamil Nadu was also being released there. People are looking at things positively. No doubt, presence of Army is there. About one lakh Army men are there and that frightening position is there. They have to withdraw. They are gradually going out because of the friendship and diplomacy of the Indian Government. Our hon. Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister are adopting a diplomatic method of making people come to their way. Now, the rail lines are being laid there. From Rameshwaram to Talaimannar, that ferry service has to be started. Already, from Tuticorin to Colombo, the shipping services have started. Now, we are going to have the airlines facilities from Colombo to Madurai. So, all these things are happening. Our education system is also spreading. Indira Gandhi University, JNU and Madras University are all starting classes in Jaffna University and at other places in Sri Lanka. In eastern part of Sri Lanka, fishermen are getting costly fishing nets from the Indian Government. They are getting the fishing steamers. They are getting multi- storey buildings for housing purposes. All these things are happening because of the friendship and diplomacy of the Government of India led by Dr. Manmohan Singh. In the same way, in Maldives also, we are not showing any big- brotherly attitude. We are showing a real brother attitude. We

are setting the issues very cordially without any force, without any threatening on the basis of arms. We are having very good friendship with countries in our neighbourhood and also extending our friendship towards the East. Hon. President has mentioned about looking towards East. That has happened. Hon. President visit east and the hon. Vice- President have visited Trukey. Hon. Prime Minister has visited every powerful country. They are inviting our Prime Minister as a top-most economist. Even the President of the United States of America, Mr. Obama, says that Dr. Manmohan Singh is guiding them. Such is the honour that we are getting. We are having a very good team of Ministers who are discharging their duties very well.

Similarly, once the BRIC was considered an unbelievable coordination. We could not expect that Brazil, Russia, China and India could be a powerful force in the United Nations. Whatever happens in the United Nations, It has to be first decide by the BRIC. They are deciding the fate of the world nowadays. They are approached by other nations and the so-called superpowers. They are approaching this organisation. We are leading that with all the real brotherhood and not by domination. Sir, I could visit some countries. In the United Nations also, I find that India's prestige is very much appreciated nowadays by everybody that without domination, we are working with brotherly attitude with all the countries and guiding them. In scientific field, we have achieved a lot. Now, we are sending our own man mission, Chandrayan -II. We have started that work. Our country is having the facility of getting forecasts of monsoon.

We are having the National Disaster Mission, which, even before the damage is caused by the monsoon, gives the guidance to the particular area, Panchayat or the State Government, and, advises them to do certain things. So, this way, it causes less natural damage. It has powerful machinery under the Government of India, which is working through different methods.

If the State Governments cooperate, and if the State Government and Panchayati Raj institutions are vibrant to have links with the Central Government, then everything will happen in the best manner. Sir, all the borders of India are very much protected . We do not have any enemies. Even then, we are having the best Armed Forces. We are upgrading our Air and Naval Force position. There is no threat of war but, at the same time, we need Border Security Forces. The Para Military Forces are now strengthened and many people are being recruited. They are given more powers to supervise the areas so that the borderline and the people who might be suffering due to terrorist movements are protected.

Sir, I would like to explain as to how terrorism has been controlled. Let us take the example of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, if we take the position which was there ten years ago, it was having very, very large number of terrorist

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

attacks. In the year 2001, the terrorist incidents were 4,522. It was gradually controlled by the earlier Government and brought to the level of 2,565 in the year 2004. From the year 2005, it started coming down, and, from 1,990 in 2005, it has come to 340 in 2011. The number of security forces personnel killed in 2001 was 536; in 2005, it was 189, and, in 2011, it came down to 33. Sir, there were 996 civilian deaths in the year 2001, 557 in the year 2005, which, now, has come to 31.

Sir, coming to the numbers of terrorists neutralized, it was 2020 in the year 2001, 917 in the year 2005, and now, it has come to 100. This is one example, which I wanted to give to show how terrorism has been controlled by the UPA Government.

We can very easily say that we are working well on the internal security front, no doubt, with the help of the State police forces, and, we are very much secured. We are a vast country, and, we have to see that our people are fully protected and they should feel safe wherever they go. Such things are now happening. Sir, there are some laws initiated by the Government of India. Already, our hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and others have addressed this issue. They can be discussed and they can be brought up with the consensus of the State Governments. The programmes run by the Government of India are totally unbiased. I read one article, which contained the comments expressed by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, in a FICCI meeting. He said, "GST is delayed due to the fears that the Centre may be unfair to the non-UPA ruled States". Our hon. Leader of Opposition has expressed a view that there may be some sort of fear amongst the State Governments. But already a State Minister belonging to his Party himself is chairing that particular Committee, and, they are discussing it. We feel that our hon. Leader of Opposition and all the Party leaders have to come together to see that the goods and services tax system has to come into force. That is one way of integrating the entire country. Entire country can have a good system of taxation.

By that, we can create a system by which the entire India can have a common method. Sir, we were ruled by the Europeans in different ways. But now, the Europeans are learning from india. We, the Indians, our freedom fighters. our forefathers united India as a unitary set-up with all the federal rights. The Europeans were enjoying the federal rights throughout. They were having the sovereign rights. Now, through the European Union, they are trying to unite themselves. But if you see today's newspapers, one of the Prime Ministers of a European State can be see putting his hands on the neck of the Finance Minister because he allows the Greece debt to be wiped out by way of European Union's

help. He accepted it and, therefore, they were fighting like that. The Europeans are following the Indians now. They want to learn how best we have worked out. We have sacrificed many of the things for the sake of development of Mizoram or Manipur. We would have sacrificed some tax money from Tamil Nadu or Karnataka or Andhra. At the same time, we are benefited by the human resources and intelligence of the north-east people. We are benefited by every Indian. We are now united. Nobody can divide us because the Indian population is the most vibrant migrants within their own States, within their own nation. We see that Bihar and Orissa people are living in Tamil Nadu. Similarly, Tamil Nadu people are living in Karnataka or Kerala. There may be border disputes. Many of the States may be feeling that all the four borders should be burning. Then only we can live. That may be their feeling. But every State should have the peacefulness. That is the way the Government of India is looking at the things. They want to have a peaceful settlement. They should have a discussion within their own Chief Ministers. The river water dispute or the border dispute should be solved within themselves. They have got their own right to discuss about it. By amending the Inter-State Water Dispute Act during the NDA regime, we have already forfeited the right of the Union Government to interfere in the inter-State water disputes. If two or three States are fighting among themselves, earlier the Government of India was having the right to give a solution for that which was binding on the States. But now, we have amended that particular Act in the year 2000, and now the provision is that if there is any dispute, it can be referred to a Disputes Resolution Board or Commission. Then they have to go to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court order will not be followed by others and again they will be going to the Supreme Court. This is the thing that is happening. Why? We have to take the responsibility. People have elected us. The State Governments have to come forward to see that all the States' borders should have peaceful settlement. There should be equality and fraternity within all the brothers of our own states, our own nation. That should be the way of thinking, and that is the way the Government of India is thinking. I can very easily conclude by quoting the paragraph 105 of the president's Address which says this thing very clearly. It says, "The Government is showing a new path towards rapid development and modernization based on the belief that a prosperous society can be built on the principles of humanity, equality and fraternity which the founding fathers of our nation so cherished. We are presenting a new template of a society where livelihoods can be secured for millions of underprivileged and the aspirations of our youth for a better life can be met; a society where massive developmental projects do not impinge on the security of the ecology and environment; a society that is open, democratic and transparent, but where national security is always paramount". This is the vision on which this Government is running. This

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

is the way the President of India is seeing that the government is looking at the issues. Now, Sir, in every aspect, we are coming up in the world. Other nations may be melting down. America may be having problems; Europeans may be having problems. But here, in India, thanks to Indira Gandhi ji and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, nationalization of important resources like the petroleum products and also the banks has made us a very vibrant society which can withstand any type of economic attack made by any other global economy.

We withstood it. I appreciate bank employees. Lakhs of people are employed in various banks. They should cooperate with the government of India. They may be having some demands. Banks are coming up. Banks are flourishing. PSU banks are coming up. India cannot withstand economic problems without them. Because banks are in the hands of public sector, we are withstanding it. Because industries are in the hands of public sector, we are withstanding it. We are not stopping the private sector. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru enunciated that the mixed economy is the way of living in India in as early as 1950s. We Allowed it. It is not a new concept. It was made by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Now we are exporting to the tune of 300 billion US dollars. We are improving our exports in many ways. In other countries also, we are exporting to the tune of 100 million dollars. And within five years, we are going to cross even that level. Every year we are increasing our exports. Our industry may be having some hesitation to do it. They might have done it by investing certain money in China. But now they are coming back. Even Apple is coming back from China. There they cannot withstand the wage bill, which is now rising in China. They are coming back to India. India is the best place. Here the relationship with labour is peaceful. My request to the Government is this. Private sector companies and international companies are coming here. For example, in Chennai, South Koreans have established Hyundai Motor Company and Americans have established Ford Motor Company. They are not following their own country's loss. They are not following our country's loss either. They are having their own loss. They recruit the people who have completed their diploma either from a polytechnic or an ITI. They are employed for Rs.3,000 or Rs.4,000. Their intelligence and hard work are used for five years or ten years. In their prime, they feel that since they are working with the Hyundai Motor company, they can get married. They get married. And the next day, they are asked to move out for no reason. Who will protect them? These companies are investing in India. They are ready to offer us their investment. At the same time, basic minimum labour laws should be applied to them. For that, there should be another discussion for bringing labour laws which can be acceptable to well-secured as well as new industries in the private sector. We should do it.

My next suggestion to the Government is this. Due to environmental laws, many of the public sector undertakings are now starving; they are suffering. Coal industry is suffering. Take the example of Chennai. Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited is a public sector undertaking. It could not invest further there because it could not get environmental clearance. The clearance was given selectively by the lower level officials by quoting certain amended rules. It could not make new investment in that area. These things should be looked after. We have to, as the President of India has said, protect the ecology and environment. At the same time, the society should also develop. The developmental agenda should not be stopped for the purpose of having any other thing.

With these observations, I second it. I am very happy that the President of India has given a clear vision and the Government, led by Dr. Manmohan Singh, is having a very dynamic force to develop India into a super power. We are now in the Security Council. In future, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, we will become a Permanent Member of the Security Council. India has got every power whether it is economic or political or diplomatic. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr Natchiappan. Now, the motion moved and seconded.

Now, there are 604 amendments. This is the time to move amendments. I will call one by one.

There are amendments (Nos. 1 to 50) by Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh and Shri Ram Jethmalani. Both are not present. So, not moved.

I will now take up amendments (No. 51 to 56) by Shri Ram Jethmalani. Not Present. I will take up amendments (No. 57-150) by Shri Raj Kumar Dhoot. Not present.

Amendment (Nos. 151-304) by Shri Moinul Hassan.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: I move:

151. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the severe agony of farmers in the country."

152. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing the fertilizer prices."

153. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the free distribution of potable water to every citizen of the country."

154. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the free education to all girl children at all level in the country."
155. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the distribution of pesticides to all farmers of the country at cheaper rates."
156. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the distribution of at least 14 items to all poor family through ration shops at subsidized rates."
157. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the free distribution of Bi-Cycles to all girl children upto school level in the country."
158. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the communal tension in the different parts of the country."
159. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the genuine demands of ICDS workers of the country."
160. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about protection law of unorganised sector workers of the country."
161. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing harassment of women workers in their workplace."
162. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the violence in different campuses of educational institutions during the time of students union election."
163. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about proper rehabilitation of displaced people due to development program."
164. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the land acquisition policy which is required for the public purpose."

165. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of different central schemes for the OBC's."
166. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to set up any monitoring mechanism to review the different central schemes for the minorities."
167. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing a sub-plan on behalf of the Planning Commission for the development of minorities."
168. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase of minority concentrated districts."
169. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Block level minority concentrated backward areas."
170. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper implementation of MSDP in the different States."
171. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention any important plan to improve the Urdu language."
172. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about of a establishing central Urdu university in Kolkata."
173. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving the present states of Madrasa education."
174. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide sufficient fund to modernize the Madrasa education in the country."
175. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide sufficient funds to Aligarh Muslim University in plan head."

176. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide more autonomy to all central universities."
177. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the regular student's union election in all central universities."
178. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide sufficient faculties in all higher educational institutions within short time."
179. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing more Aligarh Muslim University."
180. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to establish more educational institutions in SC/ST concentrated areas in the country."
181. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to establish public library at least in every Panchayats in the country."
182. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention the timeframe to provide electricity to every house hold of the country."
183. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the sufficient increase in the number of educational institution for the differently abled persons."
184. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in reservation quota for the differently able people in government employment."
185. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about easy access of differently abled persons in every government office in the country."
186. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper infrastructural development of Post Offices especially in rural areas."

187. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase of daily wages in MGNREGA Scheme."
188. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the high price rise and agony of common people of the country."
189. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the high increase in prices of Petroleum Products and problems being faced by the common people."
190. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention any new scheme to improve the livelihood of the people of hilly areas."
191. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the review of proper implementation of Assam accord."
192. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the establishment of central Medical College in every State."
193. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention any regulatory system for the proper running of private education system."
194. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about free education of BPL students in medical colleges."
195. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about free education of BPL students in engineering colleges."
196. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about free health facility to all people in the rural areas."
197. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide free nutritious food and medicines to all pregnant mothers."
198. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to establish proper medical set up in every government hospital for the neo-natal baby."

199. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide quantity and quality food in MDM Scheme."
200. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention to extend MDM scheme upto high school level."
201. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rehabilitation programme for the people, who are displaced due to river bank erosion."
202. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the scheme to protect the river bank erosion in different rivers of the country."
203. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any reasons behind the increasing number of farmers suicide."
204. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about how the JNNURM is functioning in the different cities in the country."
205. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention that why most of the housing projects are delayed in NCR and other metro cities."
206. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time bound programme to improve the slums of our country."
207. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)."
208. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dismal condition of the museums in the country."
209. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that the number of child labourers has been increasing continuously."
210. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper planning for at least 3 million homeless people."

211. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the total number of fake encounter cases in the country."
212. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the criteria to allocate funds under National Disaster Response Fund."
213. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the news item published in the newspapers regarding horrible incidents of sexual exploitation happening at naxalite camps."
214. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the decreasing population of Tiger and Lion Population in the country."
215. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention the details about the infrastructures set up for the Millennium Development Goals."
216. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing incidents of damage to crops and human lives by wild animals."
217. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the supply of pressurized Piped Natural Gas (PNG) to more than 200 cities in the country."
218. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proposal to formulate a credible market-linked mechanism for allocation and pricing of natural resources."
219. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that nearly 6 crore job card holders under MGNREGA are not getting jobs or compensation."
220. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any deadline for completion of six new AIIMS."
221. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deadline to eradicate Leprosy from the Country."

222. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention that the SBI has initiated a proposal to bailout Kingfisher Airlines by sanctioning additional loan exposure of Rs. 1500 crore."
223. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dismal financial condition of Air India."
224. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dismal road conditions of the National Highways in the country."
225. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper implementation of National Wetland Conservation Programme."
226. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the problem of wide-scale pollution in different rivers of the country."
227. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any deadline to bring back Indian money illegally deposited in foreign banks."
228. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing about a White Paper on Black Money."
229. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deadline to eradicate TB from the Country."
230. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the target for public sector banks, under the financial inclusion program of the government."
231. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that the incidents of credit card frauds have increased manifold in the country."
232. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the performance of private sector banks in the field of priority sector lending in the last two years."

233. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the reason for the depreciation of rupee against US dollar during the last 6/7 months."
234. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the special schemes for upliftment of rural women."
235. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deadline to complete the rural road connectivity programme in the country."
236. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the impact of fake currencies on the country's economy."
237. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the concrete programme to improve the agro based industries in the country."
238. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the assessment of Natural Gas deposit in the country."
239. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the non-payment of salaries to employees of PSU's."
240. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about redressal of malnutrition problem amongst children."
241. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the trauma care facilities along National Highways."
242. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the planning to open adequate CGHS hospitals in the country."
243. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention that FDI in multi-brand retails has been postponed for ever."
244. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the performance of SEZs in export of our country."

245. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the availability of easy and cheap solar light equipments in the country."
246. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the proper preservation of historical sites."
247. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the Indo-China maritime cooperation."
248. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the encroachment of defence land by private builders in different States."
249. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the 105 unclaimed passports found lying at T3 in Delhi."
250. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that monitors and other parts of the computers were stolen from the Home Ministry."
251. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about assistance to small farmers during natural calamities."
252. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the strengthening fire safety and emergency services."
253. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about pending cases of freedom fighter pensions in the country."
254. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the status on the 44th session of the Indian Labour Conference held in Delhi."
255. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measures to be taken to address the mining mafia in the country."
256. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any additional measures over and above the existing measures to deal with the lopsided sex ration in the country."

257. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the dismal state of sanitation in the country."

258. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about steps to be taken towards providing clean and safe drinking water to the people."

259. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provisions for easier access to education to students in the left-wing extremism effected states. the Kashmir valley and the north-east."

260. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for integrated development and protection of culture of the tribals."

261. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken towards strengthening coastal security."

262. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any provision for rehabilitation of women and children rescued from traffickers."

263. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any legislation for sale of arms."

264. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measures taken to provide greater compensation and facilities to sports players in the country."

265. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any provision for rehabilitation of persons displaced by the construction of nuclear plants and mining of coal fields."

266. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any steps taken to strengthen the international borders in order to check infiltration by militants."

267. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about failure of the government to bring peace in the Kashmir valley."
268. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps taken to avoid siphoning off of funds from national development programs."
269. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps taken towards elimination of honor killings in the country."
270. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the efforts to eradicate literacy."
271. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the efforts being made to achieve the MDGs by 2015."
272. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps being taken to set up a process of constitution with states before the introduction of a national policy."
273. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken to promote traditional handicrafts in the country."
274. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken to reform the defence procurement policy."
275. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken to increase of forest cover in the country."
276. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken towards conservation of forests."
277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken towards protection of endangered species."
278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken towards protection of marnie and coral life."

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken towards domestic production of arms for defence servies."

280. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken towards eradication of AIDS or providing AIDS medicine at subsidised rates."

281. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken towards the failing standards of the aviation sector."

282. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken towards increasing the number and amount of scholarships provided to students going about for study."

283. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken towards reforms in the police."

284. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken to address the deep-rooted corruption in the CRPF."

285. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the poor state of affairs of orphanages and the government's will to do something about them."

286. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the dismal state of rivers in the country and the failure to clean these rivers despite spending huge sums of money on the same."

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the commitment for ensuring equal right to all disabled citizens in terms of access to housing, food security, health, education through specific affirmative action."

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the number of jobs lost due to the global economic slowdown."
289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about steps being taken towards the protection of biodiversity in the Himalayan region."
290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps being taken to provide protection to RTI activists."
291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to drastically revise/correct the definition of poverty line in the country."
292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps being taken towards speedy prosecution of persons involed in scams."
293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the strengthening of the CBI by granting it greater autonomy."
294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps being taken to provide terminally-ill patients easier access to pain relieving medication like morphine and similar drugs."
295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the government failure in avoiding the diversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural activites."
296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the government's failure in checking the drop out rates in elementary and secondary level education."
297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the failure of the government to implementation of recommendations contained in the Sachar Committee Report."
298. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the government's

failure to develop better infrastructure, roads and promoting tourism in the north-east states."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about taking steps for providing better wages to those engaged in the informal sector."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the inclusion of a proper secular curriculum in our education system."

301. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps for making healthcare more subsidised for all, specially the poorer sections in the country."

302. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken towards helping the railways to deal with its increasing losses."

303. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the government's failure to successfully auction ONGC, a profit making PSU."

304. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about any steps being taken to cut down defence expenditure."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos. 305 to 345) by Shri Prabhat Jha and Shri Bhagat Singh Kosyari. Not moving. Amendment (Nos. 346 to 349) by Shri Prabhat Jha. No. Amendment (Nos. 350 to 356) by Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. No. Amendment (Nos. 357-360) by Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. Amendment (Nos. 361 to 365) by Shri Shreegopal Vayas. Not moving. Amendment (Nos. 366 to 373 and Nos. 554 to 557) by Shri N.K. Singh. Not present. Amendment No. 374 by Shri S.S. Ahluwalia. Not present.

Amendment (Nos. 375 to 397) by Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA (Madhya Pradesh): I move:

375. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the measures to be taken to check the rising inflation in the country."

376. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps taken to have full control over the prices of essential food items."

377. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the farmers' suicide taking place in the country owing to spoiling of crops, severe indebtedness and losses due to natural calamities and measures for preventing such incidents and making the farmers debtfree."
378. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about taking any effective steps to make the effort of introducing NCTC keeping in view the interests of the states."
379. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about taking effective measures against food adulteration mafia and preventing the adulteration of food items."
380. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to take effective steps to curb corruption rampant in the Public Distribution System."
381. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about setting up of new hospitals like AIIMS and promoting the Ayurveda."
382. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any water management scheme like the Rivers linking Project."
383. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about rehabilitating the displaced people of the Kashmir Valley."
384. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any special scheme to provide pure drinking water in rural areas."
385. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any special effort to link two states by constructing inter-state roads and river-bridges."
386. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about paying much attention towards improving the pitiable condition of the weavers and small entrepreneurs working in the handloom and Powerloom sectors in the country."

387. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for taking special welfare measures in the interest of women working in the household in the country."
388. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for introducing welfare schemes in the interest of daily wage labourers."
389. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for reducing the prices of diesel, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides which are used by the farmers."
390. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for launching special welfare schemes in the interest of Beedi workers."
391. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for stopping the increasing interference by China on the Indo-China border."
392. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to put a check on the Cable, Television reality shows, comedy shows, vulgar serials, programmes and advertisements."
393. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about the extension of medical facilities to the poor men in the rural areas."
394. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any new plan for balancing the increasing pressure of population on the capital city Delhi."
395. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any plan to curb the increasing impact of Naxalism effectively."
396. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about tackling the problem of terrorism and punishing the terrorists immediately."
397. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the address does not mention about any effective plan

to presenting the Bangladeshi infiltrators *i.e.* foreign nationals from infiltrating into the country are repatriating those who are living illegal in the country."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos. 398 to 479) by Shri Brajesh Pathak. Not present.

Amendment (No. 480) by Shri M. Rama Jois.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): I move:

that at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the fact that the National Identification Authority Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which provides for giving ADHAR numbers, has been rejected by the Standing Committee on Finance."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos. 481 to 550) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): I move:

481. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities."

482. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high-level corruption."

483. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regards to liberalizing foreign Direct Investment (FDI)."

484. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under the Public Distribution System in the country,"

485. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure completely in adequately indentifying the BPL section of the population."

486. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the

Government's failure to re-define poverty line thus want only depriving a majority section of people to food in the country."

487. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country."

488. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass the Women Reservation Bill."

489. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time."

490. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees."

491. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective part in strengthening the Non-aligned Movement."

492. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to play an effective role in the United Nations."

493. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries."

494. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries."

495. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about loss of lakhs of jobs in India during the last two years."

496. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments."
497. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to allot six percent of GDP in education."
498. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors to face the ongoing economic melt down."
499. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure in checking the procurement of obsolete ammunitions."
500. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising and/or correcting the official definition of 'poverty line' which has turned totally obsolete."
501. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during last few years in various parts of the country."
502. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the irregularities leading to huge financial loss to the Government exchequer in granting 2G spectrum."
503. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take serious steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc. across various sectors".
504. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's attempt to redefine India's fundamental principle of 'per

capita emissions' norm while negotiating how the burden of reducing green-house gases globally, is shared."

505. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional disparities."

506. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States."

507. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment of unemployed youth of the Special Category States."

508. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country."

509. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country."

510. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about measures to expedite land reforms in the country."

511. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme."

512. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realignment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans Asian Railways to pass through Tripura."

513. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strong reaction of agriculture experts, economists and opposition political parties on the Government's announcement of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers, except nitrogen-based urea."

514. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 78 per cent of 'AAM AADMI' whose daily income is less than Rs. 20 as mentioned in a Government appointed Committee Report and also failed to properly identify large sections of these people who are actually living under poverty due to faulty parameters of BPL."
515. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of sincerity and seriousness of the Government to tackle the CPI (Maoist) menace in various parts of the country."
516. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the development of under-developed remote villages."
517. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to black-list the notorious US multinational Monsanto."
518. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure to take not the increase in terrorist attacks in India and Indian sub-continent ever since the American FBI office was set up in Delhi."
519. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the role of US imperialism and NATO forces in Indian sub-continent."
520. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity."
521. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply coal according to the needs of power plants in the country."
522. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve the targeted 20 kilometer road construction per day."

523. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to achieve viability of Air India."
524. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to take effective steps for smooth navigation of Haldia-Kolkata Port by indulging regular dredging activities."
525. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg. of foodgrains at two rupees a Kilo."
526. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to enforce "tobacco-free" in all the educational institutions to prevent its abuse."
527. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to stop the crimes against women and children."
528. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country."
529. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the demand of universalisation of public distribution system and a complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market."
530. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making conditional the employment protection."
531. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punishment for violation of labour laws."
532. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a

National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers."

533. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disinvestment of share in the public sector units, both central and state which must be stopped completely."

534. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to enact Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill."

535. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to tackle the menace of black money, its generation and also to asses the quantum of black money both inside and outside in the country."

536. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to safeguard and promote the livelihood of street vendors."

537. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures of eradicate Child Labour from the country."

538. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the educational policy to make higher education accessible to all, irrespective of their paying capacity."

539. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about emergence of 'paid news' that has been a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy."

540. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to develop efficient water transport in the country."

541. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rates."

542. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government failure to mention no contracturisation of work of permanent/ perennial nature; equal wages and benefits to the contract workers as the regular workers of the industry/establishment."
543. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to ensure universal coverage irrespective of schedules/ fix statutory minimum wage at no less than than Rs. 10000."
544. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the removal of all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund; and increase the quantum of gratuity."
545. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address failed to assure pension for all."
546. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the compulsory registration of Trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98."
547. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the present economic policy regime which has been working overtime to drastically curtail whatever meagre social security benefits were available to the workers and there seems to be a plan to drastically dilute the existing pensionary rights of the workers and employees."
548. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address failed to specify the reasons for the economic slow down."
549. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the decision of the Government does not reflect the recommendations of the Justice Ranganath Misra Commission report where it has been stated to provide 10% reservation for Muslims and 5% for other minorities based on socially and economically backward criteria."
550. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC)

have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States, which encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No. 551) by Shri Shivanand Tiwari, Shri Sanjay Raut, Shri Mahendra Mohan, Dr V. Maitreyan, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, Shri Pyari Mohan Mahapatra, Shri Naresh Gujral and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): I move:

That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): I move:

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (Nos. 552 to 553) by Shrimati Kanimozhi. Not present. Amendment (Nos. 554-557) by Shri N.K. Singh. Not present. Amendment (Nos. 558 to 561) by Dr. V. Maitreyan. Not present. Amendment (Nos. 562-567) by Shri Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): I move:

562. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for a political solution to the Tamil problems in Sri Lanka."

563. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the issue of violation of human rights and war crimes against the Tamils, particularly in the last phase of the war on Tamils in Sri Lanka in 2009."

564. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the continued attack on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy and the need to review the Kachatheevu agreement."

565. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not give any assurance that the Women Reservation Bill will be passed by the Parliament during the current session of the Parliament."

566. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to enact a comprehensive central legislation for the welfare of the agricultural workers."

567. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the growing unemployment and under employment in the country."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No. 568) by Shrimati Maya Singh. Not present. Amendment (Nos. 569 to 578) by Shri Tarun Vajay. Not present. Amendment (Nos. 579 to 604) by Shri Meghraj Jain.

SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN (Madhya Pradesh): I move:

579. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to have a check on the rising prices in the country."

580. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to have full control over the prices of essential edible items."

581. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preventing the incidents peasants' committing suicides in the country owing to crops failure burden of excess loans damage caused by natural calamities and to take action for waving their loan."

582. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention any steps to be taken for streamline efforts to enforce NCTC in the interests of states."

583. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effective steps to be taken against mafia involed in adulteration of food items and preventing adulteration of food items."

584. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for taking effective steps to prevent corruption prevalent in public distribution system."

585. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of new medical institutions and promoting Ayurveda."
586. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about water management scheme like living concrete to shape to interlinking of rivers project."
587. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about rehabilitation of the displaced persons of Kashmir valley."
588. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about special scheme for making available pure drinking water in rural areas."
589. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about special efforts of connecting two states by constructing inter-state highways and bridges over rivers."
590. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention that the condition of weavers and small entrepreneurs of Handloom and powerloom sector is miserable and more attention is needed to improve their conditions."
591. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to take special welfare steps for housewives in the country."
592. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention the need of running welfare schemes in the interest of daily wage labourers."
593. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention the need for reducing the prices of commodities to be used by farmers like diesel, fertilisers, seeds insecticides etc."
594. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention the need of taking up the welfare schemes in the interest of Bidi labourers."
595. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of stopping increasing Chinese interference on Indo-China border."

596. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of banning the telecast of cable, T.V. reality show, Comedy Show, obscene several programmes, advertisements and other obscene programme on television."
597. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of extending the medical facilities being provided to the poor people in rural areas."
598. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any new plan to balance the increasing pressure of population on Delhi."
599. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention any plan to curb the growing impact of naxalism effectively."
600. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about tackling the terrorism and punishing the terrorists promptly."
601. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete plan to stop Bangladeshi intruders i.e. foreign citizens from transpiring and deporting those who are living illegally in this country."
602. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention that due to use of chemical fertilizers, land, water, plants, etc., are perishing and consequentially fatal diseases like cancer is spreading among children and measures to prevent this."
603. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete plan to stop Cow Slaughter."
604. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
"but regret that the Address does not mention about any suggestion for concrete plan to protect small-medium industries."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The motion and amendments are moved. Now, we will start the discussion.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, we can have it tomorrow. It is already 4.45 p.m. Today the Raliway Budget and all other things were there. Our colleagues are discussing with the Chairman.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Sir, we will take it up tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The point is that the BAC has already decided.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they have gone to the Chairman. Let us wait for two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can start.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How can I start, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is the point in not starting? We can't waste the time.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It would not look nice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your starting will look very nice.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are so nice about me. That is fine. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Why don't you give the opportunity to somebody else?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Mani Sharnkar Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You allow the Independent who never get an opportunity to speak. Let them speak. Then, we can come to Mr. Naidu tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, i rise to say that we are not in agreement with and also not happy with the Presidential Address. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir, there are about 600 amendments. I told you that I was just coming and I was going to meet the Deputy Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is correct. What can I do? You can approach the Chairman.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir, these are proceedings of the House. What will he decide inside? He can't decide it inside. It can be decided here only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can't do anything.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: It can be decided only here. (*Interruptions*)... There are three people. One is Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra, another is Shri Shivanand Tiwari and the third is myself.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If the House agrees, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have no objection. There is consensus on that. Amendment (No.374) by Shri S.S Ahluwalia.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir. I beg to move:

374. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the National Intelligence Grid (NIP) and National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) which have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No.551) by Shri Shivanand Tiwari. It has already been moved by Shri Venkaiah Naidu. Amedments (Nos. 569 TO 578) BY Shri Tarun vijay.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, I beg to move :

569. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the increasing number of incidents of atrocities on the Hindus living in Pakistan, abduction of Hindu women and forcing them to convert to Islam and their forced marriage”.

570. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the concern on declining growth rate”.

571. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about curbing of inflation and working on priority basis for bringing down the rate of inflation”.

572. That at the *and* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about not allowing the religious and public sentiments to become a political tool of vote bank politics”.

573. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the efforts aimed at reducing the muber of suicides being committed by the farmers and uprooting the problems involved in farming”.

574. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the migration of native Kashmiri-reidents who had to leave their homes and agricultural property to save their lives and seek refuge outside Kashmir Valley because of the terrorism induced by religious hatred and the efforts aimed at rehabilitating them to their original places with honour”.

575. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating any effective law to check the infiltrators entering into North-East from neighbouring country Bangladesh and to extradite them”.

576. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the good results of the initiatives taken in the direction of maintaining friendly relations with East Asian countries, Japan and Korea”.

577. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any agreement or negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh for construction of road and railway corridor in the territory of Bangladesh in order to facilitate the movement from the State of West Bengal to north Poorvanchal areas”.

578. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the setting up a Government Translation University in order to make it possible to get error-free translation in official language”.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No. 551) by Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): Sir, I beg to move:

551. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the states that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Amendment (No. 551) by Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to move:

551. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the National Intelligence Grid (NIG) and the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been constituted without consultations with the Chief Ministers of the States that these bodies encroach upon the federal structure of the country and dilute the rights of the States”.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir, my submission is that today after 5 O'clock we are not going to sit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The BAC has already decided.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir, the BAC has not decided anything for the first week. Nothing is decided. Moreover, yesterday, one full day has gone. Tomorrow we have to sit the whole day after Question Hour. The whole day we will sit. We can sit till late and we can complete it. But there are certain requests from different political parties that they are going for the oath-taking ceremony of Shri Akhilesh Yadav to be held at Lucknow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has already started his speech.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have only prefaced. I didn't speak.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: Sir, my point is let him start tomorrow. Let us continue the debate further tomorrow. Now, the Motion is moved, the Motion is seconded, and the amendments are moved. We can take up the discussion part tomorrow. By the evening we will try to complete the debate most probably or we can take it up on Friday morning. We can take it up on Friday morning. But on Friday there is the General Budget. There is no House after the Question Hour. Then it can be taken up on Monday.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): But the problem is, we have decided to take up the Budget (Railways) on Monday. Where is the time?

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: We can take up the Budget (Railways) after 4 O'clock. There is no problem. We will take up the Budget (Railways) after completing this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, please adjourn the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Minister is there. What is the view of the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has discussed this. The discussion can start and then it can continue tomorrow. We have got very heavy business. Then the Budget (Railways) has also to be taken up.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: There are only ten minutes. That is why I am saying this. It has not been decided that we will sit beyond 5 p.m.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It can be taken up after the Question Hour tomorrow.

SHRI S.S AHLUWALIA: There will be no Zero Hour tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That means, immediately after the Question Hour, we will taken up the discussion on the Motion of Thanks. Shri M. Venkaiah has already started. He will continue his speech immediately after the Question Hour. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-seven minutes past four of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 15th March, 2012.