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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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(ii)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 16th May, 2012/26th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

To victims of air crash in Nepal

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, as you are aware, a plane carrying 21 people crashed while trying to land at an airport in the north of Nepal on the 14th of May in which more than 15 people have reportedly died. As reported in the Press, of these, 13 passengers were Indians. The loss of so many innocent lives is indeed tragic and unfortunate. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt condolences and sympathies to the bereaved families. I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memories of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

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

RE: DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CONSTITUTIONAL EQUALITY OF RAJYA SABHA

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I want to raise an important issue concerning the prestige of Rajya Sabha. According to article 79 of the Constitution, there shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Councils of States and the House of People. Just recently, we have completed the celebration of the 60 years of the Indian Parliament. But, repeatedly, on various occasions, on various matters, there have been attempts to undermine the authority of Rajya Sabha. Sir, today we had a photo session. Yesterday, it was bulletined in our Rajya Sabha Bulletin about the seating arrangements for the photo session and it was mentioned that in the first row of the front 60 seats various categories have been put. One of the categories is, leaders of major political parties of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Today morning, when I went there, I asked the officials who were standing there, "What is the position for various people"? They said that according to the definition given to them, the leaders of major political parties in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha: for Lok Sabha, it is parties with four or more Members and for Rajya Sabha, it is parties with eight or more Members. I fail to understand how does four out of 545 compare with eight out of 245. It is an injustice done to Rajya Sabha. Sir, last week, when the discussion was going on, I had raised this issue. When

the preparation for a function in the Central Hall was going on and the arrangements were being made, they had switched off the TV on which Rajya Sabha proceedings were being telecast and only the Lok Sabha proceedings were being shown. Sir, the people, who were sitting in the Central Hall, were not able to witness what was going on inside the House. Repeatedly, these things are being done. I urge the Chair, as a custodian of this House, to take this matter seriously and see to it that we get our rightful due. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Maitreya, I am asking the Secretary General to convey the sentiments of this House to the other House and ensure that on all matters the constitutional equality of the two Houses is maintained.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, इसी तरह का एक और मामला है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति : अब आप सवालों पर आ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज़। इसके बाद जो विषय उठाना है, वह बाद में उठाएं।

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, लोक सभा का टेलीविजन चैनल पार्लियामेंट के अंदर situated है, यहीं पर उसका studio है और सब कुछ यहीं पर होता है। उसके कर्मचारियों को regularize कर दिया गया है। अभी तक राज्य सभा के TV का यहां premises स्थापित नहीं हुआ है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसके कर्मचारियों को अभी तक regularize करने का काम नहीं किया गया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take up these matters separately. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are matters which will be taken up separately.

श्री सत्यव्रती चतुर्वेदी : यह discrimination है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I take note of your sentiments. We will take up this matter through appropriate channels.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी : सर, लोक सभा सचिवालय को इस तरह का भेदभाव नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं एक मामला और उठाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति : नरेश जी, अभी नहीं। Now, Question No. 561 ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। Question Hour, please ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, जब आपने दो सदस्यों की बात सुन ली ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

श्री सभापति : प्रकाश जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : It is not just T.V. matter, but there are many other things. We do not want to discuss all the issues. But this matter has to be taken up at the highest level.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us take it up separately ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not a matter for discussion in the House. Now, let us proceed with the Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Schemes for handloom sector and weavers

*561. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes announced and implemented by Government for handloom sector and handloom weavers during 2012-13;
- (b) whether Government has started three weavers' service centres in Nagaland, Mizoram and Jharkhand during 2012-13;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has announced setting up of handloom clusters in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra during 2012-13;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the reasons for not setting up of weavers' service centres and handloom clusters in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh where millions of weavers/handloom weavers are working?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) In the Budget speech for 2012-13, the Finance Minister has announced the following initiatives for the handloom sector:
 - (i) two mega handloom clusters, one of which is in Andhra Pradesh covering Prakasam and Guntur districts, and the other one is in Jharkhand covering Godda and neighbouring districts;
 - (ii) three new Weavers' Service Centres, one each in Mizoram, Nagaland and Jharkhand ;
 - (iii) to provide assistance for setting up of dormitories for women workers in 5 mega clusters relating to handloom, powerloom and leather sectors.

In addition, the Government of India is implementing the following schemes in 2012-13 for the Handloom Sector:

- (i) “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” for loan waiver was approved on 24.11.2011 with a total financial implication of Rs.3884 crore, of which the Government of India’s share is Rs.3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs.747 crore, benefitting about 15000 handloom weavers’ cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers across the country. The package aims at waiving the overdues of individual handloom weavers and their eligible cooperative societies as on 31.3.2010, and providing them with fresh credit at subsidized rates of interest.
- (ii) The second package is a Comprehensive Package for Handloom Sector for addressing the two critical needs of subsidized credit and cheap yarn with an outlay of Rs. 2362 crore. The handloom weavers and their cooperative societies who are not benefited under the financial package of loan waiver are provided with cheap credit and covered under the Comprehensive Package. Credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% for three years on fresh loan sanctioned, (iii) Margin Money @ Rs. 4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies), and (iv) Credit Guarantee for three years. The package also provides for supplying subsidized yarn with 10% price subsidy under Mill Gate Price Scheme with enhanced freight reimbursement rates to ensure that yarn is available to handloom sector in the country.
- (iii) In addition to the above, five plan schemes of 11th Plan are being continued during 2012-13 for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers. These are Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme; Mill Gate Price Scheme; and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

(b) and (c) At present, 25 Weavers’ Service Centres (WSCs) are functioning in various parts of the country. Furthermore, 3 new WSCs in Nagaland, Mizoram and Jharkhand have been approved by the Government in the Budget for 2012-13.

(d) and (e) In the Budget for 2012-13, the Finance Minister has sanctioned two mega handloom clusters, one to cover Prakasam and Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh and the other for Godda and neighboring districts in Jharkhand. In addition, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, 54 handloom clusters and 352 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned from 2006- 07 to 2011-12. Likewise in Maharashtra, 6 clusters and 54 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned from 2007-08 to 2011-12. The

implementation of the clusters and group approach projects is continuing in 2012-13 also.

(f) Two Weavers' Service Centres are functioning at Varanasi and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh. Likewise, one Weavers' Service Centre is functioning at Indore to take care of technical needs of the handloom weavers in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

Further, in the State of Uttar Pradesh, one mega handloom cluster at Varanasi, 54 other clusters and 334 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned from 2006-07 to 2011-12. Likewise in Madhya Pradesh, 18 clusters and 7 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned during the same period. The implementation of these clusters and group approach projects is continuing in 2012-13 also.

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बहुत से प्रदेशों के बारे में चर्चा की है, लेकिन मेरा जाना ज्यादातर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है। वहाँ पर 500 वर्ष पहले से बुनकर कार्यरत हैं और बुनकरों का खानदानी काम होता है। मुझे लगता है कि इस सदन में कई सदस्यों ने बुनकरों की समस्या को उठाया है और लोक सभा में भी कई सदस्यों ने इसे उठाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : जी, मैं सवाल पर ही आ रही हूँ। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि अभी पिछले चुनाव में भी आपके एक पदाधिकारी पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बुनकरों के लिए एक विशेष पैकेज की घोषणा करके आए हैं। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बनारस की विश्व विख्यात बनारसी साड़ी का कार्य बुनकरों द्वारा बनारस, मऊ और गाजीपुर, इन तीनों जिलों में होता है। आज 10 लाख बुनकर घर छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर हो गए हैं, वे मजदूरी कर रहे हैं, रिक्शा चला रहे हैं और सड़कों पर आकर मजदूरी का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि कई बार आत्महत्या की भी खबरें हमें सुनने को मिली हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार चीन से होने वाले आयात पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार कर रही है, क्योंकि चीन से आकर लोग वहाँ बनारसी साड़ियों का सौदा करते हैं?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या का जो मुख्य प्रश्न है, वह सरकार की उन योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित है, जो सरकार ने 2012-13 के दौरान हैंडलूम सेक्टर के लिए और बुनकरों के लिए लागू की हैं। मैंने उसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा उत्तर में दिया है, योजनाओं का भी और वित्त मंत्री जी ने 2012-13 के बजट में जो घोषणा की है, उसका भी। इसमें दो बड़े मेगा हैंडलूम क्लस्टर हैं, एक आन्ध्र प्रदेश में और एक झारखंड में। तीन राज्यों के अन्दर वीवर्स सर्विस सेंटर बन रहे हैं। उसके साथ-साथ वीमेन वर्कर्स के लिए मेगा क्लस्टर में डॉरमिटरीज स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान की जा रही है। इनके प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने यह बताया है कि दो योजनाओं के लिए सरकार ने हस्तक्षेप करने का निर्णय किया है। माननीय सदस्या का यह कहना सही है कि बुनकरों की समस्या एक चिन्ता का विषय है, विशेषकर उनकी कर्ज माफी और उनको कर्ज ऐसे सस्ते दर पर मिलना, जिससे उनका व्यवसाय बना रहे। इसके लिए सरकार के कैबिनेट के दो बड़े निर्णय किए हैं। एक तो रिवाइवल और रिफॉर्म के लिए 3,884 करोड़ रुपए का पैकेज है, जिसमें कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज और कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के अलावा बुनकरों के लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया गया है, जिन्होंने कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज के माध्यम से नहीं, बल्कि सीधा कर्ज लिया है, उस कर्ज की माफी के लिए। इसकी घोषणा की जा चुकी है और राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से इसको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों

के साथ केन्द्र सरकार का भी उस MoU पर साइन करना आवश्यक है। पाँच राज्यों ने MoU पर साइन कर दिया है और 24 राज्यों ने अपना Letter of Commitment दे दिया है। इसके लिए Development Commissioner, Handlooms और उसके अधिकारियों के द्वारा पूरे देश के अन्दर बुनकरों के कैम्प लगाए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैगा क्लस्टर की बात की गई, तो पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए वाराणसी में हैंडलूम का मैगा क्लस्टर दिया गया है और उसको इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ वीवर्स से ही सम्बन्धित कालीन का काम, कार्पेट्स का काम है, हालांकि यह हैंडिक्राफ्ट में आ जाता है, उसके लिए सरकार ने कार्पेट का क्लस्टर भी दिया है। इस योजना का जो पैकेज दिया है, उसे सही रूप में इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए हम इसकी समीक्षा भी कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा, कैबिनेट ने एक फैसला भी किया है, जिसके अनुसार एक स्कीम के तहत कर्ज के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से मार्जिन मनी भी दी जाएगी। वह कर्ज इंटररेस्ट की सस्ती दर पर दिया जाएगा। इसके साथ केन्द्र सरकार क्रेडिट गारंटी भी देगी, जिससे बुनकरों पर उसका कोई बोझ नहीं पड़ेगा।

इसके साथ चीन से सिल्क के आयात और उस पर बैन लगाने से सम्बन्धित दूसरा प्रश्न जो आपने पूछा है, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस प्रश्न से बिल्कुल भी सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया, वह मैंने देखा है। आपने जवाब दिया है कि ये योजनाएं सम्भावित होंगी, बुनकरों का कर्जा माफ किया जाएगा, बुनकरों पर यह केन्द्रित किया जाएगा। एक और समस्या है, जो बुनकरों से ही सम्बन्धित है। बनारस, गाजीपुर और मऊ में बुनकरों के पास जो तैयार माल होता है, उसको सीधे बाजार में बेचने की उनके पास कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसके कारण ये बुनकर बिचौलियों के द्वारा अपनी साड़ियां कम मूल्य में दुकानदारों को बेचने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं।

क्या केन्द्र सरकार बनारसी साड़ियों के बुनकरों को सीधे खरीद बाजार में पहुंचाने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था करेगी? यह समस्या हमारे क्वेश्चन से ही सम्बन्धित है।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : बनारस में साड़ी बनाने की परम्परा बहुत पुरानी है और देश को इस पर गर्व है। बनारसी साड़ी के बुनकरों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की योजना है, वह केवल उनके व्यवसाय से ही सम्बन्धित नहीं है। उनकी जो पूरी कला है, वह बची रहे, इसके लिए केन्द्र की सरकार से जितना भी समर्थन सम्भव है, वह दिया जा रहा है।

साड़ियों की मार्किटिंग के लिए, मार्किटिंग प्रमोशन की स्कीम्स हैं, मार्किटिंग प्रमोशन के फेयर लगाए जाते हैं। मैं सदन को उसका पूरा विस्तृत ब्यौदा दे सकता हूँ। चाहे वह राज्यों के अन्दर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : आप केन्द्र सरकार की नीतियों ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : सर, यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप जरा बैठ जाइए और पहले पूरा जवाब सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं स्वयं अभी अधिकारियों के साथ वाराणसी और मऊ गया था, यह जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए कि इन योजनाओं को जमीनी तौर पर कैसे अमली जामा पहनाया जा रहा है, इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा रहा है। इसमें उनके हेल्थ इंश्योरेंस के लिए हेल्थ कार्ड, साथ ही क्रेडिट कार्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन भी शामिल है। मार्किटिंग के लिए मैंने स्वयं यह निर्देश दिया है कि दिल्ली हाट के ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कुसुम राय : मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी चुनावी सभा नहीं कर रहे हैं। करेंगे, कराएंगे, करते रहेंगे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please don't interrupt. आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : दिल्ली हाट के अन्दर पहले उनको केवल एक सप्ताह का ही समय मिलता था। अब हमने कहा है कि दिल्ली में जब सबसे ज्यादा टूरिस्ट आते हैं, नवम्बर महीने से लेकर मार्च महीने तक, उस समय उनको डीसी हैंडलूमस और हमारी एजेंसीज़ की मदद से समर्थन दिया जाए, ताकि दिल्ली हाट में उनका पार्टिसिपेशन हो सके।

बनारसी साड़ी बनाने वालों के आने का खर्चा और उनके द्वारा जो साड़ियाँ बनाई जाती हैं, उनको दिखाने और बेचने का पूरा समर्थन भी हमारी तरफ से दिया जाता है।

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा, पूर्वांचल में मऊ, मुबारकपुर और गाजीपुर में बड़े पैमाने पर बुनकर हैं। पहले सरकार उनका तैयार किया हुआ माल खरीदती थी, लेकिन अब सरकार माल नहीं ले रही है। वह बुनकर बाज़ार में माल बेच नहीं सकते, क्योंकि उनके पास इतनी पूंजी ही नहीं है। क्या सरकार इसकी व्यवस्था करेगी और जैसे पहले वह माल खरीदती थी, वैसे खरीदेगी?

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अपने मूल धंधे से हट कर आज बुनकरों का जो पलायन हो रहा है, क्या सरकार के पास उनको फिर से अपने मूल धंधे पर ले जाने की कोई योजना है?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सभापति महोदय, अगर माननीय सदस्य उत्तर को देखें, तो मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में तमाम उन योजनाओं का पूरा ब्यौरा दिया है। दो बड़ी योजनाएँ, जो केन्द्र की कैबिनेट ने सेंक्शन की हैं, उनके साथ-साथ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल है, माननीय मंत्री जी उसका गलत जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य का सवाल यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप पूरा जवाब तो सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : जनता धोती केन्द्र सरकार खरीदती थी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : क्या जनता धोती खरीदने का काम केन्द्र सरकार करेगी या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतना-सा सवाल है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : सीधे-सीधे इसके बारे में बताएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सवाल क्या है, जवाब क्या दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : यह एक गम्भीर विषय है, इसलिए इसको उतनी ही गम्भीरता से लें, मेरा यह विनम्र निवेदन है। बुनकरों की जो समस्या है, वह सब की चिन्ता का विषय है, पूरे सदन की और सरकार की भी। इसीलिए, सरकार ने इसमें हस्तक्षेप किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सवाल किया गया है, उसका जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You cannot do this. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सवाल का जवाब आना चाहिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. You cannot do this. ...**(व्यवधान)**... No, no. None of this is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : *

श्री सभापति : आप लोग वक्त वेस्ट कर रहे हैं और अभी कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...**(Interruptions)**... अगर आप लोग सप्लिमेंटरीज़ नहीं चाहते हैं, तो I will go on to the next Question. Do you want that? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इसमें हमें भी सप्लिमेंटरी क्वेश्चन करने का मौका दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, नहीं। तब आप इस तरह से तो नहीं कर सकते? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। Can you please finish it?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया, सरकार पिछले 15 वर्षों से खरीद नहीं कर रही है, लेकिन सरकार उनको कर्ज में, कर्ज की रियायत में मदद देती है और जो hank yarn है, उसमें 10 प्रतिशत की सब्सिडी देती है, ताकि बुनकरों को, जो सूत है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं खरीदने का कारण क्या है, वह बताइए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : यह प्रश्न खरीद से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। यह प्रश्न योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित है। मैं उसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा सदन के दे रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनकी चिन्ता पूरे सदन में दिखाने का काम आप कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, बुनकरों का पलायन क्यों नहीं बन्द हुआ? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आपने तो यह सवाल नहीं पूछा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री साबिर अली : सर, लेकिन सवाल का जवाब तो मिलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... सवाल में पूछा गया है कि ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप जवाब सुनना चाहते हैं या नहीं? Or, should I go to the next question? ...(व्यवधान)... Then, please listen to the answer. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : सर, ये तैयारी करके नहीं आते हैं और जवाब उल्टा-सीधा देते हैं। * ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, यह बड़ी अफसोस की बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, don't make allegations. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। मैं पूरी विस्तृत जानकारी सदन को दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आपने अपने-अपने सवाल पूछ लिए हैं। अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा : सर, मैं वही उत्तर दूँगा, जो तथ्यों पर आधारित है। मैं वही उत्तर दे सकता हूँ, जिसमें केन्द्र की कैबिनेट ने स्वीकृति दी है। मैं वही उत्तर दे सकता हूँ, जिस योजना को इम्प्लिमेंट किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक : यह स्वीकार कीजिए कि बुनकरों के लिए केन्द्र सरकार नहीं चाहती। आपकी चिन्ता जो है, वह * ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सिर्फ वोट के समय आप उनको याद करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... पिछले हफ्ते वाराणसी में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I am afraid, I am compelled to go on to the next Question, because we cannot take more time on one question. It is on the demand ...(Interruptions)... Sorry. ...(Interruptions)... If everybody is going to talk at the same time, ...(Interruptions)... If everybody is going to talk at the same time, the Question Hour cannot proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, प्रकाश जी, यह सवाल न आपका है और न उनका है, इसलिए कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, उनका सीधा सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह उत्तर प्रदेश के बुनकरों का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : इस तरह से आपको नहीं मिल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... No. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry; I will not give it to you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह उत्तर प्रदेश के बुनकरों का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह बुनकरों का सवाल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, यह अंसारी बिरादरी के साथ ज्यादाती होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, यह एक स्टेट का सवाल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आन्ध्र के बच्चे, आन्ध्र की औरतें, महाराष्ट्र की औरतें दिल्ली में ...*(व्यवधान)*... उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग दिल्ली में आकर रिक्शा चलाते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : मूल प्रश्न न आपने पूछा था और न आपने पूछा था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Does anyone have a constructive suggestion?
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Let us have a Half-an-Hour Discussion.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Somebody has to give a notice.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : We will have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : आप वेल में नहीं आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप वेल में नहीं आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सालिम अन्सारी : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री साबिर अली : सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, सवाल आपने नहीं पूछा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने सवाल ही नहीं पूछा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...
The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at
twenty-two minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : एक मिनट, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... Please listen to me. It is evident that the matter which was raised in the first Question cannot be settled through supplementaries or even satisfactory answers given to that. So, let a notice be given for a discussion and we shall take it up later.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह तो टालने वाली बात है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सभापति जी, ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can we take up the next Question? ...(व्यवधान)... आप वेल में नहीं आएं। ...(व्यवधान)... Let me tell you something. ...(Interruptions)... If you do not want the Question Hour, say so. I am sorry to say. इस तरह से जवाब नहीं मांगा जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से जवाब नहीं मांगा जाएगा। आप अपनी जगह पर वापस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

The House is adjourned till 12 noon.

The House then adjourned at thirty-three minutes past eleven of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Strategy to make Delhi and NCR safer for women

*562. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified strategy to make nation's rape capital (Delhi and NCR) safer for women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the major reasons for this menace have been identified by certain sections of women in the capital city;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether some agency has also identified the main causes to the above menace with possible solutions; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Sir, the National Capital Region (NCR) constitutes, apart from Delhi, districts from neighbouring states like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

In so far as Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Police have taken various steps for safety and security of women. These measures include identifying the vulnerable areas requiring presence of adequate police staff, including women police. Female police staff have been deployed in beats and in PCR Vans to cover areas prone to crime against women. Women Help Desks have been formed in all police stations and special measures have been taken for safety and security of women employees by issuing directions u/s 144 Cr. P.C. to BPOs, Corporate and media houses for taking steps for safety of women. Besides, Delhi Police is maintaining several helplines viz. Women's helpline 1091 and Anti-Obscene Call/Anti-stalking helpline 1096.

As regards the States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana are concerned, it may be noted that 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed Advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/Union Territories, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, set up special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers.

(c) to (f) The incidents of crimes against women are sporadic and independent incidents. No particular reason can be attributed to these crimes as the reasons are varied and different from case to case. However, it is the constant endeavour of Union Government along with State Governments to make Delhi and NCR safer for women.

Development of cities under PPP

*563. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the competent authorities have failed to improve the infrastructure in the cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to introduce Public Private Partnership (PPP) for development of cities in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

- (a) No Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Government is actively encouraging the creation, operation and maintenance of infrastructure assets in urban sector through Public Private Partnership (PPP) for infrastructure development of cities in the country. Urban Infrastructure including urban transport, water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and other physical infrastructure in urban areas are eligible for Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support under the Scheme for Financial Support to PPPs in Infrastructure. Further, these sectors are also eligible for Project Development Expenses (PDE) support under India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) scheme. The list of urban infrastructure projects being implemented by the Central and State Governments under the PPP model is available on the website of Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) www.pppindiaatabase.com.

The Ministry of Urban Development has circulated a detailed guideline for PPP to all State Governments in 2004. The details of the same alongwith other efforts made by the Ministry in this respect are available on the website of the Ministry www.urbanindia.nic.in. Conferences including discussions with State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies (SLBs) and other stakeholders are held by the Ministry from time to time to promote PPP schemes. The Ministry has also published a report on “Trends of Private Sector Participation in the Indian Water Sector” in September, 2011.

PPPs under JNNURM

One of the primary objectives of JNNURM is to incentivize State Governments and ULBs to pursue reforms to improve urban governance structures, introduce efficiency in managing municipal finances, leverage the capital market and attract private investment. As of March 2012, there are 46 projects relating to the water and sanitation sector under the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM. The approved cost of these projects amounts to Rs. 2,598.21 crores. ACA component is Rs. 1,299.32 crores. Sector-wise break-up is as given below:

Sector	Number	Completed projects
Solid waste management	40	4
Water supply	4	2
Sewerage	2	1
TOTAL	46	7

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

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component, there is only one completed project of Multi-Level

Parking at Latur in Maharashtra. Two projects at Aurangabad and Akola (Water Supply) are at initial stages of implementation.

Initiatives by the Mission

The Mission has undertaken a number of initiatives to promote leveraging of Mission funds through “Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)” in Mission cities. One of the key areas of support was guidance to ULBs for assessing PPP opportunities in the urban sector. In 2007, the Mission Directorate prepared and circulated a “Toolkit for analysis of Urban Infrastructure Projects for Public-Private-Partnerships under JNNURM”. The Mission Directorate also provided focused support to select cities to operationalize the toolkit. Transaction advisory support was also provided. Other initiatives include preparation of Toolkit for Accessing Institutional Finance under the Municipal Finance Improvement Programme of the Ministry, Credit Rating of Mission Cities and Regional Workshops for dissemination of the Ratings, Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme, Brochure on Leveraging JNNURM Funds by ULBs, etc. States which have taken up projects successfully under PPP mode are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. PPP has not yet been successfully implemented in Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Punjab.

PPP in the SWM sector

JNNURM is providing substantial grant for development of SWM in the country. So far, 40 Projects on SWM have been approved under PPP mode under JNNURM. The PPP models in SWM under JNNURM are generally “tipping fee” based models with private sector equity ranging from 15% to 45%. The ULB contribution is generally funded by the private operator. The remaining contribution is made by the Central and State Governments. The O&M contracts entered into are generally for 20-30 years. Some of the major challenges that the ULBs are facing in implementation of PPP projects in SWM are:

- Funds: required to establish and operate integrated MSW management facilities
- Technical Expertise: required to set up and operate MSW management facilities
- Commercial competence: required to engage the private partner transparently - e.g. Inviting ‘Expression of Interest’, ‘Request for Proposal’ and evaluating the proposal technically and financially
- Land: Identifying appropriate land along with buffer zone for MSW management

Statement*Details of PPP based projects approved under UIG sub-mission of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date	
							7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Improvement Management Scheme	Solid Waste Management	5,805.00	2,902.50	1,885.30	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	Solid Waste Management	1,194.38	1,074.94	967.46	
3	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Management for Guwahati	Solid Waste Management	3,516.71	3,165.04	2,057.28	
4	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	Solid Waste Management	3,695.40	1,847.70	461.93	
5	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns - Phulwarisharif, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	1,155.81	577.91	144.48	
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management	11,885.84	4,160.04	2,080.02	

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	Solid Waste Management	867.00	433.50	433.52
8	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	Solid Waste Management	5,249.72	2,624.86	2,362.39
9	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	Solid Waste Management	3,098.54	1,549.27	1,549.27
10	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	Solid Waste Management	6,924.00	3,462.00	2,250.30
11	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Management for Shimla	Solid Waste Management	1,604.00	1,283.20	320.80
12	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,139.43	4,111.54	1,027.89
13	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	5,585.90	2,792.95	698.24
14	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	Solid Waste Management	2,985.00	2,388.00	955.20
15.	Kerala	Kochi	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	Solid Waste Management	8,812.00	4,406.00	2,863.40
16	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	Solid Waste Management	2,456.00	1,964.80	1,277.12
17	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	Water Supply	1,418.31	709.16	638.25
18	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	Solid Waste Management	4,324.66	2,162.33	1,621.74

19	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management project, Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	17,879.00	6,257.65	4,693.23
20	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	Water Supply	14,463.70	7,231.85	6,508.66
21	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation Plan to implement 24x7 water supply project for Nagpur city under PPP framework	Water Supply	38,786.00	19,393.00	4,848.25
22	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	Solid Waste Management	5,999.23	2,999.62	2,443.34
23	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management - Pimpri-Chinchwad	Solid Waste Management	7,044.81	3,522.41	3,522.41
24	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	Solid Waste Management	2,580.71	2,322.64	929.06
25	Puduchery	Puduchery	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Puduchery	Solid Waste Management	4,966.00	3,972.80	993.20
26	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management project for Amritsar	Solid Waste Management	7,249.00	3,624.50	906.12
27	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	Solid Waste Management	1,319.74	659.87	494.-91
28	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	Solid Waste Management	3,647.58	1,276.65	319.16
29	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	Sewerage	3,147.98	1,101.79	991.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavaram and Tambaram Municipality	Solid Waste Management	4,421.25	1,547.44	618.97
31	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management	9,651.00	4,825.50	4,342.96
32	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Solid Waste Management for Madurai	Solid Waste Management	7,429.00	3,714.50	3,344.18
33	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	Solid Waste Management	3,083.99	1,542.00	1,387.80
34	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Solid Waste Management for Allahabad	Solid Waste Management	3,041.49	1,520.75	988.47
35	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	Solid Waste Management	5,623.79	2,811.90	2,530.70
36	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	Solid Waste Management	4,292.37	2,146.19	1,395.03
37	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	Solid Waste Management	991.60	793.28	713.95
38	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,259.40	1,129.70	734.32
39	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	Solid Waste Management	4,867.73	2,433.87	1,582.02
40	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	2,460.00	1,968.00	787.20

41	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	Solid Waste Management	1,671.53	1,337.24	334.30
42	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	Solid Waste Management	4,357.27	2,178.64	1,633.98
43	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	Solid Waste Management	5,658.53	1,980.49	1,485.36
44	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	2,606.62	912.32	912.32
45	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	1,192.50	1,192.52
46	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 municipal towns for Kolkata (Halisahar, Kancharapara, Kalyani, Gayeshpur, Naihati, Bhatpara, Khardah, Barasat, Madhyamgram, Maheshtala, Pujali, Baruipur and Uluberia)	Solid Waste Management	11,196.52	3,918.80	979.70
GRAND TOTAL					259,820.69	129,931.59	75,208.32

Doubts on authenticity of IIP

†*564. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that authenticity of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) is being doubted in the country;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said index rate of last 26 months is in doubt; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove these doubts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (d) No sir. There is no doubt on the authenticity of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. There is also no doubt regarding the IIP released by the CSO for the last 26 months.

The CSO has a system of checks to ensure accuracy of the data. The production data received from the source agencies are put to certain validation checks by the CSO before releasing the IIP. In case, the variation of the production data for a month over the production data of the previous month exceeds 20%, or if the variation of the production data for a month over the production data of the same month in the previous year exceeds 30%, such cases are referred back to source agencies for confirmation. The CSO also requests all concerned data source agencies to adhere to the time-frame for supplying monthly production data so that the data are validated before release of the IIP. In order to capture the dynamics in the structure and composition of the industrial production in the IIP, reviews of existing methodology in compilation of IIP such as shifting to a new base year, selection of appropriate item basket, weight assignment, method of data collection etc. are carried out at regular intervals through specially constituted working groups.

Cotton development Bill

*565. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring in a Cotton Development Bill;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government had discussion with stakeholders in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government hopes to establish a system for collection and compilation of data on cotton distribution; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Government has placed in public domain the draft Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012. It has been discussed with the Members of the Cotton Advisory Board on April 18, 2012 and circulated to State Governments for consultation.

In view of the removal of textile items from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, consequent on the issue of Notification No. S.O.184(E) dated 12.02.2007, there is no longer any statutory frame work for collecting data on the basis of which reliable estimates can be made regarding the distribution and consumption of raw cotton in the country. The Bill seeks to make it mandatory on the users of raw cotton within the country to provide information on and tag cotton bales to enable collection of reliable and timely information to support policy and planning.

Closed textile mills and industries

†*566. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether textile mills and textile industries have been closed in various States of the country during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the mill-wise, district-wise and State-wise total number of persons rendered jobless due to closure of these textile mills and textile industries;
- (c) whether Government is taking any measures for their rehabilitation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, 80 cotton/man made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 31901 workers were closed during the last two years. The state-wise, district-wise and mill-wise details of closed cotton/ man-made fibre textile mills during the last two years during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Statement. (See below)

(c) and (d) Government of India under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) provides interim relief to the textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit in the private sector. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers for the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Government has said that necessary amendment in TWRFS would be made to expedite the benefits to textile workers under the Scheme.

Statement

State-wise, district-wise and mill-wise details of closed cotton/man-made fibre textile mills during 2010-11, 2011-12.

Sl. No.	District	Mill Name	Worker on roll
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	Nalgonda	Raghu Spg. & Wvg. Mills Limited	72
Bihar			
1	Patna	The Bihar Co-Op. Weavers Spg. Mills (NTC)	115
2	Buxer	Buxer Central Jail	286
Gujarat			
1	Ahmedabad	Asoka Cotsyn. (A Div. of the Arvind Mills)	904
2	Ahmedabad	Rajnagar Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 1, (NTC)	311
3	Ahmedabad	Neptune Spin-Fab. Limited (Formerly Kamla Spg. & Mfg. Mills)	25
4	Ahmedabad	Maneklal Harilal Mills & Ind. Limited Unit No. 1	1615
5	Ahmedabad	Mafatlal Industries Limited (Textile Division) (A Bad Unit)	25
6	Surendra Nagar	Varun Spinning (P) Limited	13
7	Baroda	Indocount Choongam Textiles Limited (EOU)	1018
8	Narmada	GSL (India) Limited (Formerly Gujarat Spinners Limited)	1374
9	Bharuch	L.D. Textile Industries Limited	10
10	Mehsana	Santaram Spinners Limited	44
Haryana			
1	Jind	B.R. Spintex (P) Limited	93
2	Rohtak	Jai Mata Industries Limited	21
3	Panipat	Flora Spinners (P) Limited	40
4	Sonepat	Goel Spg. and Wvg. Mills	64

1	2	3	4
Karnataka			
1	Bijapur	Bijapur Coop. Spg. & Wvg. Mills	600
2	Mysore	Pasari Spinning Mills Limited	244
3	Chamraja Nagar	Velan Textiles Pvt. Limited	166
Kerala			
1	Palakkad	Sri Bhagavathi Textiles Limited	500
Madhya Pradesh			
1	East Nimar	The Co-Operative Spinning Mill Limited	995
2	Khargone	Maikaal Fibres Limited (EOU)	683
3	Dhar	Chhabra Spinners Limited	153
4	Mandsaur	Mid India International Ltd. (The Mandsaur Textile Mills)	188
5	Indore	Shivna Spinners Limited	80
6	Dhar	Girnar Fibres Limited	480
Maharashtra			
1	Mumbai	The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co. Limited (Textile Mills)	71
2	Mumbai	The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd. Unit No. 1	2852
3	Mumbai	New Great Eastern Spg. & Wvg. Co. Limited	108
4	Mumbai	The Morarjee Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Limited Unit No. 2	442
5	Mumbai	The Ruby Mills Limited	399
6	Mumbai	Prakash Cotton Mills Limited	944
7	Solapur	Sharada Yantramag Vinkar Sahakari Soot Girani Niyamit	564
8	Beed	Mauli Sahakari Soot Girni Maryadit	90
9	Solapur	Shri Jagadamba Anusuchit Jati Shet-Vin-Sah Soot Girni Ltd.	725

1	2	3	4
10	Solapur	Prabhavati Spinning Mills Limited	21
11	Akola	Ravi Spinning Limited	63
12	Thane	Janice Textiles (P) Limited	98
13	Kolhapur	Man-Made Spinners (I) Limited	195
14	Amravati	Navalji Cotspin Limited	521
15	Raigad	Hanil Era Textiles Limited (Eou)	853
16	Yavatmal	Vee Kay Cotsyn Limited	981
17	Amravati	Warud Textile Mills Ltd.	93
18	Nagpur	J G M Spinners (P) Limited	88
19	Pune	Manakmoti Spinnings Pvt Ltd (Manakmoti Spinnings Ltd)	94
20	Nasik	Ventura Textiles Corporation Ltd. (VTC Industries Limited)	181
Orissa			
1.	Cuttack	Orissa Cotton Mills (NTC)	20
Punjab			
1	Patiala	Vatika Spinning Mills Limited	84
2	Patiala	Karan Cotsyn Limited	84
3	Ludhiana	Aabhas Spinners (P) Limited	198
4	Patiala	Dev Spinners Ltd.	43
5	Patiala	Dwarikadhish Spinners Limited Eou	
6	Sangrur	East West Yarns (India) P. Ltd.	136
7	Nawanshehar	Punjab Fibres Limited Unit No. 1	762
Rajasthan			
1	Jaipur	Jagjanani Textiles Limited	33
Tamil Nadu			
1	Coimbatore	Dharmaveera Textiles	10
2	Coimbatore	Sri Ramakrishna Mills (Coimbatore) Limited	273
3	Coimbatore	Kothari Ind. Corpn. Ltd. (Unit Kothari Textiles Mill No. 2)	386

1	2	3	4
4	Coimbatore	Maruthi Textiles	9
5	Coimbatore	The Central Prison Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Factory	17
6	Dindigul Anna	Super Spinning Mills Limited C- Unit (EOU)	197
7	Erode	Wagon Wheel Cotton Mills (P) Ltd	34
8	Krishnagiri (Dt)	Sunrise Thangam Spinning Mills (P) Limited	52
9	Ramanathapuram	Sree Nithyakalyani Textiles Limited	216
10	Pudukkottai	Femina Spinning Mills Limited	239
11	Salem	Sree Rajendra Mills Limited B Unit	63
12	Tirunelveli	Madura Industrial Textiles (A Div. of Coats Viyella (I) Ltd)	2475
Uttar Pradesh			
1	Mau	Swadeshi Cotton Mills (NTC)	37
2	Moradabad	Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd	889
3	Bareilly	U P Sahkari Katai Mills Limited	821
4	Allahabad	Mau-Aima Sahkari Katai Mills Limited	1419
5	Ghazipur	Poorvanchal Sahkari Katai Mills Limited	749
6	Fathehpur	U P Sahkari Katai Mills Ltd.	1099
7	Bhadohi	Mamb Threads Pvt. Ltd.	40
West Bengal			
1	24 Paraganas	Sodepore Cotton Mills Ltd. (NTC)	366
2	24, Paraganas (North)	Sri Annapurna Cotton Mills & Industries Limited	
3	Hooghly	Gis Cotton Mills Ltd. (The Gis Ltd.)	
Himachal Pradesh			
1	Solan	Arihant Industries Limited (Spinning Unit)	169
Daman and DIU			
1	Daman	Damodar Overseas	180

Foreigners helping maoists through NGOs

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain foreigners are engaged in helping maoists through NGOs in India;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether such incidents have also come to the light in the country;
- (d) if so, the complete details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has talked with foreign Governments at international level in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) There is no direct evidence to suggest that foreigners are engaged in an organized way to help the CPI (Maoist) through NGOs in India. However, instances have come to notice where foreigners extended support to the CPI (Maoist) and its front organizations. In one such instance, Mr. Jan Myrdal, a pro-Maoist Swedish author, visited India in January this year and attended pro-CPI (Maoist) conventions in Kolkata, Hyderabad, Ludhiana and Delhi. He supported the CPI (Maoist) ideology of armed struggle against the State and spoke at length in a seminar at Delhi on the topic 'Let's stand against the Indian State's war on people' organized by the 'Forum Against War on People', a front organization of CPI (Maoist). He also delivered the 'First Comrade Naveen Babu Memorial Lecture' organized by the Democratic Students Union [a front organization of CPI (Maoist)] at the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Naveen Babu was a member of the erstwhile CPML-People's War and was killed on February 18, 2000 in Visakhapatnam District while leading an attack on a police outpost in which 7 policemen were also killed. This Lecture was also attended by one Dr. Raghu Ram, Department of Bio-Technology, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, G.N. Saibaba, Professor, Ram Lal Anand College, Delhi University [and office bearer of Revolutionary Democratic Front, a front organisation of CPI (Maoist)], Rona Wilson and Banojyotsana Lahiri, both JNU-based activists of Democratic Students Union.

Mr. Jan Myrdal during his stay in India advised the CPI (Maoist) to garner support from the middle-class in India by focussing on propaganda against security forces and highlighting human rights issues.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The CPI (Maoist) have a number of front organizations active in many States of India. They resort to overground activities to mobilize support for the CPI (Maoist). It has also been noticed that when CPI (Maoist) activists are arrested in different parts of India, a concerted campaign is launched by sending hundreds of identical e-mails, many of them originating from foreign-countries. Some of these front organizations clandestinely receiving foreign funds cannot be ruled out.

(e) CPI (Maoist) have developed close fraternal ties with many insurgent groups in the North East, especially RPF/PLA of Manipur. The RPF/PLA has trans-border linkages with certain groups. The Government is closely monitoring the situation. Such issues are regularly taken up with the countries concerned at the diplomatic level.

Status of archaeological heritage sites of country

†*568. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of archaeological heritage sites of the country falling under the Ministry;

(b) whether Government has taken over sites constructed for the great revolutionaries and martyrs as heritage and memorials such as Mahal Rajwada, Shaheed Sthal, old monastery temples, museums, etc. along with their protection; and

(c) If so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked for the renovation of these sites?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Under the provision of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance.

There are a total number of 3677 monuments and archaeological sites/remains which have been declared as of national importance. Of these, some monuments such as (i) House where Mahatma Gandhi was born, Porbandar (Gujarat); (ii) Ancestral House of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the First President of India, Jiradei (Bihar); (iii) Vivekanand Rock Memorial, Kanya Kumari Beach, Kanya Kumari (Tamil Nadu) are associated with the life and work of national leaders.

The list of monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance, includes palaces, monastery temples and 44 site museums.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The funds earmarked for conservation, preservation and maintenance of 3677 monuments/sites/remains declared as of national importance, is Rs.141.35 crore and for 44 site museums, is Rs.7.25 crore for the current financial year.

Jail reforms in U.P.

†*569. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a package to the Central Government for reform and modernization of jails situated in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether keeping in view the wide gap between the capacity of jails and the number of prisoners therein, the Central Government is considering any policy for improving the demonic life of prisoners living in jails; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) “Prisons” is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments, and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. States have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations. However, the Government had implemented a scheme for Modernisation of Prisons from 2002-2007 for 27 States (except Arunachal Pradesh). Under the scheme the Government of Uttar Pradesh was allocated funds to the tune of ₹ 231.25 crore out of which ₹ 231.05 crore have been utilized by the State Government at the end of March 2012 with an unspent balance of ₹ 20 lacs outstanding.

These funds were allocated to Uttar Pradesh for construction of 9 jails, 400 barracks and 1540 staff quarters in addition to water and sanitation works. Out of these 6 jails, 387 barracks and 1535 staff quarters have been constructed. The pending works to be completed, therefore, include 3 jails, 13 barracks and 5 staff quarters. All these are expected to improve living conditions in the existing jails in the State.

Release of funds for developmental works in Karnataka

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is committed to release 7 instalments to Government of Karnataka in respect of various schemes relating to development of storm water drains, roads, slum areas etc. totaling to Rs. 89.47 crore; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when these instalments will be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Forty seven projects covering various admissible sectors viz. Drainage/ Storm Water Drains, Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB, Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Development of Heritage Areas and other Urban Transport projects have been sanctioned for the Mission cities of Bangalore and Mysore under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The approved cost of these projects is Rs.3693.75 crore. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) from the Government of India in respect of these projects is Rs. 1454.02 crore out of which Rs.952.81 crore has been released as on 31.3.2012.

(b) The balance amount of committed ACA can be released to the Government of Karnataka on submission of Utilisation Certificates in conformity with the guidelines of UIG of JNNURM.

Non-payment of salary and other dues to UNI employees

*571. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether it is a fact that United News of India (UNI) employees have not got the salary and other dues since past six months and perks and allowances and statutory benefits since six years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : As per information received from the Office of the Labour Commissioner, Delhi, no complaints have been received in respect of non-payment of salary & other arrears /dues concerning UNI employees during the last six months and perks and allowances and statutory benefits since last six years. The Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has reported that no dues are pending to be paid regarding payment of statutory benefits relating to provident fund and allied dues under the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 to the UNI employees since six years. The details of this are given in Statement. (See below)

The Office of Employees' State Insurance Corporation has reported that the statutory benefits under ESI Act, 1948 flows from the contribution paid/payable by the employees in respect of employees coverable under the Act. M/s United News of India has paid the contribution upto March, 2012. Further, no complaint regarding denial of benefit is received against United News of India.

Statement*Details of UNI employees who have not received salary for the last six years*

Year	Total amount due	Total amount paid	Balance due to be paid
2006-07	331.36	331.36	NIL
2007-08	339.82	339.82	NIL
2008-09	363.10	363.10	NIL
2009-10	375.81	375.81	NIL
2010-11	384.77	384.77	NIL
2011-12	Return not received	376.66	-

Textile industries in the country

†*572. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of textile industries in the country and the number of labour officers working in them;
- (b) the number of units closed down during the past eight years and the number of labourers rendered unemployed;
- (c) the number of labourers who have been benefited from Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS); and
- (d) the details of amendments being made in TWRFS Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) There are 1957 Cotton/Man-Made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 8,58,152 workers on roll, in the country as on 31.3.2012.

(b) 215 cotton/Man-Made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) having 69,774 workers on rolls were closed during the past 8 years.

(c) Till, 31.3.2012, 113507 workers have been benefited from TWRFS.

(d) Government has said that necessary amendment in TWRFS would be made to expedite the benefits to textile workers under the Scheme.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Promotion of elected women to Municipalities

*573. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have information on estimates about the number or proportion of women elected to the Municipalities or as President of their respective Municipalities in a proxy capacity on behalf of their husbands, fathers, brothers or other male members of their households; and

(b) if not, whether, on the lines of 2007-2008 Survey of Elected Women Representatives undertaken by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, a study could be commissioned on the extent of women's proxy representation and ways in which this might be curbed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) No Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. However, it is pertinent to mention that in order to obviate proxy representation, capacity building and training of Women elected to municipalities is of paramount importance. The Ministry of Urban Development under its Capacity Building Scheme for Urban Local Bodies provides financial assistance under its plan budget to State Governments, specifically for training of elected women representatives in the urban local bodies. The State Governments are required to nominate one State-level institute to conduct the training programmes of three days duration. They are provided with lumpsum financial grants @ Rs.2,500 per day per participant. Also, financial assistance (maximum Rs. 50,000) is provided to States for preparation of training modules. The expenditure on this account during the 11th plan period was Rs. 4.15 crore. So far 18,720 women elected to municipalities have been trained under the above scheme from 2002-03 onwards. The total expenditure for the training programme is borne by the Central Government.

Unemployment rate

*574. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's unemployment rate fell to 2 per cent in 2009-10 from 2.3 per cent in 2004-05, dispelling fears of jobless growth; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to correct the situation with some action taken in the last year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained

through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the two most recent surveys, unemployment rate estimated on usual status basis has declined from 2.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 2.0 per cent in 2009-10.

(b) Government has been making continuous efforts by focusing on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Functioning of SEZs

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

- (a) how many Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are functional at present, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that SEZs operational so far have not been able to achieve Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings;
- (c) if so, the reasons for the decline in the growth of SEZs since 2007; and
- (d) what action Government has taken to revive the growth of SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and twelve State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 589 proposals out of which 389 SEZs have been notified till 30th April, 2012. Of these a total of 153 SEZs are already exporting. Till 30th April, 2012, total employment has been provided to 8,44,916 persons in SEZs of which employment to 7,10,212 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act came into force. This is apart from millions of man days of employment generated by the developers for infrastructure activities. There has been an overall growth of exports from SEZs of 2531% over past nine years (2003-04 to 2011-12). The total physical exports from SEZs during the financial year 2011-12 have been to the tune of Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore approximately, registering a growth of 15.39% over the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till

31st March, 2012 is Rs.2,01,874.76 crore approximately, including Rs. 1,82,750.74 crore in the newly notified SEZs set-up after the SEZ Act, 2005. State-wise distribution of SEZs is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of 3 years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the SEZ developer, the Board of Approval can extend the validity period. The SEZ units are under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However, no separate export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

(c) The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme include generation of additional economic activity, promotion of exports of goods and services, promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources, creation of employment opportunities and development of infrastructure facilities. The above figures would indicate the SEZs have by and large been able to attain the objectives for which these were set up. Some requests are received for de-notification of notified SEZs from time to time by the developer. The reasons for these requests, wherever indicated by the applicants, range from economic meltdown, poor market response, non-availability of skilled labour force, no demand for IT/ITES space and imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) on Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

(d) Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

Statement

State-wise distribution of SEZs

State	Formal Approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	110	77	37
Chandigarh	2	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	0
Delhi	3	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	0
Goa	7	3	0

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	47	32	15
Haryana	46	35	3
Jharkhand	1	1	0
Karnataka	61	41	20
Kerala	29	20	6
Madhya Pradesh	18	6	1
Maharashtra	103	64	18
Nagaland	2	1	0
Orissa	10	5	1
Puducherry	1	0	0
Punjab	8	2	1
Rajasthan	10	10	4
Tamil Nadu	70	55	31
Uttar Pradesh	34	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	1	0
West Bengal	21	11	6
GRAND TOTAL	589	389	153

Housing shortage and requirement

*576. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has the estimation of housing shortage and housing requirement at National and State level in the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how far Government has been successful in achieving the housing targets of the Eleventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, a Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated urban housing

shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan as 24.71 million households in 2007 which was projected to increase to 26.53 million by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. State-wise details are given in Statement. (*See below*) Further, the Ministry has constituted a Technical Group in September, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Amitabh Kundu to estimate the housing shortage in urban areas of the country for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

(c) and (d) Housing being a State subject, no housing target was set for the 11th Five Year Plan. However, under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission launched in December, 2005 based on allocation of Additional Central Assistance, a target of 15 lakh houses was envisaged. Against this target, 16.02 lakh houses have been sanctioned till 31.3.2012. Out of these, 6.18 lakh houses are completed and 3.46 lakh houses are under progress.

Statement

Distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007

(dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72

1	2
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.5
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
A and N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage

Funds given/spent in Bihar

*577. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The details of funds released to Bihar by the Ministry of Textiles and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year so far under various schemes are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released / spent			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)	Nil	1.78 crore	1.05 crore	Nil
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)	0.05 crore	0.04 crore	0.28 crore	Nil
3.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna	100.60 lac	64.04 lac	21.20 lac	Nil
4..	Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme	22.38 lac	13.62 lac	18.25 lac	Nil
5.	Marketing Support Services Scheme	84.59 lac	81.97 lac	43.23 lac	Nil
6.	Research & Development Scheme	2.35 lac	2.35 lac	Nil	Nil
7.	Human Resource Development Scheme	6.23 lac	61.68 lac	43.76 lac	Nil
8.	Catalytic Development Programme	171.32 lac	384.32 lac	357.76 lac	Nil
9.	Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme	Nil	0.18 crore	0.06 crore	Nil
10.	Powerloom Development (Seminar/Workshop)	Nil	Nil	0.50 lac	Nil
11.	Powerloom Development (Group Insurance Scheme)	2.82 lac	3.08 lac	1.68 lac	Nil
12.	Scheme No. 7.2 - Helping NGOs and Women Self Helps Groups	7.00 lac	13.38 lac	19.28 lac	Nil
13.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification - Jute Service Centre	32.23 lac	29.30 lac	27.45 lac	Nil
14.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification - Jute Raw Material Bank	1.80 lac	2.05 lac	2.30 lac	Nil

(c) The funds are released to the State Governments based on the viable proposals received from them under various schemes, and enhancement of funds allocated to any particular state would require an increase in viable proposals from it.

Acquisition of land for SEZs

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

- (a) the State-wise area of land acquired so far, for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) along with the total value thereof;
- (b) whether the acquisition of said land has adversely affected the livelihood of farmers;
- (c) the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (d) the manner in which the interests of farmers are being protected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (d) As per entry No. 18 of the State list in the 7th schedule to the Constitution of India, land is a State subject. The Board of Approval on Special Economic Zone (SEZ) approves a proposal for establishment of a SEZ subject to the requirements of minimum area of land and other terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. To the extent any part of the land under SEZs has been acquired, this has been done by the State Government agencies concerned. The Central Government does not allot any land for SEZs. The Board of Approval on SEZs only considers those proposals, which have been duly recommended by the State Government. State Governments have been advised that in case of land acquisition for SEZs, first priority should be for acquisition of waste and barren land and if necessary single crop agricultural land could be acquired for the SEZs. If perforce a portion of double cropped agricultural land has to be acquired to meet the minimum area requirements, especially for multi-product SEZs, the same should not exceed 10% of the total land required for the SEZ. The State Governments have also been informed that the Board of Approval will not approve any SEZs where the State Governments have carried out or propose to carry out compulsory acquisition of land for such SEZs after 5th April, 2007.

As per information made available by the SEZ developers in respect of 381 SEZs, 82.3% of land is waste/barren/dry/industrial, 15% of land is single crop and 2.7% of land is double crop. As on 24th April 2012, formal approvals for SEZs covering a total area of 71501.71 hectares have been granted. State-wise break-up of land area is given in Statement. (*See below*)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Insofar as relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, this is implemented by the respective State Government agencies.

Studies commissioned by the Department of Commerce have shown that SEZs have created a significant local area impact in terms of direct as well as indirect employment, emergence of new activities, changes in consumption pattern and social life, human development facilities such as education, healthcare etc.

Statement

State-wise area of approved (including notified) special economic zones (In Ha)

(upto 24.4.2012)

Sl. No.	State	Formally approved SEZs	Notified SEZs	Total area of SEZs
I		II	III	II+III
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3503.50	11892.41	15395.91
2	Chandigarh	0.00	58.46	58.46
3	Chhattisgarh	10.77	101.28	112.05
4	Dadar and Nagar	12.16	10.30	22.46
5	Delhi	33.25	0.00	33.25
6	Goa	120.51	249.48	369.99
7	Gujarat	9314.40	14228.46	23542.86
8	Haryana	525.52	1332.77	1858.29
9	Jharkhand	0.00	36.42	36.42
10	Karnataka	694.41	2394.53	3088.94
11	Kerala	362.69	728.23	1090.92
12	MP	605.02	365.28	970.30
13	Maharashtra	2514.64	9153.65	11668.29
14	Nagaland	400.00	50.70	450.70
15	Orissa	1412.38	616.89	2029.26
16	Pondicherry	346.00	0.00	346.00

1	2	3	4	5
17	Punjab	163.13	46.12	209.25
18	Rajasthan	33.25	633.42	666.68
19	Tamil Nadu	3045.59	4649.96	7695.55
20	Uttarakhand	440.00	13.54	453.54
21	UP	537.89	419.45	957.34
22	West Bengal	236.31	208.94	445.25
	TOTAL	24311.41	47190.30	71501.71

Study on utility of UID numbers

*579. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study during the last six months to allay the fears on the utility of the UID numbers from various quarters;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the nature of apprehensions expressed in this regard and the other measures being taken to remove such apprehensions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The UIDAI project was rolled out on September 29, 2010. Questions by different stakeholders have been raised from time to time in the past regarding utility of Aadhaar. The Standing Committee on Finance has, *inter alia*, given its observations on giving number to every resident and not restricting the Unique Identification scheme to citizens, reliability of technology, privacy issues, legislative safeguards for data protection and duplication of work with the National Population Register exercise.

The Government has initiated the UIDAI project to create a robust platform for public service delivery. The utility of Aadhaar or the UID number as an identity infrastructure and the foundation over which multiple services and applications can be built is widely appreciated and recognized. Many of the concerns raised by the Standing Committee have been already taken care of by the Government. The issue of duplication between RGI and UIDAI has been addressed by the Cabinet. The observations and recommendations of the Standing Committee are being considered by the Government with a view to taking suitable action.

The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) was awarded a study by UIDAI on July 19, 2011 to conduct Cost Benefit estimation of the Aadhaar Programme. NIPFP has submitted its findings on March 15, 2012. The Cost Benefit estimation carried out by the NIPFP indicates that Aadhaar would have significant intangible and tangible benefits. According to the study, the greatest intangible benefit of the programme would be that it would make every individual identifiable biometrically and empower the beneficiaries of Government Programmes to hold the service provider accountable for their rights and entitlement. As regards the tangible benefits, the cost benefit analysis indicates that even a partial application of Aadhaar to welfare programmes such as MGNREGS and PDS would result in the Aadhaar programmes benefits outweighing its costs significantly.

Training to child labourers

†*580. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to provide professional and productivity training to child labourers who were rescued during the last three years; and

(b) the number of child labourers benefited, especially in Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during this period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Government is implementing the Scheme of National Child Labour Project (NCLP) for rehabilitation of children withdrawn from work. Under the Scheme the children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, Vocational Training, stipend, health care, nutrition. Each Project Society is provided with one Master Trainer who is paid an honorarium of Rs.5000/- per month. Each school is provided with one Vocational Trainer who is paid an honorarium of Rs.4000/- per month. Besides an amount of Rs. 10,000/- per school per year is earmarked for purchasing the educational and vocational materials.

(b) The number of child labourers benefited under the NCLP Scheme during 2008-09 to 2011-12, State-wise including Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra is given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise number of child labourers benefited under NCLP scheme during 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Assam	3,685	274	227
2	Andhra Pradesh	13,689	1,858	13,202
3	Bihar	7,998	8,552	19,673
4	Chhattisgarh	1,063	5,164	4,914
5.	Gujarat	1,437	2,129	609
6	Haryana	1,354	1,293	1,895
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	43	184
8	Jharkhand	1,816	1,015	2,216
9	Karnataka	3,217	135	3,761
10	Maharashtra	5,150	5,113	4,532
11	Madhya Pradesh	9,692	13,344	17,589
12	Orissa	10,585	14,416	13,196
13	Punjab	1,023	123	168
14	Rajasthan	12,326	4,415	1,020
15	Tamil Nadu	6,321	6,325	5,127
16	Uttar Pradesh	40,297	28,243	29,947
17	West Bengal	13,187	2,215	7,456

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Default in payment by Iranian buyers for export of rice**

4341. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Rice Exporters Association has informed the Government that Iranian buyers have defaulted on payment for about 200,000 tonnes of rice from their top suppliers in India;

- (b) if so, whether they have requested Government to step in; and
- (c) if so, what help Government has rendered to the Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) All India Rice Exporters Association had informed the Government that their members were facing problems in receiving payments for shipments of Rice made to Iran. The overdue amount was reported to be about Rs. 200.00 crores.

- (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Embassy of India, Tehran has taken up the matter with the relevant Government authorities in Iran for clearing the payments. As per available information, the defaulters are Iranian private companies and not Government entities.

India ranking on UNIDO competitiveness industrial performance index, 2009

4342. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's ranking at 42nd on United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) Competitiveness Industrial Performance Index, 2009, has remain unchanged since 2005 report;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian factories fail to move up on competition ladder while small countries such as Thailand, Mexico and the Philippines out-performed India and ranked 25, 30 and 33 respectively;

- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to achieve the ambitious targets for increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent by 2025 from the current 16 per cent share?

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

(b) The Competitiveness Industrial Performance (CIP) index assesses industrial performance using indicators of an economy's ability to produce and export manufactured goods competitively. The CIP index comprises eight indicators which include industrial capacity, manufacturing export capacity, economy's share in world's manufacturing value added, economy's share in world's manufactured exports,

industrialization intensity and export quality. Though India's ranking remained unchanged at 42nd out of 118 countries, the Competitiveness Industrial Performance Index for India has improved from 0.190 in 2005 to 0.206 in 2009 and showing an improvement in the performance of manufacturing sector.

(c) and (d) The CIP index is based on criteria developed by 'United Nation's Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). As such, there are no specific comments to offer on comparison of India's performance with countries like Thailand, Mexico and the Philippines.

(e) The Government announced the National Manufacturing Policy in November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) within a decade. The Government has also been taking various steps to improve competitiveness of the manufacturing in the country, which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of foreign direct investment by rationalizing and liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy; initiatives such as 'Invest India' and 'e-biz' project under the 'Scheme for Investment Promotion'; undertaking industrial and other infrastructure development through public private initiatives; and incentivizing research and development and promoting industry related skills.

Allowing import of gold by genuine users

4343. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has allowed private sector Tata Group Company, Titan Industries to import gold directly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move comes as a breather for traders, gold importers and jewellers who are against imposition of excise duty on unbranded jewellery; and

(d) if so, whether DGFT will also allow other genuine users to import gold directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) For direct import of gold any firm / company (other than the Nominated Agencies) has to apply for import authorization to DGFT. In the current year, no import authorization for direct import of gold has been issued to any entity including M/s Titan Industries. Import authorisation for gold bullion has no bearing on imposition of excise duty on unbranded jewellery.

Dedicated SEZs for gems and jewellery industry

†4344. 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 there are 10-12 Special Economic Zones (SEZs) dedicated to gems and jewellery industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and places where these SEZs are situated;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the units established therein have been importing the processed items from overseas instead of carrying out processing work indigenously;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and whether it is also a fact that the Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has also drawn Government's attention towards it; and
- (e) if so, the action taken by Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) In addition to two State Government / private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, a total of 13 SEZs have been formally approved and of these 6 SEZs have been notified as Gems & Jewellery SEZs. A statement showing location of these SEZs is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) to (e) All the units are allowed to carry out their authorized operation as per the Letter of Approval granted. The performance of the SEZ units are monitored annually by the Unit Approval Committee and in case of violation of the conditions of the approval, units are liable for penal action under the provisions of SEZ Act and Rules frame thereunder and provisions under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*List of gems and jewellery SEZs*

List of SEZs from State Govt./Private Special Economic Zones established prior to SEZ Act.-

Sl. No.	Name of the SEZ	Location	State	Type of SEZ	Status
1	Manikanchan SEZ, W. Bengal	Kolkatta, West Bengal	WB	Gems and Jewellery	Notified
2	Jaipur SEZ	Jaipur, Rajasthan	RJ	Gems and Jewellery	Notified

List of SEZs Formally Approved under the SEZ Act, 2005:

Sl. No.	Name of the developer	Location	State	Type of SEZ	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Deccan Infrastructure and Land Holdings Limited	Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh	AP	Gems & Jewellery	
2	Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC)	Khardpada, Naroli, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNH	Gems & Jewellery	Notified
3	M/s. Hyderabad Gems SEZ Ltd.	Hyderabad, A.P.	AP	Gems & Jewellery	Notified
4	AEC Marketing Pvt. Ltd	Village Morkhal Silvassa, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	DNH	Gems and Jewellery	
5	Planetview Mercantile Company Limited	Verna, Goa	GA	Gems and Jewellery	
6	Gujarat Hira Bourse	Ishhapor, Surat	GJ	Gems and Jewellery	Notified
7	Gitanjali Gems Limited	Panvel Village, Chiravat, District Raigad, Maharashtra	MH	Gems and Jewellery	Notified
8	Shirpur Gold Refinery Limited	Shirpur, District Dhulia, Maharashtra	MH	Gems and Jewellery	

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Royal Palms India Private Limited	Survey No. 169, Aarey Milk Colony Goregaon (East), Mumbai	MH	Gems and Jewellery	
10	Navi Mumbai SEZ Pvt. Ltd.	Village Ulwe, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra	MH	Gems and Jewellery	Notified
11	Delhi State Industrial Information Development Corporation Ltd.	Baprola village, Delhi	DL	Gems and Jewellery	
12	Mahindra World City (Jaipur) Limited	Village Kalwara, Tehsil Sanganer, District Jaipur, Rajasthan	RJ	Gems and Jewellery	Notified
13	M.P. Audyogik Kendra Vikas Nigam (Indore) Limited	Village Rangwasa, District Indore, Madhya Pradesh	MP	Gems and Jewellery	

Production of iodized edible salt

4345. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total salt production in India and how much of this is iodized edible salt;
- (b) the cost price per kilo of raw salt;
- (c) the market selling price per kilo of iodized salt and whether it is exorbitant;
- (d) the share of Indian salt industry in the world; and
- (e) the State-wise details of steps taken by Government to promote salt industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The total production of salt in India during 2011-12 was 221.79 lakh ton. Of this, 62 lakh ton of salt were iodized. The State-wise production of common salt and iodized salt in the country during 2011-12 are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) The cost price of salt varies from State to State depending upon various factors including cost of labour and electricity, density of brine used for production of salt, etc. The Office of the Salt Commissioner was maintaining ex-factory price of salt

ranging from Rs.0.40 (Forty paise) per kg to Rs.1.80 per kg during 2011-12, depending upon the variety, quality and place of production as indicated by the salt producers.

(c) The market selling price of iodized salt ranges from Rs.4.00 - Rs. 14.00 per kg depending upon the variety, quality and packing material used.

(d) The estimated average annual production of salt in the world is about 260 million ton (2600 lakh ton). During 2011-12, India produced 221.79 lakh ton of salt which was 8.53 percent of the estimated annual production of salt in the world.

(e) This Ministry monitors the overall development of salt industry, through the Salt Commissioner's Office (SCO), including planning, facilitating production of salt through technology upgradation and conducting training programmes for salt workers. SCO, in collaboration with the State Governments, has established Model Salt Farms in Rajasthan and Odisha, and sanctioned the third Model Salt Farm in Tamil Nadu recently. Besides this, the Central Government grants financial assistance to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, salt industry and manufacturers in conducting welfare activities for salt workers.

Statement

State-wise production of common and iodized salt in the country

State-wise production of common salt in the country

(Figure in lakh ton)

Sl.No.	State	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.05
2	Goa	0.02
3	Gujarat	170.19
4	Karnataka	0.13
5	Maharashtra	1.55
6	Odisha	0.10
7	Rajasthan	21.89
8	Tamil Nadu	24.77
9	West Bengal	0.09
TOTAL		221.79

State-wise production of iodized salt in the country

(Figure in lakh ton)

Sl.No.	State	2011-12
1	Assam	0.07
2	Gujarat	39.63
3	Jammu and Kashmir	0.06
4	Karnataka	0.07
5	Odisha	0.07
6	Rajasthan	11.41
7	Tamil Nadu	10.46
8	Tripura	0.08
9	West Bengal	0.15
TOTAL		62.00

Draft of National Offset Policy

†4346. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft of National Offset Policy has been prepared to ensure compliance of new rules on the institutes providing services and supplying goods to Government departments including Government Ministries in the country;

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

(c) the extent to which Indian economy is estimated to develop after the implementation of this draft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no intention in the draft of the National Offset Policy to force compliance of new rules on the institutes proving services and supplying goods to Government departments including Government Ministries in the country.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The draft of National Offset Policy is at stage of consultations with different Ministries/Departments.

Scheme to set up SEZs to increase export

†4347. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had implemented a scheme in February, 2006 to set up Special Economic Zone to enhance export by increasing industrial production in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the number of total zones which are engaged in export and production work after their establishment till March, 2012;

(c) whether it is a fact that a very low percentage of zones are operational in comparison to the sanctioned number of zones in the country; and

(d) if so, the percentage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The main objectives of the SEZ Scheme are:

- (a) generation of additional economic activity;
- (b) promotion of exports of goods and services;
- (c) promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources;
- (d) creation of employment opportunities;
- (e) development of infrastructure facilities.

In addition to seven Central Government Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and 12 State/Private Sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, formal approval has been accorded to 589 proposals out of which 389 SEZs presently stand notified. A total of 153 SEZs are already exporting. Around 40 percent of the notified SEZs are exporting.

In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

can extend the validity period. The SEZs are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However no export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Reduction in inflow of foreign capital

†4348. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to study conducted by Reserve Bank of India, there has been reduction in the inflow of foreign capital during 2010-11 due to instability in Government policy;
- (b) if so, Government reaction thereto; and
- (c) the quantum of foreign capital invested in India during the said period and its quantum in comparison to last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A research study was undertaken by the RBI to examine as to why the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows to India remained sluggish in 2010-11, despite relatively better domestic economic performance ahead of global recovery. Based on an empirical exercise to analyse the factors behind such moderation in FDI inflows to India, the study, based on 10 major emerging market economies (EMEs), showed that FDI was significantly influenced by openness, growth prospects, macroeconomic sustainability, labour cost and uncertainty in government policy.

(b) FDI equity inflows, received during the Financial Year 2011-12, have increased significantly over the FDI equity inflows received in the last financial year. FDI equity inflows of Rs. 173,946 crores have been received in 2011-12, as compared to Rs. 88,520 crores, received during the Financial Year 2010-11.

(c) FDI equity inflows, received during the Financial Year 2010-11, were Rs. 88,520 crores, as compared to Rs. 123,120 crores, received during the Financial Year 2009-10.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Effect of withdrawal of minimum export price to export onion

†4349. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has drafted a proposal to withdraw minimum export price to promote onion export from the country during the summer season;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the demand of onion soars during the summer season only in the country;
- (d) if so, whether the prices of onion will increase in domestic market owing to the pressure mounting on supply of domestic demand in the country due to increase in export; and
- (e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has permitted export of onions without any Minimum Export Price (MEP) with effect from 8th May, 2012 for the period upto 2nd July, 2012 through Notification No.116 (RE-2010)/2009-2014 dated 8th May, 2012.

(c) to (e) The prices of onions in the domestic market are a result of factors like overall production in all the three production seasons (*viz. Kharif, late kharif and Rabi* crop), domestic consumption, export orders, availability of surplus, domestic and international demand and supply situation.

Fixing of quantity for cotton and sugar export

†4350. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the quantity of cotton and sugar export from the country has been fixed for the annual period from October, 2011 to September, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details of the quantity fixed and the amount which has been exported out of this till April, 2012;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the quantity of their production and consumption has also been estimated in the country before the decision to export; and

(d) if so, the details of the quantities estimated?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government reviews export policy of all items including sugar and cotton from time to time in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, taking into account various factors such as availability of goods in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Policy on export keeps in view domestic availability and need to maintain a balance between producers of exportable goods and domestic users of such goods. During the current sugar season (October-September) the sugar production has been estimated at 251.97 lakh tons. Cotton production has been estimated at 352 lakh bales.

Setting up Kaolin based industry

†4351. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up Kaolin based industry for providing employment to unemployed tribal youths of backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether new industrial licences are being issued by Government to certain other sectors including tobacco and drugs industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of new licences issued by Government in the various regions of the country including Uttarakhand during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The details of Kaolin based industry are not maintained by this Ministry.

(c) and (d) At present under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act, 1951, the following sectors require compulsory Industrial Licensing:

(i) Distillation and brewing of alcoholic drinks.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) Cigars and cigarettes of tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.
- (iii) Electronic Aerospace and defence equipment all types.
- (iv) Industrial explosives including detonating fuses, safety fuses, gun powder, nitrocellulose and matches.
- (v) Specified hazardous chemicals *i.e.* Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives; Phosgene and its derivatives and Isocyanates and disocyanates of hydrocarbon, not elsewhere specified (example Methyl Isocyanate).

However, whereas Drugs are no longer licensable items, no industrial license has been granted for manufacture of Potable Alcohol since 1997 pursuant to Hon'ble Supreme Court decision and, cigarettes etc. on grounds of health since 1999.

(e) State-wise details of Industrial Licenses issued in the various regions of country including Uttarakhand during the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

*State-wise and year-wise details of LOIs + DILs granted (in Numbers)
from January 2009 up to April 2012*

Name of the State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto April)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	6	10	4	1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	3	0

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	0	5	6	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	8	3	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	1	2	2	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	2	1
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	1	1	0
Rajasthan	0	3	1	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	3	3	3	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	4	2	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	3	0
West Bengal	0	0	1	0
Location in more than One State	0	1	1	0
TOTAL	10	40	32	2

LOIs: Letters of Intent issued; DILs: Direct Industrial Licences granted.

More concessions to set up SEZs

4352. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to allow more concession to set up Special Economic Zones (SEZs) which were not being built up despite allotment of land and approval by Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval can extend the validity period. The SEZs are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However, no export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Ongoing review and reform, as necessary, of Government policy and procedure is inherent to Public Policy.

Proposed hike in import duty on gold

4353. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to hike the duty on gold imports;

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

(c) whether Government has consulted any stakeholders on the likely impact of this hike;

(d) whether a potential consequence of this hike might be an increase in illegal smuggling of gold in the country; and

(e) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Duty on gold imports has been increased from 2% to 4% with effect from 17.3.2012, and there is no proposal to further hike the duty on gold imports.

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

Declaring tea as national drink

4354. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received representation from a joint forum of Assam Tea Planters Association (ATPA), North East Tea Association (NETA) and Bharat Chai Parishad (BCP) with an appeal to declare tea as a National drink of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its present status;
- (c) whether Government proposes to declare tea as a National drink of India;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it is likely to be happen; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the criterion fixed for declaring particular item with national status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) The representation received from the joint forum of Assam Tea Planters Association (ATPA), North Eastern Tea Association (NETA) and Bharatiya Chai Parishad (BCP) has appealed for declaring tea as a national drink of India as it is consumed by large sections of people and this would also contribute to its brand building exercise. There is no fixed criteria for according national status to any particular product/commodity. However, a proposal to declare tea as the national drink of India was earlier examined during 2006 in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned and the States/UTs. The matter was not pursued further as objections were raised by some of the State Governments and it was felt that coffee is a competing beverage and both have respective market shares and declaring one particular beverage as a 'national drink' will likely be at the cost of the other.

Determining minimum price for green leaf tea

4355. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to determine the minimum price for green leaf tea produced by small tea growers of Assam and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of production of green leaf tea by small tea growers in Assam including total number of small tea growers for last three years indicating criterion followed towards fixation of price against green leaf tea by manufacturer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) For ensuring an equitable sharing of sale price of made tea between the small growers and the manufacturers, a Price Sharing Formula (PSF) has been notified by the Tea Board. The PSF stipulated by the Tea Board is worked out after factoring in the cost of producing green tea leaf by the small growers; cost of manufacturing in the bought leaf factories; and the out-turn percentage (*i.e.*, conversion of green tea leaf into made tea). The PSF varies from region to region in the country and is about 65: 35 on an average. As per this formula, sale price of made tea has to be shared between the growers and the factories in the ratio prescribed for each tea growing State. The ratio is 65:35 in Assam and 58:42 in West Bengal.

(c) The details of number of small growers, area owned by them and the green leaf production in Assam are as under:

Number of Small Growers	Area Under Tea (in Acres)	Production (Kg Green Leaf)
68,459	1,20,000.75	3,96,574,417

The criterion followed towards fixation of price is indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question above.

SEZs turned into real estate business

4356. SHRI ANIL DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have become real estate business in the country particularly in Maharashtra State;

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

(c) what action the Ministry is taking to de-reserve the SEZ land;

(d) whether it is a fact that compensation for the land acquired from farmers has not been paid at market prices; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) There are adequate safeguards in the SEZ Rules, 2006 to prevent SEZs from indulging in real estate business. In terms of Rule 11(9) of the SEZ Rules, 2006, sale of land in an SEZ is not allowed. Further, duty and other benefits permissible under the SEZ Act 2005 and Rules framed thereunder are allowed only on authorised activities. These authorised activities can relate to the authorised activities of Unit, Developer and Co-developer and can include setting up of units and infrastructure, including social infrastructure. No complaint has been received that SEZ land has been sold by the developer.

Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval approves a proposal for establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. Issues related to availability/provisioning of land for SEZs are in the domain of the State Government agencies concerned. Insofar as relief and rehabilitation package for any affected person is concerned, this is implemented by State Government agencies.

Increase in non-plan expenditure of tariff commission

4357. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Non-plan expenditure in respect of Tariff Commission has been increasing tremendously for the last three years;
- (b) If so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce the Non-plan expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The details of Non-plan expenditure of Tariff Commission during the last three years are given below :

	Rs. in crore		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Plan expenditure	0	0	0
Non-Plan expenditure	6.36	6.27	6.55
Percentage increase	—	-1.4	4.5

There is a marginal increase in expenditure in 2011-12. Major portion of the Non-plan expenditure goes towards payment of pay and allowances. The increase is due to revision in pay scales as per Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations and increase in studies conducted by the Commission.

(c) Instructions on Economy Measures and Rationalization of Expenditure issued by the Department of Expenditure from time to time are scrupulously followed by the Commission.

Setting up Spices Parks by Spices Board

4358. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Spices Board has recently decided to set up Spices Parks in various parts of the country to promote the cultivation of spices on a large scale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many Spices Parks will be set up in Karnataka, which has a vast potential for spices cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has approved establishment of Spice Parks to provide common infrastructure facilities in the major spices growing centres for cleaning, processing, colour sorting, grading and packing facilities etc. for value addition and quality improvement of spices. At present two Spices Parks viz., Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh and Puttadi in Idukki district of Kerala have started functioning. A Spice Park at Jodhpur in Rajasthan was recently inaugurated on 7.4.2012.

(c) Before approving a proposal for setting up the Spice Park, a due diligence study is conducted to assess its feasibility and requirement based on spices grown in that area. Moreover, Government land free of cost should also be available. The number of Spices Parks to be established during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, including in Karnataka, will be decided in accordance with the outlay that is finalised.

Increasing industrial package for industries in Assam

4359. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the State Government of Assam to increase industrial package for industries;

- (b) if so, by when it is going to be increased; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Assam has requested for extending industrial package to food processing industries.

(b) Industrial Units engaged in food processing in the State of Assam may avail the benefits of National Mission of Food Processing under Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India under Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Government, *w.e.f.*, 1.04.2012.

- (c) Does not arise.

SEZs approved and notified in North East

4360. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total number of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) approved and notified in North East up to now;
- (b) how many of them have become operational;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the performance of SEZs in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) Two SEZs have been formally approved in the State of Nagaland out of which one stands notified. The SEZ has not become operational.

In terms of Rule 6 of the SEZ Rules, validity of approval is for a period of three years within which time effective steps are to be taken by the developer to implement the approved proposal. On a request received from the developer, the Board of Approval can extend the validity period. The SEZs are under obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively for a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. However, no export targets are set for Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

Development Commissioner conducts monitoring of all SEZ Units and Developer in terms of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules.

Making FDI policy user friendly

4361. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making FDI policy, user friendly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the response received so far?

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

(b) Government has put in place an investor-friendly policy on FDI, under which FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, under the automatic route, in most sectors/activities. The FDI policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Government has also been issuing consolidated circulars on FDI policy since March, 2010, to ensure that information on FDI policy is available at one place, leading to simplification of the policy, as well as greater clarity and understanding. The latest such circular ('Circular 1 of 2012-Consolidated FDI Policy'), has been released on 10.04.2012. The circular is available in the public domain, on the website of this Department.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Opposition to lowering of import duty by automobile industry

4362. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian automobile industry is opposing lowering of import duty in the proposed India-EU Free Trade Agreement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) in which so far fourteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Final positions are to emerge as the negotiations across various sectors including cars are ongoing.

Adverse effect of stalled projects on industrial growth

4363. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-implementation of stalled projects is severely affecting the industrial growth, as expressed by leading captains of industry in their meeting with the Prime Minister in the last week of December, 2011;

(b) if so, how many of such projects are pending in infrastructure sector like ports, roads, power, airports, petro-chemicals, etc. which are essentials for industrial growth; and

(c) whether this non-implementation is due to resource crunch or other constraints like lack of expertise, technology deficit or environmental-clearance constraints, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Prime Minister's Council of Trade and Industry met on 22 December, 2011 and exchanged views on the economic situation in the country. The business leaders expressed their confidence in the fundamental strength of the Indian economy and informed the Council of plans to invest in new projects in India, and stressed the need to expedite ongoing infrastructure and other mega projects.

(b) As on 1st February 2012, out of 555 Central Sector infrastructure projects costing Rs.150 crore and above, 233 projects were delayed with respect to their original date of completion. The sector-wise detail of 233 delayed project is given in Statement. (See below).

(c) The brief reasons for time overruns as reported by various projects implementing agencies are inadequate mobilization by the contractors, land acquisition, right to usage (ROU), right of way (ROW), law and order problems, delays in engineering designs, change of scope, delays in pre-project activity, maoist problems and forest and environment clearance etc.

Statement

State-wise details of the delayed projects.

Sl.No.	Sector	No. of Projects	No. of Delayed Projects
1	2	3	4
1	Atomic Energy	5	3
2	Civil Aviation	5	4

1	2	3	4
3	Coal	51	17
4	Fertilizers	6	2
5	Steel	16	5
6	Petrochemicals	1	0
7	Petroleum	69	31
8	Power	96	47
9	Railways	131	27
10	Road Transport and Highways	127	78
11	Shipping and Ports	25	10
12	Telecommunications	18	7
13	Urban Development	4	1
14	Water Resource	1	1
TOTAL		555	233

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Increase in import of agricultural products

4364. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that import of agricultural products have increased each year since 2007;
- (b) if so, the year-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken steps to reduce the import of agricultural products; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The details of import of agricultural products (Principal commodity-wise) since the period 2007-08 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Among agricultural products main items of India's import are edible oil and pulses. Efforts are being made to reduce dependence on imports by increasing

production of oilseeds and pulses under various schemes, particularly Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) being implemented since 1.4.2004.

Statement

Details of import of agricultural products since 2007-08

(Value in Rs. crores)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (April-January) (latest available) (Provisional)
Wheat	2,657.51	0.01	231.90	255.85	0.00
Rice	0.42	0.54	0.37	1.12	5.14
Other Cereal	19.34	45.46	76.33	59.53	25.87
Cereal Preparation	161.83	170.17	188.22	228.84	245.89
Pulses	5,374.94	6,246.40	9,813.37	7,149.62	7,126.43
Tea	130.95	197.00	276.54	202.00	186.21
Milk and Cream	28.96	38.21	77.56	491.98	905.89
Cashew Nuts	1,714.75	2,672.43	3,047.50	2,649.56	4,958.40
Fruits and Nuts Excl. Cashew Nuts	1,858.39	2,372.89	2,873.15	3,636.63	3,613.42
Spices	973.64	1,076.07	1,432.31	1,556.11	1683.00
Sugar	5.87	583.16	5,965.80	2,789.55	374.17
Oil Seeds	149.32	129.58	186.61	115.48	75.61
Vegetable Oils Fixed (Edible)	10,301.09	15,837.46	26,483.32	29,860.40	37,718.33
TOTAL	23,377.00	29,369.38	50,653.00	48,996.66	56,918.36

Source: DGCIS&S.

Export duty on iron ore exports

4365. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- the export duty imposed by Government on iron ore exports;
- the details of iron ore domestic consumption and export since 2007;
- whether Government is considering banning of export; and

- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The current rate of export duty with effect from 30.12.2011 is 30% *ad-valorem* on all types of iron ore (except Pellets).

(b) Details of iron ore domestic consumption and export since 2007 is as per the statement given below:-

Year	Qty. in million tonnes	
	Domestic Consumption	Export
2007-08	85.30	104.27
2008-09	85.51	105.87
2009-10	90.62	117.37
2010-11	106.16	97.66

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to ban export of iron-ore. At present export is being discouraged through higher export tariff and higher railway freight on export cargo. Regulations on exports other than through fiscal measures may have an adverse impact on the development of iron ore mining as a whole. Stockpiling of iron ore 'fines' would cause environmental hazards and increase the cost of lumpy ore used by domestic industry. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* its order dated 29th July, 2011, suspended mining operations and transportation of iron ore in Bellary District, Karnataka, in view of over exploitation and subsequently also directed that no part of the iron ore production in Bellary shall be exported till further orders.

Lowering transaction cost for exports

4366. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently announced steps to lower the transaction cost for Indian exports in a bid to make them more competitive in the global market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether various bureaucratic and infrastructure hurdles are the main factors responsible for exporter's growth; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to ensure removal of hurdles by bureaucrats and others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports was constituted by the Department of Commerce to identify bottlenecks affecting India's exports. The Committee's report was released on 8th February, 2011. Out of the 44 recommendations in the report, 23 have been implemented which reduced the transaction, cost to the extent of Rs.2100 crore in perpetuity.

(c) and (d) The Task Force has noted two types of transaction cost. There are structural costs which cannot be eliminated completely. One example of such transaction cost is "Port handling charges". The other type of cost is addressable cost, which mostly relate to procedures. The procedural simplification to reduce transaction cost is a continuous endeavour. In order to promote export and import, one of the thrust areas of the Government is to widen the scope of EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) activities which minimises human interface and thus increases transparency, efficiency and reduces transaction cost in terms of money and time.

Cost based study of petroleum products by tariff commission

4367. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cost based study of petroleum products of National Oil Marketing Companies had been taken up by Tariff Commission with targeted date of completion by July, 2011;

(b) if so, whether the report has been completed;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Tariff Commission is taking up similar cost based study of National Oil and Gas Production companies like ONGC and OIL, to assess the actual cost of production of crude oil and natural gas; 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) and (c) Yes, the report has been completed in December, 2011.

(d) and (e) The Tariff Commission has sought concurrence of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for undertaking the similar cost based study of National Oil and Gas Production companies like ONGC and OIL to assess the actual cost of production of crude oil and natural gas.

Export to Iran despite US and Eurozone sanctions

4368. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is continuing to export goods to Iran inspite of US and Eurozone sanctions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the proposed implications of these sanctions; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that exporters recover their money from Iran?

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

(b) India exports goods to Iran in accordance with its international obligations of United Nations sanctions on Iran. Major items of India's export to Iran include agriculture commodities and textiles.

(c) US and Eurozone sanctions on Iran have the potential to disrupt India's trade with Iran.

(d) Rial -Rupee payment arrangements have been put in place for bilateral trade between India and Iran.

Opening of cotton export registration

4369. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has opened cotton export registration;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details are given in DGFT Notification No. 113 dated 04.05.2012 and are available on DGFT website <http://www.dgft.gov.in>.

Monuments maintained by ASI

4370. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of monuments of historical importance which are being maintained by ASI;

(b) whether the maintenance of these monuments is going on as per desired goals, if not, the steps taken to pluck the loop holes; and

(c) the details of monuments which are of the nature of places of worship?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are 3677 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Act of 1958 within the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. The conservation, preservation, maintenance and development of environs of centrally protected monuments, creating of tourist related amenities (*e.g.*, drinking water, toilet blocks, facilities for physically challenged, pathways, cultural notice boards/signage, vehicle parking, cloak rooms, etc.) at the centrally protected monuments/sites are the regular activities which the ASI undertakes as per needs and availability of resources.

(c) The protected monuments under the Archaeological Survey of India include temples, mosques and churches, most of which are not under worship. Specific data about the monuments among these which are at present under worship is not separately maintained.

Non-allocation of demanded budget

†4371. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that enough budget has not been allocated to the Ministry against the demand for last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that Ministry has not been able to utilise the budget allocated to it for various schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Details of requirement of Plan funds projected by the Ministry and funds allocated during the last five years, are as under: -

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Projected Demand	Funds Allocated
2007-2008	905.40	557.00
2008-2009	864.73	600.00
2009-2010	1,157.12	700.00
2010-2011	1,186.62	735.00
2011-2012	1,302.87	785.00

(c) Funds are provided by the Planning Commission on the basis of Gross Budgetary Support provided by the Ministry of Finance. Planning Commission further allocates funds to Ministries based on competing demands and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) Details of Plan funds allocated and utilized for various schemes/ organizations under Ministry of Culture during the last five years are indicated as under: -

(Rs. in crore)

Years	BE	RE	Actuals	% w.r.t. RE
2007-2008	557.00	520.00	470.46	90.47
2008-2009	600.00	595.00	525.36	88.30
2009-2010	700.00	630.00	573.79	91.08
2010-2011	735.00	735.00	729.31	99.23
2011-2012	785.00	805.00	736.84*	91.53

* This expenditure is tentative as accounts for this year are still under finalization.

Cases decided by National Monument Authority

4372. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the appointment of three Members of the National Monument Authority in November, 2011 how many cases in NCR pending for permission for repairs/construction for those living within 300 metre radius of a protected monument, have been finalized, rejected or permission granted;

(b) how many such cases are pending in States like UP, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan where the number of protected monuments is fairly large; and

(c) whether any specific heritage byelaws have been framed during the last two years, 2010 and 2011?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) After the appointment of three Members of the National Monument Authority (NMA) in the month of November, 2011, the NMA has received 248 NOC applications for carrying out construction / reconstruction / repair / renovation from various agencies and individuals, whose properties are located within 300 metre radius (buffer zone) of a centrally protected monument / site, in Delhi. Out of these, 129 applications have been recommended for grant of NOC, 08 cases are on hold in want of additional information and 111 cases are pending in NMA for consideration as on 30th April, 2012. However, the consideration of NOC cases is an on-going process in the NMA.

(b) In the States of Uttar Pradesh, 09 cases; Madhya Pradesh, no NOC case and from Rajasthan, only 01 case, are pending for consideration by NMA, as on 30th April, 2012.

(c) Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) has submitted draft Heritage Bye Laws for Shershah Gate and Khairul Manazil Mosque in New Delhi, to NMA till date, which are in the process of finalization.

Grant of assistance for promotion of tribal culture in Chhattisgarh

4373. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Chhattisgarh for grant of assistance to the private institutes for promotion of Tribal Culture, Tribal Museum and Cultural activities in the State;

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

(c) the institutes so far provided grants during 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(d) the details of such proposals pending for clearance as on date; and

(e) the criteria fixed for considering such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the "Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGs)", the Government has received seven proposals from Chhattisgarh for grant of financial assistance under this scheme and under the "Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects", two proposals have been received from Chhattisgarh for Salary grant. The proposals have been received from the following organizations:

1. Shri Ramayan Mela Samiti, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
2. Smt. Durga Devi Smriti Seva Samiti, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
3. Kesharwani Shiksha Samiti, Surguja, Chhattisgarh
4. Sramik Seva Samiti, Balrampur, Chhattisgarh
5. Society for Action Rural Tribal Habitant of India, Sarguja, Chhattisgarh
6. Samadhan Seva Samiti, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
7. Arshil Shikshan Parishiksshan and Welfare Society, Raipur, Chhattisgarh
8. IPTA Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, Athaley House, Raigarh, Chhattisgarh
9. Chinhari Jan Shiksha Evam Sanskriti Samiti, Distt. Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

(c) Details of Institutes provided grants during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The details have been given in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

(e) The proposals are considered by an Expert Committee set up under the respective Scheme.

Statement

Details of Institutes provided grant during 2010-11 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Title of the project	Amount sanctioned
i. 2010-11			
1	Maithil Pravahika Chhattisgarh	Multi language poets meets under Cultural Function Grant Scheme	Rs. 4.50 lakh
ii. 2011-12			
1	Maithil Pravahika, Chhattisgarh	National Seminar and All India Poets and Writers Meet and Festival	Rs.3.00 lakh
2	IPTA centre for cultural resources and training, Chhattisgarh	18th National Theatre Festival under Cultural Function Grant Scheme	Rs. 3.80 lakh
3	Geet Vitan Kala Kendra, Post Civic Centre, Bhilai, Durg	Salary Grant under Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Art Projects	Rs.3.60 lakh

Centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan

‡4374. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the historical places protected by Central Government in Rajasthan and the amount spent by Central Government thereon during last three years;
- (b) whether State Government has recently sent a proposal to include a monument in this list; and
- (c) if so, the names thereof along with the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are 162 centrally protected monuments/sites, declared as of national importance in Rajasthan. The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years is under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Structural conservation	275.55	350.00	445.49
Scientific preservation	45.99	50.35	33.00
Horticultural development	110.74	114.78	71.95
TOTAL	432.28	515.13	550.44

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

Annual grant to JNMF

4375. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the MINISTER OF CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is giving any annual grant to the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund (JNMF);
- (b) if so, how much money has been given to JNMF since its inception, year-wise; and
- (c) whether Government has given any subsidy in lease/rental for the premises use of JNMF?

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Leadership Training Programme for Museum Professionals

4376. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Leadership Training Programme for Museum Professionals in collaboration with the British Museum was organized in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the salient features of the said programme; and
- (d) the number of museum professionals benefited by the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) A Leadership Training Programme (LTP) for Museum Professionals has been organized by the Ministry, in collaboration with British Museum, London. The Programme comprises of 3 modules, two of which have been completed at New Delhi (January, 2012) and British Museum, London (March, 2012). The 3rd module is currently being held at Mumbai from 14 to 25 May, 2012.

(c) The objective of LTP is to develop a Leadership cadre for Museums in India, at a critical time when most museums are developing strategies relating to modernization and upgradation. The Programme, *inter-alia*, includes intensive training sessions on Curation, Museums Education, Design & Display, Scientific Storage, Conservation & Preservation, Museum Marketing, Outreach & Collection Management. This programme will generate Museum Leaders who will further train museum professionals all across the country to help in creating a rich web of world class museums in India. Some of the salient features of the programme are:-

- (i) To encourage participants to refine their critical thinking and decision making skills;
 - (ii) To inspire the deployment of new practices and approaches to the management of Indian Museums.
 - (iii) To ensure that museums are equipped to meet the needs of the audience;
 - (iv) To ensure museums are equipped to respond to the challenges presented by operating in an international scenario.
- (d) 20 Museum Professionals from 11 Museums across the country are currently undergoing the said Training Programme.

Production of Howitzers by Ordnance Factory

4377. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ordnance Factory propose to build 155 mm Howitzers for Indian armed forces;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposal;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Ordnance Factory is going to provide two indigenously made Howitzers to Army for field trials this year itself;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Technology Transfer Agreement with Swedish Company allows this; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As per the Defence Acquisition Council decision of October 2011, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) is to manufacture 155 mm Howitzers as per the details given below:-

- (i) Manufacturing of two prototypes of 155 mm/39 calibre FH 77 B02 and two prototypes of upgraded 155 mm/45 calibre Howitzer Gun.
- (ii) Also simultaneously carryout electronic and mechanical upgrade (to 45 calibre) on one 'in service' 155 mm/39 calibre gun separately.

(c) and (d) The time lines for OFB to offer indigenous Howitzers for trials are as follows:-

- (i) Two prototypes of 155 mm/39 calibre guns by December 2012.
- (ii) Two prototypes of 155 mm/45 calibre guns by June 2013.
- (e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The Government of India had entered into License Agreement with M/s AB Bofors, Sweden for indigenous manufacture of 155 mm/39 calibre FH 77 B02 Gun and Ammunition alongwith the procurement of 155 mm/39 calibre FH77 B02 for the Indian Army.

Probe by ED on procurement of VVIP helicopters

4378. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Enforcement Directorate has been assigned to probe into allegations of kickbacks offered in the procurement of 12 AW-101 helicopters for VVIP use by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, what is the time-frame for it to submit its report?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Export by defence PSUs

4379. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of export by each Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs);

(b) which are the countries to which the products were exported during last three years;

(c) whether there is continuous progress in the export by defence PSUs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) As per Statement (*See* below).

(b) During the last three years Defence PSUs have exported products to Algeria, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech, Egypt, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Singapore, Surinam, Syria, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, USA, UK, Zimbabwe.

(c) Yes, Sir. Overall there is a continuous progress.

(d) Not applicable.

Statement*Extent of export by each DPSU*

		Exports (Rs. in Lakhs)		
Sl.No.	Name of Defence PSU	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	10,849	18,586	18,788
2.	BEML Ltd.	15,625	21,751	14,275
3.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	8	138	0
4.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	0	0	289
5.	Goa Shipyard Ltd.	2,849	0	0
6.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	20,467	23,739	34,100
7.	Hindustan Shipyards Ltd.	0	0	0
8.	Mazagon Docks Ltd.	0	0	0
9.	MIDHANI	23	0	0
TOTAL EXPORTS DOSUs		49,821	64,214	67,452

Modification of rules regarding entry of army units in capital region

4380. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had modified the rules regarding entry of army units in capital region of the country after army revolt as a result of Operation Blue Star in 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an army unit posted outside National Capital Region can enter in capital region during Republic Day preparations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The routine operational moves including those meant for Aid to Civil Authority or for Disaster relief are regulated by overall operational policy and exigencies of requirement. The training moves are based on training schedule prepared in advance by AHQ. No

specific amendment in the Rules/policy related to entry of Army units in the Capital region of the country has been made in response to events in 1984.

(c) and (d) The Army Units are nominated for participation in Republic Day Parade. The nominated Army Units/contingents enter Capital Region during Republic Day preparations.

Providing transport to Air Force School students living in Dwarka

4381. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school children studying in the Air Force School, Subroto Park, New Delhi and staying in Dwarka Sector 13-B, 13-I, 13-A, 14-I, 14-II, 17-A, 17-D, 17-E, 16-B and other connected sectors are facing acute transport problem;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the parents have approached the School many times and submitted representations to arrange DTC/Air Force Bus for their children; and

(c) if so, the remedial action taken by Government to improve the transport facility in the above-mentioned Dwarka Sectors?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The Air Force School at Subroto Park provides a bus service to Dwarka which covers Sectors 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 & 19.

(b) and (c) Parents of two children had approached the school authorities for providing bus service in sectors of Dwarka other than those mentioned above. Based on their request the school had sent a demand circular in August 2011 to all the parents wanting to avail the bus service on a new bus route. Only 04 parents had given consent to avail the school transport. Thus at present, this is not a financially viable number for starting a new bus route.

Complaints of embezzlement against Cantonment Board officials

4382. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry and the Office of Director General (Defence Estate) and their supporting offices are receiving complaints regarding embezzlement of Government/workers' fund by Cantonment Board officials in relation to EPF/ESI and Service tax of a large number of workers being employed on minimum wages through outsourcing; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to enquire into the matter and book the officials found guilty of embezzlement of funds?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) A complaint dated 18.2.2012 regarding embezzlement of fund concerning EPF/ESI and Service tax of workers engaged through outsourcing by the officials of Delhi Cantonment Board has been received.

(b) The matter is under examination in the Directorate General of Defence Estates.

Women recruits in Defence Services

4383. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI :

SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women recruits in Army, Navy and Air Force for the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the number of women in defence forces is as per sanctioned strength;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to induct women into combat duties including that of fighter pilots in Air Force; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) In the Armed Forces, women are recruited as officers. The number of women officers commissioned in Army, Navy and Air Force (excluding Armed Forces Medical Services) in the last two years and the current year is as under:

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2010	93	39	145
2011	164	68	134
2012	86	22	30

Women are recruited in the Armed Forces within the overall authorized strength of the officers' cadre. There is no specified sanctioned strength for women officers.

There is no proposal to induct women into combat duties in the defence forces including as fighter pilots in Indian Air Force. Induction of women in combat duties

has not been recommended by the studies carried out by the Headquarters Integrated Defence Staff (HQ IDS) in 2006 and High Level Tri-Services Committee in 2011.

Sainik Schools

4384. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise, location-wise number and details of Sainik Schools functioning in the country;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up new Sainik Schools; and
- (c) if so, the details of criteria or guidelines fixed for admission to these schools?

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

(b) In-principle approval has been given to set up three new Sainik Schools in Sambalpur (Orissa), Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and Chittoor (Andhra Pradesh) respectively.

(c) Sainik Schools admit boys in Classes VI and IX. Their age should be 10-11 years for Class VI and 13-14 years for Class IX as on 1st July of the year in which admission is sought. Admissions are made strictly in the order of merit on the basis of an Entrance Examination held once a year. The Entrance Examination consists of a written examination followed by an interview of shortlisted candidates. Admission is further subject to the candidates being found medically fit according to the same medical standards prescribed for entry to National Defence Academy.

Statement

The details of the Sainik Schools in the country

Sl.No.	State	Name of Sainik Schools
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Sainik School, Korukonda
2.	Assam	Sainik School, Goalpara
3.	Bihar	1. Sainik School, Gopalganj 2. Sainik School, Nalanda
4.	Chhattisgarh	Sainik School, Ambikapur
5.	Gujarat	Sainik School, Balachadi

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

Allowing defence PSUs to enter into joint venture with private sector

4385. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has allowed Defence Public Sector Undertakings to enter into joint ventures with the private sector for their productions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether security concerns were taken into consideration before allowing such joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) In order to supplement the existing guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), Government has issued additional guidelines

on detailed procedures for establishment of joint ventures by the Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) on 17th February, 2012.

(b) A copy of these guidelines is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Yes, Sir. Guidelines provide that DPSUs should sign a suitable Non-Disclosure Agreement with prospective partner(s) before sharing any confidential information.

Statement

Guidelines recording joint-ventures by DPSU's

No. MOD/18(4)/GC/2011/Dir (P&C)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Department of Defence Production

Guidelines for Establishing Joint Venture Companies
by Defence Public Sector Undertakings

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Ministry of Defence (MoD) have issued the Defence Production Policy¹ with an objective to achieve substantive self-reliance in defence production. The Defence Production Policy states that in order to synergize and enhance the national competence in producing state-of-the-art defence products within the pricelines and timelines that are globally competitive, all viable approaches such as formation of consortia, joint ventures (JVs) and public private partnership etc. within the Government approved framework will be undertaken.
- 1.2 In pursuance of the policy objective of the Government of India to make the public sector more efficient and competitive, profit-making *Navaratna* and *Miniratna* Public Sector Enterprises have been granted enhanced autonomy and delegation of powers under various guidelines of the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) issued from time to time.^(2,3)
- 1.3 The guidelines issued by the DPE have given the requisite financial delegation to the Public Sector Enterprises. The Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production (DDP) are involved in the manufacture of Defence products that have an intrinsic relationship with matters of national security. It is, therefore, important that the interests of the DPSUs are fully safeguarded so that the formation of JVs does not constrain them in any manner to meet the demand of our Armed forces and that the selection of partner(s) is done in a fair and transparent manner. Hence, it is considered

necessary to issue these additional guidelines in the DDP on detailed procedures for establishment of JVs by the DPSUs and supplement the existing guidelines issued by the DPE.⁴

2. Need for Joint Ventures

- 2.1 The emerging dynamism of the private sector in India and increasing opportunities to obtain advanced technologies from foreign sources brings in the need for synergised approaches that can further the objective of achieving substantive self-reliance in the defence sector and production of state-of-the-art defence items within the country. The DPSUs may, therefore, after a careful analysis, consider formation of suitable partnerships both with Indian as well as foreign companies in order to harness these new opportunities, keeping their interests and role in mind, so that such steps augment the national effort of producing defence products in the country within the timelines and pricelines that are globally competitive.
- 2.2 These partnerships could be of various kinds, such as outsourcing, subcontracting, formation of consortia, project - specific special purpose vehicles (SPVs), formation of JVs, etc. DPSUs must bear in mind that unlike other formations, SPVs and JVs will have their own legal existence that is separate from the legal existence of the partners, will require to be at an “Arm’s Length” from the DPSU, and also require specific long-term commitments from the partners. DPSUs are, therefore, expected to make an assessment of all possible options for private sector engagement, and process JV cases only where they appear to be the best possible option as compared to other forms of partnerships.
- 2.3 Hence, DPSUs may enter into JVs only in cases where the complimentary capacities, infrastructure, technology or capability available with the partners requires engagement for a longer term and results in achieving either lower costs or better risk management or greater efficiency or shorter timeframes for delivery or enhancing self-reliance in the defence sector as a whole. While establishing JV Companies, the DPSUs shall ensure that their existing capacity does not idle or is left spare and their existing resources are utilised in the most optimal and best possible manner.
- 2.4 Formation of the JV Company should be restricted to specific product(s) or service(s) that are required to achieve the objectives of the JV Company. Exposure of the DPSU in the JV Company should also be limited to a bare minimum time that may be required for the viability of the JV Company. Preferential treatment to the JV Company by the DPSU should also be

restricted to placing orders of “Minimum Economic Quantities” (MEQs). Placement of orders upto MEQs on the JV Company would require specific prior approval of the Board of Directors of the DPSU.

3. Protection of DPSU Interests

- 3.1 The nature and scope of the JV must be well-defined, clearly specifying the technology, supplies, projects and/ or services to be undertaken. It is also important that the formation of a JV does not constrain the independent ability and commitment of the DPSUs to provide any defence products/ services to the Government in any manner. In addition, the DPSU shall safeguard its interests in the case of any force majeure events, emergencies or any exigencies that may adversely impact their regular functioning, or that directly or indirectly impinge on national security.
- 3.2 A JV being a partnership between a DPSU and a Private Sector Entity, any lapses or failures of the JV may expose the DPSU to adverse criticism, even though the JV is a separate legal entity. It is, therefore, important that a list of affirmative rights of the DPSU should find a clear mention in the Share Holders’ Agreement (SHA) of the JV Company. Thus as a shareholder of the JV Company, the Board of the DPSU should retain the right of prior approval of the key decisions of the JV Company, such as:
- (a) Amendment of Memorandum of Association (MoA) or Articles of Association (AoA);
 - (b) Approval for the appointment of Chairman and/or Managing Director;
 - (c) Approval of Annual Business Plan and any material changes thereto;
 - (d) Approval of and amendment to the Annual Budget;
 - (e) Declaration of Dividend;
 - (f) Bidding for major contracts;
 - (g) Appointment of key managerial personnel;
 - (h) Delegation of Authority of any of the powers of the Board of Directors of the JV Company to any individual or to a committee of its Board of Directors;
 - (i) Any restructuring, *inter-alia*, by issue or buy-back of shares and/ or securities;
 - (j) Sale of substantial assets;

- (k) Decisions on loans and encumbrances; and
 - (l) Formation of further JVs/ subsidiaries by the JV Company.
- 3.3 The DPSU should also retain a right to receive management, operational and financial statements of the JV Company on a monthly / quarterly basis and such other information as may be requested or required by the DPSU from time to time. The DPSU should also retain or agree upon a right to inspect books of account of the JV Company, and to conduct special audit of the JV Company at any time.

4. Procedure for formation of a JV Company by a DPSU

- 4.1 In case it is decided to form a JV Company by the Board of Directors of the concerned DPSU, the process of selection of the JV partner must be fair and transparent so as to afford a fair opportunity to competing applicants and for securing best outcomes for the DPSU. In certain cases, it may become necessary to select partners for specific reasons such as propriety technologies and/ or projects with the DPSU as the offset partner etc. In cases of such selection, or selection through any other procedures, the Board of the DPSU shall record adequate reasons while approving such partner(s), and report the same to the Government. Where JV is contemplated in order to obtain certain specific technologies, the DPSU shall ensure that explicit provisions regarding technology transfer have been incorporated in the Share Holders' Agreement (SHA) pertaining to the JV Company, and that such technology actually becomes available to the JV Company.
- 4.2 The DPSU shall ensure that the selected partner is fit and proper for the purpose of the JV as per applicable Government rules and regulations. In case the shortlisted partner is a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU), or if the share holding of the DPSU and/ or the PSU is likely to be more than 50%, prior approval of the Government as per applicable rules shall be necessary. In case the shortlisted partner is a foreign entity, requisite compliance with relevant rules, regulations and policies of the Government shall be ensured. The DPSU shall also ensure that a suitable Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA) is signed with prospective partner(s) before sharing any confidential information concerning the DPSU. The selection of the best partner will be made with clear justification and with the approval of the Board of the DPSU.
- 4.3 The SHA should be simple and brief and it should necessarily contain provisions that are typically required for protecting the legal rights of a shareholder, such as:

- (a) Affirmative rights of the DPSU as mentioned in Para 3.2;
 - (b) Comprehensive representations and warranties by Private Sector Entities;
 - (c) Non solicitation of the employees of the DPSU by the JV Company;
 - (d) Indemnity clauses protecting the interest of DPSUs;
 - (e) Responsibilities of the DPSUs under contracts already awarded to them;
 - (f) Provisions safeguarding the interest of DPSU in relation to its intellectual property;
 - (g) Diligent valuation of assets being transferred or utilized by the JV Company in an independent manner; and
 - (h) Assessment of contingent liabilities.
- 4.4 The provisions of the approved SHA shall be incorporated in the MoA and AoA of the JV Company. Once these are approved by the Board of DPSU, the DPSU can go ahead with the necessary legal requirements for incorporating the JV Company.
- 4.5 The Laws of the Republic of India (including, *inter alia*, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, as amended from time to time) would govern the JV Company and the corresponding SHA. In case of any deviations, provisions of the Laws of the Republic of India shall override if the terms of the JV and the SHA are not in conformity with any of the provisions. In particular, the JV Company shall comply with sections 292, 372A and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as amended from time to time.
- 4.6 If parties to the JV Company choose to submit to arbitration as a dispute resolution mechanism in form of arbitration proceedings, such proceedings would be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the venue of arbitration shall be India.
- 4.7 In case a DPSU is a listed company, it shall ensure compliance with its disclosure obligations under the relevant listing agreement(s). If the DPSU is not a listed company, it shall ensure that approval by its Board of Directors to a SHA in respect of JV formation is promptly followed by an appropriate announcement on its website and by a press release; and that such publicity

is also ensured at all subsequent important stages of JV formation, such as the final incorporation of the JV Company as a separate legal entity.

5. Exit Provisions

- 5.1 The DPSU will have to assess the possible recourse it would have for recovery of its investment in cases where the Board of DPSU considers it in the interest of the DPSU to exit a JV Company. The exit provisions should therefore be carefully formulated before setting up of the JV Company. The DPSU shall also ensure that suitable provisions are incorporated in the SHA and/ or the AoA, for appropriate lock-in periods on transferability of securities by the JV partners.
- 5.2 Any transfer of securities within the agreed lock-in-period by the Private Sector Entity shall not be valid and binding on the JV Company unless such transfer has been approved by the DPSU (as shareholder of the JV Company) on such terms and conditions (including, but not limiting to, the right of first refusal) as the DPSU may deem it fit. Subsequent to the agreed lock-in-period, the DPSU shall have the right of first refusal and/ or the first right to buy-out the securities of the Private Sector Entity in the JV Company.

6. Miscellaneous

- 6.1 DPSUs shall ensure strict compliance with the provisions of these JV Guidelines. In case any relaxations and/ or deviations are required, DPSUs shall obtain prior approval of the DDP for such relaxations and/ or deviations.
- 6.2 DPSU representatives nominated to the Board of the JV, if any, would remain subject to the conduct and disciplinary rules of the DPSU concerned.
- 6.3 These JV Guidelines shall come into force with immediate effect.

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- 1 Defence Production Policy promulgated by Ministry of Defence *w.e.f.* Jan 01, 2011.
- 2 DPE OM 18(24)/2003-GM-GL 64 & 65 dated 5th Aug 2005 - Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries - The overall ceiling on such investment in all projects put together shall be 30% of the net worth. The ceiling on equity investment shall be 15% of the net worth in one project limited to ₹ 1,000 Crores in case of *Navratna* companies and ₹ 500 Crores in case of *Miniratna* Category-I companies
3. DPE OM 11 (32)/96-Fin dated 17th Jan 2000 - Technology joint ventures and strategic alliances by *Navratna* companies.
4. For DPSUs not under *Navratna* or *Miniratna* Categories with delegated financial authority, the DPE Guidelines as issued from time to time shall remain applicable.

Formation of Bengal Regiment

4386. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has contemplated any action to form 'Bengal Regiment' in Indian Army;
- (b) if so, by when the Bengal Regiment is likely to be formed; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiment on the basis of a particular class, creed, community, religion or region, but to have an Army in which all Indians have representation.

Road projects undertaken by BRO in North East

4387. SHRI KHEKIHO ZHIMOMI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of border road projects being undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in the North Eastern States;
- (b) the total length of India-Myanmar Border in Nagaland along with the status of road construction there;
- (c) whether Government has any new proposal under consideration in regard to this border area; and
- (d) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) maintains a road network of length 11672 Km in North-Eastern region. Further, roads are being developed to Double Lane/Class 9 (enhanced) Specifications under following packages:

- (i) Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North-East Region (SARDPNE) - 13 roads (1106 Km).
- (ii) Strategic roads - 30 roads (1901.36 Km).
- (iii) Arunachal Pradesh Packages - 5 roads (812 Km).
- (iv) General Staff Long Term Perspective Plan (Priority-I) (GS LTTP-1) - 34 roads (1159 Km).

(b) Nagaland shares a stretch of 215 Km length along the India-Myanmar border and no road project is being constructed by BRO along the border.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese soldiers entering into Indian territory

4388. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese soldiers have entered into Indian territory, 37 times in five years; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. There are a few areas along the border where India and China have differing perceptions of the LAC. Both sides undertake patrols upto their respective perceptions of the LAC. The Indian security forces continue to patrol upto all areas that fall within the Indian perception of the LAC. Specific incidents of transgressions due to differences in the perception of LAC are taken up with the Chinese side through established mechanisms such as Hot Lines, Flag Meetings, Border Personnel Meetings and normal diplomatic channels. Effective border management is carried out through surveillance and regular patrolling by forces to prevent transgressions from Chinese side. The number of incidents of Chinese transgression beyond our perception of LAC during the last five years have generally been as per established pattern.

India as top importer of weapons

4389. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has topped as weapons importer displacing China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inspite of spending huge amount on defence equipments, India continues to face shortage of the same; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, Authoritative information regarding import of weapons by China is not available. However, as per report published in March 2012 by the Stockholm International Peace

Research Institute (SIPRI), India has become the largest importer of arms during 2007-11 and accounted for 10% of the global arms imports as compared to China's share of 5%.

(c) and (d) Procurement of arms and equipment for the Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges and available resources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). Shortage of any weapons, is adequately addressed through indigenous production and import.

Expenditure required to meet the shortage of ammunition

4390. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approximate expenditure necessary to meet the shortage in ammunition and equipment in the Indian Army; and

(b) the year by when Government can meet shortages?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, a well structured planning process is in place for capability development and modernization of the Indian Army. Procurement of ammunition and equipment is carried out on a continuous basis as per the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). By and large the equipment and ammunition in Indian Army is available in adequate quantity. However, shortages occur from time to time for which remedial action is taken. The Armed forces remain in a state of operational readiness to meet any eventuality.

Shortage of resources in Indian Air Force

†4391. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of resources in the Indian Air Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why Government is making delay in meeting the shortage of training aircraft, simulator and fighter squadron and by when this acute shortage would be met; and

(d) the names of the airfields still having no landing facility along with the reasons therefor and by when these facilities would be made available to the Air Force by Government?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Strengthening and modernization of the Indian Air Force (IAF) is an on-going process. In accordance with the Long Term Plans of the IAF, steps have been taken to procure additional fighter aircraft like the Su-30 Mk-I, Light Combat Aircraft and the Medium Multi-Role Combat Aircraft as well as various categories of transport aircraft, helicopters and air defence systems. The existing fleet of Mirage-2000, MiG-29, Jaguars, A.N-32 aircraft and Medium Lift Helicopters are being upgraded. The procurements also include Advanced Jet Trainers, Intermediate Jet Trainers, Basic Trainer Aircraft as well as simulators.

- (d) Landing facilities are available at all the airfields of the IAF.

Welfare schemes for ex-servicemen

†4392. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of welfare schemes being run by Government for ex-servicemen who have been retired from the Ministry;
- (b) the manner in which maintenance of widows or dependants and children of martyred and disabled war soldiers during the last three years has been/is done;
- (c) whether Government has data-base of such families/and monitors them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) The details of welfare schemes for Ex-Servicemen are given in Statement-I. (*See below*)

- (b) Widows, dependents and children of martyred and disabled war soldiers get liberalized/special/normal family pension as per their entitlement.

Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare in the Ministry of Defence is the Nodal Department for welfare of ex-servicemen, widows or dependents and children of martyred and disabled soldiers. Its attached offices namely Directorate General of Resettlement, Kendriya Sainik Board are working in this direction. Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards at the State and district level look into the condition of families of martyrs and disabled soldiers.

Besides this, Each service Headquarter has dedicated cell to look into welfare issues of widows, dependants and children of martyred and disabled war soldiers.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Record offices, local formations/units have system in place to periodically interact formally and informally with families of martyred and disabled soldiers.

(c) and (d) The data is given in Statement-II.

Statement - I

Financial assistance from Armed Forces Flag Day Fund (AFFDF)

- (I)
1. Financial assistance to institutions:
 - (a) Paraplegic Rehabilitation Centres (PRC) at Kirkee and Mohali.
 - (b) St Dunstan's After Care Organisation.
 - (c) Cheshire Homes at Delhi, Dehradun, Lucknow.
 2. Financial assistance for serious ailments: To the non-pensioners only.
 3. Supply of Honda Activa (Self Starter) Scooter to ESM.
 4. Tool Kit for Ex-Servicemen Technicians.
 5. Re-imbursement of interest by way of subsidy on loan taken from banks for construction of house to War bereaved, war disabled and attributable peace time casualties and their dependents.
 6. Grant to Training-cum-Productions Centres in Military Hospitals and other places.
 7. War Memorial Hostels: The War Memorial Hostels were constructed with a view to provide shelter to the children of War widows, war-disabled, attributable cases.
 8. Sharing cost of construction of Sainik Rest Houses.
 9. Financial Assistance from Raksha Mantri's Discretionary Fund (RMDF). The financial assistance is provided to needy Ex-servicemen, widows and wards from RMDF for various purposes.
 10. Prime Minister's Merit Scholarship Scheme.
 11. Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS).
- (II) Resettlement and Rehabilitation Schemes:
- (A) TRAINING PROGRAMME:
- (i) Officer's Training,
 - (ii) JCO/OR Training,
 - (iii) Ex-Servicemen (ESM) Training.

(B) RE-EMPLOYMENT:

- (i) Central and State Government.
- (ii) Re-employment through DGR.
- (iii) DGR sponsored Security scheme.

(C) LOAN RELATED WELFARE SCHEMES:

- (i) Entrepreneur Schemes.
- (ii) Herbal and Medicinal Plants.
- (iii) Horticulture.
- (iv) Floriculture.
- (v) Franchising.
- (vi) Other Business Activities.

(D) SELF EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES:

- (i) Ex-Servicemen Coal Loading and Transportation Scheme.
- (ii) Coal Tipper Attachment Scheme.
- (iii) Management of CNG Station by ESM (Officers) in NCR.
- (iii) Mother Dairy Milk Booths and Fruit & Vegetable (Safal) shops.
- (iv) Allotment of Oil Product Agencies under 8% Defence quota.
- (v) Allotment of LPG Agency under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana.
- (vi) Allotment of Regular LPG, Distributor under 18% quota.
- (vii) Sponsorship of ESM(O) of COCO Operatorship.
- (viii) Allotment of Army Surplus Vehicles.

Statement - II

The details of data on ex-servicemen families and disabled ex-servicemen

Category	Army	Air-force	Navy	Total
Widows of Ex-Servicemen	5,00,033	24,384	11,742	5,36,159
War Widows	4,173	44	19	4,236
Disabled Ex-Servicemen	4,397	197	176	4,770

Permanent commission to women army officers

4393. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stance of the Ministry on the issue of permanent commission to women army officers;

(b) whether the Ministry has in principle decided to resolve this issue without any detriment to women officers whose fixed tenure under Short Service Commission scheme comes to an end, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why the Ministry keeps on issuing letters of release to women officers after they had completed the tenure under SSC recruitment scheme;

(d) whether some women officers had been asked to go on leave after their tenure ends on May 10, 2012; and

(e) how the Ministry explains such delay in decision making and gender bias?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The Ministry, after considering the comprehensive policy paper on induction and employment of women submitted by the Armed Forces and keeping in view the role and responsibility of the Armed Forces in defending the nation and protecting the territorial integrity of the country, have issued a Government letter on 11th November, 2011 *inter-alia* laying down policy framework on the subject including grant of permanent commission to women short service commission officers, as under:

- (i) Women Officers may continue to be inducted as Short Service Commission Officers (SSCOs) in Branches/Cadres where they are being inducted presently in the three Services;
- (ii) Women SSCOs will be eligible for consideration for grant of permanent commission alongwith Men SSCOs in specific Branches in the three Services *viz.*, Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army and their corresponding Branches in Navy and Air Force; Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts Branch in Air Force, as specified in Ministry's letter No. 12(1)/2004-D(AG)Pt-II dated 26th September, 2008;
- (iii) In addition to the above, in the Air Force, women SSCOs will be eligible alongwith men SSCOs, for consideration for grant of permanent commission in Technical, Administration, Logistics and Meteorology Branches.

The grant of permanent commission will be subject to willingness of the candidate and service specific requirements, availability of vacancies, suitability, merit of the candidate as decided by each Service.

(b) to (e) The matter is sub-judice before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Persons recruited in Mumbai Police not undergone training

4394. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the persons recruited in Mumbai Police since 2009 have not undergone training; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) 'Police' being a State subject as per the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to impart training to State Police personnel. However, efforts of the States are being supplemented by the Central Government in two ways, *i.e.*, (i) assisting States in upgradation of Police training infrastructure facilities under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme) and (ii) training of their police officers to enhance their skills / capability to maintain law and order situation and to combat terrorist and naxalite activities in the country. Various training programmes / courses are conducted by the Bureau of Police Research & Development, Army Training Institutes and Central Police Institutions for the benefit of State Police Personnel.

Helicopter services in Himachal Pradesh

4395. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that helicopter service in the State of Himachal Pradesh by providing 75 per cent subsidy on the analogy of North Eastern States is still pending with the Government of India;
- (b) if so, by when Central Government will open such facility to Himachal Pradesh; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) There is no scheme under Ministry of Home Affairs to support subsidized Helicopter operation in the State of Himachal Pradesh on the analogy of North Eastern States. However, steps have been taken to request Ministry of Finance to devise a scheme for the State of Himachal Pradesh or extend the existing scheme of subsidy to the State.

Facilities to families migrated from Kashmir

†4396. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of families migrated from Kashmir by 31 January, 2011;
- (b) the details of facilities being provided to these Kashmiri families by Central Government; and
- (c) the basis of providing financial aid to the families migrated from Kashmir?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) 58,697 families are reported to have migrated from Kashmir Valley to Jammu, Delhi and other places. The Central Government is reimbursing expenditure for cash and ration relief in respect of Kashmiri migrants in Jammu. The migrants in other States have been provided facilities to the eligible migrants which includes monthly allowance, provisions of other amenities for health, education and better living conditions as per scale fixed by them. Besides, the Central Government has provided facilities to Kashmiri migrants which include: (i) Corpus fund for medical assistance (ii) 5,242 two-roomed tenements at Jammu, (iii) 200 flats at Sheikhpora, Budgam ; (iv) concessions to children of migrant families for admission in educational institutions and (v) PM's Package amounting to Rs. 1618.40 crores announced in April 2008 for return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrants to the Valley. Financial assistance has been provided to ensure that difficulties and hardships of the Migrants are minimized and the needy families provided a reasonable amount of sustenance and support. With effect from 1st July, 2009, financial assistance has been enhanced to Rs 1250/- per head per month subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000/- per family per month of four or more members to the eligible Kashmiri migrants at Jammu and Delhi.

Increasing cases of abduction of boys and girls

†4397. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of abduction of boys and girls are increasing in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise total number of cases reported and the number of victims detected each year during the last three years;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to detect all the abducted children;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of criminals arrested and the number of gangs busted along with the action taken against them during the said period; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 7,862, 9,436, 11,297 children (below 18 years of age) were victims of kidnapping and abduction for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively. A State-wise and gender-wise breakup for the years 2008-10 is given in Statement-I. (*See below*) The year-wise and State-wise details of the number of persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted during 2008-2010 under kidnapping and abduction of children is given in Statement-II. (*See below*)

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an Advisory on missing children on 31st January, 2012 wherein the States / UTs have been advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

In a separate detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 sent by the Central Government to all States /UTs wherein they have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children’s parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- i. Increase the number of beat constables;
- ii. Increase the number of police help booths/ kiosks, especially in remote and lonely stretches;
- iii. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- iv. Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

Statement - I
Child victims of kidnapping and abduction during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008			2009			2010		
		Boys below 18	Girls below 18	Total	Boys below 18	Girls below 18	Total	Boys below 18	Girls below 18	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	43	390	433	83	549	632	49	532	581
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	15	15	7	10	17	0	5	5
3	Assam	0	7	7	0	5	5	0	0	0
4	Bihar	123	373	496	263	459	722	193	1166	1359
5	Chhattisgarh	17	79	96	28	93	121	34	152	186
6	Goa	2	25	27	4	18	22	2	12	14
7	Gujarat	48	478	526	75	430	505	33	534	567
8	Haryana	36	68	104	22	127	149	34	95	129
9	Himachal Pradesh	5	84	89	5	83	88	18	68	86
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	3	3	131	134	0	5	5
11	Jharkhand	31	43	74	3	24	27	5	13	18
12	Karnataka	14	99	113	38	41	79	27	130	157
13	Kerala	13	74	87	10	77	87	17	103	120
14	Madhya Pradesh	38	226	264	50	382	432	38	419	457
15	Maharashtra	112	590	702	87	608	695	88	760	848
16	Manipur	33	55	88	6	49	55	12	57	69

17	Meghalaya	7	14	21	1	8	9	8	12	20
18	Mizoram	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	3	3	0	0	0	8	5	13
20	Odisha	5	7	12	3	47	50	1	54	55
21	Punjab	24	164	188	32	331	363	47	343	390
22	Rajasthan	60	444	504	99	666	765	78	719	797
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	15	266	281	18	284	302	14	485	499
25	Tripura	8	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	3
26	Uttar Pradesh	245	1979	2224	212	1323	1535	138	1087	1225
27	Uttarakhand	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	106	90	196	43	183	226	57	275	332
TOTAL STATES		995	5576	6571	1092	5928	7020	904	7031	7935
29	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3	34	37	3	27	30	0	20	20
31	D and N Haveli	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	329	901	1230	850	1516	2366	1654	1678	3332
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	5	9	14	0	10	10	0	10	10
TOTAL UTs		337	954	1291	853	1563	2416	1654	1708	3362
TOTAL ALL INDIA		1332	6530	7862	1945	7491	9436	2558	8739	11297

Source: Crime in India.

Statement - II
Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PVC) Under Kidnapping and Abduction of Children during 2008-2010

Sl. No.	State	2008								2009								2010							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20						
1	Andhra Pradesh	433	380	11	563	619	35	632	467	22	638	552	55	581	480	35	589	645	47						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	11	0	11	11	0	17	13	0	12	13	0	5	8	0	6	6	0						
3	Assam	7	13	1	9	16	2	5	6	0	7	6	0	17	2	0	11	4	0						
4	Bihar	496	328	15	931	694	17	722	364	7	988	740	17	1359	631	11	1839	1260	25						
5	Chhattisgarh	96	94	16	105	104	10	121	103	26	102	106	16	186	160	17	200	196	22						
6	Goa	24	8	0	28	9	0	21	14	2	24	27	2	14	10	1	12	18	2						
7	Gujarat	521	421	14	606	618	18	503	377	8	528	549	11	565	414	9	607	554	16						
8	Haryana	104	82	17	89	92	22	149	77	15	121	114	29	123	90	23	116	120	31						
9	Himachal Pradesh	78	39	4	69	59	6	72	51	8	67	53	5	86	38	1	72	71	5						
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3	4	0	4	4	0	10	1	0	1	1	0	5	2	1	3	3	1						
11	Jharkhand	18	11	1	36	25	1	8	3	3	10	9	3	6	6	0	1	13	0						
12	Karnataka	99	41	1	69	61	1	67	63	0	92	80	0	125	70	4	167	155	6						
13	Kerala	87	72	2	93	111	2	83	64	4	105	82	4	111	100	4	109	136	5						
14	Madhya Pradesh	264	246	53	357	351	82	427	329	49	547	542	74	440	364	80	527	505	101						
15	Maharashtra	598	476	13	699	627	17	534	479	17	629	624	19	749	470	7	844	702	11						
16	Manipur	61	0	0	5	0	0	52	0	0	34	0	0	60	0	0	33	0	0						
17	Meghalaya	21	7	0	12	11	0	9	5	0	4	7	0	16	11	0	10	7	0						

18	Mizoram	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
19	Nagaland	3	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	7	5	4	7	5
20	Orissa	8	11	0	24	29	0	30	17	0	36	31	0	51	35	1	39	40	1
21	Punjab	184	95	11	160	143	12	355	143	21	451	211	31	373	176	31	424	303	55
22	Rajasthan	504	226	29	251	247	35	761	349	43	465	468	57	706	254	40	382	370	81
23	Sikkim	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	4	3	3	5	10	0	8	10	0
24	Tamil Nadu	275	181	19	216	231	19	300	190	7	325	255	12	459	216	15	343	290	22
25	Tripura	23	17	2	25	24	2	12	13	0	1	4	0	22	11	1	37	28	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	2224	1308	532	3043	2061	928	1535	1046	531	2370	1913	933	1225	898	649	1937	1570	1093
27	Uttarakhand	24	21	9	39	47	11	10	8	6	11	16	13	9	9	4	18	18	6
28	West Bengal	196	136	2	154	165	5	199	105	3	167	131	1	332	221	8	377	231	8
TOTAL STATE		6369	4232	753	7603	6362	1226	6641	4292	776	7741	6540	1286	7637	4691	947	8718	7260	1544
29	A and N Islands	12	5	0	9	9	0	10	2	0	5	2	0	9	7	0	13	7	0
30	Chandigarh	36	13	7	39	15	8	27	15	7	15	18	9	23	20	5	17	18	5
31	D and N Haveli	11	7	0	17	9	0	8	8	2	11	17	3	10	4	0	11	7	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	1208	335	46	388	353	68	2248	381	65	326	385	35	2982	342	62	318	359	77
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	14	4	0	10	5	0	11	12	0	14	13	0	8	9	1	8	12	1
TOTAL UT		1281	364	53	463	391	76	2304	418	74	371	435	47	3033	382	68	367	403	83
TOTAL ALL INDIA		7650	4596	806	8066	6753	1302	8945	4710	850	8112	6975	1333	10670	5073	1015	9085	7663	1627

Source: Crime in India.

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

Special Schools to maintain internal security

†4398. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special schools have been started at various places in the country to maintain internal security and to fight against terrorism;

(b) if so, the names of States and places where these schools have been started; and

(c) whether Government has special purpose to start these schools and the details of rules/guidelines in regard to these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Maintenance of internal security is a state subject. However, to supplement the efforts of the states, 21 Counter Insurgency and Anti-terrorism (CIAT) Schools in the states *viz.*, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura have been approved.

(b) The location of 21 CIAT Schools is given in Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) The purpose of these schools is to up-scale the training capability of the states to fight against terrorism. The details of Rules/guidelines in regards of these schools are given in Statement-II.

Statement - I***Location of 21 CIAT schools***

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Places where these schools have been started
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1. Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat 2. Distt. Bongaigaon 3. Nagaon
2.	Bihar	4. Bodh Gaya, Distt. Gaya 5. Dehri-on-Sone, Distt. Rohtas 6. Dumraon
3.	Chhattisgarh	7. Jagdalpur 8. Rajnandgaon 9. Raipur 10. Sakri Bilaspur

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
4.	Jharkhand	11. Distt. Latehar 12. Padma, Distt. Hazaribag 13. Musabani, Distt. Jamshedpur 14. Ranchi
5.	Orissa	15. Chandaka 16. Koraput, Distt. Koraput 17. Rourkela, Distt. Sundergarh
6.	West Bengal	18. Salua, Distt. Paschim Midnapur
7.	Nagaland	19. Razhaphema, Nagaland
8.	Manipur	20. Jiribam, Manipur
9.	Tripura	21. T.K. Panisagar

Statement - II

Rules/Guidelines in regard to CIAT Schools

Programme Coverage

Requirement of Police Forces, particularly of the kind who can tackle counter-insurgency and anti-terrorist operations is not dependent on the population but on the internal security scenario in the State and the threat quotient thereof. CIAT Schools would reduce their dependence on Central Forces to some extent and also enable better utilization of their own forces.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between Bureau of Police Research and Development and the respective State Governments

(1) As per the MoU, Obligation from the side of the State Government is as follows:

- (i) The State Government would provide the land for each CIAT School.
- (ii) The State Government would provide administrative support for running the CIAT Schools and necessary training equipments including weapons, ammunition, supporting manpower etc. and also bear the recurring expenditure on running the CIAT Schools.
- (iii) The State Government would nominate a Nodal Officer of the rank of Inspector General for monitoring the implementation of the scheme.
- (iv) Basic infrastructure raised/provided to the State Government by Ministry of Home Affairs under the above scheme would continue to be utilized by the State Government once the project is over.

(2) Obligation of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India are as follows:

- (i) Ministry of Home Affairs would provide funds in the forms of Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.5 Crore for the creation/raising of temporary infrastructure of each school over a period of five years.
- (ii) Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India would bear recurring expenditure towards honorarium to be paid to the trainers subject to a limit of Rs. 1.5 Crore per CIAT School.
- (iii) Training will be imparted as per the syllabus communicated by BPR&D, suitably altered for local needs. A Committee of Officers from MHA, BPR & D/CPFs and the State Government would periodically review the scheme and suggest appropriate changes, if necessary.
- (iv) The State Government would send funds utilization certificate along with details of expenditure to MHA/BPR & D as per the method followed for Police Modernization Scheme.

Information sought by SC on encounters by police

4399. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently asked the Union Government and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to provide information of encounters by police in the past three years across the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government has since provided information to the Supreme Court;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it has been noticed that out of the total encounters by police, a large number of encounters have been proved fake; and
- (c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No notice from the Supreme Court has been received recently by this Ministry or by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) for providing information of encounters by police in the past three years across the country. However, State-wise details of the total number of 493 cases of encounter deaths by police, defence and para-military forces, registered by the NHRC during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-2012 are given in Statement (*See below*). During this period, in 155 cases of doubtful encounters including the carried forward cases of previous years, monetary relief was recommended by NHRC.

(e) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, “Police” and “Public Order” are State Subjects. It is for the State Governments to take action in every crime. The Central Government issues advisories, while the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issues guidelines and recommendations to be followed by the States/UTs in all cases of deaths in the course of police action.

Statement

Details of cases of encounters registered by NHRC during 2009-2012

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	11	8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1
3	Assam	31	54	87
4	Bihar	2	7	2
5	Chhattisgarh	0	8	3
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	1	1	2
8	Haryana	1	1	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	1
11	Jharkhand	5	7	9
12	Karnataka	2	8	1
13	Kerala	0	1	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	5
15	Maharashtra	8	8	1
16	Manipur	0	4	17
17	Meghalaya	0	6	5
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
20	Odisha	1	10	5
21	Punjab	0	2	0
22	Rajasthan	0	5	5
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4	4	2
25	Tripura	0	0	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	47	42	20
27	Uttarakhand	4	1	0
28	West Bengal	1	12	5
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		111	199	183

Smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border

4400. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status/magnitude of smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (b) the status/volume of infiltration of Bangladeshis into the country;
- (c) the steps taken to curb above menaces;
- (d) the number of Bangladeshis who visited India on valid visa during the last three years and out of them, how many went underground;
- (e) the State-wise number of such persons deported to Bangladesh during the last three years; and

(f) the State-wise number of Bangladeshis living illegally in our country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The status/magnitude of smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border detected by the Customs field formations for the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. In crores)			
Year	Value of seized goods	Fine/Penalty imposed	Number of persons arrested
2009-10	36.85	0.02	15
2010-11	57.85	0.02	24
2011-12	71.45	0.02	24

The contraband smuggled includes Fake Indian Currency Notes, readymade garments, food grains, cattle, cigarettes and medicines, narcotics (including phensedyl syrup).

(b) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having entered into India without valid travel documents. As entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have a correct estimate of such illegal immigrants living in different states in the country.

(c) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check illegal activities including infiltration on Indo-Bangladesh border. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. Riverine segments of IB are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance. Constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies. Conduct of special operations along with border.

(d) The number of Bangladeshis who visited India on valid visa during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 and were deported are given below:

2009		2010		2011	
Arrived	Deported	Arrived	Deported	Arrived	Deported
4,68,899	10,602	4,31,962	6,290	2,33,503	4,488

(e) The State-wise list of Bangladeshis deported to Bangladesh during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(f) As on 31.12.2011, 19,965 Bangladeshi are overstaying in India.

Statement

State-wise number of Bangladeshis deported during the last three years

State	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Andaman Nicobar	224	2	45
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	9
Assam	171	2,354	2,414
Bihar	0	14	14
Chhattisgarh	0	0	1
Delhi	1,559	905	12
Gujarat	44	23	18
Haryana	50	58	103
Himachal Pradesh	0	4	4
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
Jharkhand	1	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	3
Kerala	43	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	2	4	4
Maharashtra	259	590	141
Manipur	4	0	0

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	88	28	62
Mizoram	6	0	0
Orissa	48	0	49
Punjab	107	37	30
Rajasthan	57	130	63
Tripura	1,395	1,249	0
Uttar Pradesh	23	36	33
Uttarakhand	25	19	6
West Bengal	6492	835	1,476
TOTAL	10,602	6,290	4,488

Note: Reports for the year 2011 from Daman and Diu, Mizoram and Tripura have not been received so far.

New police stations in Odisha under Coastal Security Scheme

4401. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to build 13 new police stations in Odisha State under Coastal Security Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Central Government has released funds to Odisha State Government for the purpose;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the State/UT-wise total number of such police stations that are proposed to be built in the country under this project; and
- (f) the State/UT-wise number of police stations that are proposed to be upgraded under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The following 13 Coastal Police Stations have been sanctioned for Odisha State under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II:-

Sl. No.	Location
1	Talsari
2	Kashia
3	Kasaphel
4	Astarang
5	Talchua
6	Dangamal
7	Bandar
8	Chandra Bhaga
9	Sanhakuda
10	Arakkuda
11	Sonapur
12	Chudamani
13	Chandinipal

(c) and (d) Funds amounting to Rs. 223.22 lakh have been released to the Odisha State Government for the purpose of construction of Coastal Police Stations, etc.

(e) The State/UT-wise number of Coastal Police Stations sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase -II are given below:-

Sl.No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of Costal Police Stations
1	Gujarat	12
2	Maharashtra	7
3	Goa	4
4	Karnataka	4
5	Kerala	10
6	Tamil Nadu	30
7	AP	15
8	Odisha	13
9	West Bengal	8
10	Daman and Diu	2
11	Lakshadweep	3
12	Puducherry	3
13	A and N Islands	20
TOTAL		131

(f) Upgradation of 20 Coastal Police Stations for the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been sanctioned under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II.

Harassment of women in various modes of transport in NCR Delhi

4402. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of harassment of women that have been received and registered in various modes of transport system in the NCR Delhi during the last three years;

(b) how far have these complaints been addressed in NCR Delhi; and

(c) what is the action plan to install GPS system in radio taxis to ensure its better use and control harassment of women travelling in this transport especially at odd hours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The details of case registered with regard to harassment of women in various modes of transport during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.03.2012) and corresponding action is given in Statement (*See below*). No such data for National Capital Region (NCR) is available.

(c) Radio Taxi Scheme 2006 and Economy Radio Taxi Scheme provide for the installation of GPS and GPRS in taxis. Private companies issued licence under the above scheme manage the control room to manage their fleet by using GPS/GPRS device. It is mandatory for all Radio Taxi operators to install GPS/GPRS devices.

Statement

The details of case registered of harassment of women in various modes of transport during the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.3.2012)

2009

FIR, dt, u/s P.S.	Mode of transport	Person Arrested	Present Position
1	2	3	3
87/09 u/s 509 IPC PS Lajpat Nagar	Bus	1	P.T.
188/09 u/s 354 IPC PS Geeta Colony	Car	1	P.T.
271/09 u/s 341/354/506/509 IPC PS Geeta Colony	School Van	1	P.T.
38/09 u/s 354 IPC PS K.M. Pur, Delhi.	Bus	1	P.T.
62/09 u/s 323/509 IPC PS Delhi Cantt.	Auto-Rickshaw	1	P.T.

1	2	3	3
126/09 u/s 354/323 IPC PS Delhi Cantt.	Car	03	Quashed
85 u/s 354/323 IPC PS Bindapur	RTV	02	P.T.
113/09 u/s 354/509 IPC PS Pt. Street	Taxi	1	Compromise
192/09 u/s 354 IPC PS Roop Nagar	Rickshaw	1	Compromise
68/09 u/s 323/509/34 IPC PS Roop Nagar	Auto-Rickshaw	1	Convicted
61/09 u/s 509 IPC PS Sarai Rohilla	Bus	1	P.T.
34/09 u/s 354/509/323/34 IPC PS Domestic Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
2010			
285/10 u/s 354/323 IPC PS Lajpat Nagar	Bus	1	P.T.
276/10 u/s 354/509 IPC PS New Friends Colony	Taxi	1	P.T.
185/10 u/s 323/354/509 IPC PS Geeta Colony	TSR	1	P.T.
35/10, u/s 354/323/506 IPC P.S. Khajuri Khas	TSR	1	P.T.
248/10 u/s 363/376/506 IPC PS Moti Nagar	Car	01	P.T.
253/10 u/s 363/376/506 IPC PS Moti Nagar	Car	02	P.T.
42/10 u/s 354 IPC PS Darya Ganj	Bus	1	P.T.
178/10, dt. 19.7.10, u/s 354/509/34/ IPC PS Begum Pur	TSR	3	PT
142/10 u/s 354/506/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
364/10 u/s 354/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
421/10 u/s 341/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
565/10 u/s 509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
667/10 u/s 354/323/341/ 506 IPC PS IGI Airport	Taxi	1	P.T.
2011			
161/11 u/s 354 IPC PS Badarpur	Gramin Sewa	1	P.T.
274/11 u/s 354 IPC PS Delhi Cantt.	Bus	01	P.T.
60/11 u/s 354 IPC PS Maya puri	Bus	01	P.T.
103/11 u/s 354/323 IPC PS Vikas Puri	RTV	01	P.T.
34/11 u/s 323/341/352/34 IPC PS Mianwali Nagar	Bus	02	P.T.
146/11 u/s 354 IPC PS IGI Airport	Taxi	1	Acquitted
300/11 u/s 354 IPC PS IGI Airport	Taxi	1	P.T.
44/11 509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	Compromise
210/11 u/s 354/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
286/11 u/s 509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.
428/11 u/s 354 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.

1	2	3	3
2012 (upto 31.3.2012)			
17/12 u/s 354 IPC PS Delhi Cantt.	Bus	1	P.T.
35/12 u/s 354 IPC PS Mahendra Park	Bus	1	P.I.
41/12 u/s 354/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.I.
51/12 u/s 354/509/34 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	3	P.T.
60/12 u/s 354/509 IPC PS IGI Airport	Aircraft	1	P.T.

Pension to freedom fighters who participated in Quit India Movement

4403. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that freedom fighters who were imprisoned during Quit India Movement in Ballia, Satara and Midnapore etc. where parallel Governments were formed, were released from jail before completion of three months imprisonment which is essential for grant of Central Government pension;

(b) if so, whether these freedom fighters have been granted pension from Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government will amend the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 to include these freedom fighters from Ballia, Satara and Midnapore under the scheme and Central pension would be granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The freedom fighters who had applied for central samman pension on grounds of sufferings undergone by them for participation in various Movements during the freedom struggle including Quit India Movement recognised under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 and who fulfilled the eligibility criteria prescribed in the Scheme have been sanctioned samman pension. The eligibility criteria under the Scheme include imprisonment of at least six months for participation in the freedom struggle. However, in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters the eligibility criterion relating to minimum period of imprisonment is three months. Movement-wise data of the freedom fighters and their eligible dependents who have been sanctioned central samman pension is not maintained.

(d) At present there is no proposal under consideration to amend the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

Relaxing visa norms for people of Pakistan

4404. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi may relax visa norms of people of Pakistan to improve the trade relations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the present status thereof compared to the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has approved certain changes in the visa agreement with Pakistan, which covers different visa categories including 'Business Visa.

(b) As the agreement is yet to be signed and as the formal response of the Government of Pakistan is awaited, it is not possible to furnish the details at this stage.

(c) The new Bilateral Visa Agreement proposed to be signed with Pakistan aims to promote people-to-people contacts between India and Pakistan, by easing travel for nationals of either country desiring to visit the other country.

Steps taken to stop corruption among immigration staff

4405. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what action has been taken by Ministry to stop corruption among immigration staff;
- (b) why our immigration authorities are harassing people who are deported from foreign countries for violation of only visa rules of foreign countries in view of the fact that those people are working very hard to earn money and send this hard earned money to their families; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to adopt sympathetic approach on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Several measures have been taken to facilitate the travellers and to prevent corruption by the immigration staff. As far as the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) managed by Bureau of Immigration are concerned,

the Immigration Officers work in an open area and remain under constant view/watch of passengers and staff of other agencies. As such there is hardly any scope for them to indulge in corrupt practice at Immigration Counters. Following measures have been taken to curb corruption in Immigration:-

- i. Entire Immigration Area has been kept under CCTV surveillance round the clock.
- ii. Constant briefing to all officers, including supervisory staff, is given during weekly meetings and training sessions.
- iii. Immigration counters at arrival/departures are so positioned so that constant vigil can be maintained by supervising officers.
- iv. Close supervision is maintained by Inspector/ACP level officers over the immigration area.
- v. Surprise checks are carried out by the FRRO and senior officers including during night/peak hours.
- vi. Feedback forms have been provided at Immigration Counters and placed near exit gates of Immigration.
- vii. Contact details of the FRROs are available in the Website of Bol to register any complaints against the Immigration staff or to provide their suggestions for improvement of the working of the staff.

Indian nationals arriving as deportees from abroad on various grounds are examined for ascertaining the veracity/genuineness of the travel documents used; involvement of agents etc. from security as well as human trafficking angle, *modus operandi* and route adopted by the passengers. This helps in identifying new trends emerging in human trafficking. The focus of examination is on confirming the nationality status of the person and genuineness of the travel document. The persons arriving as deportees for violation of only Visa rules are not examined deeply. Appropriate legal action is taken wherever made out without causing any undue harassment to any passenger by Immigration officials.

Marine police training academy in Gujarat

4406. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :
SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the security personnel trained to work on land can also work in the sea effectively;

- (b) whether the special training is required for Marine Police personnel;
- (c) if so, whether there is any plan of Government to establish Marine Police Training Academy in Gujarat State which has very sensitive coastline; and
- (d) if so, by when and what is the action plan of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The training to Marine Police personnel, for performing marine duties, is designed and imparted by Indian Coast Guard as per requirement of marine police duties. The Marine Police personnel are nominated for training by the concerned State Government.

(c) to (d) There is no proposal under consideration of Government to establish Marine Police Training Academy in Gujarat State.

Proposals of Gujarat under Coastal Security Scheme

4407. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :
SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the original proposal of Government of Gujarat under the Coastal Security Scheme;
- (b) what amount and items have been sanctioned by Government, so far;
- (c) by when Government proposes to approve the remaining items including coastal police stations;
- (d) whether Government would accord priority to Gujarat in view of its sensitive and vulnerable long coastline in vicinity of Pakistan; and
- (e) whether Government will accord sanction for Camel patrolling system, watch towers etc. under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The details of items, including Coastal Police Stations, sanctioned for Government of Gujarat under Coastal Security Scheme Phase I which has been implemented upto 31.03.2011 and Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II which has commenced from *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011 are given below:-

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I

Coastal Police Stations	Vessels	Jeeps	Motor Cycles	Check posts	Out-posts
10	30	20	101	25	46

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per Coastal Police Station has also been sanctioned for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture, etc.

Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II

Coastal Police Stations	Boats (12 Ton)	Number of Jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
12	31	5	12	24

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per Coastal Police Station has also been sanctioned for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture, etc.

An amount of Rs. 842.60 lakhs under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I and an amount of Rs. 643.40 lakhs under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II has been released to Government of Gujarat for construction of Coastal Police Stations, Check-posts, Out-posts, Jetties and purchase of vehicles.

(e) No proposal for camel patrolling system, watch towers under Coastal Security Scheme is under consideration of the Government.

Spurt in infiltration incidents across international borders

4408. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :
SHRI N.K. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been spurt in incidents of infiltration across the international borders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to prevent infiltration across India's borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) No Sir. There has been a general decline in instances of infiltration across the international borders.

(d) To prevent infiltration across India's borders, the Government have adopted a multipronged approach which, *inter-alia*, includes deployment of additional forces, creation of border infrastructure [like roads, Border Out Posts (BOPs), fencing, floodlighting etc.], round-the-clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; use of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set-up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Modernisation of jails

4409. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any review about the condition of various jails in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any proposal to modernise the jails;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with the total funds granted/ released/utilized during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments to provide more funds for modernisation of jails; and
- (f) 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) to (c) “Prisons” is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and therefore Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

A comprehensive Scheme for Modernisation of Prisons was implemented from 2002-2007 with an outlay of Rs. 1800 crore with Centre and States sharing it in the ratio 75:25.

(d) The scheme closed on 31-3-2009. Details of unspent balances with States as on 31-03-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) and (f) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also allocated Rs. 609 cr. for prisons to the following 8 states-Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 90 cr.), Arunachal (Rs. 10 cr.), Chhattisgarh (Rs. 150 cr.), Kerala (Rs. 154 cr.), Maharashtra (Rs. 60 cr.), Mizoram (Rs. 30 cr.), Orissa (Rs. 100 cr.) and Tripura (Rs. 15 cr.).

Statement***Details of unspent balance with states as on 31.3.2012***

Sl.No.	Name of States	Amount (Rs. In crore)
1.	Assam	1.30
2.	Chhattisgarh	6.41
3.	Maharashtra	6.00
4.	Punjab	0.97
5.	Sikkim	1.52
6.	U.P.	0.20
TOTAL		16.40

Inter-state border dispute in North-Eastern states

4410. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the border disputes among North-Eastern States, which promote tension and worsen situation on several occasions in Inter-State border areas have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith State-wise details of incidents on border dispute occurred during the last three years, till date; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken by Government to resolve the Inter-State border dispute and to determine border in North-Eastern Region (NER)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) There are some boundary disputes between the States of Assam-Nagaland, Assam-Arunachal Pradesh and Assam-Meghalaya. Due to these disputes, tensions occasionally arise which sometimes flare up into the incidents of violence. As and when such situation arises, concerned State Governments are advised to maintain the *status quo*. Details of such incidents are available at the State level.

The approach of the Central Government has consistently been that inter-State boundary disputes can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments concerned and that the Central Government works only as a facilitator for amicable settlement of the dispute in a spirit of mutual accommodation and understanding.

The Government of Assam had filed Original suit No. 2/88 and 1/89 in the Supreme Court of India for demarcation of boundaries between the states of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh respectively. The Supreme Court vide its judgment and order dated 25.9.2006 has appointed a Local Commission for identification of boundaries of the States of Assam-Nagaland and Assam-Arunachal Pradesh. The Local Commission is continuing its hearing. While hearing an application filed by Government of Nagaland in Original Suit No. 2/88, the Supreme Court vide its order dated 20.8.2010, *inter-alia*, directed that apart from continuation of the Local Commission, possibility to resolve the issue through mediation may also be explored and for this purpose appointed two Co-mediators. Meetings of the Co-mediators with the concerned State Counsels are held regularly.

In so far boundary dispute between Assam and Meghalaya is concerned, the Central Government has advised both the State Governments to settle the dispute amicably.

Ensuring human rights in states

4411. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is ensuring human rights in States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, especially in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and also in other States;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/to be taken to protect the human rights activists by giving adequate security to them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) “Police” and “Public Order” are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. Hence, it is for the State Government to maintain law and order, to ensure human rights and to safeguard the interests of its citizens. State-wise details of total number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during the last 3 years are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(d) The Central Government issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations for ensuring human rights. In addition, a senior officer in the NHRC has been designated as Focal Point for monitoring complaints pertaining to human rights defenders. A Workshop on Human Rights Defenders was also organized by them during October, 2009.

Statement

Total number of cases registered by NHRC during the last three years

State's/UTs	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	979	1272	1559
Arunachal Pradesh	20	29	31
Assam	212	324	385
Bihar	2893	2862	3303
Goa	50	61	86
Gujarat	1288	1433	1108
Haryana	2921	3322	4175
Himachal Pradesh	139	164	180
Jammu and Kashmir	189	224	371

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	531	635	1319
Kerala	295	659	563
Madhya Pradesh	2228	2321	2700
Maharashtra	2609	2297	2385
Manipur	63	66	161
Meghalaya	44	33	50
Mizoram	13	23	18
Nagaland	9	19	12
Odissa	1126	1917	3380
Punjab	986	1111	1271
Rajasthan	2249	2724	2883
Sikkim	8	5	14
Tamil Nadu	1466	1454	1930
Tripura	37	50	70
Uttar Pradesh	51,270	49,840	52,213
West Bengal	927	1256	1614
Andaman and Nicobar	19	20	49
Chandigarh	94	132	212
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5	25	14
Daman and Diu	13	8	16
Delhi	5228	5929	7865
Lakshadweep	0	8	8
Puducherry	52	49	76
Chhattisgarh	455	481	776
Jharkhand	1306	1596	1811
Uttarakhand	1870	2010	2022
TOTAL	81,594	84,359	94,630

Cases of intrusion by Chinese forces

4412. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases of intrusion into India by Chinese forces have been reported in last two years;

(b) how many Chief Ministers of the bordering States have complained of Chinese intrusion to the Central Government;

(c) the details of these complaints and the Central Government's response on them; and

(d) are the media reports true regarding Chinese side arrogantly demanding Arunachal Pradesh during border talks with Indian side led by NSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) No intrusion has been reported or taken place on Indo-China border during the last two years. Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) has been deployed on Indo-China border as Border Guarding Force. However, there are case of transgression due to the perception of Line of Actual control. The transgressions by People's Liberation Army (PLA) during 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto April) are as under:

Year	No. of cases of transgression
2010	228
2011	213
2012 (till April)	64

(d) No, Sir.

Violation of human rights by State Government authorities

4413. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to come out with a law to prevent violation of human rights by State Government authorities while discharging their duties to remove encroachments etc., particularly from declared slum areas;

(b) whether Government is aware that Authorities of State of Jharkhand grossly indulged into and inflicted merciless, ruthless and mindless violence on innocent people in the name of anti-encroachment drive under the pretext of the High Court order and complete disregard of human rights norms; and

(c) what are the immediate avenues available from Government to the victims of such atrocities of State authorities on innocent people?

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

(b) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has received complaints alleging that Government authorities like Ranchi Regional Development Authority, Ranchi Municipal Corporation and Police, ruthlessly destroyed slum areas

like Islam Nagar, Ali Nagar, back side of Collector's Office and Vegetable market on 05/06th April, 2011 without following the due process of law. NHRC have sought reports in this matter from the State Government. However, as "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects, under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is for the State Government to maintain Law and Order and to safeguard human rights norms of its citizens. In view of this, the Central Government does not intervene directly in such cases, but only issues advisories, while the NHRC issues guidelines and recommendations. The victims of police atrocities may lodge complaints with the State Human Rights Commissions or NHRC.

Illegal money flow from foreign countries

4414. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Ministry in coordination with State Governments to stop illegal money flow from foreign countries as this black money is utilized for anti-national activities and illegal purchase of land which is one of major reason for unwanted sharp rise in land value;

(b) the details of such cases registered during last three years; and

(c) whether Ministry intends to amend law for severe punishment for culprits involved in illegal money transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Additional funds to Gujarat for modernisation of prisons

4415. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to extend the modernisation of prisons scheme which has helped various States in undertaking various works for modernizing the jails and also for reducing the problem of overcrowding in jails;

(b) whether State of Gujarat has fully utilized the funds allocated under the Scheme, but still the State needs additional funds to complete the ongoing works;

(c) whether the State of Gujarat has requested Government to release additional funds to enable the State to complete the pending works taken up under the scheme; and

(d) whether Government intends to respond positively to the request of Government of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (b) Under the Modernisation of Prisons Scheme 2002-2007 which ended on 31-3-2009, the Government of Gujarat were allocated Rs. 65.88 crore. The State Government has fully utilized the funds and has constructed 10 jails, 81 barracks and 61 staff quarters as per the targets of the Modernisation of Prisons Scheme .

(c) to (d) Yes Sir. The State Government of Gujarat had requested for additional funds amounting to Rs. 51.15 crore in the year 2010 to complete the ongoing projects of the scheme. However, as the scheme was closed on 31-3-2009 and it was not extended, no further action was feasible.

Paying tributes to persons who fought for Independence

4416. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is paying tributes to the persons who fought for Independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof like the benefits given to their families in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise, especially for Assam; and

(c) the amount allocated and spent for such persons/scheme during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Under the Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, the freedom fighters are eligible for samman pension if they fulfil the eligibility criteria for sanction of pension under this Scheme. In addition the freedom fighters are eligible for various facilities. The details of pension admissible to various categories of the freedom fighters and facilities available to them are given in the Statement. (*See below*). The details of expenditure incurred during the last five years on account of pension and Railway passes to the freedom fighters/their dependants are as under :

Year	Pension (Rupees in Crore)	Railway Passes (Rupees in Crore)
2007-08	594.05	29.48
2008-09	691.93	05.00
2009-10	825.00	34.98
2010-11	710.81	30.28
2011-12	792.07	15.67

The state-wise details of the above expenditure are not maintained.

Statement

The amount of pension payable to the freedom fighters

Sl. No.	Category	Rate of monthly pension w.e.f. 1.8.2011 (Rupees)
i	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/- +Dearness Relief @ 143%
ii	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/- + Dearness Relief @ 143%
iii.	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-+ Dearness Relief @ 143%
iv.	Widow/widower of above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement same as of the respective deceased freedom fighter
v.	Each unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three such daughters)	1500/-+ Dearness Relief @ 143%
vi.	Mother and father each	1,000/- +Dearness Relief @ 143%

Facilities available to the freedom fighters:

- (i) Free railway pass (AC II tier in Rajdhani, Chair Car (CC) in Shatabdi/Jan Shatabdi trains and 1st Class/2nd AC Sleeper in all other trains for the freedom fighters and their widows along with a companion / attendant, for life.
- (ii) Free medical facilities in all Central Government hospitals and in hospitals run by PSUs under the control of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.
- (iii) C.G.H.S. facilities have also been extended to the freedom fighters and their dependents;
- (iv) Telephone connection, subject to feasibility, without installation charges, and on payment of only half the rental;
- (v) General Pool residential accommodation (within the overall 5% discretionary quota) to freedom fighters living in Delhi. Widows of the concerned freedom fighters are permitted to retain the accommodation for a period of six months after death of the freedom fighters.
- (vi) Accommodation in the Freedom Fighters' Home set up at New Delhi for freedom fighters who have no one to look after them.

- (vii) Free air travel facility to ex-Andaman freedom fighters/their widows to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands, once a year, alongwith a companion.

All major facilities provided to the freedom fighters are also extended to their widows.

Police Modernisation Scheme

4417. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of modernisation plans conceived and implemented under the Police Modernisation Scheme in various States during the Eleventh Plan, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) the State-wise, scheme-wise and year-wise amount that was allocated and released during the Eleventh Plan period;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Police Modernisation Scheme was extended only for one year; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces has been a flagship Non-Plan Scheme of the Ministry of Home Affairs during the Eleventh Plan period. Through this scheme the Central Government is supplementing the efforts of State Governments in modernizing their police forces. Some of the major items covered under the scheme are Vehicles, Modern weapons, Communication systems, Forensic Science Facilities, Security equipments, Construction of Police Stations/Out-Posts, construction of residential buildings, etc. A statement indicating details of funds released to States, including Andhra Pradesh, under the Non-Plan Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12 and utilization position, as on 31.03.2012, is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) and (d) The Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), ended in the year, 2009-10. The Scheme was further extended twice, *i.e.*, for the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 with the approval of the competent authority. A proposal for further continuation of the Scheme for 5 years *w.e.f.* 2012-13, with funding both under Plan and Non-Plan, is presently under consideration of the Government.

Statement

*Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - central funds released during the period
2007-08 to 2011-12 and utilization position as on 31.03.2012*

		2007 - 08						2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		2011-12	
Name of State	Funds released	2	3	4	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount spent	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount unspent	Funds released	Amount released	12	
1																	
Andhra Pradesh	87.34	87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	81.01	2.82	115.54	56.94	58.60	89.96	6.35	7.08				
Arunachal Pradesh	10.70	10.70	10.70	0.00	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20	10.75	48.02	28.50				
Assam	87.82	84.30	84.30	3.52	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86	48.51	12.48	0.08				
Bihar	16.24	16.24	16.24	0.00	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00	63.67	33.23	5.23				
Chhattisgarh	41.72	40.36	40.36	1.36	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00	29.08	5.91	109.73				
Goa	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08	1.06	6.02	2.30	6.58	53.37				
Gujarat	51.90	51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44	55.27	33.23	5.23				
Haryana	35.75	35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00	30.41	5.91	109.73				
Himachal Pradesh	10.27	10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00	6.36	5.91	109.73				
Jammu and Kashmir	115.34	114.94	114.94	0.40	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00	148.25	6.58	53.37				
Jharkhand	50.95	50.95	50.95	0.00	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19	36.90	6.58	53.37				
Karnataka	78.13	78.12	78.12	0.01	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	60.10	3.86	83.01	53.37	53.37				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kerala	40.01	40.01	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00	42.68	27.05
Madhya Pradesh	57.68	57.68	0.00	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59	72.41	37.54
Maharashtra	78.87	74.71	4.16	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00	42.26	64.72
Manipur	32.07	31.97	0.10	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36	26.63	38.76
Meghalaya	15.44	15.09	0.35	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14	8.48	6.69
Mizoram	11.00	11.00	0.00	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20	19.55	13.18
Nagaland	30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00	33.77	30.08
Orissa	45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.84	0.03	54.24	20.28
Punjab	34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05	26.08	32.12
Rajasthan	49.60	49.27	0.33	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18	47.88	33.17
Sikkim	4.42	4.42	0.00	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60	2.17	5.02
Tamil Nadu	75.74	75.74	0.00	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23	92.52	43.19
Tripura	14.47	14.47	0.00	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92	23.08	16.35
Uttar Pradesh	115.44	115.44	0.00	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24	77.61	61.76
Uttarakhand	9.89	9.89	0.00	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	44.45	44.45	0.00	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05	43.73	47.78
TOTAL	1248.70	1238.47	10.23	1157.64	1116.29	41.35	1230.00	1035.24	194.76	(*)1224.63	(**)800.00

(*) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2010-11 has become due from the State Governments on 01-04-2012.

(**) Utilization certificates for the funds released during 2011-12 is not yet due.

Illegal poppy cultivation in Mishmi Hills of AP

4418. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal poppy cultivation is widely done in Mishmi Hills of Arunachal Pradesh, especially in the entire districts of Lohit and Anjaw;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what action Government had taken to tackle this illegal cultivation;

(c) whether Government is aware that due to this illegal cultivation more and more youths are taking opium and being addicted towards this drug; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and what measures Government has taken or will take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per available reports it can be stated that illegal poppy is cultivated in Mishmi Hills of Arunachal Pradesh, in the districts of Lohit and Anjaw.

(b) As in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) Yes.

(d) Drug addiction is a menace and awareness campaigns on evils of drug abuse and detoxification camps in collaboration with NGOs are conducted and de-addiction centers have been set up at selected locations in the State. Detoxification facilities are provided at the main hospitals in the State.

Statement

Details of illegal poppy cultivation in Lohit and Anjaw and the Action taken by Government against this

(i) The illegal poppy cultivation destroyed in the districts of Lohit and Anjaw is as under:

Year	Districts of Arunachal Pradesh	Total Area destroyed in Acres
2010	Lohit Anjaw	250 Nil
2011	Lohit Anjaw	Nil 6
2012 (upto March)	Lohit Anjaw	No reports available

- (ii) A comprehensive 'Action Plan' for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation has been prepared. The Action Plan includes procurement of satellite imagery from ADRIN and further circulation to the Nodal Officer for identification and destruction of illegal poppy cultivation of Arunachal Pradesh appointed. Meeting of all Nodal Officers (including Nodal Officer of Arunachal Pradesh) are convened at the Bureau's HQ for implementation and monitoring the progress of destruction operations twice in a year.
- (iii) Financial Assistance is being provided to Arunachal Pradesh for strengthening its anti-narcotic units.
- (iv) Monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs/ destruction of illicit crops to informers and officers are being provided.
- (v) Training Programmes are being conducted for law enforcement officers for upgrading the skills to combat drug menace.
- (vi) A concept note on a 'Pilot Project' for 'Alternative Development Programme' to wean away farmers from illegal cultivation of opium has been drawn in consultation with Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, Research Foundation, Chennai.
- (vii) Demand reduction activities have been undertaken in coordination & liaison with other drug law enforcement agencies State police and NGOs. This menace of drug abuse is highlighted on the "International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit Trafficking", observed on 26th June every year.
- (viii) The District Administration of all districts have been conducting awareness campaigns to educate the people regarding ill effects of poppy/opium. The local people are being motivated to take up alternative crops for earning their livelihood.

Trafficking in the country

4419. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 90 per cent of trafficking took place within India and there were around 3 million prostitutes, 40 per cent of them minors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken to avoid such incidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. We have no evidence in support of the contention. However, 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 given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking by setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs.8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th April, 2012 to provide guidelines to law enforcement agencies on the manner and modalities regarding effectively dealing with the organized crime aspect of human trafficking.

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & 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		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
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		

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+Procurement 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.

Placement agencies trafficking young girls

4420. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some recent incidents in the National Capital have revealed that unscrupulous placement agencies taking advantage of rampant poverty are trafficking young girls from Bihar, Jharkhand and other parts of the country to Metro Cities and selling them as domestic helps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what preventive and other deterrent measures Government has taken or proposes to take against trafficking of poor girls in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Instances of alleged human trafficking by placement agencies have been reported. These case are registered and investigated as per law.

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking by setting up of Anti trafficking Nodal cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores and Rs. 8.338 crores in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30th April, 2012 to provide guidelines to law enforcement agencies on the manner and modalities regarding effectively dealing with the organized crime aspect of human trafficking.

Kidnapping public representatives and officials by Maoists

4421. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maoists in the country have adopted new strategy of kidnapping representatives of people and senior bureaucrats to get their demands fulfilled by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action or strategy Government proposes to adopt to counter the strategy of Maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) are resorting to large scale abductions in their areas of influence. However, only high profile abductions are widely reported. In the recent past, the CPI (Maoist) abducted two Italian nationals, Mr. Paolo Bosusco and Mr. Claudio Colangelo on 14.3.2012 from Daringibadi P.S. of Kandhamal District of Odisha. Subsequently, Shri Jhina Hikaka, MLA, Laxmipur, District Koraput, Odisha was abducted on the night intervening March 23-24, 2012. The District Magistrate of Sukma district in Chhattisgarh, Shri Alex Paul Menon was abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 21.4.2012. In the year 2011, the Collector of Malkangiri District in Odisha, Shri Vineet Krishna, was also kidnapped by the CPI (Maoist) on 16.2.2011. The abduction of young and pro-active Collectors, elected representatives and foreign tourists, etc. is a clear indication of the changing nature of Maoist insurgency. This is new development in their tactics, indicating the gradual transformation of the outfit into a full-blown terrorist organization, which indiscriminately targets even civilian non-combatants. The kidnapping of civilians and even foreigners is indicative of the fact that the Maoists are using terrorist tactics to get their demands fulfilled by the State Governments.

(c) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Governments concerned. The Central government also closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts. Following these abductions, LWE effected states have been advised to take suitable action including providing adequate security to vulnerable groups/individuals.

Measures regarding Taliban entering India

4422. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Minister of Pakistan recently claimed that Taliban can enter India for terror activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what precautionary and other measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government has seen media reports quoting Interior Minister of Pakistan that India should watch out for a surge in extremist activities

amid fresh intelligence that Taliban could be planning to enter the country. Government continuously monitors all developments having a bearing on India's national security and takes all necessary steps to safeguard it.

Recruitment of tribal women as guards in paramilitary forces

4423. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to recruit tribal women as Guard in para military forces such as Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that tribal women in naxal affected areas have shown keen interest to take part in CRPF; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, approval has been given by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to raise one Mahila Battalion in CRPF in the year 2014-15 which will result into induction of more girls/women in CRPF. The eligible tribal women can also appear in the recruitment of women in various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), including the Mahila Battalion mentioned above, for which advertisements are issued by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC)/CAPFs from time to time.

(c) and (d) CRPF, with the help of some Non Government Organizations, has given training to tribal girls/women for jobs in the Private sector as security guards. Many girls have shown interest in getting the training. The number of girls who have been given such training is as follows:-

States	Numbers of girls
Jharkhand	60
Bihar	83
Odisha	30

Naxals/Maoists strengthening their base in Southern India

4424. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Naxals/Maoists are planning to strengthen their base in southern India, particularly in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government had alerted the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the precaution taken by these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It is a fact that the CPI (Maoist) is making efforts to strengthen its influence in South India, particularly on the tri-junction of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) are making forays into Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu under the supervision of their South West Regional Bureau and planning to link up the Western Ghats to the Eastern Ghats through these states. Their plans include creating a base on the border of Kerala and Karnataka. The CPI (Maoist) cadres, active in the Wayanad district of Kerala, have also been known to engage in efforts aimed at establishing a forest route from Wayanad district to Mysore district of Karnataka.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has sensitized the state Governments of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in this regard and has also advised them to take necessary preventive and pre-emptive measures to foil the efforts of the CPI (Maoist) aimed at revival of its movement in these States. However, '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, who deal with the various issues related to naxalite activities in the States. The Central Government coordinates and supplements the efforts of the State Governments in this regard.

Guidelines to avoid road/rail roko agitations

4425. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines exist to avoid road blockade or 'Rail Roko' agitations which have been paralyzing the functioning of the State Governments due to their inability to tackle such situations;

(b) if so, which are the States who had sought assistance from the Government of India during 2010 and 2011; and

(c) as such situations in North-Eastern States resulted in total blockade thereby cutting connections with the rest of the country, what alternative plans have been drawn so that local population's needs for essential items like food-grains, petroleum products, etc. are reasonably met during the period of blockade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily

responsible for tackling situations arising from road/rail blockades. No specific guidelines have been issued in this regard. However, action as deemed fit under the law is initiated by the state governments and the railways to prevent/lift blockades. Further, advisories have been issued to the concerned state governments from time to time. Also Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are made available to the state governments on their request.

(b) Governments of Haryana, Rajasthan and Manipur had requested for deployment of additional CAPFs during the year 2010 and 2011.

(c) Various measures have been taken to meet the challenge of frequent economic blockades in Manipur, which *inter-alia* include strengthening the alternative route through NH 53, augmentation of the storage capacity of petroleum and food grains etc.

Recognition to Rajasthani language

†4426. SHRI ASHKALI TAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Legislative Assembly by passing it unanimously had submitted proposals to Central Government for recognizing Rajasthani language;

(b) if so, by when Rajasthani language will be granted recognition considering the sentiments of the public; and

(c) the details of the literator of Rajasthani language conferred with the National level awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No proposal has been received from Rajasthan Legislative Assembly for recognizing Rajasthani Language. However, a resolution was passed by State Legislature of Rajasthan on 25.8.2003 to include Rajasthani Language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which was sent by the State Government of Rajasthan to Government of India.

There are no criteria laid down in the Constitution for inclusion of languages in the Eighth Schedule. A Committee was constituted in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals/representations for inclusion of more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined and finally disposed of. The Committee submitted its report and made certain recommendations. In a reference, Department of Personnel & Training

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has informed that UPSC is already facing problems in conducting the examinations in some of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule and they have constituted a High Level Standing committee to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Resolution in a manner consistent with the high standards of UPSC, for the existing languages in the Eighth Schedule. In view of this, it has been decided to await the report of the High Level Standing Committee and Government's decision to be taken thereon after which a fresh assessment of the demands of inclusion of more languages will be made and a decision on Dr. Sitakant Mohapatra Committee's Report taken.

(c) As reported by Ministry of Culture, Sahitya Akademi has been regularly giving Sahitya Akademi Awards in Rajasthani and has so far awarded 40 distinguished writers for their work in Rajasthani language since 1990.

Sale-purchase of land in international border areas

†4427. SHRI ASHKALI TAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of international boundary of India;
- (b) whether Government keeps an eye on sale-purchase of land by the persons of dubious citizenship or dubious background in international border areas with a security point of view; and
- (c) if so, the details of the transaction during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) India has 15,106.7 Km of land border and a coastline of 7,516.6 Km including island territories.

(b) and (c) Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under entry No. 18 of the State List (List-II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. No such centralized data is maintained in Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assent to Maharashtra Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and MRTP (AMD.) Bill, 2010

4428. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received the additional information sought from the State legislature of Maharashtra regarding Maharashtra Municipal Corporations,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Municipal Councils and the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 which has been reserved for the assent of the President of India under article 254(2) of the Constitution;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current status of the bill; and
- (d) in how much time does Government expect to complete the entire procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The Maharashtra Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2010 as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra for the consideration and assent of the President under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution has since been assented to by the President on 22.2.2012 and same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor, Maharashtra on 28.2.2012.

Assent to Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010

4429. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received comments sought from the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Law and Justice regarding Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 reserved for the assent of the President of India under article 254(2) of the Constitution;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current status of the bill; and
- (d) in how much time does Government expect to complete the entire procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The replies of the Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture on the Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010 have been received on 5.10.2011, 28.12.2011 and 9.4.2012 respectively. The Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Financial Services have made certain observations on some of the provisions of the Bill. These observations have been forwarded to the State Government for comments on 11.5.2012.

(d) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles *viz.*

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Bombay Primary Education Amendment Bill, 2010

4430. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received comments sought from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment regarding Bombay Primary Education Amendment Bill, 2010 reserved for the assent of the President of India under article 254(2) of the Constitution:

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current status of the bill; and
- (d) in how much time does Government expect to complete the entire procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The comments of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on the Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009 have not been received. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been requested to expedite their comments of the Bill. The last reminder was sent on 22.3.2012.

(b) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles *viz.*

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws;
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy; and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Programmes undertaken under BADP

4431. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the various developmental programmes undertaken as part of Border Area Development Programme (BADP) in border areas during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise detailed list of places where the BADP has been implemented along the international border;
- (c) how much financial assistance is being provided per year; and
- (d) whether any demographic change has been made in places where BADP is being run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Border Area Development Programme focuses on socio-economic development to promote sense of security amongst the Border Population which includes local needs and perceptions. The programme is part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management in the shape of a supplemental scheme. While Government of India frame the guidelines, implementation of the programme is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. The developmental activities under the BADP relate to social infrastructure, link roads, employment generation, education, health, agriculture and allied sectors. The funds are provided to the States as a 100% non-lapsable Central grant for supplementing the State efforts.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise detailed list of places where BADP has been implemented is given in Annexure [*See* Appendix 225 Annexure No. 37].

(c) A statement showing the financial assistance provided per year to each State during the last three years is given in Statement. (*See* below)

(d) BADP has contributed towards creating conducive environment for undertaking normal economic activities in border areas and has brought about an improvement in the quality of life of the people in border areas. The process of socio-economic development in the border areas has brought confidence and belongingness among the border population.

Statement

*Border Area Development Programme (BADP) the release
during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Position as on 11.05.2012

Rs in lakh

States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Arunachal Pradesh	6647.45	6690.50	15433.00
Assam	2395.62	4800.00	1980.01
Bihar	3660.00	3196.28	5777.00
Gujarat	3269.00	2840.00	3616.82
Himachal Pradesh	1276.00	1280.00	2000.00
Jammu and Kashmir	9877.74	10,700.00	12462.40
Manipur	2086.00	1843.00	2000.00
Meghalaya	1647.19	2202.00	3140.00
Mizoram	2494.42	2930.00	3838.73
Nagaland	1950.00	2500.00	2015.00
Punjab	2978.00	2225.00	3292.00
Rajasthan	9296.00	8696.00	11509.00
Sikkim	1520.50	2000.00	2085.00
Tripura	3005.89	3579.00	9635.00
Uttar Pradesh	2995.23	3365.57	4876.00
Uttarakhand	2178.80	2461.00	3298.00
West Bengal	6222.16	7791.65	13,563.04
TOTAL	63,500.00	69,100.00	1,00,322.00

Abuse of power by security forces in North-East

4432. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that security forces have been found to abuse their power in the discharge of duties in the North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government is taking steps to prevent the abuse of power;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The military personnel have been issued “Dos and Don’ts” to be followed while exercising special powers conferred under the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA). These cover restrictions on shooting, timely handing over of militants to Civil Administration, dignified treatment of women and children etc.

The Government maintains zero tolerance for human rights violations. Human Rights Cells have been established and within Army and Central Armed Police Force (CAPF) Rules, punishments are meted out to human rights violators. The troops are sensitized at regular intervals regarding the importance of upholding human rights and avoiding collateral damage.

The counter insurgency operations are carried out only in close coordination with civil Administration and State Police.

Prisoners in Central Jails

4433. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of prisoners in central jails are more than authorized capacity;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details stating number of prisoners against the authorized capacity;
- (c) whether Government is planning to construct more jails;
- (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) Yes Sir. As on 31-12-2010 there were 123 Central Jails in the country with an authorized capacity of 1,38,737 inmates while the inmate population was 1,64,677 State-wise details of number of prisoners against authorized capacity are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 'Prison' is a State subject under List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and therefore Prison administration is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has also allocated Rs 609 crore for prisons to the following states-Andhra Pradesh (₹ 90 crore), Arunachal Pradesh (₹ 10 crore), Chhattisgarh (₹ 150 crore), Kerala (₹ 154 crore), Maharashtra (₹ 60 crore), Mizoram (₹ 30 crore), Orissa (₹ 100 crore) and Tripura (₹ 15 crore).

Statement

Capacity and population of inmates in central jails at the end of 2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Central Jails	Total Capacity	Inmate Population
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	7724	6940
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	6	3386	3065
4	Bihar	8	14,300	10,655
5	Chhattisgarh	5	3675	9227
6	Goa	1	150	171
7	Gujarat	2	3381	5782
8	Haryana	2	2248	2696
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	526	834
10	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1220	1030
11	Jharkhand	5	7436	8987
12	Karnataka	8	6245	8419
13	Kerala	3	2189	2913
14	Madhya Pradesh	8	11,173	15,843
15	Maharashtra	9	14,841	16,872
16	Manipur	2	970	618
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	1	545	591
19	Nagaland	1	600	281

1	2	3	4	5
20	Odisha	4	2733	2175
21	Punjab	7	8614	12,628
22	Rajasthan	8	8118	8,767
23	Sikkim	1	147	143
24	Tamil Nadu	9	14,127	11,180
25	Tripura	1	355	450
26	Uttar Pradesh	5	6977	14,974
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	6	11457	9673
TOTAL (STATES)		113	1,32,637	1,54,914
29	A and N Island	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1	1000	640
31	D and N Haveli	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33	Delhi	8	4800	8919
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	300	204
TOTAL (UTs)		10	6100	9763
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		123	1,38,737	1,64,677

Establishing MSAB headed by MSA

4434. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has recently stated that Government has failed to establish the one federal apex body-the Maritime Security Advisory Board (MSAB) headed by a Maritime Security Advisor (MSA) and has noted that even 1999-2001 GOM (Group of Ministers) report much before 26/11 had strongly recommended the creation of “an apex body” for management of maritime affairs for linkages among the Navy, Coast Guard and Ministries of Central and State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not fulfilling these vital reports even today and details of action taken and future action contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Ministry of Defence, the Group of Ministers (GoM) in their report (2000) on 'Reforming the National Security System' had recommended the constitution of an Apex Body for the Management of Maritime Affairs (ABMMA) in the country. Subsequently, the proposal for appointment of Maritime Security Advisor (MSA) was considered by the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) but not approved. However, several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint Operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centres, multi-agency coordination mechanism and installation of radars.

Ministry's nod on MCD split

4435. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Delhi asked the Home Ministry for early nod on MCD split; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Govt. of NCT of Delhi had sent a proposal to the Ministry of Home Affairs seeking early approval of the Central Government for splitting up the erstwhile Municipal Corporation of Delhi into three Corporations. The aforesaid proposal was examined in consultation with the subject matter Ministries and the Ministry of Law and Justice and the 'prior approval' of the Central Government was conveyed to the Govt. of NCT of Delhi on 24.11.2011 for introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Assembly of NCT of Delhi. Subsequently, after passing of the Bill by the Legislative Assembly, the Bill received the assent of the President on 23.12.2011.

Rapes and harassment cases in Jharkhand

4436. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 7563 rapes and other harassment cases were registered in Jharkhand between 2001 to 2010 as reported by the Human Rights Commission;
- (b) whether Government is aware of these facts;

(c) the action initiated on the cases registered and what action has been taken against the culprits; and

(d) whether Centre and State Government are taking any strong measures to implement the laws to prevent these sexual and other harassment incidents in Jharkhand and the country as a whole; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Human Rights Commission, the commission during the period 01.04.2001 to 31.03.2010 registered a total of 13,729 cases of alleged violation of Human Rights in the Jharkhand. Out of these 225 cases related to alleged commission of rape/gang rape and other sexual exploitation. All these 225 cases have been disposed off.

(c) to (e) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, set up special women's courts and initiate steps for security of women.

Point 5 (xi) of the said advisory specifically advises that, cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape.

As per information provided by Government of Jharkhand, number of steps have been taken to ensure safety and security of women, which are enumerated below:

- Special Mahila Police Stations headed by lady police officers have been established in 22 out of 24 districts
- Anti-Human Trafficking units have been established in 4 prone districts of Jharkhand

- Special Juvenile Police Units have been created in all police stations with special emphasis on girl child
- Training and sensitization of police officers in being done in big way
- A short stay home has been established in Delhi to provide temporary place of stays to girls and women from Jharkhand who are victims of crimes.
- Special help line numbers 18003456531 and 18003456526 have been started in Delhi and Ranchi to help women who are victim of crime.

Missing children

†4437. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of children gone missing from different areas of the country since the year 2008;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court has sought information in this matter from Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the information provided by Government to the Supreme Court;
- (d) whether Government has received information about the involvement of any organisation, human trafficking groups, the practice of bonded labour etc. in this matter;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the missing of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (f) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of missing children during the period 2008, 2009 and 2010 are 60,927, 61,541 and 62,137 respectively. State / UT, wise details of missing children are given in Statement. (*See below*)

Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such direction from Supreme Court on cases of missing children in the country.

There are reports of organized gangs involved in the human trafficking of children and pushing them into various illegal activities including bonded labour.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of children and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States UTs. A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

- i. Increase number of beat constables;
- ii. Increase the number of police help booth / kiosks especially in remote and lonely stretches
- iii. Increase police patrolling, especially during nights;
- iv. Posting police officers especially women, fully equipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also sanctioned a comprehensive scheme 'Strengthening law enforcement response in India against trafficking in persons through training and capacity building' wherein it is proposed to establish 335 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and impart training to 10,000 police officers through Training of Trainers (TOTs) in three years. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds as first installment amounting to Rs. 8.72 crores to all the State Governments for establishment of 115 Anti Human Trafficking Units.

Apart from the above mentioned, Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an Advisory on missing children on 31st January, 2012 wherein the States / UTs have been advised on various measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children. These includes computerization of records, DNA profiling, involvement of NGOs and other organizations, community awareness programmes etc. to facilitate the tracing of missing children.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Karnataka	1818	1535	2374	2196	1697	1482	2299	2052	2279	1948	2566	2286
Kerala	496	427	710	602	401	344	595	524	411	346	626	549
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3857	3426	4798	3684	4121	3948	5377	4782	4254	3901	6466	5788
Maharashtra	6206	5317	7009	6106	5927	4918	7172	6034	6573	5239	8250	6461
Manipur	29	12	16	8	28	27	17	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Meghalaya	28	22	43	41	65	55	103	91	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nagaland	64	42	64	35	50	28	67	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
Orissa	620	344	1113	555	633	246	1249	422	NR	NR	NR	NR
Puducherry	31	31	45	45	25	25	32	32	29	28	43	43
Punjab	188	1	80	0	198	3	79	2	170	2	112	8
Rajasthan	1385	1133	1092	888	1248	1044	1483	1179	1541	1268	1951	1574
Sikkim	82	50	136	82	93	42	133	74	145	79	197	115
Tamil Nadu	683	498	1130	959	763	616	1092	864	994	808	1510	1254
Tripura	67	56	225	202	NR	NR	NR	NR	81	79	218	218
Uttar Pradesh	2624	2122	973	766	2236	1943	900	761	NR	NR	NR	NR
Uttarakhand	295	144	119	140	260	198	171	133	342	269	212	164
West Bengal	4220	1923	6872	2673	3926	1370	7601	1985	5016	1931	10,819	3587
TOTAL	31,254	24,772	35,941	26,506	30,366	23,358	37,861	26,703	28,475	20,962	40,850	27,970

Efforts to secure country's borders

4438. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what efforts have been made by Government to make the borders of the country secure and non-porous;
- (b) which are the various agencies engaged in security at the borders of the country; and
- (c) what are the results of the efforts made by Government to secure the country's borders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Strengthening security mechanism on international borders is a continuous process. Government has taken steps to strengthen the security on all the international borders as per the border-specific requirements. These steps include deployment of additional forces, creation of border infrastructure {like roads, Border Out Posts (BOPs), fencing, floodlighting etc.) of operational use for the Border Guarding Forces deployment on different international borders.

In addition, Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross-border illegal activities which, *inter-alia*, includes round-the-clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; use of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence set-up and coordination with the State governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

The above steps have strengthen the security at the borders of the country and have been helpful in containing the cross border illegal activities.

The various agencies engaged in security at the borders of the country are as under:

Agency (Border Guarding Force)	Border(s)
Border Security Force (BSF)	Pakistan and Bangladesh
Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	China
Assam Rifles (AR)	Myanmar
Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	Nepal and Bhutan

Intranet Prahari Project for BSF Jawans

4439. SHRI NAND KUMR SAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Intranet Prahari Project for Border Security Force Jawans in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features thereof;
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred in the said project;
- (d) the details of training provided to BSF personnel for operationalizing the said project; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to ensure network security and prevent data loss or pilferage under the project?

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

- (b) The Intranet Prahari Project was sanctioned by MHA on 25-1-2012. The project has formally commissioned on 5-1-2012 with following salient features:
 - i. An ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) solution for BSF.
 - ii. A turn-key project under execution by M/s NIIT Tech Ltd.
 - iii. It connects 2137 BSF locations/establishment with a LAN at each location.
 - iv. Two Data Centres and 10 Mini Data Centres have been created under the project at various BSF locations,.
 - v. The applications developed under the project are - Human Resources, Inventory, Operations, Finance/Accounts, E-mail, E-Notesheet and Document Management System (DMS).
- (c) An amount of Rs. 228.74 Crore was incurred on the project.
- (d) 25760 BSF personnel at 203 BSF locations have been trained till date on various aspects of the Prahari Project.
- (e) The whole application is configured only to be accessed through Leased Lines which are secured by Scientific Analysis Group (SAG) approved link encryptors or through Virtual Private Network. It cannot be accessed through internet. State-of-the-art security apparatus has been installed to ensure network and data security at all levels. Some of the features are as follows:

- i. Intrusion Prevention System
- ii. Firewall
- iii. Secured Virtual Private Network tunnel (site to site)
- iv. Router Access Control List [only authorized Internet Protocol (IP) access]
- v. Only authorized Media Access Control address can access the application
- vi. Application hosting on virtual IP
- vii. Application integration with Active Directory for login
- viii. CCTV cameras and bio-metric access control in Data Centre and Disaster Recovery (DR) Centre.

Illegal cattle trade on Indo-Bangladesh border

4440. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of illegal cattle trade on the Indo-Bangladesh border; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken measures to limit this occurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Clandestine smuggling of cattle has been reported through the porous and riverine portions of the border between India and Bangladesh. The Indo-Bangladesh border, which is not yet fully fenced, is characterised by thick vegetation, hills and forest areas, riverine and low-lying patches and thick population right upto zero line, thereby making it prone to illegal trans-border activities including cattle smuggling.

The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes including illegal cattle trade on Indo-Bangladesh border. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. Riverine segments of IB are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.
- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.

- Induction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance. Constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence network and co-ordination with sister agencies. Conduct of special operations along the border.

Fake arms licences in J & K

4441. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fake (in respect of wrong addresses) arms licences traced by the authorities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) how many arms licences issued by the State of J & K have been registered in the different parts of the country;
- (c) whether any FIR has been lodged by the State Government;
- (d) how many persons have been convicted; and
- (e) the details of cases still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per reports of the State Government, during the last two years and in the current year upto April, 613 fake gun licences have been traced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. 06 FIR's are reportedly registered at various police stations.

Pakistan mobilising troops in PoK

†4442. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is mobilising its troops in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK) on the pretext of controlling the terrorists and whether such informations are being conveyed by American agencies;
- (b) whether Indian intelligence agencies have any information in this regard and if so, whether Government of India has discussed the matter with Pakistan;
- (c) whether there has been any discussion during Pakistan's President visit to India regarding exchange of information about the deployment of the soldiers on the borders of both countries and infiltration of the terrorists; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No report regarding American agencies conveying information that Pakistan is mobilizing its troops in PoL on the pretext of controlling terrorists have come to the notice of Govt.

(c) and (d) PM and President Zardari discussed the subject of terrorism. PM told President Zardari that there is need for taking action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public and that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter needed to be discussed further between the two Governments.

Increasing naxal violence in Garhchiroli, Maharashtra

†4443. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the naxal violence/incidents in Garhchiroli in Maharashtra have increased during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Central and State Governments had ever asked these naxalites to lay down their arms and talked with them about their problems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There has been an increase in naxal violence in Gadchioroli district of Maharashtra during last two years, as is evident from the following data:

Year	Incidents	Deaths
2010	94	45
2011	109	54
2012 (up to April 30)	36	26

(c) and (d) The Government of India has time and again appealed to the CPI (Maoist) to abjure violence and come for talks. However, there has been no response to this offer from the CPI (Maoist).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shortfall in urban housing

4444. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to a recent study, it is estimated that the shortfall in urban housing is more than 20 million;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to increase the housing for lower income group and economically weaker section in the Tier-I cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) National Building Organization (NBO), an attached office with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has constituted a Technical Group in September 2011, to assess the housing shortage, during Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17). The Committee has not finalized the estimates till date. However, as per the estimation of a similar Technical Group constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in July 2006 to assess the housing shortage during Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (2007-12), the figures of urban housing shortage as on 31/03/2012 stood at 26.53 million.

(c) As 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is for the States to take necessary steps to provide housing for all. However, in order to increase the housing for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) sections in cities, this Ministry has been providing assistance through following programmes and schemes in all urban areas including Tier-I cities :

- i. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- ii. The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy @ 5% on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).
- iii. The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership seeks assembly of land for construction of affordable housing and provides Central Government assistance towards provision of internal and external infrastructure connectivity.
- iv. In the first phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for

provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services is being provided.

Survey about slums in the cities and towns of Karnataka

4445. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the slums in the cities and towns of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the city and town-wise details of the outcome thereof; and
- (c) what basic amenities are being provided in these slums of the States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Slum is a state subject. However, under the scheme of Urban Statistics for HR and Assessments (USHA), Government of Karnataka has been provided funds for conducting Slum/Slum Households and livelihood profile survey in all cities/town having a population above forty thousand.

In addition, under Slum Free City Planning Scheme, the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana, funds have also been provided to the Government of Karnataka for undertaking preparatory activities for preparation of Slum Free City Plans of Action including survey of slums and slum households, GIS mapping of cities, integration of GIS & MIS etc. in 8 cities of Karnataka *i.e.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Davanagere and Bellary.

(b) As per information received from the State, the survey has been conducted in 214 cities of the state. A total of 3573 slums have been recorded of which 2019 are notified & 1554 are non-notified. The total population living in these slums is 36,45,827 and the number of households are 7,45,950. 23% of the households are female headed households. The number of households with pucca, semi pucca and katcha dwellings are 2,99,329, 3,25,652 and 1,20,969 respectively.

(c) Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December 2005 to assist States/UTs in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities in the country including the State of Karnataka under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The provision of basic civic amenities including water supply, sewerage, drainage, community toilets/baths, etc. are admissible components under the BSUP and IHSDP.

In addition, Rajiv Awas Yojana a scheme was launched on 02.06.2011 with a vision of a slum free India. Under the scheme, central assistance will be provided to

States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

As per information received from the State, physical infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply, sewerage, stormwater, drain etc. are being provided in slums by the State.

Slum free Delhi

4446. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HOUSING & URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make Delhi a slum-free capital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a beginning has already been made in this direction;
- (d) what is the time-frame within which all the slum-dwellers would be covered under this project;
- (e) whether this project is also proposed to be implemented in other metros in the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States including Delhi, that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment - in slums of Delhi would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme.

(c) Under the preparatory phase of RAY, central assistance of Rs. 9.82 crore has been released to Delhi for undertaking preparatory activities including survey of slums and slum households, GIS mapping of the city etc. for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action. The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Scheme. As per the report received from the nodal agency, the process for undertaking the Slum Survey has been initiated.

(d) It is not possible to indicate the time frame within which all the slum dwellers would be covered as the progress of the scheme would depend on the commitment of the State Government of Delhi to mobilize the technical and financial resources.

(e) and (f) RAY is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of the 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. Under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme *i.e.* the preparatory phase of RAY, an amount of Rs. 99.98 crore has been released to 34 States / UTs for undertaking preparatory activities. The list of 163 cities for which these funds are to be utilized for undertaking preparatory activities is given in Statement.

Statement

List of the cities for which funds will be utilized of undertaking preparatory activities

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)/ Number of cities	Cities-Fund released for SFCP
FY 2009-10			
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	472.72 (10 cities) 2nd Installment of 969.40 lakhs released in March 2011	1. Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC) 2. Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC) 3. Vijayawada 4. Tirupathi 5. Guntur 6. Nellore 7. Kurnool 8. Kadappa 9. Warangal 10. Nizamabad 11. Ramagundam
2.	Assam	76.34 (1 city)	12. Guwahati
3.	Bihar	191-59 (4 cities)	13. Patna 14. Gaya 15. Bhagalpur 16. Muzaffarpur

1	2	3	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	182.88 (4 cities)	17. Bhilai Nagar 18. Raipur 19. Bilaspur 20. Korba
5.	Gujarat	431.64 (8 cities)	21. Ahmedabad 22. Surat 23. Vadodara 24. Rajkot 25. Jamnagar 26. Bhavnagar 27. Bharuch 28. Porbandar
6.	Haryana	151.3 (3 cities)	29. Faridabad 30. Panipat 31. Yamunanagar
7.	Himachal Pradesh	63.84 (1 city)	32. Shimla
8.	Jharkhand	206.11 (4 cities)	33. Jamshedpur 34. Dhanbad 35. Ranchi 36. Bokaro Steel City
9.	Karnataka	400.4 (8 cities)	37. Bangalore 38. Mysore 39. Hubli Dharwad 40. Mangalore 41. Belgaum 42. Gulbarga 43. Davanagere 44. Bellary
10.	Kerala	263.31(6 cities)	45. Kochi 46. Thiruvananthapuram 47. Kozhikode 48. Kannur 49. Kollam 50. Thrissur
11.	Madhya Pradesh	288.25 (6 cities)	51. Indore 52. Bhopal 53. Jabalpur 54. Gwalior 55. Ujjain 56. Sagar

1	2	3	4
12.	Maharashtra	944.67 (16 cities)	57. Greater Mumbai 58. Pune 59. Nagpur 60. Nashik 61. Aurangabad 62. Solapur 63. Bhiwandi 64. Amravati 65. Kolhapur 66. Sangli-Miraj Kupwad 67. Nanded-Waghala 68. Malegaon 69. Akola 70. Jalgaon 71. Ahmadnagar 72. Dhule 73. Chandrapur 74. Latur
13.	Orissa	184.12 (5 cities)	75. Bhubaneswar 76. Puri 77. Cuttack 78. Raurkela 79. Brahmapur 80. Sambalpur
14.	Rajasthan	281.15 (6 cities)	81. Jaipur 82. Jodhpur 83. Kota 84. Bikaner 85. Ajmer 86. Udaipur 87. Bharatpur 88. Alwar
15.	Manipur	55.79 (1 city)	89. Imphal
16.	Tamilnadu	480.14 (9 cities)	90. Chennai M.Corp 91. Coimbatore 92. Madurai 93. Tiruchirappalli 94. Salem 95. Tiruppur 96. Tiruneiveli 97. Erode 98. Vellore

1	2	3	4
17.	Tripura	54.68 (1 city)	99. Agartala
18.	Uttar Pradesh	733.17 (18 cities)	100. Kanpur 101. Lucknow 102. Agra M Corp 103. Varanasi 104. Meerut 105. Allahabad 106. Ghaziabad 107. Bareilly 108. Aligarh 109. Moradabad 110. Gorakhpur 111. Jhansi MB 112. Saharanpur 113. Firozabad 114. Muzaffarnagar 115. Mathura 116. ShahJahanpur 117. Noida
19.	Uttaranchal	114.63 (3 cities)	118. Dehradun 119. Nainital 120. Haridwar
20.	West Bengal	423.27 (4 cities)	121. Kolkata U.A. 122. Asansol U.A. 123. Siliguri 124. Jalpaiguri
FY 2010-11			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	111.29 (2 cities)	125. Naharlagun 126. Itanagar
22.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	76.18 (1 city)	127. Portblair
23.	Daman and Diu	58.06 (2 city)	128. Daman 129. Diu
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	43.45 (2 city)	130. Silvassa 131. Amli
25.	Delhi	981.96 (DMC)	132. Municipal Corporation of Delhi Area
26.	Goa	111.70 (3 cities)	133. Mormugao 134. Panaji 135. Margao

1	2	3	4
27.	Jammu and Kashmir	236.80 (6 cities)	136. Jammu 137. Srinagar 138. Anathanag 139. Udhampur 140. Barahmulla 141. Kathua
28.	Lakshadweep (UT)	15.00 (3 cities)	142. Amini 143. Kavaratti 144. Minicoy
29.	Meghalaya	95.63 (1 city)	145. Shilong
30.	Mizoram	467.07 (8 cities)	146. Aizwal 147. Champhai 148. Kolasib 149- Laungltai 150. Lunglei 151. Mamit 152. Saiha 153. Serchhip
31.	Nagaland	108.03 (2 cities)	154. Kohima 155. Dimapur
32.	Puducherry	79.01 (2 cities)	156. Pondicherry 157. Ozhukari
33.	Sikkim	62.39 (1 city)	158. Gangtok
34.	Punjab	583.34 (5 cities)	159. Ludhiana 160. Amritsar 161. Jalandhar 162. Patiala 163. Bhatinda

Employment guarantee scheme for urban areas

4447. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering the suggestions of 43rd session of Indian Labour Conference to extend employment Guarantee Scheme to urban areas;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the State-wise number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas;
- (d) the steps taken to provide employment to them;
- (e) the State-wise details of the steps taken and funds allocated for the same during the past three years; and

(f) what was grant per household?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
(KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has comprehensively revamped the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 2009-2010. The revamped SJSRY scheme is aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) As per the Estimates of Poverty released by the Planning Commission, the estimated number of urban people living below poverty line in the year 2004-2005 was 807.96 lakhs. State-wise number of persons below poverty line in urban areas is at given in Statement-I. (*See below*)

(d) to (f) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. State-wise budget allocation made under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the past three years is given in Statement-II. (*See below*)

Data regarding grant per household is not maintained at central level.

Statement - I

*Number of persons below poverty line in urban areas
(Based on URP-Consumption)-2004-2005*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	61.40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09
3	Assam	1.28
4	Bihar	32.42

1	2	4
5	Chhattisgarh	19.47
6	Delhi	22.30
7	Goa	1.64
8	Gujarat	27.19
9	Haryana	10.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.22
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.19
12	Jharkhand	13.20
13	Karnataka	63.83
14	Kerala	17.17
15	Madhya Pradesh	74.03
16	Maharashtra	146.25
17	Manipur	0.20
18	Meghalaya	0.16
19	Mizoram	0.16
20	Nagaland	0.12
21	Orissa	26.74
22	Punjab	6.50
23	Rajasthan	47.51
24	Sikkim	0.02
25	Tamil Nadu	69.13
26	Tripura	0.20
27	Uttar Pradesh	117.03
28	Uttarakhand	8.85
29	West Bengal	35.14
30	Pondicherry	0.32
31	A and N Island	0.67
32	Chandigarh	0.15

1	2	4
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14
34	Daman and Diu	0.06
35	Lakshwadeep	1.59
ALL INDIA		807.96

(URP consumption=Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.)

Notes:

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A and N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

Statement - II

Central funds allocation since 2009-10 to 2011-12 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
		Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	3790.43	4827.60
2	Arunachal Pradesh	207.85	201.79	259.97
3	Assam	2956.05	2869.96	3274.79
4	Bihar	1790.24	2001.40	3158.72
5	Chhattisgarh	1075.14	1201.95	1342.71
6	Goa	90.56	101.24	115.29
7	Gujarat	1501.44	1678.53	3843.37
8	Haryana	585.34	654.37	1597.70

1	2	3	4	5
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	50.00	109.54
10	Jammu and Kashmir	120.93	135.21	293.30
11	Jharkhand	728.91	814.88	1627.99
12	Karnataka	3524.71	3940.45	4874.28
13	Kerala	948.13	1059.96	1376.53
14	Madhya Pradesh	4087.96	4570.13	5719.08
15	Maharashtra	8075.96	9028.52	10,304.04
16	Manipur	461.88	448.43	799.30
17	Meghalaya	369.51	358.74	469.49
18	Mizoram	369.51	358.74	358.74
19	Nagaland	277.13	269.06	269.06
20	Orissa	1476.59	1650.75	2083.28
21	Punjab	358.93	401.27	2275.11
22	Rajasthan	2623.52	2932.96	4187.60
23	Sikkim	46.19	44.84	44.84
24	Tamil Nadu	3817.38	4267.63	6346.09
25	Tripura	461.88	448.43	523.81
26	Uttanchal	488.70	546.34	583.96
27	Uttar Pradesh	6462.43	7224.67	11,119.01
28	West Bengal	1940.44	2169.31	5764.81
29	A and N Islands	37.50	37.50	23.34
30	Chandigarh	78.52	78.52	147.13
31	D and N Haveli	17.58	17.58	17.30
32	Daman and Diu	16.41	16.41	12.23
33	Delhi	93.34	200.00	350.00
34	Pondicherry	6.66	50.00	150.00
TOTAL		48,500.00	53,620.00	78,250.00

Rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on Government lands

4448. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to frame a rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on Central Government lands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of existing rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

The scheme emphasizes a 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land, it is expected that the concerned Central Government land owning agencies will work in cooperation with the State Governments/ULB, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

(d) Slum is a State subject and it is up to the States to formulate policies to rehabilitate slum dwellers. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers since December, 2005. In addition, the newly launched scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana also aims at providing support for slum redevelopment to States that are willing to provide Property Rights to slum dwellers.

Assistance for land for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat

4449. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government proposes to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government is considering to revise unit cost of housing projects keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(c) whether there would be an additional assistance for the projects facing cost over-run issues?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), land cost is not financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) The Mission period was upto 31.03.2012 and as such, no new sanction can be done under BSUP and IHSDP during the extended period upto 2014.

(c) Guidelines of BSUP and IHSDP do not provide additional central share to meet cost escalation. It is upto the States to provide additional state share to meet the cost escalation.

Utilisation of funds for basic amenities to urban poor

4450. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for providing basic amenities to urban poor are not being utilised optimally;

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

(c) the State-wise details where less than 50 per cent of total allocated funds has been utilised during each of the last three years and current year,;

(d) the reasons for under-utilisation of allocated funds by such States;

(e) the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(f) the steps being taken by Union Government to take up the matter with defaulting States and to ensure proper utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Utilisation of funds, allocated under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)- components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and other related basic amenities to urban poor,

varies from State to State. While some States have availed full allocation of central assistance for their States others are lagging.

(c) No year-wise allocation of funds is made to States under BSUP and IHSDP. However, the details of States where less than 50 per cent of total committed funds have been released so far is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(d) The reasons for underutilisation of funds 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 and towards cost escalation,
- (vi) Availability of litigation free land, and
- (vii) Inadequate community involvement.

(e) and (f) The Government has extended the Mission Period upto 2014 for completion of on-going projects and reforms so that the States may utilise the funds allocated under BSUP and IHSDP. States have been advised during the course of review meetings at Central/Regional and at State level:

- (i) to start the non-starter projects and take action to complete projects according to a time-bound action plan;
- (ii) achieve the completion of houses within the Mission period as early possible;
- (iii) provide additional state share to implementing agencies to meet cost escalation and also where urban local bodies and beneficiaries are not in a position to contribute their share due to poor financial health.

Statement

*JnNURM (CBSUP & IHSDP): states where less than 50%
funds released vs. Central Share Committed*

(Upto 30th Apr. 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ACA Committed	ACA Released	ACA Released Vs. ACA Committed
1	A and N Islands	13.64	5.53	40.55%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	68.56	17.14	25.01%
3	Bihar	693.55	183.54	26.46%
4	Chhattisgarh	695.25	287.61	41.37%
5	Delhi	1472.72	473.24	32.13%
6	Goa	6.00	1.15	19.17%
7	Himachal Pradesh	68.36	31.76	46.47%
8	Jammu and Kashmir	248.76	118.81	47.76%
9	Jharkhand	460.06	147.85	32.14%
10	Puducherry	88.67	32.68	36.85%
11	Punjab	230.00	93.16	40.51%
12	Rajasthan	811.87	403.12	49.65%

Vision of RAY to make the country slum free

4451. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rajiv Awas Yojana has been launched with a vision to make the country slum free;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the progress made during the last two years; and
- (d) how far the scheme has performed in Jharkhand?

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

(b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. 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 Scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of 12th Plan (2017). The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, which is intended to encourage public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock has been dovetailed with 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.

To enable the urban poor to obtain credit for home loans at affordable rates, the existing Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), which provides 5% interest subsidy on loan is up to Rs. One lakh, has also been dovetailed with RAY.

(c) Under RAY, 8 pilot projects in 5 states with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 Crores involving Central Assistance of Rs. 197.09 Crores have been approved for construction of 8400 dwelling units. The First installment of Rs. 65.69 Crores has been released to the concerned states. Under AHP Scheme which has been dovetailed with RAY, 8 Projects have been sanctioned with a central assistance of Rs. 7.20 Crores for construction of 5776 Affordable dwelling units and the first installment of Rs. 2.2 crore has been released.

In addition, under Slum Free City Planning Scheme, *i.e.*, the preparatory phase of RAY, Rs. 99.98 crore has been released for undertaking preparatory activities for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Actions including survey of slums and slum households, GIS mapping of cities, integration of GIS & MIS etc. in 34 States/UTs including Jharkhand.

(d) As per Report received from the State Government, the City level Cells have been constituted in all the 4 cities and work related to slum identification, GIS Mapping and preparation of Pilot Projects has been initiated.

Funds provided under JNNURM for construction of houses in Gujarat

4452. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds so far provided by Central Government to Gujarat under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of houses during the last three years, year-wise, city-wise;

(b) whether on-going projects/works have been satisfactory under the said mission; and

(c) the number of houses constructed /proposed to be constructed as on date city-wise particularly in Sidhpr, Mehsana, Patan, Rajkot and Himmatnagar?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) City-wise details of funds so far provided by Union Government to Gujarat under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of houses and other related civic amenities during each of the last three years is at Statement-I and Statement-II respectively. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) The reviews undertaken at the State/Regional/National level on the progress of BSUP and IHSDP have revealed that the progress varies from State to State under the schemes. While some States have performed exceedingly well, others are lagging behind. Details of houses sanctioned for construction/upgradation, completed and under progress under BSUP and IHSDP in various cities/towns including the cities of Patan, Rajkot and Himatnagar are Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

Statement - I

**A. JNNURM-basic service to the Urban Poor Total Projects approved (2009-10)
2011-12**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs approved for up-gradation	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+up-gradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Gujarat	Rajkot		0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2	Gujarat	Surat	1	60.95	0.00	22.40	28.39	32.55
3	Gujarat	Vadodara	1	155.24	0.00	6096	74.83	80.41
	SUB-TOTAL	2	2	216.19	0.00	8336	103.22	112.96

B. JNNURM-basic service to the Urban Poor Total Projects approved (2010-11)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved
1	Gujarat	Surat	2	27.61	544	12.49	15.12
	SUB-TOTAL	1	2	27.61	544	12.49	15.118

C. JNNURM-basic service to the Urban Poor Total Projects approved (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2	43.73	1184	21.87	21.87
2	Gujarat	Rajkot	1	94.52	2624	45.86	48.65
3	Gujarat	Porbandar	1	81.25	2448	62.49	18.76
4	Gujarat	Vadodara	3	182.02	4544	86.00	96.02
	SUB-TOTAL	4	7	401.52	10,800	216.42	185.30

Statement - II**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) total projects approved (2009-2010, 2011-2012)****A. IHSDP total projects approval 2009-2010**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Project Cancelled	Bhavnagar					
1	Gujarat	Jamnagar MC (Scheme No. 18,631) under VAMBAY	1	3.31	254	0.51	0.00
2	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme No. 18,794) under VAMBAY	1	2.27	387	0.77	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Gujarat	Rajkot MC (Scheme No.18,881) under VAMBAY	1	11.60	1160	2.90	0.00
4	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme No. 18,020) under VAMBAY	1	0.88	86	0.22	0.00
5	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme No.18,021) under VAMBAY	1	5.76	768	1.92	0.00
TOTAL			6	23.83	2655	6.32	0.00

B. Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat	Veraval-patan	1	24.01	960	13.28	10.73
2	Gujarat	Santrampur	1	5.38	272	3.05	2.33
3	Gujarat	Morbi	1	27.52	1008	15.53	11.99
4	Gujarat	Idar	1	24.72	1056	13.99	10.73
5	Gujarat	Padra	1	4.14	168	2.25	1.89
6	Gujarat	Kodinar	1	13.76	512	7.92	5.83
7	Gujarat	Dehgam	1	7.45	256	4.45	3.00
8	Gujarat	Anand	1	11.64	464	6.16	5.49
9	Gujarat	Karjan	1	12.28	512	6.52	5.77
10	Gujarat	Kutiana	1	11.90	608	6.73	5.16
11	Gujarat	Chotila	1	5.61	240	3.17	2.44
12	Gujarat	Chorwad	1	28.17	1088	15.78	12.39
SUB TOTAL		12	12	176.58	7144	98.83	77.74

Statement - III***Project-wise and city-wise details of projects (BSUP)***

Sl. No.	City	Project Name	No. of Dwelling Units sanctioned	No. of Dwelling Units completed	No. of Houses under progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Ahmedabad	Construction of housing for the Urban Poor (EWS) at various Locations in peripheral areas of Ahmedabad phase-I.	8000	8000	0
2	Ahmedabad	Construction of housing for the Urban Poor at various Locations in Peripheral areas of Ahmedabad (Phase-II).	5664	5664	0
3	Ahmedabad	Construction of housing for the Urban Poor (EWS) at various locations in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) Phase-I.	18,976	15,652	3764
4	Ahmedabad	Detailed Project Report for "DPR Phase-II for construction of Housing (1184 Dus) for the Urban Poor (EWS) at various locations in Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation."	1184	0	0
5	Ahmedabad	Supplementary DPR for construction of social infrastructure works which was not taken up earlier sanctioned DPR for 18976 Houses (Phase-I) for Urban Poor at.		0	0
TOTAL FOR AHMEDABAD			33,824	29,316	3764
6	Rajkot	<i>In-situ</i> development for slum dwellers BSUP Housing Schemes construction of new 2624 dwelling units at Rajkot	2624	0	0
7	Rajkot	Housing Scheme (Construction of New 2640 Dwelling Units) at different EWS Housing Proposed at Rajkot	2640	1808	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Rajkot	Relocation of Flood Affected Slum Dwellers BSUP Housing Scheme (Construction of New 3400 Dwelling Units) at Different Economical Weaker Section at Rajkot	3400	3168	0
TOTAL FOR RAJKOT			8664	4976	0
9	Surat	Detail Project Report for “Construction of Housing under Redevelopment scheme at Kamrunagar Vasahat, Surat”.	740	0	0
10	Surat	Detail Project Report for “Redevelopment of Bhimnagar Vasahat, R.S.- No. 150. Udhana-Udyognagar Sangh, Surat”.	1176	0	0
11	Surat	Detailed Project Report (Dpr. X) for Construction of 2240 Houses at Four Locations of Surat City Under JNNURM-BSUP Scheme-Surat	2240	0	1024
12	Surat	Infrastructure Project for DPR II, III, IV, V & VI (Part) at Kosad & Bhestan-Surat	0	0	0
13	Surat	Detailed Project Report (DPR XII) for Construction of 544 Houses for redevelopment of Ektanagar Vavi Vasahat and Ektanagar Oadaian Surat	544	0	0
14	Surat	Relocation of slums in Surat (DPR II) Bhestan M.C. Surat	5424	4816	608
15	Surat	Relocation of Slums in Surat (DPR. 1) Randher	5572	5486	86
16	Surat	Housing for Urban Poor at Kosad (DPR. III), Surat	5280	5280	0
17	Surat	Housing for Urban Poor at Kosad (DPR. IV), Surat	6752	6752	0
18	Surat	Housing for Urban Poor at Kosad (DPR. V), Surat	7392	5616	1776
19	Surat	Detailed Project Report for “DPR-VI Slum Relocation Housing for Urban Poor at, 11 various locations of Surat”.	4032	2430	1074

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Surat	DPR for Construction of Housing Units for Urban Poor at 15, various locations at Surat. DPR VII	7704	4028	3100
TOTAL FOR SURAT			46,856	34,408	7668
21	Vadodara	Detail Project Report for "Housing Development and Upgradation of Slums (Housing Development) Phase-II, 2008-10"	5664	5664	0
22	Vadodara	6096 DUs BSUP, the <i>in-situ</i> project of Housing Development and Upgradation of Slums (Housing Development) Phase-II : 2009-11	6096	0	0
23	Vadodara	Revised Detailed Project Report for "Housing Development and Upgradation of Slums (Housing Development) Phase-1: 2006-08", Vadodara	5392	5392	0
24	Vadodara	Supplementary Detailed Project Report for BSUP Phase-1 (Anganwadi and Compoundwall), Vadodara	0	0	0
25	Vadodara	BSUP project of Housing Development and up gradation of slums at Vadodara, Phase-IV for construction of 2336 dwelling units.	2336		
26	Vadodara	2208 DUs basic services to the urban poor, the <i>in-situ</i> project of Housing Development and Upgradation of slums (Housing Development) Phase-V, 2012-2014	2208		
TOTAL FOR VADODARA			21,696	11,056	0
27	Porbandar	Detailed Project Report for "JnNURM-BSUP Housing Scheme (Construction of new 2448 dwelling units) at R.S. No. 603/1 of Bokhira. Porbandar."	2448	0	0
TOTAL FOR PORBANDAR			2448	0	0
GRAND TOTAL			1,13,488	79,756	11,432

Statement - IV*Project-wise and city-wise details of projects (IHSDP)*

Sl. No.	City	Project Name	No. of Dwelling Units sanctioned	No. of Dwelling Units completed	No. of Dwelling Units under progress
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Amreli	Revision in sanctioned DPR Construction of houses and provision of infrastructure facilities at Amreli, Gujarat	281	281	0
2	Anand	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 464 dwelling units in ANAND MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	464	0	0
3	Anklav	Revision in sanctioned DPR - IHSDP Project for provision of infrastructure facilities Anklav. Dist-Anand, Gujarat	416	0	0
4	Bagasara	Revision in sanctioned DPR - 376 Dus IHSDP Project at Bagasara, Amreli District, Gujarat	376	188	188
5	Boriavi	IHSDP programme for Boriavi, Gujarat	611	416	195
6	Chorwad	1088 Dus Detailed project report of IHSDP Scheme in CHORWAD MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat	1088	0	0
7	Chotila	240 Dus Detailed Project report of IHSDP Scheme for construction of 240 dwelling units in CHOTILA MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat	240	0	0
8	Dehgam	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 256 dwelling units in DEHGAM MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	256	0	0
9	Dhandhuka	Revision in sanctioned DPR-96 Dus IHSDP Project for provision of infrastructure facilities Dhandhuka Nagarpalika. Dist - Ahmedabad, Gujarat	96	0	0
10	Dhrangadhra	IHSDP Scheme for the Town of Dhrangadhra, Gujarat	564	348	36

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Dohad	480 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Dahod, Gujarat	480	0	0
12	Gondal	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Gondal Municipality, Gujarat	1775	0	1250
13	Halol	IHSDP Scheme for the town of Halol Municipality, Gujarat	446	261	0
14	Halvad	828 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Halvad, Gujarat	828	0	0
15	Himmatnagar	Himmatnagar	1296	0	700
16	Idar	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 1056 dwelling units in Idar MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	1056		
17	Jamnagar	Jamnagar	864	336	84
18	Jamnagar MC (Scheme No. 18,631) under VAMBAY	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM 1 for Jamnagar MC Scheme No. 18,631 for complete construction of 254 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	254	0	0
19	Jetpur	Revision in sanctioned DPR - IHSDP Project at Jetpur, Rajkot District, Gujarat	963	817	66
20	Kadi	664 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Kadi, Gujarat	664	0	0
21	Kalol	400 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Kaalol, Gujarat	400	0	0
22	Karjan	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 512 dwelling units in KARJAN MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	512	0	0
23	Kodinar	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 512 dwelling units in KODINAR MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	512	0	0
24	Kutiana	Detailed Project Report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 608 dwelling units in Kutiana Municipality, Gujarat".	608	0	0
25	limbdi	Limdi	384	0	0
26	Mahuva	Mahuva	500	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
27	Modasa	Revision in sanctioned DPR - IHSDP Project for provision of infrastructure facilities for Modasa layout for Saharkantha Dist. Gujarat	240	0	0
28	Morbi	Detailed Project report of IHSDP Scheme for construction of 1008 dwelling units in MORBI MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat	1008	0	0
29	Navsari	Revision in sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Project for provision of infrastructure facilities Navsari Nagarpalika, Navsari District Gujarat	368	0	0
30	Navsari MC (Scheme No. 18,794) under VAMBAY	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM 1 for Navsari MC Scheme No. 18,794 for Complete construction of 387 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	387	0	0
31	PADRA	Detailed Project Report of IHSDP Scheme for construction of 168 dwelling units in PADRA MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat	168	0	0
32	Patan	Revision in sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Project for dropped out unit for Patan, Gujarat	240	0	240
33	Petlad	Revision in sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Project at Petlad. Anand District, Gujarat	224	0	0
34	Prantij	Prantij	449	145	131
35	Rajkot MC (Scheme No 18,881) under VAMBAY	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM 1 for Rajkot MC Scheme No. 18,881 for complete construction of 1160 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	1160	0	0
36	Santrampur	Detailed Project report of "IHSDP Scheme for construction of 272 dwelling units in Santrampur, Gujarat".	272	0	0
37	Songadh	784 Dus Implementation of IHSDP at Songadh. Gujarat	784	0	0
38	Una	Revision in sanctioned DPR-IHSDP Project for provision of infrastructure facilities for Una layout for Junagadh	1008	384	120
39	Uncha	IHSDP programme for Uncha town, Mehsana Distt., Gujarat.	624	624	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Upleta	Upleta	396	0	0
41	Vadodara MC (Scheme No. 18,021) under VAMBAY	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM 1 for Vadodara MC Scheme No. 18,021 for complete construction of 86 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	86	0	0
42	Vadodara MC Scheme No. 18,021) under VAMBAY	GOI Subsidy Recommended from JNNURM 1 for Vadodara MC Scheme No. 18,021 for complete construction of 768 DU under VAMBAY Scheme.	768	0	0
43	Valsad	Valsad	926	0	0
44	Veravalpatan	960-Dus "Detailed Project report of "IHSDP Scheme in VERAVAL-PATAN MUNICIPALITY, Gujarat".	960	0	0
TOTAL			26,002	3,800	3010

Construction workers killed in construction work etc.

4453. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more workers died in construction work since more budget allocation is given for infrastructure, construction and project construction, construction is booming in India;

(b) if so, the details and the total number of construction workers died in construction work and project road, dam and railway construction; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof for the last three years and whether Government has any strategy to reduce the number of accidents in construction work?

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.

Domestic workers under RSBY

4454. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to include domestic workers under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how does Government plans to register the estimated 47 lakhs domestic workers under this scheme;

(c) whether Government has considered creating awareness of this scheme among domestic workers and educate them of its benefits and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Government has extended the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to domestic workers. Under the scheme, the smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per annum is provided to a family of five on a family floater basis.

(b) The respective State Governments have to identify domestic workers who have completed 18 years of age on the basis of definition of domestic workers prescribed in the guidelines.

(c) and (d) Insurance Company in consultation with State Nodal Agency responsible for implementing RSBY prepares and implements a communication strategy for launching/ implementing the RSBY. The main objective of this strategy is to inform the beneficiaries regarding enrolment procedures and benefits of the scheme. In addition, State Government also undertakes communication activities aimed at improving the utilization of the scheme.

Women workers employed in agriculture sector

†4455. SHRI BHARAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, number of women workers employed in agriculture sector in the country;

(b) whether rural single women workers including agricultural labourer are not given even minimum wages for their labour related works;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and measures taken by Government to remove said wage related anomalies; and

(d) the category under which women workers have been classified and minimum wage fixed for these women workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per the results of the most recent round of quinquennial labour force survey on employment and unemployment conducted during 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Office, women workers employed in agriculture sector in rural and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

urban areas in the country were 79.4 percent and 13.9 percent respectively. State-wise percentage of women workers employed in agriculture sector during 2009-10 is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) and (c) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central and the State Governments are the appropriate governments to fix/revise and enforce the Act under their jurisdictions. The Minimum Wages Act does not provide for any discrimination between male and female workers or prescribe differential minimum wages for them. The provisions of the Act equally apply to both male and female workers.

In other words, female workers whether in rural or urban areas are entitled for same wages as fixed by the appropriate Governments for their male counterparts engaged in the scheduled employments. No minimum wage is separately fixed for the rural areas.

Further, the implementation of the Act is carried out by the Centre as well as the States in respect of their respective jurisdictions. In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM), the compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

(d) There is no separate category under which women workers have been classified under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Statement

Percentage of rural and urban women employed in agriculture sector on usual status basis during 2009-10

State	Rural Female	Urban Female
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	76.4	10.2
Arunachal Pradesh	86.3	29.5
Assam	86.2	5.6
Bihar	83.0	35.2
Chhattisgarh	91.5	12.4
Delhi	0	0

1	2	3
Goa	10.8	0.6
Gujarat	92.2	10.6
Haryana	81.4	11.8
Himachal Pradesh	87.3	20.2
Jammu and Kashmir	89.2	21.5
Jharkhand	72.8	9.7
Karnataka	80.7	15.3
Kerala	42.8	9.2
Madhya Pradesh	87.8	14.5
Maharashtra	92.1	7.7
Manipur	35.0	7.1
Meghalaya	73.1	7.3
Mizoram	83.6	45.0
Nagaland	84.7	53.9
Orissa	76.2	24.2
Punjab	82.3	21.1
Rajasthan	72.8	25.9
Sikkim	64.8	0
Tamil Nadu	72.4	24.1
Tripura	13.6	3.0
Uttarakhand	92.9	17.7
Uttar Pradesh	85.4	13.8
West Bengal	42.4	4.8
A and N Islands	42.2	2.5
Chandigarh	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.3	0
Daman and Diu	88.1	13.0
Lakshadweep	58.4	17.6
Puducherry	69.3	4.3

Job opportunities created

4456. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aims to create 5.8 crore jobs between 2007 and 2012 but in the five year period between 2004-05 and 2009-10 only 1.8 crore jobs were created;

(b) whether the number of unemployed graduates has increased enormously during this period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government contemplated any plan to increase job opportunities with the support of corporate sector and other medium enterprises in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Eleventh Five Year Plan aimed at creating 5.8 crore job opportunities between 2006-07 and 2011-12 and as against this target, around 2 crore employment opportunities were created during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(b) to (d) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment & Training, number of graduate job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country has declined from 54.79 lakh in 2006 to 50.92 lakh in 2009.

Employment skill development programmes

†4457. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both organised and unorganised sectors have registered a decrease in employment opportunities in recent years;

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

(c) whether several employment skill development programmes are being run by Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that enough budgetary allocation was not been made in the budget of 2012-13 for employment skill development programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per two most recent rounds of surveys on usual status basis and the information collected through Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour & Employment, the employment opportunities have increased during 2004-05 to 2009-10 and details are as under:

Sector	Employment (In crore)	
	2009-10	2004-05
Organised	2.9	2.6
Unorganised	43.7	43.3
TOTAL	46.6	45.9

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGET) in Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing following three major skill development programmes:

- (i) CRAFTSMEN TRAINING SCHEME (CTS), implemented through 9480 Government and Private Industrial Training Institutes having seating capacity of 13.3 lakh in 123 designated trades.
- (ii) Apprenticeship Training Scheme under the Apprentices Act, 1961 through 26,200 industrial establishments having seating capacity of 3.37 lakh in 252 designated trades.
- (iii) Skill Development Initiatives Scheme for skill development of early school leavers and existing workers in demand-driven short term courses in 1402 Modular Employable Skills in 69 sectors through 6951 Vocational Training Providers.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Sufficient budgetary allocation to the tune of Rs. 1035.04 crore has been made in the budget of 2012-13 for skill development programmes run by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Unethical exploitation of contract staff in ONGC

4458. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC is hiring qualified pharmacist, doctors and para medical staff on contractual basis as many personnel have served ONGC at par with permanent

employee of ONGC since very long time despite that ONGC unethically exploiting them; and

(b) if so, whether your Ministry is taking up this issue with Ministry of Petroleum very strongly?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Employment of contract workers is not *per se* prohibited and any establishment can engage employees on contract basis unless it is prohibited by the appropriate Government by issuing a notification under Section 10 (1) of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970. There is a provision under Rule 25(2) (v) (a) of Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 which provides that in case the workmen employed by the contractor perform the same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wage rates, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of the service of the workmen employed by the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work. Provided that in case of any disagreement with regard to the type of work the same shall be decided by the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Therefore, the aggrieved pharmacist, doctors and paramedical personnel can take up the matter with the concerned office under the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

Non-implementation of equal wages for equal work

4459. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provisions of equal wages for equal work is not being implemented among the different categories of workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the non-agricultural workers receives wages below the national average;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of unorganized sector workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Occupational

Labour Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau have revealed that none of the establishments surveyed violated the provisions of Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The difference in the earning of male and female workers at the industry and occupational level is mainly due to seniority/length of service, difference in output etc. The difference in wages and earning at Stratum/All India level is due to inter-unit/inter-State difference in wage rates/earnings of men and women workers.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 both the Central and State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix and revise the minimum wages in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions. There is no concept of National average wage under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

However, there is a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) which was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. The NFLMW has no statutory backing, the State Governments are persuaded to fix minimum wages such that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wage is less than the NFLMW. The NFLMW was fixed at Rs. 100 per day which was in effect from 1.11.2009 and has been raised to Rs. 115 per day with effect from 1.04.2011. However, as per survey conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 66th round during 2009-10 on average wage/salary earning per day per person for casual labour in public works other than MGNREG Public works is Rs. 93.11 for rural areas, for Casual Labour in MGNREG public works in rural sector it is Rs. 89.03 and for casual labour in other type of works it is Rs. 93.06 for rural and Rs. 121.83 for urban areas.

(e) To safeguard the interest of workers engaged in unorganized sector, Government has enacted The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Plantation Labour Act, 1951, The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, The Inter State Migrant Establishment Workmen (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1996 etc. for the welfare of unorganized Sector. Besides this, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 with a view to providing social security to unorganized workers. Further, the National Social Security Fund for unorganized sector workers has set up with initial allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore. This fund will support schemes for weavers, toddy tappers, rickshaw pullers, bidi workers etc. Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to BPL families (a unit of five) in unorganized sector. The scheme has become operational from 01.04.2008 and is presently being implemented in 24 States/UTs. As on 30.04.2012, more than 2.94 crore smart cards have been issued. RSBY has now been extended to building and other construction workers, street vendors,

beedi workers, domestic workers and MGNREGA beneficiaries who have worked for more than 15 days during the preceding financial year.

Implementation of PPF scheme for unorganised sector

4460. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Provident Fund (PPF) scheme is implemented for the unorganised sector throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the details of the States where it is not implemented; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cover all the employees in the unorganized sector?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) There is no Public Provident Fund (PPF) scheme specially for unorganised sector, being implemented by the Government. However, to encourage the workers of unorganised sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of operations of the New Pension System (NPS) for such subscribers, the Central Government launched a co-contributory pension scheme 'Swavalamban' on 29.09.2010. The Government of India (GoI) contributes a sum of Rs. 1,000 to each eligible NPS subscriber who contributes a minimum of Rs 1,000 and maximum Rs. 12,000 per annum under the Swavalamban Scheme. The Government has targeted to cover around 10 lakh subscribers each during the 4 years of the Scheme.

EPF pension scheme

†4461. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh had accorded its approval to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Shimla *vide* its letter No. FDS-A(4)6/2004 dated 31 August, 2007 for giving concession in Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) pension scheme to those employees who come under the EPF scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supply Department had also requested the office of the Provident Fund Commissioner to give concession to its employees in EPF scheme; and

(d) the time likely to be taken for it and since when it is pending?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Government of Himachal Pradesh has accorded its approval for introduction of the Pension Scheme to the employees of Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited under the Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Employees Superannuation Fund and Contributory Pension Fund Rules, 2006 subject to the fulfillment of one of the condition that the Administrative Department/Himachal Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation also obtains prior approval of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) for this proposed switch over from CPF Scheme to Pension Scheme under information to the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs.

(c) The establishment applied for NOC/Exclusion under section 16 of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 *vide* its letter dated 23.07.2007 and 6.09.2007 and the same was rejected *vide* letter dated 10.09.2007 as certain categories of employees were excluded from the purview of the New Pension Scheme proposed by the establishment.

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

Employment exchanges in Bihar

4462. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of employment exchanges in Bihar;
- (b) the persons registered with each employment exchange as on date;
- (c) the details of employment provided to the people during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of employment exchanges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment & Training, 37 employment exchanges including University Employment Information & Guidance Bureaux are functioning in Bihar. Exchange-wise number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in Bihar at the end of February, 2012 is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) Number of job seekers provided employment through employment exchanges in Bihar during 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 4024, 3167 and 2275 respectively.

(d) The Employment Exchanges functioning under the respective State Government/ Union Territory Administrations facilitate interaction between employers

and job-seekers but do not provide any employment on their own. However, State Governments have been requested to take various steps such as organization of job-melas/rojgar-melas, e-career conference and promotion of self-employment schemes, putting the data of job-seekers on the website/internet to enhance the possibility of placement of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges. A mission mode project for modernization of Employment Exchanges has also been taken up under national e-governance plan.

Statement

Exchange-wise number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in Bihar at the end of February, 2012

Sl.No.	Code	Exchange Name	Job seekers (In thousand)
1	2	3	4
1.	001	Arrah (Bhojpur)	28.3
2.	002	Aurangabad	21.0
3.	003	Bagusarai (Barauni)	42.3
4.	004	Beetiah (W. Champaran)	28.7
5.	005	Bhagalpur	45.9
6.	006	Biharsharif (Nalanda)	34.9
7.	007	Busker	25.8
8.	008	Chapra	52.4
9.	009	Darbhanga (Laharisarai)	26.7
10.	010	Gaya	41.6
11.	011	Gopalganj	14.9
12.	012	Kathiar	17.4
13.	013	Khagaria	25.6
14.	014	Madhubani	21.9
15.	015	Madhepura	28.0
16.	016	Munger (Monghyur)	44.1
17.	017	Motihari (East Champran)	26.1
18.	018	Muzaffarpur .	31.8
19.	019	Nawada	12.0
20.	020	Patna	62.3
21.	021	Patna (P.&E.)#	12.0

1	2	3	4
22.	022	Patna (P.H.)@	2.4
23.	023	Patna (SC)	26.2
24.	024	Purnia	45.2
25.	025	Saharsa	19.4
26.	026	Samastipur	10.9
27.	027	Siwan	21.7
28.	028	Sitamarhi	17.7
29.	029	Vaishali (Hajipur)	39.1
30.	030	Dalmia Nagar	35.2
31.	031	Jehanabad	21.5
32.	032	Woman Patna	7.3
33.	151	UEIGB Bhagalpur*	\$
34.	152	UEIGB Darbhanga*	\$
35.	153	UEIGB Magadh (Bodh Gaya)*	\$
36.	154	UEIGB Muzaffarpur*	\$
37.	155	UEIGB Patna*	\$
TOTAL			890.0

*UEIGB: University Employment Information & Guidance Bureau.

\$ Duplicate cards are maintained.

#P&E: Professional & Executive

@P.H. : Physically Handicapped.

Minimum wages to contract labourers

4463. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism exists to ensure that contract labourers are paid minimum wages by the contractors employing them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any penal provision exist in Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to punish contractors who fail to pay minimum wages to labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act,

1970 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948 have provisions regarding minimum wages. The State Governments are the appropriate Government in respect of the private establishments and the state establishments. In central sphere, Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)'s organization, known as Central Industrial Relations Machinery, conduct inspection of the establishment which falls under the central sphere and action is taken against the erring employers by filing prosecution and claim case in the Court or the Authority as per the provisions of the said Acts.

(c) Section 23 and 24 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 have provisions for punishment of imprisonment, fine or both for contravention of any provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.

Coaching-cum-guidance centres for SC/ST

4464. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the number of "Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for SC/ST" in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres (CGCs) for SC/STs have been set up in 23 States, one each at Delhi, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Chennai, Hyderabad, Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata, Jaipur, Ranchi, Surat, Aizwal, Bangalore, Imphal, Hisar, Nagpur, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati, Mandi, Kohima, Jowai, Jammu, Jalandhar and Naharlagun. CGC for SC/ST at Puducherry has been approved recently. Continuous efforts are made to set up CGCs in the States not covered so far.

ESI coverage to all construction workers

4465. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction workers are generally migrant labour and more prone to accident; and

(b) whether Government proposes to consider to extend the Employees' State Insurance (ESI) coverage to all construction workers for the health and medical care of their family and compensation pension and accident benefits?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The migrant workers come from various segments of unorganised

workers. Many of the building and other construction workers are migrant workers. The building and other construction work involves inherent risk to life and limb of the workers.

(b) No Sir, at present there is no proposal to extend ESI coverage to the construction workers.

Setting up of national social security authority for unorganized sector

4466. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has chalked out a comprehensive social security package for huge unorganized sector to provide benefits such as health and life insurance, maternity care, disability pension etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has also decided to set up a National Social Security Authority to oversee plan implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended a Minimum Social Security Package which includes life and disability cover, financial protection against ill health, maternity benefits and pension upon retirement for unorganized workers. NAC has also recommended single window architecture for implementing the Minimum Social Security Package which, *inter-alia*, includes setting up of National Social Security Authority at the Central level. The suggestion of NAC regarding setting up of a National Social Security Authority to oversee plan implementation is under consideration of the Government.

Employment generating sector

4467. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the majority of new employment created in the last five years has been in construction sector and the if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, which sector and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make this sector more organized and provide health and allied benefits for those labourers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per results of the most two recent quinquennial labour force surveys on employment and unemployment conducted during 2004-05

and 2009-10 by National Sample Survey Office, estimated employment on usual status basis in construction sector has increased from 25.68 million in 2004-05 to 44.64 million in 2009-10, showing an average annual growth rate of 11.7 per cent as against an average annual growth rate of 0.28 per cent for the employment as a whole in the country.

(c) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), providing for smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum per family (a unit of five) to BPL families in the unorganised sector, 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. The Cess collected under The Building and other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 is also used for welfare measures of construction workers and their families.

Child labour

4468. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing a pilot project converging against child labour in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation to prevent and eliminate child labour in hazardous condition;

(b) if so, whether under this scheme trafficking and migration of child labour has also been controlled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and other alternative action taken by Government to prevent child trafficking and child labour especially those who migrated to cities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Under the technical co-operation programme, a Project on child labour titled "Converging against Child Labour : Support for India's Model" is being implemented in 10 districts in 5 states in collaboration with ILO/IPEC. The project is being funded by USDOL. It is being implemented in two districts each in Bihar (Sitamarhi, Katihar), Jharkhand (Ranchi, Sahibganj), Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur, Ujjain), Gujarat (Vadodra, Surat) & Orissa (Kalahandi and Cuttack). The Project also seeks to develop strategies for migrant and trafficked children to re-integrate them with their families and to provide them educational benefits.

(c) The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working by Section 3 of the Act. The Govt. of India has issued a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child

Labour to State Governments which provides practical guidelines to stakeholders on crucial issues relating to trafficked and migrant child labour.

Increase in unemployed youths

4469. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled unemployed youths has increased in the country over a period of time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether despite having registered their names in employment exchanges for a long period they have not been able to get the employment;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government proposes to bring any scheme to provide employment within/after expiry of the stipulated period of registration; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Number of youth job-seekers in the age group of 15-29, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in the country has come down to 25.89 million in 2009 from 27.83 million in 2005. The number of youth job-seekers in the last five years is as under:

Year	Youth (in million)
2005	27.83
2006	29.08
2007	27.91
2008	26.96
2009	25.89

Number of educated, uneducated, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled youth job-seekers is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) On an average during the last five years, about 58 lakh job-seeker including youth approached employment exchanges for registration and about 2.36 lakh job-seekers including youth were provided employment through employment exchanges every year. Employment exchanges make submissions of suitable candidates to the employers against the vacancies notified by them. Details of registration and placement during the last five years are as under:

Year	Registration (in lakh)	Placement (in lakh)	Percentage of placement to registration
2005	54.37	1.73	3.19
2006	72.90	1.77	2.43
2007	54.34	2.64	4.85
2008	53.16	3.05	5.74
2009	56.94	2.62	4.59

(e) and (f) There is no proposal implement any such scheme. The Employment Exchanges functioning under the respective State Government/ Union Territory Administrations facilitate interaction between employers and job-seekers and do not provide any employment on their own. However, State Governments have been requested to take various initiatives such as organization of job-melas/rojgar-melas, e-career conference, promotion of self-employment schemes, putting the data of job-seekers on the website/internet to enhance the scope of placement of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges. A mission mode project under national e-governance plan for modernization of Employment Exchanges has also been taken up.

Tainted officers of EPFO posted to sensitive posts

4470. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many officers of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) against whom CBI cases are pending and departmental chargesheets are served are posted in sensitive posts in violation of Government policy;

(b) if so, the names of such officers, nature of the cases pending against them and present posts they hold;

(c) whether Government proposes to take any action against the officers responsible for the above lapses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : As per the information provided by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) a list of officers of doubtful integrity and those who are in the "Agreed List" is prepared as per 2.13 (vi) and (vii) of the CVC's Vigilance Manual. Such officers are not posted in the identified sensitive and corruption-prone posts.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

People registered in employment exchanges

†4471. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of educated and uneducated, rural and urban people registered in the Employment Exchanges in the country during 2011-12;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any study/survey to find out the reasons for unemployment in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to create additional opportunities/measures for employment; and
- (d) the target for providing employment to the rural and urban uneducated people during the year 2012-13?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per the latest information available, educated and uneducated job seekers residing in rural and urban areas registered with employment exchanges in the country as on 31st December, 2009 were 381.52 lakh. State-wise details of educated and uneducated job seekers are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Reliable estimates on various characteristics pertaining to employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. But this survey does not provide any information to assess reasons of unemployment in the country. However, the survey provides information at the national level about the reasons of loss of employment for those who were ever employed. Reasons for break in employment included in the survey were: loss of earlier job, quit earlier job, lay-off without pay, unit closed, lack of work in the enterprises, lack of work in the area etc. Government has been making continuous efforts to provide employment to unemployed people through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

- (d) No such target has been fixed so far.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*State-wise number of educated and uneducated job-seekers (men & women)
registered with the employment exchanges in the country
as on 31st December, 2009*

State/UT	(in thousand)	
	Educated	Uneducated
	2009	2009
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1450.3	551.4
Arunachal Pradesh	17.5	18.5
Assam	1493.5	222.9
Bihar	694.1	129.2
Chhattisgarh	1143.5	215.7
Delhi	449.4	11.4
Goa	101.7	1.1
Gujarat	832.7	72.8
Haryana	772.9	186.0
Himachal Pradesh	708.7	93.4
Jammu and Kashmir	77.0	244.6
Jharkhand	461.9	162.9
Karnataka	381.5	201.7
Kerala	3740.6	616.3
Madhya Pradesh	1555.8	380.5
Maharashtra	2230.0	778.3
Manipur	423.8	244.7
Meghalaya	23.3	11.3
Mizoram	31.9	20.2
Nagaland	31.4	22.3
Orissa	749.3	99.3

1	2	3
Punjab	242.2	146.6
Rajasthan	691.5	125.9
Sikkim*		
Tamil Nadu	3453.3	2116.8
Tripura	202.4	281.6
Uttarakhand	429.8	57.6
Uttar Pradesh	1858.1	277.6
West Bengal	4649.0	1639.9
Andaman and Nicobar	23.3	17.0
Chandigarh	23.6	16.5
Dadra and Nagar Hevali	6.1	2.1
Daman and Diu	5.2	7.9
Lakshadweep	11.9	2.7
Puducherry	207.9	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	29,174.8	8,977.4

Note: Figures may not tally due to rounding off.

* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

Making right to work a fundamental right

†4472. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for including “Right to Work” as a fundamental right in the Constitution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. If Right to Work is made a Fundamental right, it would be necessary for the State to find matching jobs for all the people who seek employment. But given the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country's resource constraints, it is not possible to make Right to Work a Fundamental right at present. However, the Government has taken several steps to provide decent opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. Such job opportunities could come from faster expansion in agro-processing, supply chains, steady modernization in farming, maintenance of equipment & other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

Child labour and child abuse

4473. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases of suspected use of child labour and child abuse registered during last three years;
- (b) the scenario of the same in respect of Jharkhand and Gujarat;
- (c) the details in what manner Government system ensures that children found misused as labours and abused are protected and get access to counselling, schooling, health care, social welfare and other support; and
- (d) how far Government measures helped in controlling child labour and child abuse in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Under Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.20,000/-. States/UT Governments are appropriate

Government for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas comes under their jurisdiction. As per the available information, total 22,468 prosecutions were launched during 2009 to 2011. However, 378 prosecutions in Gujarat and 35 prosecutions in Jharkhand were launched during 2009-2011.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. At present about 7311 special schools are running with enrollment of 3.2 lakh children under the NCLP Scheme. 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.

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

Employment exchanges in U.P.

4474. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the persons registered with each employment exchange as on date;
- (c) the year-wise details of employment provided to the people during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of employment exchanges in the State?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, 91 employment exchanges including University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are currently functioning in Uttar Pradesh. Exchange-wise number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh at the end of February, 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Number of job seekers provided employment through employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 6362, 7238 and 5629 respectively.

(d) The Employment Exchanges functioning under the respective State Government/ Union Territory Administrations facilitate interaction between employers and job-seekers and do not provide any employment on their own. However, State Governments have been requested to take various steps such as organization of job-melas/rojgar-melas, e-career conference, and promotion of self-employment schemes, putting the data of job-seekers on the website/internet to enhance the scope of placement of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges. A mission mode project under national e-governance plan for modernization of Employment Exchanges has also been taken up.

Statement

Exchange-wise number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh at the end of February, 2012

Sl.No.	Exchange Name	Job Seekers (In thousand)
1	2	3
1.	Agra	67.6
2.	Aligarh	23.4
3.	Allahabad	126.6
4.	Azamgarh	28.9
5.	Behraich	24.5
6.	Badaun	15.0
7.	Ballia	40.0
8.	Banda	43.9
9.	Barabanki	12.3
10.	Bareilly	51.0
11.	Basti	32.7
12.	Bijnore	37.3
13.	Bulandshahar	25.3
14.	Deoria	46.9
15.	Etah	16.2

1	2	3
16.	Etawah	71.3
17.	Faizabad	40.1
18.	Fatehgarh	30.5
19.	Fatehpur	17.2
20.	Ferozabad	27.6
21.	Ghaziabad	27.1
22.	Ghazipur	76.0
23.	Gonda	17.6
24.	Gorakhpur	65.0
25.	Hamirpur	26.2
26.	Hardoi	20.1
27.	Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)	15.0
28.	Jaunpur	39.4
29.	Jhansi	33.9
30.	Kanpur	76.1
31.	Kanpur (P.H.)@	2.8
32.	Lakhimpur Kheri	18.4
33.	Lalitpur	11.2
34.	Lucknow	106.5
35.	Lucknow (P&E)*	3.5
36.	Mainpuri	34.1
37.	Mathura	36.8
38.	Meerut	61.5
39.	Mirzapur	18.9
40.	Modinagar	4.8
41.	Moradabad	38.9
42.	Muzaffarnagar	49.6
43.	Orai	17.8

1	2	3
44.	Pilibhit	16.1
45.	Partapgarh	44.1
46.	Rai Bareilly	44.4
47.	Rampur	10.7
48.	Robertganj (Sonbhadra)	28.2
49.	Saharanpur	37.1
50.	Shahjahanpur	22.7
51.	Sitapur	17.1
52.	Sultanpur	28.6
53.	Unnao	33.1
54.	Varanasi	41.6
55.	Mahoba	11.2
56.	Maunathbhanjan (Mao)	18.5
57.	Maharajganj	12.6
58.	Sidarth Nagar	12.3
59.	Ghatampur (Kanpur Dehat) Rama Bai Nagar	17.9
60.	Surajpur (Gautam Buddha Nagar)	5.3
61.	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	14.3
62.	Ambedkar Nagar	13.3
63.	Gorakhpur (P.H.)	2.1
64.	Aligarh (Ph)	0.5
65.	Allahabad (Ph)	3.7
66.	Agra (Ph)	2.3
67.	Varanasi (Ph)	1.3
68.	Bareilly (Ph)	1.1
69.	Lucknow (Ph)	1.7
70.	Mathura (Ph)	1.6
71.	Ghaziabad (Ph)	1.0

1	2	3
72.	Padrona (Kushinagar)	30.1
73.	Ajamgarh (Ph)	0.4
74.	Faizabad (Ph)	1.0
75.	Mirzapur (Ph)	0.5
76.	Moradabad (Ph)	0.7
77.	Jhansi (Ph)	0.8
78.	Meerut (Ph)	1.2
79.	U.E.B. Agra	1.1
80.	U.E.B. Aligarh	0.7
81.	U.E.B. Allahabad	1.5
82.	U.E.B. Gorakhpur	4.5
83.	U.E.B. Kanpur	1.4
84.	U.E.B. Lucknow	0.6
85.	U.E.B. Meerut	0.7
86.	U.E.B. Varanasi	1.3
87.	U.E.B. Faizabad	2.9
88.	U.E.B. Bareilly (Ruhelkhand)	0.5
89.	U.E.B. K. Peeth (Varanasi)	1.0
90.	Kashiram Nagar	5.8
91.	U.E.B. Jhansi	0.5
TOTAL		2081.5

@ PH: Physically Handicapped.

*P&E : Professional & Executive.

Special package for handloom weavers

†4475. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced to give special financial package for handloom weavers;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise amount of loan provided through private and nationalized banks to handloom weavers during the last three years along with the amount of subsidy given therein;

(d) whether any other schemes have been formed or steps have been taken by Government apart from financial package to them keeping in view problems of handloom weavers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes. In his budget speech (2011-12), Union Finance Minister on 28.2.2011 had announced providing of Rs.3000 crore to NABARD, benefitting 15,000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers. Consequently, the Government has approved “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” having financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore on 24.11.2011. Of this Rs. 3884 crore, share of Government of India is Rs. 3137 crore and that of State Governments 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 eligible individual handloom weavers and weavers cooperative societies. Interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years is also extended with guarantee for the fresh loans sanctioned by the banks to individual weavers and the handloom cooperative societies covered by the loan waiver. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the implementing agency.

(c) The data relating to loan provided through private and nationalized banks to handloom weavers in the last three years is not maintained by the Government. However, NABARD has made an assessment about the overdue amount of loans as on 31.3.2010 in respect of handloom weavers and their cooperative societies, and the state-wise details for the same are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The other handloom weavers, who are not benefited under the Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package, are provided financial assistance with subsidized credit, under the “Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector” with an outlay of Rs. 2362 crore. This package addresses the twin needs of cheap credit and subsidized yarn for this sector. Credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Development Scheme and these interventions are (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% on fresh loan sanctioned for 3 years, (iii) Margin Money @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee for 3 years. The package also provides for supplying subsidized yarn with 10% price subsidy under Mill Gate Price Scheme with enhanced

freight reimbursement rates to ensure that adequate cheap yarn is available to handloom sector in the country.

In addition to the above, five plan schemes of 11th Plan are being continued during 2012-13 for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers. These are (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme; (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Statement

State-wise Estimated Overdue Loan waiver and number of beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name of State	Overdue amount (Rs. crore)	Beneficiaries	
			No. of Societies	No. of Households in debt
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	506.64	1420	83,841
2	Assam	72.93	2775	24,752
3	Uttar Pradesh	499.38	3860	3259
4	Tamil Nadu	548.35	1224	21,730
5	Kerala	557.16	758	7441
6	Orissa	320.69	720	10,345
7	Meghalaya	2.56	0	100
8	Arunachal Pradesh	2.09	0	167
9	Chhattisgarh	34.7	270	243
10	Karnataka	41.73	658	9449
11	Madhya Pradesh	66.91	531	56
12	West Bengal	420.66	0	1,36,521
13	Himachal Pradesh	2.03	193	78
14	Maharashtra	128.35	120	138
15	Bihar	20.88	1089	462
16	Tripura	17.92	9	297
17	Mizoram	1.76	162	289

1	2	3	4	5
18 Other States				
i)	Delhi			23
ii)	Gujarat			147
iii)	Haryana			23
iv)	Jharkhand			27
v)	Jammu and Kashmir			3783
vi)	Manipur	276.24		1429
vii)	Nagaland		1528	156
viii)	Pondicherry			565
ix)	Punjab			2
x)	Rajasthan			770
xi)	Sikkim			9
xii)	Uttaranchal			183
TOTAL		3520.98	15,317	3,06,285

Strategic reserve of cotton to secure supplies

4476. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has built a strategic reserve of cotton this season to secure supplies for cash strapped textile mills as they are struggling to stock up after RBI rejected a proposal for debt restructuring in the sector;

(b) whether Government has asked the state run Cotton Corporation of India to buy 2.5 millions of bales of cotton at an appropriate time and reserve exclusively for mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether this proposal aimed at securing supplies to cash strapped mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (d) Government of India has directed the Cotton Corporation of India to build a buffer stock of 10 lakh bales of cotton in order to meet the lean season requirements of the Textiles Industry. These buffer stocks would not

only ensure availability of adequate raw material for the textiles industry in the months of June-September 2012 but also enable cotton farmers to receive reasonable prices for their produce. In pursuance of this decision Cotton Corporation of India has commenced commercial procurement operations in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

Share of States in development of textile industry/sector

4477. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Union Government has evaluated the share of various States including Andhra Pradesh in development of textiles industry/sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/to be taken by the Union Government to boost textiles sector in the country and to compete it with foreign countries alongwith cooperation sought from international countries' players in this regard;
- (d) whether Union Government proposes to restructure its textiles policies to achieve growth target rate set for the sector in coming years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Government collects textiles statistics on the production of cloth and yarn State-wise in the country. Andhra Pradesh with 164 Cotton/Man-made Fibre Mills is the 3rd largest textiles manufacturing State in the country after Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

(c) to (e) Government has enhanced allocations under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) from Rs. 8,000 crores to Rs. 15,432 crores in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for modernization of textiles industry.

Government has introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy (2009-14) for providing incentives/concessions to the Textiles & Clothing sector exports, which includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, extension of Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme, interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garment industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. Besides, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and Market Access Initiative Scheme for projecting capabilities in existing markets and exploring new markets.

Funds given/spent by the Ministry in Uttar Pradesh

4478. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) The details of funds released to Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry of Textiles and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year so far under various schemes are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) The funds are released to the State Governments based on the viable proposals received from them under various schemes, and enhancement of funds allocated to any particular state would require an increase in viable proposals from it.

Statement

The details of funds released to Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry of Textiles and its various organisations during the last three years and the current year so far under various schemes

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released / spent			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)	3.06 crore	13.06 crore	12.01 crore	Nil
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)	1.73 crore	2.09 crore	2.49 crore	Nil
3.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna	1034.28 lac	969.32 lac	932.60 lac	Nil
4.	Design & Technology Upgradation Scheme	115.85 lac	555.92 lac	909.88 lac	Nil
5.	Marketing Support Services Scheme	157.71 lac	620.63 lac	445.19 lac	Nil
6.	Research & Development Scheme	121.36 lac	53.59 lac	15.34 lac	Nil
7.	Human Resource Development Scheme	122.61 lac	228.43 lac	390.14 lac	Nil
8.	Catalytic Development Programme	571.14 lac	1003.81 lac	794.67 lac	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Subsidy under Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme	99.09 crore	72.59 crore	58.53 crore	Nil
10.	Powerloom Development-Grant-in-aid to NITRA, Gorakhpur	12.00 lac	9.49 lac	11.77 lac	Nil
11.	Powerloom Development-Grant-in-aid to NITRA, Kanpur	17.00 lac	17.00 lac	17.00 lac	Nil
12.	Powerloom Development-Grant-in-aid to NITRA , Meerut	17.00 lac	17.00 lac	17.00 lac	Nil
13.	Powerloom Development-Grant-in-aid to NITRA , Tanda	12.00 lac	12.00 lac	11.43 lac	Nil
14.	Powerloom Development -Buyer - Seller Meet	Nil	Nil	8.50 lac	Nil
15.	Powerloom Development (Seminar/ Workshop)	Nil	Nil	0.935 lac	Nil
16.	20 % MMS - TUFS	34.73 lac	21.74 lac	15.44 lac	Nil
17.	15% MMS-TUFS	2.99 lac	2.55 lac	17.59 lac	Nil
18.	Group Workshed Scheme	Nil	6.45 lac	59.69 lac	Nil
19.	Group Insurance Scheme	6.18 lac	9.09 lac	4.33 lac	Nil
20.	Scheme No. 7.2 - Helping NGOs and Women Self Helps Groups	6.00 lac	8.10 lac	14.20 lac	Nil
21.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification - Jute Service Centre	Nil	2.47 lac	1.74 lac	Nil
22.	Scheme No. 7.3 - Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification -Jute Raw Material Bank	2.46 lac	2.18 lac	1.37 lac	Nil

Encroachment of Government land by vendors in Delhi

4479. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of vendors *i.e.*, chhole bhathure stall, tea stalls, chaat bhandar, momos stalls and various others have encroached Government land in and around Rajendra Place, Rajindra Bhavan and Pragati Tower, New Delhi with the connivance of Government officials;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that the vendors pass vulgar remarks on the girl students of Kalindi College; and
- (d) by when Government proposes to remove all such unauthorised vendors and the action proposed to be taken to remove such unauthorised vendors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Delhi Police has indicated that no encroachment on Government land in and around Rajendra Place, Rajendra Bhavan and Pragati Tower has been found. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Police also have indicated that strict vigil is being kept on such areas and if any hawker/vendor tried to encroach on Government land action taken against them and the area concerned is raided to remove unauthorized vendors. The areas surrounding Rajendra Place have been raided to remove unauthorized vendors whenever complaints about unauthorized vendors received by Public Health Department of MCD and Delhi Police. The area surrounding Rajendra Place has been raided for removal of encroachment and for regulating sanitary and hygienic condition by Food Hygienic Inspector (FHI), Karol Bagh Zone of MCD on 03.01.2012, 13.01.2012, 16.01.2012, 19.01.2012, 23.01.2012, 14.03.2012, 02.04.2012 & 07.05.2012.

(c) Delhi Police has indicated that no such complaints regarding passing of vulgar remarks by vendors on the girl students of Kalindi College has been received.

(d) MCD has indicated that the unauthorized vendors are removed whenever complaints are received or during routine food hygiene raids by Public Health Department and this is a continuous process.

Land for expansion of Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

4480. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of the Health and Family Welfare has written several letters to the Ministry asking for three plots of land for expansion and redevelopment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;
- (b) if so, the details thereof mentioning therein and the number of correspondences done by both the Ministries so far on this issue;
- (c) the reaction of the Ministry on the proposal of the Health Ministry and the reasons for which the land has not been handed over to the Health Ministry till date; and

(d) by when the land will be handed over to the Health Ministry so that a good expansion of health facilities can be accessed by poor people of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A proposal has been received from the Ministry of the Health and Family Welfare for allotment of additional land of three plots to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi. Five correspondences have been entered into so far between the Ministries. The proposal was considered by the Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) on 20.4.2012. However, the proposal could not be sanctioned due to certain shortcomings in the proposal. The Hospital Authorities have been requested to submit a comprehensive proposal, keeping in view their exact requirements. In view of this, time line can not be decided.

Non-completion of projects sanctioned under JNNURM

4481. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 1/5th of the projects sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the factors which hampered the completion of all projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Out of 554 projects sanctioned under UIG Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 128 projects have been reported physically complete. The projects under JNNURM are implemented by States through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatals. Constraints experienced in implementation of projects relate to utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission from various authorities (Railways, Forests, Post & Telegraph), lack of capacity, land acquisition, contractual issues etc.

Release of funds for purchase of buses for Mysore City

4482. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in respect of purchase of new buses for Mysore City under the economic stimulus package, following payments are to be released to the State Government namely: (i) Release of balance payment of ₹ 911.4 lakhs against sanctioned amount of ₹ 3646.40 lakhs, (ii) Release of ₹ 5940 lakhs for purchase of 220 new buses as replacement of old buses, and (iii) Release of ₹ 3,32,445,00 towards preparation of DPR; and

(b) if so, by when these payments will be released in favour of Government of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Out of balance payment of Rs. 911.40 lakh, an amount of Rs. 546.84 lakh has already been approved and recommended to Ministry of Finance for release by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) in the meeting held on 10.2.2012. Release of balance 10% of ACA is subject to implementation by State Government of various reforms related to urban transport as per the JNNURM guidelines.

There has been no sanction of 220 buses for replacement of old buses and hence the question, if any, for release from Central Government for the same does not arise.

The proposal for reimbursement of Rs.3.32 lakh towards preparation of DPR has been recommended on 30.3.2012 by this Ministry to Ministry of Finance for release.

(b) No defined timeframe can be given for release of balance payment.

Purchase of buses under JNNURM scheme for Bangalore

4483. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that for purchase of buses for Bangalore under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme, Ministry has released only part of the assistance leaving a balance of ₹ 1060.00 lakhs;

(b) if so, by when this balance amount will be released; and

(c) whether another proposal for sanctioning additional 500 buses at a total cost of ₹ 13,000 lakhs and is under consideration of Government towards replacement of old buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Release of balance amount of ₹ 1060.00 lakhs of Central financial assistance is subject to implementation by State Government of various reforms related to urban transport as per the JNNURM guidelines. As such no time frame can be prescribed.

(c) No, Sir.

Proposal for inter mobility centres in Karnataka

4484. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Ministry in January, 2010 for preparation of two detailed project reports on provision of two inter mobility centres one at Vijaya Nagar (cost Rs. 11.51 crores) and the other at Banni Mantapa (cost Rs. 8.35 crores); and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to consider reimbursement of the amounts now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The project for City Mobility Service Centre and Infrastructure Centre in Banni Mantap and City Mobility Service Centre at Vijaya Nagar 3rd Stage both in Mysore were received from the Government of Karnataka but due to non-availability of funds under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), these projects were returned to the Government of Karnataka.

(b) The present tenure of JNNURM has ended on 31-03-2012. The Government has extended the tenure for 2 years *i.e.*, upto 31-03-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms under JNNURM. It has no mandate to consider fresh projects.

Renew of lease agreement between Government and private hotelier

4485. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lease of 30 years between Government and private hotelier at Man Singh Road is coming to an end this year:

(b) if so, whether Government would auction the land to generate more revenue rather than to renew the present lease agreement for another 30 years;

(c) whether some officers are trying to push another lease with private hotelier; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details in this regard and whether CVC will be consulted before auction or extension of lease.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development has not entered into any lease agreement with private hotelier at Man Singh Road.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Identification of areas of Rajasthan for expansion of NCR

†4486. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Centre had identified some areas of Rajasthan for the expansion of the National Capital Region (NCR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government till date for the development of that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The National Capital Region Planning Board has informed that the Board in its 26th meeting held on 16.1.2004 approved the inclusion of additional areas comprising the seven tehsils of Alwar district to NCR to the extent that its boundary coincided with the district boundary of Alwar in Rajasthan Sub-region, which was notified on 23.8.2004.

Alwar district comprising Rajasthan Sub-region is an integral part of NCR, for which Regional Plan-2021 has identified policies and programmes for balanced and harmonized development. These include policies for development of new townships, industrial areas, improved road and rail connectivity including Regional Rapid Transit System, and other infrastructure. The NCR Planning Board provided financial loan assistance for 28 projects and sanctioned a loan of around ₹ 347 crore for various infrastructure development projects. Out of 28 projects, 25 projects are completed.

Cracks in DDA flats in Metro view apartment, Dwarka

4487. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the roofs of most of the top floor DDA flats in Sector-13, Pocket-B, Dwarka, PH-II (Metro View Apartment) have deep cracks and may cause serious life threat to residents;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some repair work has been started in a few affected flats but still some flats like flat number 589 and others are left in this repairing process;
- (c) if so, whether there is any criteria adopted by Government to select the affected flats; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to further process the repair work in left-out affected flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that keeping in view the site condition of the flats, NCCBM (National Council for Cement and Building Material) has been appointed as consultant to inspect the flats and suggest the remedial measures. The consultant in their report have found cracks in 44 numbers of roof slabs of the flats as against total 201 numbers of roofs of flats.

(b) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that the repair work in dangerous roofs slab as per consultant's report have been taken up and the repair/strengthening of other remaining slabs including Flat No. 589 has been taken up as per recommendation and suggestions contained in the consultant's report.

(c) Yes, Sir. DDA has informed that the dangerous slabs in flats as indicated in consultant's report (NCCBM Govt. of India) has been taken up on priority.

(d) The repair/strengthening in remaining roof slabs would be carried out in one year time after receipt of recommendation from NCCBM.

Anomalies in allocation of funds under JNNURM

4488 .SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its report had pointed out anomalies in the allocation of funds under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far;

(b) whether funds had been released under JNNURM to the States despite the fact that civic bodies of those States did not fulfil the laid down guidelines; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details of funds allocated/utilized since 2009-10 till date and the action taken by Government against erring officials during each of the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) A Draft Performance Audit of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) making observations *inter-alia* related to delays in release of funds to States, non-release/ less release of ULB share, etc. has been received by the Government.

(b) and (c) Guidelines under JNNURM in Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-mission stipulates that the first installment of 25% will be released on signing of Memorandum of Agreement by the State Government/ULB/Para-Statal for implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three installments upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central and State) and subject to achievement of milestones for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement. As the States have not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the MoA, the Ministry was unable to consider release of subsequent installments of ACA for the approved projects.

The Government has reviewed the position and decided on 01.12.2010 to accord approval for consideration/release of further installments of ACA after withholding 10% of the Central Share in case of UIG projects in States/ ULBs where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms. It has been further decided that States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms. Accordingly funds have been released under JNNURM.

The projects under JNNURM are implemented by State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in accordance with their rules and procedures. The implementation of projects and its monitoring is done by the States through State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Rectification of short comings/deviations and suitable action thereon, is taken by States as per their extant Rules and Procedures, against the State Officials in connection with implementation of JNNURM Projects. Details of funds allocated/utilized for the last three years and current year is given in Statement.

Statement
Details of funds allocated/utilized for the last three years and current year
 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12		
		Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation inclusive of projects approved earlier during the Mission period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1	Andhra Pradesh	13,935.00	27,385.07	—	15,569.86	6,037.70	32,500.10			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2,006.94	—	—	—	4,759.16			
3	Assam	—	7,112.41	—	3,792.54	—	6,795.91			
4	Bihar	—	7,441.39	—	—	—	—			
5	Chandigarh	10,738.80	—	—	734.52	—	—			
6	Chhattisgarh	—	12,145.60	—	3,643.68	—	—			
7	Delhi	1,86,904.60	17,248.00	47,520.00	43,509.00	—	6,938.27			
8	Goa	—	—	—	—	5,987.26	72.45			
9	Gujarat	20,604.09	47,788.21	2,104.84	7,297.21	8,944.52	39,612.00			
10	Haryana	—	—	—	5,283.80	—	6,888.13			
11	Himachal Pradesh	3,880.00	2,619.01	—	—	840.50	121.09			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	1,828.83	10,032.72
13	Jharkhand	—	5,384.66	1,668.12	417.03	—	6,204.58
14	Karnataka	4,332.00	21,578.53	—	7,659.85	264.00	24,234.18
15	Kerala	1,105.00	2,439.45	—	—	—	6,516.15
16	Madhya Pradesh	20,115.70	12,343.27	9,000.00	4,828.66	—	14,280.93
17	Maharashtra	10,336.86	88,649.86	—	42,004.49	3,829.55	76,471.17
18	Manipur	9,225.12	2,883.37	—	—	—	2,078.42
19	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	7,296.11
20	Mizoram	—	756.82	—	—	9,981.32	—
21	Nagaland	4,538.19	1,702.81	—	—	3,623.49	1,246.83
22	Orissa	4,500.00	2,491.60	—	—	—	6,999.34
23	Punjab	2,289.00	3,346.62	—	—	—	—
24	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	2,189.00
25	Rajasthan	—	2,826.10	—	—	—	4,584.94
26	Sikkim	6,535.49	1,663.87	—	—	—	1,273.24
27	Tamil Nadu	9,000.00	37,723.44	4,063.50	2,635.84	—	47,132.47
28	Tripura	9,000.00	2,250.00	—	—	—	2,406.51
29	Uttar Pradesh	31,500.00	47,632.21	—	25,479.16	—	65,351.90
30	Uttarakhand	4,628.00	7,546.69	3,501.86	981.06	945.82	6,741.55
31	West Bengal	44,822.75	27,717.88	42,259.61	17,412.81	53,248.03	27,043.89
TOTAL		3,97,990.60	3,92,683.81	1,10,117.93	1,81,249.51	95,531.02	4,09,771.04

Fencing of vacant land around Government accommodations

4489. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any policy for fencing the vacant area around the ground floor Government accommodations for the safety of the allottees;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not extending the aforementioned facilities to the allottees of the ground floor Government accommodation in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi area;
- (c) whether it is a fact that installation of over head water tanks/covering of balcony in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, Phase-I has not been completed within stipulated time period; and
- (d) if so, whether Government proposes to take action against contractors as well as concerned officials of CPWD for not completing the work within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATARAY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. However on account of non-availability of sufficient funds the work has not been taken up in Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi area.

- (c) Central Public Works Departments (CPWD) has reported that the work in respect of certain quarters is yet incomplete.
- (d) The action as per contractual terms and rules, if any, is taken against the defaulting contractors/officials.

Covering of drain at Dwarka, Delhi

4490. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a drain (nallah) between the rear boundary wall of DDA HIG Flats, Sector-13, Pocket-B, Dwarka, and Pragati Public School is open, mostly gets choked and emanates gaseous odours;
- (b) whether this is causing health hazard, breeding mosquitoes and affecting residents and school children health;
- (c) whether residents have approaches the concerned Department many times for covering it;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the same drain passing through National Law University, Sector-14, Dwarka, has been fully covered;

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to cover this drain; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) DDA has informed that this is a planned open storm water drain and not meant to carry sewage. In this drain sludge is coming from the unauthorized colonies near Matiala Village. However, regular cleaning is being carried out by DDA to maintain the smooth flow of the drain so as to avoid unhealthy condition.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) DDA has also informed that in the 21st meeting of Unified Traffic and Transportation Infrastructure Planning and Engineering Centre Governing body dated 19.2.2010 under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi it was decided as under:-

“no such covering of the drain, henceforth will be taken up by any agency, apart from the works which have already been under taken and these drain should be cleaned and developed with ecological and local land scaping.”

In view of the above decision, DDA has informed that there is no proposal to cover this drain.

Inclusion of more cities in Andhra Pradesh under JNNURM

4491. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various projects/schemes have been launched under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in various cities in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) the State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released and utilised during the said period;

(d) the criteria/parameters adopted by Government to include cities under JNNURM;

(e) whether Government is considering to include more cities under JNNURM;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) by when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven infrastructural development programme has been launched on 03-12-2005 in various cities in the country including Andhra Pradesh. Details of projects approved State-wise during the last three years with funds sanctioned and released for utilisation under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The inclusion of cities under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM is based on Urban Population as per census 2001 and State capitals and other Cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) of religious/historic and touristic importance have been included. The other cities are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Statement
Details of projects with funds given under UIG submission of JnNURM

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		No. of projects approved	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	13,935.00	27,385.07	—	—	15,569.86	2	6,037.70	32,500.10			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	2,006.94	—	—	—	—	—	4,759.16			
3	Assam	—	—	7,112.41	—	—	3,792.54	—	—	6,795.91			
4	Bihar	—	—	7,441.39	—	—	—	—	—	—			
5	Chandigarh	1	10,738.80	—	—	—	734.52	—	—	—			
6	Chhattisgarh	—	—	12,145.60	—	—	3,643.68	—	—	—			
7	Delhi	20	176,316.60	17,248.00	1	47,520.00	43,509.00	—	—	6,938.27			
8	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5,987.26	72.45			
9	Gujarat	4	20,604.09	47,788.21	1	2,104.84	7,297.21	1	8,944.52	39,612.00			
10	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	5,283.80	—	—	6,888.13			

11	Himachal Pradesh	1	3,880.00	2,619.01	—	—	—	—	1	840.50	121.09
12	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1,828.83	10,032.72
13	Jharkhand	—	—	5,384.66	1	1,668.12	417.03	—	—	—	6,204.58
14	Karnataka	2	4,332.00	21,578.53	—	—	7,659.85	1	264.00	—	24,234.18
15	Kerala	1	1,105.00	2,439.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,516.15
16	Madhya Pradesh	2	20,115.70	12,343.27	1	9,000.00	4,828.66	—	—	—	14,280.93
17	Maharashtra	2	10,336.86	88,649.86	—	—	42,004.49	1	3,829.55	—	76,471.17
18	Manipur	1	9,225.12	2,883.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,078.42
19	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,296.11
20	Mizoram	—	—	756.82	—	—	—	3	9,981.32	—	—
21	Nagaland	1	4,538.19	1,702.81	—	—	—	1	3,623.49	—	1,246.83
22	Orissa	1	4,500.00	2,491.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,999.34
23	Punjab	1	2,289.00	3,346.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	Puducherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,214.00
25	Rajasthan	—	—	2,826.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,584.94
26	Sikkim	1	6,535.49	1,663.87	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,273.24
27	Tamil Nadu	1	9,000.00	37,723.44	1	4,063.50	2,635.84	—	—	—	47,132.47
28	Tripura	1	9,000.00	2,250.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,406.51
29	Uttar Pradesh	4	31,500.00	47,632.21	—	—	25,479.16	—	—	—	65,351.90
30	Uttarakhand	1	4,628.00	7,546.69	3	3,501.86	981.06	1	945.82	—	6,741.55
31	West Bengal	12	44,822.75	27,717.88	8	42,259.61	17,412.81	13	53,248.03	—	27,043.89
TOTAL		60	3,87,402.60	3,92,683.81	16	1,10,117.93	1,81,249.51	27	95,531.02	—	4,09,796.04

Funds sanctioned and utilized under JNNURM in Gujarat

4492. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during each of the last three years and current year, project-wise in Sidhpur, Patan, Mehsana, Himatnagar and Rajkot of Gujarat;
- (b) whether there was any delay in sanctioned and release of funds;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor along with number of projects pending due to lack of funds during the above period;
- (d) whether additional financial assistance was sought by Government during Eleventh Five Year Plan period to overcome bottlenecks coming in the way of development of infrastructural facilities in mission cities under JNNURM; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATARAY) : (a) Sidhpur, Patan, Mehsana, Himatnagar towns are eligible for financial assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) whereas Rajkot city is covered under Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM.

Details of financial Assistance provided for Mehsana and Himatnagar towns of Gujarat under UIDSSMT are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and details of financial assistance provided for various urban infrastructure development projects in Rajkot City of Gujarat under UIG are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Water Supply Project at Patan town could not be considered for financial assistance as the State had exhausted its allocation provided for the Mission. No project for Sidhpur town has been received from Government of Gujarat for financial assistance under UIDSSMT. Further JNNURM has already been completed on 31st March, 2012, no new project can be sanctioned for financial assistance.
- (d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Additional financial assistance was sought by Government during Eleventh Five Year Plan period to overcome bottlenecks coming in the way of development of infrastructural facilities in mission cities under JNNURM. Originally,

Rs. 2078.81 crores was allocated to Gujarat for the Mission Period. Further, an amount of Rs. 500 crores (Rs. 100 crore for each Mission city) have been sanctioned for infrastructure development in Mission cities in Gujarat.

Statement - I

Details of assistance provided under UIDSSMT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	ACA Committed	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujarat					
1	Mehsana	Water Supply	940.74	752.59	752.59
2	Himatnagar	Water Supply	814.94	651.95	651.95
			1755.68	1404.54	1404.54

Note:- Funds released for the last 3 years and current year in respect of the above projects - NIL.

Statement - II
Detail of sanctioned projects for Rajkot under UIG

Name of State	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	(Amount Rs. In Lakhs)		
					Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation in 1011-12
Gujarat	Water Supply	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	2005-06	4281	1070.00	0.00	
Gujarat	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Underground Drainage-Phase-II and Phase-III (Part-I) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	2006-07	5500	942.70	0.00	
Gujarat	Solid Waste Management	Strengthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	2006-07	433.5	108.38	0.00	
Gujarat	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	2007-08	1240.37	2750.00	0.00	825.00
Gujarat	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	Construction of RoB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. Railway line along Gonadal Road and Mavdi Road	2008-09	3771	0.00	0.00	806.23
Gujarat	Sewerage	Sewerage System Phase-II, Part-II for Rajkot City	2009-10	9000	2250.00	0.00	
TOTAL					7121.08	0.00	1631.23

Details of Utilization (Gol + GoI + ULB)

Year	(Amount Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total Utilized	
2009-10	6687.42	
2010-11	9068.11	
2011-12	3312.91	

Development of satellite towns in Gujarat

4493. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to develop satellite towns which would be self-contained, limited in size and built in the vicinity of metros in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise details of cities that would be covered under the above project; and

(d) the action plan to develop metro infrastructure to address population congestion in the metro cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) The Ministry of Urban Development does not propose to build any new satellite towns in vicinity of metros. However, it is running a pilot scheme, where it is supporting development of infrastructure in identified existing satellite towns near Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Chennai.

(b) The pilot scheme supports development of infrastructure facilities related to Solid Waste Management, Water Supply and Sewerage in the selected towns to channelize their future growth and ameliorate pressure on mega-cities. It also provides for implementation of reforms such as e-governance, property tax, double entry accounting, creation of barrier free built environment and energy & water audit.

(c) The eight satellite towns covered under the scheme are Vikarabad (Andhra Pradesh), Sanand (Gujarat), Sonipat (Haryana), Hosakote (Karnataka), Vasai-Virar (Maharashtra), Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), Pilkhuwa (Uttar Pradesh) and New Town (West Bengal).

(d) To ameliorate pressures on cities, the Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for development of urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of Northeastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Development Programme.

Objection of planning commission to PPP mode of metro rail projects

4494. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Working Group of the Planning Commission has recommended against Public Private Participation (PPP) mode for metro rail projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made on part (a) above and also other recommendations made by the Working Group;

(c) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the Working Group; and

(d) if so, the extent to which Government accepted recommendations and whether there are any rejections and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Planning Commission had constituted a Steering Committee on Urbanization to make recommendations in context of formulation of the Twelfth five year Plan. This Committee had in turn, constituted different Working Groups including Working Group on Urban Transport to suggest recommendations for various sub-sectors. The aforesaid Working Group on Urban Transport has *inter-alia* stated that Public Private Partnership in Metro Rail projects should be permitted if a project is found to be fit and viable for this approach on account of ridership alone. This, however, should not be linked with providing land for property development beyond what is needed for the operation of rail transit.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the different working groups were examined by the Steering Committee on Urbanization for making recommendations for formulation of Twelfth Plan. Its recommendations of various other expert bodies are input for formulating the Twelfth plan. The Twelfth Plan has not been finalized as yet by Planning Commission.

Renaming of sector 6 to 10 of Nasirpur, Dwarka as sector 1 A, Dwarka

4495. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has given its approval to rename from Sector-6 to 10 of Nasirpur, Dwarka as Sector-1A, Dwarka to the State Renaming Authority (SRA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the action taken by the SRA in the subject matter: and
- (d) the time frame by which area would be renamed and signages put up by DDA at relevant locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that DDA gave its no objection for renaming of pockets 6 to 9 Nasirpur, Dwarka as Sector-1 A, Dwarka.

GNCTD has also informed that the proposal would be put before the next meeting of the said SRA which will take a view in the matter.

The House re-assembled at twelve of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, we take up the Short Notice Question No. 8. Shri Mohammad Adeeb, not here.

Myanmarese refugees in India

8. SHRI MOHAMMAD ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) The number of Myanmarese refugees in India.
- (b) the places where they are staying/living; and
- (c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to help them and rehabilitate them?

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

Statement

(a) It is not possible to provide precise figures of Myanmar nationals who claim to be refugees in India. However, UNHCR has recognised 6,887 Myanmar nationals as refugees in India as on 31.3.2012.

(b) Their State-wise distribution is given in Statement-I. (*See below*)

(c) Ministry of Home Affairs have issued guidelines on 29.12.2011 to deal with foreigners who claim to be refugees. The guidelines require a case-to-case verification and assessment to be done by the concerned FRO/FRRO in order to

determine whether the person is actually having a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and in such cases the guidelines provide for grant of long term visa that permits them to take up any employment in the private sector or undertake studies in any academic institution. However, economic immigrants *i.e.*, foreigners who arrive in India in search of economic opportunities without any fear of persecution will not be eligible for LTV.

Statement - I

State-wise break-up of number of Myanmar nationals recognized by UNHCR as refugees

Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44
Andhra Pradesh	01
Delhi	6830
Uttar Pradesh	02
Manipur	05
Mizoram	02
Rajasthan	01
West Bengal	02
TOTAL	6887

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay; any supplementary?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, Mr. Punj. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I have allowed Mr. Punj.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, almost four thousand people, I do not know the exact number, have come all the way from Myanmar and are occupying places of historical interest in the city. Now, an effort is being made to rehabilitate them by finding a place within the city. The city is already over-crowded; the infrastructure is on strain. And can Delhi become a refuge to anybody and everybody who comes in?

Sir, another important question which I want to put to the hon. Minister is, as to how these 4,000 people or 3,000 people managed to come all the way from Myanmar. Who organized this trip? Who financed this trip? Who was the person who gave them leadership and with what motive?

Secondly, Sir, what are the steps the Government is taking to evict them from that place, which is supposed to be DDA land, and form places of historical interest? So, these are the two questions. Number one, as to who led them ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Only one question is allowed. Don't say 'two questions'!

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, it is the part of the same question. Who led these people to this country? After all, ये लोग तीन हजार किलोमीटर दूर बर्मा के बॉर्डर के जंगलों से होकर दिल्ली कैसे पहुँचे? क्या सरकार को इस बात की खबर है? दूसरा सवाल यह कि 3000 विदेशी, ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have made it. It is clear.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, 3,000 foreigners came to Delhi, and the Government of India is not even aware of it!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the facts about the persons who converged before the office of the UNHCR are as follows: Sir, about 700 to 800 families from Myanmar came to India some time ago, some came a couple of years ago, and some came even earlier, and they settled in different parts of India. They had actually settled in Jammu, Aligarh, Jalalabad, Hyderabad, Muzaffarnagar, Khurja, Delhi, Punjab, Ajmer, Jaipur, Meerut, etc. On the 7th of April, 2012, apparently, due to some organized effort, all of them came by different routes and converged outside the office of the UNHCR. They demanded that they should be given refugee cards by the UNHCR, under the mistaken impression that the UNHCR will give a refugee card to anyone, who has come from any other country, and that the card will give them access to a number of benefits. Perhaps, they were misguided by some people. Sir, this is in Vasant Vihar. The local people protested there. Sir, what the authorities did was, they shifted them to a plot of land near Nangal Dewat village, which is five kilometres away. It is under the possession of the Wakf Board, but I am told that the land belongs to the Horticulture Department of the DDA. So, they were shifted to Nangal Dewat village a week ago, about 6th of May or so. Since then, the authorities have been in talks with them. I am to report to this hon. House that, yesterday, they have all been persuaded to go back to the places from which they came. Our information is, all, but a handful, have gone back by trains and buses to the places from which they originally came on the 7th of April.

There are, perhaps, some persons who have gone to a place called Madanpur Khadar in South East Delhi and they are presently putting up on a plot of land owned by Zakat Foundation. We are trying to find out what their grievances are and where they came from. Our authorities are talking to them. But all others, I am told, have gone back on their own. They have been persuaded to go back to the places from

which they came. Now the larger question of how to deal with them is engaging the authorities. In the meanwhile, litigation has been filed in the Delhi High Court. Yesterday the Delhi High Court declined to pass any order, but said that authorities must take action according to the law. I believe the matter is coming up again in the Delhi High Court. We will keep all aspects in mind including whatever order the Court may pass and we will find a satisfactory solution to the problem. But, at the moment, my information is all, but a handful of families, have gone back to the places from which they came here on the 7th of April.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Husain Dalwai. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the question who organised the convergence of all these people has not been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there any organised racket going on? ...*(Interruptions)*... It would not have been possible ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : This is pure communalism. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : What is communal about it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : We know your motives. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, it is unnecessary. ...*(Interruptions)*... You do not intervene. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Aiyar, you have no business. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, you have no business to intervene now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Sir, I am absolutely satisfied with the answer our Minister has given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You put your question.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : I have no question now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Then why did you say, 'yes'?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, अभी होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो बातें कहीं, एक तो यह कि वे लोग जो यहां पर थे, शरणार्थी हैं और वे ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन से मदद मांग रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार ने जब कोई मदद नहीं की तो वे वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी पर गए। यह बिल्कुल गलत है कि वे अपनी मरजी से गए, उनके साथ बहुत बुरा व्यवहार किया गया और वे वक्फ की प्रॉपर्टी से भी भगाए गए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग यहां कैसे आ गए थे? लेकिन मैं दो बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने इस मुल्क में हमेशा ऐसे लोगों की मदद की है जो बेरोजगार और बे-मददगार हैं। लेकिन क्या उनकी सजा सिर्फ इसलिए है कि वे मुसलमान हैं, इसलिए उनको शरणार्थी न कह कर घुसपैठी कहा जाए? क्या शरणार्थी कहकर यह

हुकूमत उनकी मदद करती? मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को चाहिए था कि उनके मुल्क से राबता करते। यह ठीक बात है कि बसंत विहार के लोगों को ऐतराज था और वहां से एक प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हुई थी, इसलिए एक ऐसी जगह उनको ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता?

†[جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : سر، ابھی بوم منسٹر صاحب نے دو باتیں کہیں، ایک تو یہ کہ وہ لوگ جو یہاں پر تھے، ٹرنار تھی ہیں اور وہ بیومن رائٹس کمیشن سے مدد مانگ رہے ہیں۔ ہماری سرکار نے جب کوئی مدد نہیں کی تو وہ وقف کی پراپرٹی پر گئے۔ یہ بالکل غلط ہے کہ وہ اپنی مرضی سے گئے، ان کے ساتھ بہت برا سلوک کیا گیا اور وہ وقف کی پراپرٹی سے بھی بھگتاتے گئے ہیں۔ میں مانتے منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگ یہاں کیسے آ گئے تھے؟ لیکن میں دو باتیں ضرور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے اس ملک میں ہمیشہ ایسے لوگوں کی مدد کی ہے جو بے روزگار اور بے مددگار ہیں۔ لیکن کیا ان کی سزا صرف اسلئے ہے کہ وہ مسلمان ہیں، اس لئے ان کو ٹرنار تھی نہ کہہ کر گھس-پیٹھی کہا جائے؟ کیا ٹرنار تھی کہہ کر یہ حکومت ان کی مدد کرتی؟ میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ سرکار کو چاہئے تھا کہ ان کے ملک سے رابطہ کرئے۔ یہ ٹھیک بات ہے کہ وسنت وہار کے لوگوں کو اعتراض تھا اور وہاں سے ایک پراپلم کھڑی ہوئی تھی، اس لئے ایک ایسی جگہ ان کو ٹرانسفر کر دیا جاتا۔]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सवाल पूछिए।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : अगर वहां ट्रांसफर करके उनके इश्यूज को मॉनिटर किया जाए तो हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत बढ़ेगी, हमारी सरकार की इज्जत बढ़ेगी, घटेगी नहीं।

†[جناب محمد ادیب : اگر وہاں ٹرانسفر کر کے ان کے ایشوز کو مانیٹر کیا جائے تو ہندوستان کی عزت بڑھے گی، ہماری سرکار کی عزت بڑھے گی، گھٹے گی نہیں۔]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज : यह मुल्क है या धर्मशाला है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You are not allowed. ...(Interruptions).... Three supplementaries are over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, my question is related to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will answer his question first. ...(Interruptions)...

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, only one second. ...(*Interruptions*)... If people from other religions have been allowed and Muslims have been denied, then it is very unfair ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Chidambaram, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I have carefully avoided any reference to religion because I do not think we should inject religion into this question and answer. The fact is that these families came to India, at different times, some time ago. It is not as though they came in the month of April. Many of them have come a couple of years ago, and many of them came three-four years ago. Now, similarly, others have also entered India without visas, because the borders are porous. Now, as far as these families are concerned—and I say it with respect that this Short Notice Question is concerned about these families—they came from different places, and I have given even the list of places. It is not as though they were not living somewhere in India. It is not as though they had no place or no shelter. They were living in these places for months, some, even for a couple of years. On the 7th of April, they converged here, and I indicated that they could not have done so without some kind of an organization. All that is being looked into. In the meanwhile, the immediate problem was that the local people protested. So, they were moved to another village; I have given the name of that village. There again, the local people protested, saying that this was only temporary and that we would have to find a solution. Now, after the authorities spoke to them—and I say this on the basis of information and facts provided to me—they have now agreed, and they have gone back, or, are going back, to their respective places, except a handful of families. Now, they will go back to the respective places. In the meanwhile, there are guidelines framed by the Government towards the end of last year, which talk about how such people should be dealt with. They have come into India without visas. They have not yet applied for refugee status. They want refugee cards from the UNHCR. The guidelines have been framed. They will have to go back. The local FRRO office will have to get the list, and we will have to examine each case on merits according to the guidelines that have been framed. There is no question of discriminating against one set of people because they belong to, or do not belong to, a religion. The guidelines would apply uniformly, fairly and without discrimination.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Account (2010-11) of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute NOIDA and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6961/15/12]

Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of IG National Centre for Arts, Kalakshetra Foundation and Delhi Public Library and related papers

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i)
 - (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6728/15/12]
- (ii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kalakshetra-Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6785/15/12]
- (iii)
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6839/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 317 (E), dated the 24th April, 2012, publishing the Foreigners (Tribunal) Amendment Order, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6844/15/12]

I. Report and Account (2009-10) of BIC, Kanpur and related papers**II. MoU between Government of India and BIC Limited.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Ninetieth Annual Report and Accounts of the British India Corporation Limited (BIC), Kanpur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6970/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the British India Corporation (B.I.C.) Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6827/15/12]

MoU (2012-13) between Government of India and BDL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6977/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012**

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha in its sitting held on the 15th May, 2012.”

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORT ON INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY PARTICIPATION AT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report on the participation of the Indian Parliamentary Delegation at the 57th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in London (UK), from 21st to 28th July, 2011.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2011-12) on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee (2009-2010) on the subject ‘Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)-Hallmarking of Jewellery’, pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report
of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban
Development**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I beg to make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2011-12) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

**Reduction in the duration of Amarnath Yatra resulting in outrage amongst
pilgrims across India**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to raise a matter of extreme public importance to this country. I wish to draw the attention of the Government to a systematic pattern in the last few years to reduce the duration of the Amarnath Yatra. It is a historic yatra. It has a historical, religious and cultural significance to this country. It starts from Jammu with the conventional *chadi* and reaches the shrine on the Raksha Bandhan day. And, who better than Dr. Karan Singh knows the whole history? It's a yatra where a very large number of pilgrims, and the figure last year has reached about eight lakh people, reach the shrine. All services for this are provided by the Kashmiri people. So, besides being a great religious event, it also generates a lot of economic activity in the Valley.

In 1996, because of adverse weather conditions, some people lost their lives. The Government, at that time, had appointed the Nitish Sengupta Committee which had recommended that a Board be constituted which would make all arrangements for this particular yatra. I was going through some of the available literature. Literary evidence indicates that in 1950s, it used to last for about four months, and the number of people, who used to visit the shrine, was about 35 to 40 every day. But, it used to continue for four months. Thereafter, the Board, once it was constituted, organised a yatra for a period of 60 days. Now, from 60 days in 2009, each year, the number of days started reducing. In 2010, it became 55 days. In 2011, it became 45 days. This year, I am given to understand that the effort is to bring it down to 39 days. The duration, from four months, came down to two months after the Board was constituted, and now it is going to be brought down to 39 days this year.

Sir, this is going to cause a lot of inconvenience to the number of people. Nitish Sengupta Committee had said that not more than 20,000 people must visit the shrine on a given day; otherwise, it could have various consequences. Now, on 39 days already,

if we take last year's figure, it will cross 20,000; it will go up to 22,000 to 23,000. The number of people is increasing every year, and, therefore, who are the people interested in reducing the duration of this yatra? Certainly, they are not the pilgrims; not the Kashmiri people because they are also benefiting a lot from this yatra. They are, in fact, actively co-operating with this yatra. There is a very small section of separatists who have been issuing periodic threats on this. Efforts have been made between 2000 and 2006 to have attacks on this yatra. Some people lost their lives also. But now that the situation in the Kashmir Valley has substantially improved, there is no such danger either. Therefore, I would urge the Government, I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here, to reconsider this fact and, therefore, the duration of this yatra should be restored to what it was originally.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाळा (गुजरात) : मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Arun Jaitley.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Arun Jaitley.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Sir, we associate ourselves with the matter raised by Shri Arun Jaitley.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Names of all those who have associated may be added.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, it is a very important issue concerning lakhs of *yatris* across the country. Let the Government respond.

Sir, it is our request that either the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister should respond to this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Defence Minister is also sitting here. Whoever is concerned should respond to this. It is such an important issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is up to the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ali Anwar Ansari. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot direct the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : You can ask the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are making a request to the Chair. Let the Chair ask the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, I have no objection if the Government wants to respond to it but I cannot direct the Government.
...(Interruptions)...

**Discrimination on the basis of caste in All India Institute of Medical Sciences
(AIIMS)**

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले सालों में AIIMS के मेडिकल के जो एस.सी./एस.टी. या ओ.बी.सी. के स्टूडेंट्स थे, उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया था कि उनके साथ कैम्पस में छुआछूत बरता जा रहा है और उनके साथ जातीय भेदभाव और उत्पीड़न किया जा रहा है। इस मामले की जांच के लिए Thorat Committee का गठन किया गया था। उस कमेटी ने इन आरोपों को सही माना और AIIMS के प्रशासन से कहा कि ऐसे लोगों को चिन्हित करके उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई।

महोदय, उसके बाद डा. करण सिंह यादव, जो सांसद थे और AIIMS की Institute Body के मेम्बर थे, उन्होंने भी इस मामले की जांच की और इन आरोपों को सही पाया, लेकिन उसमें भी दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद अनुसूचित जाति आयोग ने भी इस मामले की जांच की और यह माना कि वहां जातीय उत्पीड़न और जातीय भेदभाव हो रहा है। अनुसूचित जाति आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट संख्या 2008 में बजाफ़्ते चिन्हित करके बताया है कि इन लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। इसके पहले 2011 में हाई कोर्ट ने AIIMS प्रशासन को direct किया कि दोषी लोगों को चिन्हित करके उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ये चार तरह की चीज़ें हैं, लेकिन इस बीच एक दुःखद स्थिति यह है कि जो AIIMS की Governing Body है, उसने यह फैसला किया कि चूंकि यह मामला पुराना पड़ गया है, ठंडा पड़ गया है, इसलिए अब इसमें कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इसमें से कई लोग रिटायर भी हो गए हैं, इस आधार पर अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की उस रिपोर्ट पर कार्यवाही करने से उसने मना कर दिया और कहा कि स्थिति सामान्य हो गई है, लेकिन महोदय, स्थिति क्या सामान्य हुई है, उसके लिए मैं सिर्फ दो उदाहरण बताना चाहता हूं। इसी साल के फरवरी महीने में एस.टी. का एक लड़का अनिल कुमार मीणा, जो राजस्थान बोर्ड का topper था, जिसको merit scholarship मिलती थी और जो All India level के मेडिकल टेस्ट में 400वें नंबर पर आया था, जो कोई साधारण बात नहीं है, एक गरीब घर का लड़का ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Time is over.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : उसने suicide कर लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : यह तो record में नहीं जा रहा है। It is not being recorded. Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए...बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... It is not being recorded. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Ansari ji, please. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए.... No mike, no recording.... बोलने से क्या फायदा है? कोई फायदा नहीं है। यह record में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए, बोलने से क्या फायदा? It is not being

* Not recorded.

recorded. What is the use? ...*(Interruptions)*... Next, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Ansari ji, please take your seat. You are violating the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, यह record में नहीं जा रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। बहुत हो गया। It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... तीन मिनट के बाद record में कुछ नहीं जाएगा, ऐसा रूल आप लोगों ने ही बनाया है, मैंने नहीं बनाया है। मेरा रूल नहीं है, हाउस का रूल है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tarun Vijay, you start your zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, this is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is indiscipline, I would say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Ansari, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you wasting the time of the House? ...*(Interruptions)*... You are wasting the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. There is no use of saying all this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever you have said after three minutes will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : यह बहुत ही इम्पोर्टेंट ईशू है। आज़ादी के 65 वर्ष बाद भी जो एसीसी, एसटी के लोग हैं, ओबीसी के लोग हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, इम्पोर्टेंट मैटर है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Yes, it is already there. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said it. It is on record. It is there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government will take note of it. Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... No, no, don't waste the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Shri Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, this is a very serious issue with regard to AIIMS which is haunting the student community there and even the faculty there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मुद्दा है कि नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने जो मुद्दा उठाया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. You talk about your subject only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : वहां देश भर के यात्री आने वाले हैं। प्रधानमंत्री और सब मंत्री ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no, your issue is with respect to Nagaland. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have been permitted to raise the issue regarding Nagaland. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You mentioned about the Nagaland issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, please ask the Prime Minister to respond to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a public issue. We will have unnecessary ...*(Interruptions)*... Please try to understand, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said what I had to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar) : Sir, is the Government not ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इसके बारे में संबंधित विभाग के मंत्री से जवाब दिलवाया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : रूडी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Rudy ji, please ...*(Interruptions)*... जावेडकर जी, आप भी बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is indiscipline. अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am on my legs, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members, all of you know the rules. It is a Zero Hour submission. The Government is not expected to give reply to every Zero Hour submission. That is the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, if the Government wants, it can respond to any question at any time for which the Chair has no objection. But don't insist the Chair to direct the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is against the rules. It is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ : Sir, you have ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Do we surrender for the ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. Tarun Vijay. ...(Interruptions)... You are a senior Member. Venkaiah ji, you are such a senior Member. You have been Minister also. How can you insist like this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : I agree, Sir, but the Government ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : चेयर को इन्सिस्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। सरकार से गुज़ारिश कर रहे हैं कि सरकार कम से कम यह बताए कि यह मामला उसके संज्ञान में आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, आप इतने सीनियर मेंबर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... You see, the Finance Minister has to give reply also. ...(Interruptions)... You please don't disturb. ...(Interruptions)... Please, don't disturb. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सरकार यहां बैठी है। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार कम से कम यह तो कहे ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, आप सीनियर मेंबर हैं, आपको मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अंसारी जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Your question is over. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सरकार कहे कि उनके संज्ञान में यह मामला आया है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रताड़ना के कारण एससी, एसटी के लड़के आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। सरकार इस मामले को संज्ञान में ले। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You know that all Zero Hour matters ...(Interruptions)... All Zero Hour matters are on record and will be taken note of by the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपने रेज़ कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। आप वापिस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जाइए। आप जाइए। आप अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, सरकार इतनी इनसेंसिटिव हो गई है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please. आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, if the Leader of the Opposition brings to the notice of the Government a very important matter concerning lakhs of people, don't you think that the Leader of the House should respond to it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Najmaji, you sat in this Chair for 17 years. You tell me whether I am not going by rules or I am violating the rules. So, that is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : I have done it many times. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You see, every Zero Hour issue is taken note of by the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know that it is not necessary that they should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not required that they should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is up to the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, हाउस की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, आप सरकार से यह तो पूछ लें कि वह कुछ कहना चाहती है या नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't insist. ...*(Interruptions)*... This way, I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Zero Hour will go. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. I will be forced to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Hon. Members have raised a point. It is on record and the Government has taken note of it. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

Issue of Ambassadors of European Union visiting Nagaland without permission from Home Ministry

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात से बहुत दुःखी हूँ कि भारत की राष्ट्रीयता कश्मीर से नागालैंड तक आहत हो रही है। एक समय था जब गुरु तेग बहादुर साहब ने कश्मीर के हिन्दुओं की पुकार सुनकर, अपने बलिदान से हिन्द की चादर बनने का एक महान गौरव प्राप्त किया था।*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, Mr. Tarun Vijay, it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your subject is visit of Ambassadors of European Union to Nagaland. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your subject.

श्री तरुण विजय : सर, यूरोपियन देशों के 8 राजदूत नागालैंड में जाते हैं। वे नागालैंड में जाकर ईसाई संस्थाओं से मिलते हैं। वे साम्प्रदायीकरण करते हैं। इस पर भारत सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय विरोध प्रकट करता है। वह विदेश मंत्रालय को लिखता है कि ये राजदूत वहां पर क्यों गये। वे वहां पर बिना अनुमति के जा रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय के सूत्रों से यह अखबारों में छपता है। सर, आप ही की सरकार है। वे कहते हैं कि नागालैंड में राजनैतिक समस्या है, विभाजन की समस्या है, आतंकवाद की समस्या है, विद्रोह की समस्या है। NSCN (IM) and NSCN-Khaplang गुटों में झगड़े चल रहे हैं। वे वहां की समस्या का अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देंगे, यह गृह मंत्रालय विदेश मंत्रालय से पत्र लिखकर पूछता है। महोदय, यह अखबारों के पहले पन्ने पर छपता है। ये आठों राजदूत वहां पर केवल विकास की बात नहीं करते, बल्कि वे वहां पर सिविल सोसायटी से मिलते हैं, नागा होहो से मिलते हैं, नागा अन्य संस्थाओं से मिलते हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये जरूर मिलें, ये हमारे अतिथि होते हैं, लेकिन क्या ये भारत सरकार के नियमों का उल्लंघन करके जायेंगे। वहां के जितने चर्च

* Not recorded.

आर्गनाइजेशन हैं, वे विभाजनकारी नागलिम का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, यह सरकार जानती है और यह होम मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में आता है। मॉइकल स्काट ने 1964 में यह समझौता किया था, जो वहां के पादरी थे। चर्च वहां की समस्या की जड़ में है। यूरोपियन संघ से सबसे ज्यादा मदद वहां चर्च के संगठनों को मिलती है। अब वे नागालैंड में जाकर केवल उनसे मिलते हैं और भारत सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी का गृह प्रकोष्ठ नहीं, सरकार का गृह मंत्रालय आपत्ति करता है, वे वहां पर क्यों गये, क्या करने के लिए वहां पर गये? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब वे अरुणाचल प्रदेश जा रहे हैं।

हम मांग करते हैं कि सरकार इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दे कि विदेशी राजदूतों को क्यों वहां पर इस तरह से भेजा गया? वे वहां क्या करने गये थे? वहां पर भारत के नागरिक नहीं जा सकते हैं। वहां पर इनर लाइन परमिट के बिना मैं नहीं जा सकता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : टाइम ओवर प्लीज़।

श्री तरुण विजय : वहां पर जाने की बहुत जटिल प्रक्रिया होती है। यह visa जैसा लगता है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं इससे आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : महोदय, हम इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Time over. Time over. Time over. Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names associating should be added ...*(Interruptions)*... Next, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those names will be added.

Incident of throwing out of two students from a running train in Gujarat

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के हर नागरिक को यह अधिकार है कि वह देश के किसी भी भाग में जाकर रोजगार हासिल कर सकता है, लेकिन ऐसा देखने में आ रहा है कि आज देश के विभिन्न भागों में गरीब लोग रोजगार पाने के लिए जाते हैं, उनके ऊपर जुल्म और अत्याचार हो रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आपका ध्यान एक दर्दनाक घटना की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। दिनांक 13.05.2012 को रविवार के दिन, बिहार के छात्र राजीव महतो और राकेश महतो, गुजरात के रेलवे विभाग में चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरी हेतु इंटरव्यू देने के लिए गए थे। जब वे लड़के इंटरव्यू देकर वापस लौट रहे थे तो गुजरात के कैनिज और महमदाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच तीन-चार लोगों ने आकर उनसे पूछा और उसके बाद उनका मोबाइल छीन लिया। जब उन्होंने विरोध किया तो चलती ट्रेन से उनको नीचे फेंक दिया। राजीव महतो की, जिसकी उम्र 25 वर्ष थी, तत्काल मृत्यु हो गई और दूसरा लड़का राकेश महतो अस्पताल में भर्ती है और पता नहीं उसकी क्या हालत है। नाडियाड रेलवे पुलिस ने इस घटना की FIR दर्ज की है। मैं समझता हूं कि देश में जो इस तरह की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, ये देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक हैं। आज देश में इस तरह की ताकतें उभर रही हैं, जो सहनशीलता को बढ़ावा न देकर, बिखराववाद को बढ़ावा देने का काम कर रही हैं, इसलिए सरकार को इस तरह की चीजों को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार इस संबंध में गुजरात की सरकार से रिपोर्ट मंगाए कि इस घटना में कितने लोगों का हाथ है। इस संबंध में PTI की रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से हिन्दू अखबार में विस्तृत रिपोर्ट छपी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, किसके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई, राज्य सरकार ने कितना मुजावजा दिया या केन्द्र सरकार कितना मुजावजा दे रही है? जो गरीब लोग रोजगार पाने के लिए गए थे, उनके लिए सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रही है? मैं समझा हूँ कि यह बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ, यहाँ पर नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे भी अनुरोध है कि गुजरात की सरकार मृतक के परिवार को बीस लाख का मुआवजा दे और सरकारी नौकरी भी दे। इस संबंध में केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट ले और जो भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की गई है, उसकी जानकारी दे।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ (ओडिशा) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... All the names of supporting Members will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Names will be added. All supporting should be noted. Next, Shrimati Kanimozhi. Yes, support from all sections of the House. Yes, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैंने चेयरमैन साहब ने परमिशन ली थी इसलिए मुझे एक मिनट के लिए बोलने दिया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Your name is there for associating. No, no, Mr. Yadav, please sit down. Not possible. Not possible. Not allowed.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, जैसी आपकी राय।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thank you. At least, you conceded. So, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

Delay in Maduravoyal-Chennai port elevated expressway project

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Thank you, Sir. I would like to bring to the notice of this House regarding Maduravoyal-Chennai Port elevated expressway

project which has been stalled, or, the State Government is trying to stall this project. The project is worth Rs.1,815 crores; and it was launched on 7th March, 2008. When the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for this project, he said, "This project is one more important milestone in the ambitious road programme of the Government that will transform the country's transport sector, give a boost to industry and integrate the economy. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Not permitted. You have no business. Mr. Maitreya, it has been admitted by the Chair. If you want to say something, I will allow you later. ...(Interruptions)... What Mr Maitreya says will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreya, it has been permitted by the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a notice to the Chairman ...(Interruptions)... What Mr. Maitreya says will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Maitreya, it is wrong. ...(Interruptions)... It is permitted by the Chair, Mr. Maitreya. ...(Interruptions)... It is permitted by the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... You can give a notice to the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... It is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Kanimozhi, you please read. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYA : *

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, I am not talking about ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, it is admitted. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Maitreya, you don't do this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह एक महिला का अपमान है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, I am not talking about ...(Interruptions)... Thousands of people have been using it. ...(Interruptions)... Today, it is being ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Only Shrimati Kanimozhi will speak. ...(Interruptions)... All others will take their seats. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Shriamti Kanizmozhi speaks goes on record. ...(Interruptions)... What Mr. Maitreya says is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, I am talking about the National Highway Project. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Maitreya, if you want to say something, I will allow you later. ...(Interruptions)... But now take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... You can't object. ...(Interruptions)...

* Not recorded.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Sir, this is a National Highway Project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Sir, it is allowed by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you have a right to complain, you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you have a right to complain, you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not, here now. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Chairman's decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will see. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will see. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it can't be done. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it can't be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let me listen to the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Maitreya, you go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Maitreya, let me solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will solve it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. The Chairman has allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't question the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am reading rule 235 (ii). Whilst the Council is sitting, a Member shall not interrupt any Member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : The point of order is valid. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is valid. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, they are challenging the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I raised a point of order which you held as valid. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maitreya, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The fact is that this is a Zero Hour mention permitted by the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not

fair. ...(Interruptions)... This is the height of indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... This is the height of indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)... You are questioning the Chairman's decision. ...(Interruptions)... You are questioning the Chairman's decision. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes
past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, reply to the debate on the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012 and the Finance Bill, 2012.

GOVERNMENT BILLS
The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012
and
The Finance Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the hon. Members and my valued colleagues. Though I do not belong to this House any longer, but I cannot forget my long association with this House spreading over three decades. Whenever I come here, a little bit nostalgic feelings I have and please excuse me, if I sometimes, indulge in that.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : You are part of this House.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The distinction was that earlier I used to participate in that House as Member of this House. I still remember—this is a little bit digression from the discussion on the Finance Bill—that I was the first person to be appointed as Minister of Finance, belonging to the Upper House, Rajya Sabha. Then a legitimate question was raised in Lok Sabha that the Finance Minister himself would not be able to press the button on his proposals in this House, who was the master in matters of money, finance and all these areas. So, is it not a contradictory position? Then, it so happened that the Speaker, of course, gave the ruling, “There is no restriction in the Indian Constitution, so it can happen”. But what is important is this. At that time, Advaniji was the Leader of the Opposition in this House. He welcomed this decision in Lok Sabha and said, “Yes, it has been well appreciated”. Therefore, I used to attend that House as Member of this House and now the role has been reversed. But whenever I come here, sometimes, I feel quite comfortable and at ease. That is why I

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would like to express my deep gratitude to all the hon. Members who have made their valuable contribution while discussing the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill. Moreover, I appreciate from Parliamentary point of view that normally we used to give more time to the Members of Rajya Sabha to discuss separately the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill because they do not have the opportunity of discussing the Demands for Grants. That is the exclusive prerogative of Lok Sabha. Though we discuss the functioning of the Ministry here, but it was suggested that we should get more time for discussing the Appropriation Bill separately. It is good that this time it has been clubbed together. After these two motions being carried by this House, after returning the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, the final curtain will be drawn on the budgetary exercise which we began officially on the 16th of March. But so far as I am concerned, and my colleagues in the Ministry of Finance are concerned, they had it well before that. Many of the hon. Members, who had long innings in the Ministry of Finance, know how strenuous and laborious this exercise is. So, it will come to an end. While presenting the Budget, I must make it quite clear that the budgetary exercise or any policy formulation, ultimately leading to proposals, is not done in isolation. It is done in the context of a particular situation prevailing at that point of time and also in the context of a situation not only within the country but also outside the country.

Generally, the Finance Minister is always guided, apart from the advice of the Prime Minister and his guidance, by important documents of the Five Year Plan—this is operationalised through the Annual Plan and is incorporated in the Budget—and also the Election Manifesto of the Ruling Party which sets the targets, objects and commitments to the electorate. But, apart from these two documents, practically, from 2009-10, the Interim Budget as well as the full Budget, to this year's Budget, in all these four year's Budgets, we had to take into account the prevailing international situation. When I am speaking to you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I just checked up one figure because I was really worried when I found that in the Indian stock markets, there has been a downsize, as reported by 1.45 p.m., by almost 300 points. And then, I was told that it is not only India, where the BSE is down by 1.92 per cent and the NSE by 1.88 per cent, but it is also all over Asia. For instance, Taiwan is down by 2.18 per cent; Indonesia, 2.70 per cent; Korea, 3.08 per cent; and Hong Kong, 3.37 per cent. These are all minus figures which show the downward trend. It is because what was decided by the electors of Greece, in defeating a particular political party, raised the questions of the uncertainty of resolving the Eurozone crisis and the package which was worked out by the leaders of Europe. There is a question-mark as to whether Greece will be revived. The package, which was worked out by the ECB, where the IMF is going to make a contributory role by providing additional 600 billion dollars' support, has also been put to a question-mark, and uncertainty, which is prevailing, is

not just confined to Greece, not confined to these four countries, but the entire Asian market today is taken by it. This is the complex situation in which we are living today, and we cannot ignore that. When I presented the Interim Budget, I had to do, with the approval of the Prime Minister, certain unusual things. Generally, in the Interim Budget, we never make any major announcements. But I had to announce a fiscal stimulus package, and three packages taken together, which were announced in December-January and, finally, at the presentation of the Interim Budget in February, amounted to Rs.1,86,000 crores, almost a little more than three per cent of the GDP, at that point of time. This was to prevent further deceleration of growth. When we are looking at the chart of the GDP growth in the first quarter, it was quite healthy; that is, around nine per cent. And looking at the way it was going on since October onwards, nobody knew where it would stop if certain preventive actions were not taken. The G-20 leaders considered it, and there was an overall consensus that taking the risk of the fiscal expansion, we should provide this stimulus package, and we provided it. Thereafter, we were able to prevent the further deceleration of growth, and the GDP growth, at that year, was at 6.7 per cent. In the next two years, we made it up. It was 8.4 per cent in 2009-10, and again, 8.4 per cent in 2010-11, and in 2011-12, I projected that it would be 7.5 per cent, plus or minus 0.25 per cent. But it did not happen. Ultimately, it came down to 6.9 per cent.

Mr. Goyal, who very eloquently and efficiently articulated his view points—not only his view points but the view points of a large section of this House and outside—that India's growth story is put in serious question mark because of certain factors. I appreciate the cogency in which he placed his view points. It was well argued and well researched. There is no doubt in it, though I do not agree with the conclusions which he has arrived at, of course, in the multi-party democratic system, in multi-polarity of the views, there are scopes for, say, divergence of the views and opinions. But I appreciate the way he presented the case of the Opposition. I will come to deal with some of his major concerns. But the short point which I am trying to drive at, at this stage is, I agree with my colleague, a former Finance Minister, when he pointed out in the other House that Indian growth story is intact. I agree. Indian growth story is intact. Yes, today we are disappointed. Why is it 6.9 per cent? It is because of what we have seen. We have seen the Indian growth story, the success of growth story, for quite some time. I have the figures with me. If you look at the broader perspective from the beginning of our planning, from 1951, when we started our First Five Year Plan to 1979-80, India's average GDP growth was three-and-a-half per cent. In 1980s, it has improved around five per cent. In the '90s, it was 5.6 per cent, if you take the whole of 90s together, and, thereafter, we made a major jump. In 1999-2000, it was 6.4 per cent; in 2000-01, it was 4.4 per cent; in 2001-02, it was 5.8 per cent; in 2002-03, it was 3.8 per cent; in 2003-04, it was 8.5 per cent. From 1999 to 2003-04, for five years, the average GDP growth was 5.8 per cent. Then, in 2004-05, it was 7.5 per cent; in

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2005-06 it was 9.5 per cent; in 2006-07, it was 9.6 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 9.3 per cent; in 2008-09, it was 6.7 per cent; in 2009-10, it was 8.4 per cent; in 2010-11, it was 8.4 per cent; and in 2011-012, it was 6.9, and average of eight years is 8.3 per cent. We shall have to accept this. You cannot expect in a vain economy, in a developing economy and particularly, in the context of the international scenario, when International Monetary Fund, a number of times, is to revise, re-revise the growth projection of the major economies of the developed countries. When European leaders brought out the package for the salvation of the Euro zone crisis, who could imagine that the Greece electors would take a position which will upset the apple-cart? Therefore, don't think that I am trying to pass on the buck to somewhere else. Buck stops at me, I agree. Buck stops at our door. I am not passing on the buck. I am owning the responsibility, but I cannot be Don Quixote. I cannot live in a world which is not a reality. I cannot consider a windmill in the form of imprisoned and bonded princess and try to rescue her. I shall have to keep in mind that this is a difficult world, international situation is difficult, country after country is facing major economic crisis, political, environment, prevailing the country, not only in India but outside. If we are slow in the legislations, many other countries are there and sometimes, we are in very glorious companion, honourable companion.

I am not going into this. This enlightened House is fully aware of what happened between the executive and legislature in the richest country of the world. I am not going to repeat that story. The short point to which I am driving at is, yes, we are concerned that our GDP growth has come down. It is 6.9 per cent. Some are projecting that it may even be less. This year, they are saying, it may not improve. This year I have projected that it would be around 7.5 per cent (+/- 0.25 per cent). It may be correct or may not be correct. But, as I am saying, I am not pinning my hope merely on such assumptions. To achieve the higher growth, we have taken certain steps. And, I would like to remind to this distinguished House the steps we have taken. Take the case of agriculture. I know, when I talk of domestic demand-driven growth strategy, I have agriculture in my mind. Yes; I do agree that the manufacturing sector must have its contribution. That is why the new Manufacturing Policy is pinning that, at least, 20-25 per cent of the GDP growth should come from the manufacturing sector, along with creation of jobs, because agriculture cannot sustain the manpower which it is having now and the labour force that it is having now. But, I have taken a series of measures. When I thought of extending the Green Revolution to the Eastern India, many were skeptic. But, today, the figures speak. Sir, 7 million tons of additional rice production has come from the Eastern India because of the strategy that we have adopted. Please remember, this is the year when India's contribution in the rice production has been recognized all over the world—by the Director General of

International Research Institute at Manila, Philippines and the World Food Organisation. It is because this year we have reached the rice production of 103 million tones and food production of 253 million tones. Sir, without appropriate strategy, it would not have been possible. Thanks to the Indian farmers, thanks to the Indian agricultural scientists, thanks to the people of this country and thanks to all of you who have extended your hands of cooperation to achieve this objective. It is not the success of one individual or one Government or one Ministry. It is the collective success of this nation. It is our success. Despite maligning of the political establishment and political institutions in this country, we can work together and can produce results. This is one such example that collectively we have done this. Yes; I have the problem. I have the problem of storage. I have the problem of availability of gunny bags. I have the constant fear. Whenever I see cloud in the sky, I fear, if there is a downpour, since there is a substantial quantum of foodgrains kept in open they will be completely destroyed or huge damage will take place. I am worried about that. But, we are not stopping there. I am expanding the storage facilities. Sir, 63 million tones of storage facility was created up to now. This year, by 31st March, we have added another 3 million tones and there is another 5 million tones, out of 15 million tones, through the strategy of PPP. Sir, 15 million tons of storing facility is under operation.

The process of construction of Modern storage facilities in silos of 2 MT is going on smoothly. I do agree that even these would be inadequate compared to the total requirement. But, simultaneously, please remember the change which has taken place, and which has rather overtaken us. What has overtaken us? When we used to enter into the market, when FCI or other State agencies used to enter into the markets, the normal practice was that the State agencies used to procure in Punjab, Haryana and one or two other States, where they procured a very high percentage. But in the rest of India, private players, normal market forces entered into the grain market and procured substantially. It is not taking place now. Major procurement is taking place, whether it is Madhya Pradesh or Chhattisgarh or Bihar—apart from Punjab and Haryana—by the State agencies. As a result of this, there is tremendous pressure on the State agencies for storage. We have taken decisions of meeting the requirements of the States in order to ensure that there is more off-take from the Central godowns. Certain States have asked for more grains. Naturally, they wanted it at BPL rates. You know what the economic cost is and what the BPL cost is. Therefore, if we do that, the subsidy burden is going to increase. But, still we are trying to explore the possibilities because there will be record procurement, up to 75 MT. The normal buffer stock which we decided to maintain, is going to be surpassed, much surpassed. So, this is one area where we are collectively working in consultation with the State Governments, as to how to improve it substantially.

In my Budget Speech, I have mentioned series of steps which we have taken including the National Food Security Mission, the National Mission for Sustainable

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Agriculture including Micro Irrigation, the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm, the National Mission on Agricultural Extension Services, the National Horticulture Mission. Therefore, one of the major objectives of this year's Budget proposals was that we have to depend substantially on the strategy that our growth should come from the domestic demand, that we should generate demand domestically and, for that, we are stepping up substantial amount of money in the rural infrastructure, in rural sectors, in social sectors. Yes, there are many critics of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. I do not rule out the issues that have cropped up, that there is leakage and so on. But please remember one factor. In 1948, within a year of our Independence, even before the adoption of the Constitution, we had passed one legislation, the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural workers. From 1948 till 2006—we have seen in State after State—we could not implement that. But it is now automatically getting implemented. Now, it cannot be less than the daily wage that is being given in the Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. Nobody will work for lesser wages. You may argue that this hundred rupee-plus should be increased. I am not going into that for the moment. But the fact remains that, despite pilferage, it has done one great thing. Let us appreciate that.

Suggestions have come whether we would emphasise now more on how to improve the delivery system, how to prevent the leakage and how to prevent the pilferage. Let us try to make some arrangements. Here, I have received some suggestions and I am referring to one particular suggestion. While speaking on the General Budget, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar suggested that as the Balwant Rai Committee was appointed, let there be a committee which could look into all these aspects and to ensure the way Constitutional arrangements have been made through the 73rd and 74th Amendments with the establishment of the Panchayati-raj institutions and Nagarpalikas, by vesting them with Constitutional powers, identifying the subjects which are to be transferred and the people's participation through the Panchayati-raj system in implementing these social programmes. I think, it is a good idea and suggestion. Surely, I would like to inform this House that we will explore the possibility of examining this and see in what way it can be implemented.

Sir, the short point which I am trying to drive at, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, is that I do believe that India's growth story has not come to an end. I have confidence in Indian entrepreneurs, I have confidence in Indian technicians, I have confidence in farmers and in workers, and, I have confidence in the political system of this country. Despite differences, despite bitter fighting amongst ourselves, the next moment, when the situation demands, we respond and react to it.

Just the last Sunday, we celebrated the 60th year of establishment of these two great Houses—Council of States, Rajya Sabha, and House of People, Lok Sabha. On

Sunday, we celebrated. I remember, Sir, on 3rd December, 1971, the war was declared. This Parliament, from 3rd December to 16th December, did not stop its work even for a single day. That is the merit of our system. On 13th December, we were attacked. But, it was the indomitable courage of one lady officer belonging to the Watch & Ward Service of Parliament; if she had not alerted, one or two terrorists could have entered into this House through this gate. Sir, the door behind you almost always remains open because Members go to and come from the Chairman's Chamber; just at that time, the House had adjourned and the then Chairman was to leave; myself and many others were sitting where the Leader of the Opposition is sitting right now; he was sitting, of course, on this side. Had the terrorists entered through this gate with the modern automatic weapons, they could have liquidated the entire political establishment of this country. But, that is not the point. The point is, the next day, at 11 O'clock we met and Parliament transacted its business. We may quarrel, we may disrupt, which I would say that I do not like. But, at the same time, when the situation demands, we are one. The objective of the attack was not to kill some people or to get themselves killed. The objective was to destroy the institution, demoralize the institution and we considered it was time when we had to show that Indian democratic institutions could never be cowed down, could never be threatened. That is the strength.

On the basis of that strength, I would like to most respectfully submit that India's growth story has not come to an end. Yes, there will be obstacles. My growth rate, from 8.4 per cent, may come down to 6.9 per cent; from 9 per cent, it may come down to 6.7 per cent. But, again it would move up. We shall have to see this in the compass of 4, 5 or 6 years, and not in one quarter or two quarters or three quarters.

The second objective is of the fiscal consolidation. Many people asked how we would be able to keep it within the 2 per cent of GDP or below 2 per cent of GDP.

Please look at the figures. What is the current level of subsidy? In most of the areas, our subsidies are increasing. But despite that, we are within two per cent of the GDP. Yes, we shall have to make serious efforts. As Mr. N.K. Singh, very correctly, said that the Finance Minister should not hesitate to bite bullet; I am not hesitating. But I would like to bite bullet when I see that my biting bullet will end in results, not merely making a proposition, and thereafter finding it that it is ending in a fiasco. It is not that. It must achieve success; it must achieve the objective; it must achieve the goal, which I want to do. Collectively, we shall have to decide it. Petroleum prices are increasing by leaps and bounds. Three major questions are staring at our face. We cannot keep them under any carpet. If we do not take corrective measures, we will have to face the disastrous consequences. Therefore, we shall have to think on these lines. It is not merely my own thinking or the thinking of the Government of-the-day. Today, we are here; tomorrow, you will come; day-after, somebody else will come; after some time, again, we may come back. Parliamentary Democracy's mortality rate

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is very high. Who doesn't know about it? But, despite that, the system continues. King is dead; 'long live the king'. It is equally applicable in Parliamentary Democracy. Therefore, we shall have to think collectively.

Sir, in the other House, while responding to the debate, I said that let us ponder over it. I have asked the oil experts, and the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Dr. Rangarajan, whether we can reduce our import requirement. Currently, we are importing around 170 million tonnes of petroleum crude. Our domestic production is about 37-38 million tonnes. The question is whether the country would be in a position to import 170 million tonnes, if the prices go up unchecked. My apprehension rests on it. As a man of ordinary intelligence, I thought that when the European recovery is slow, when the recovery in the major economies is slow, how the oil prices are not coming down; how the oil prices are going up, when the demand is not high. The demand is subdued. The answer lies in it; the oil experts are saying there are financialisation of the oil commodities. May be! ...*(Interruptions)*... Speculation, it maybe. So, it will have to be addressed. On the other hand, I cannot entirely pass on the extra burden to the consumers. Apart from his or her suffering individually, it will have its inflationary impact. That is also an issue which we shall have to address. The third issue which we shall have to address collectively is this. I have calculated it. You take the case of Delhi. Ex-refinery cost in Delhi is Rs.73. State taxes and Central taxes, taken together, are coming around Rs.57-58. Now, if we just take into account the ex-refinery gate price, which is the actual cost of refining, including the cost of import, bla, bla, bla, then, we can give relief to the consumers. But, what would be the cost of the exchequer? In 2009-10, the Union Government's taxation, Import Duty, Central Excise, Special Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, all taken together, were about Rs.96,000 crores.

States had roughly, all 28 States taken together, 64,000 crores of rupees. So, it was about 1,60,000 crores of rupees taxation on petrol and petroleum products. Then the Union Government, as Finance Minister, I got 100 per cent value but I did not have 100 per cent revenue because from my 96,000 crores of rupees, 32 per cent had to be transferred to the States. Therefore, the States total revenue on petroleum products was 64 plus 32, coming to 96 and Central revenue was 96 minus 32, that is, 64. The position was reversed. I cannot take decisions sitting here alone unless I have all the States on board. I cannot simply give dicta that you do it because I shall have to think from where they will also get the resources. Therefore, the problem is complex and to complex problem you cannot expect to have a simplistic solution. Therefore, it will require in-depth studies, discussions, debate among ourselves to find out a solution and, exactly, the Prime Minister is trying to achieve that. The third issue, as I have mentioned, in order to have the consolidation what steps we are taking apart from the

subsidies. Somebody had pointed in that House and this House and I am going to take a little bit of unpopular steps. I am going to issue some austerity measures. And as at one point of time not long ago, my ministerial colleagues, particularly, those who are tall and high, they became very angry with me when I said you will have to travel in the normal class, 'Y' class, not 'J' class, they said there is no adequate leg space, what should they do. What type of austerity measures we are going to have, we are going to take them, but some sort of austerity measures to convey the signal that we are responding to the situation is needed. I do not want to press the panic button. The second thing which we shall have to do, we shall have to keep in mind, is the effective implementation of the projects to avoid the cost overrun and time overrun. To simplify the process, certain suggestions have come. And yes, I can have and to bring back the confidence I have no problem to have a dialogue mechanism consisting of various stakeholders including the parliamentarians. We can think of it because then we will have some obligation, self-imposed obligation. When I talk to a foreign investor, that, yes, you can come and make investment, if simply I talk, it does not carry, it may not carry that much conviction but if myself and the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arun Jaitley talk together, it will carry conviction because here the Opposition and the Government are talking in the same voice that will carry the conviction. That is what we want. We want this type of situation to be created. As I mentioned, it can be created. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am sorry I have taken little more time than what I promised to LoP, but I would just like to address one small issue, which my young friend raised. His father was my colleague when he was the Shipping Minister and apart from that for a long period I had good relations with him and this bright young man is coming up, he raised one issue. I appreciate his sensitiveness. He is Piyush. His sensitivity is that the Supreme Court has given the judgment. Why are you going against it which is the last interpreter of the law, Constitutionally assigned responsibilities? I agree. It is the Constitutionally assigned responsibility. But, at the same time, it is equally the Constitutionally assigned responsibility to this House and the other House to make laws.

Perhaps, you were not born at that time, Mr. Goyal. When the first amendment to the Constitution of India took place in June, 1951, with that Constitutional amendment, certain new articles were inserted. The Supreme Court gave a judgement in respect of the compensation, and to reflect the intention of the Constitution-makers and the lawyers, the First Constitutional amendment took place. This House had not been constituted then; it was constituted in 1952. Then, this question arose: the House has not been constituted. A Constitutional amendment under article 368 requires two-thirds majority of both the Houses, plus, in certain cases, ratification by half of the States. So, when the House was not in existence, how could we have the Constitutional amendment? However, the Supreme Court agreed to it and the Constitutional amendment took place. That is not alone. As a student of politics, I believe that the Indian Parliament is

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omnipotent. It has powers to amend each and every article of the Constitution of India, which contains more than 444 articles and more than 12 Schedules. The Indian Constitution is omnipotent.

The Leader of the Opposition is a very distinguished lawyer; he would correct me if I am wrong. From 1952, till the judgement in the *Golaknath* case, that was the perception that widely prevailed. Judicial pronouncements were based on that. For the first time, the breakthrough came through the *Golaknath* case. They said, 'Yes, you can amend every part, but not the Fundamental Rights, not Part-III.' I remember those days of excitement. I was then a young MP; I was just over 30 when I first entered this House, in the late '60s. I remember the excitement of it all—Privy Purse abolition, Bank Nationalisation, passage of the MRTP Act, and all other important legislations. So, when the Supreme Court struck it down citing infringement on Fundamental Rights, the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, dissolved Lok Sabha in the 1970; she went to the electorate and appealed to them, saying 'I want to have some social legislations and for that Constitutional amendment is necessary. For bringing Constitutional amendments, a two-thirds majority in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is necessary. I don't have it. Give that to me and I would fulfil my commitment of enacting social legislations.' The Indian electorate responded, and then came the 24th Amendment in 1971. For the first time, in the text of the Constitution, the constituent power of Parliament was inserted in article 368, saying that Parliament, in exercise of its constituent power, can do certain things which cannot be challenged. The matter, again, went to the Supreme Court, in the *Keshavanand Bharati* case. They said, 'Well, you have the constituent power, agreed, but you cannot change the basic structure of the Constitution.' And, what is the basic structure of the Constitution? There are some illustrations, but it has not been finally decided. The Supreme Court will decide on it.

The short point which I am trying to drive at is, it is not disrespect to the Supreme Court. It is not to ignore the Constitutionally assigned responsibility of the Supreme Court. In a federal democracy, where there is division of powers, each constitutional organ has its own responsibility. Just as the Judiciary has the right to interpret laws, the Legislature has the right to enact laws. And if, in that process, there are divergences of opinion, it should not be treated as confrontation; it is an honest difference of opinion, and if we make an attempt at reconciling that honest difference of opinion, it is not wrong.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, now, I come to my last point, and then I will conclude. He has referred to the British judgment in respect of retrospective amendment of Section 58 of the Finance Act of 2008. Yes, it was true that the 1987 Act was grandfathered, but amending section 58 in 2008, when they made the retrospective tax effect. From

1987, that Act was not grandfathered. I told Mr. Osborne, 'you had discussion, it is very good. I also had some interaction.' I told him, 'Mr. Chancellor, you have done it in your country and I have exactly done it.' What I wanted to convey is that I am guided by the international treaty. That is why, in my introductory remarks yesterday, I said that Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement would not override the international obligations. I have international agreement with 82 countries in respect of the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. I would like to ensure and implement that in letter and spirit. But companies have to pay taxes if they gain from Indian asset. I am not going into the details of the Vodafone case. I explained it to them when their representatives came to see me. I told them, 'We have informed you in the month of March, not once but twice, that your transactions are going to attract tax. You have the responsibility to deduct taxes.' India is not a tax haven. I want foreign exchange. But for that, I would not like to convert India into Cayman Island or Isle of Man. India will have to be a country which honours its international commitment. At the same time, we will have the legitimate tax demands. If the Supreme Court nullifies my Income Tax amendment, which you are approving, then they will have the position. But the Supreme Court directed us to give the clarificatory amendment. It is not a substantive amendment from 1962. During Yashwant Sinha's time, the whole section was inserted in the Income Tax Act with effect from 1962. Every Finance Minister has done it, but, in this case, somehow it has attracted wide attention because it involves big companies and huge amount. I shall also have to look at my own interest. What would have been the consequences if I would not have done it? There are many companies; they have accepted the interpretation of the Income Tax Department. They have paid taxes. They have not challenged it once it became the law. Supreme Court's interpretation, unless it is changed by the subsequent amendment of the Act, stands as the law. I shall have to pay Rs.40,000 crore to Rs.50,000 crore, which is not acceptable. They deposited Rs.2,500 crore as per the direction of the Supreme Court. I paid it back to them with interest. I have paid interest for the period for which I retained the money. My point is very simple. Yes, I want FDI and for that I have taken a series of measures in my Budget. I am not going to read it. I have taken a series of measures to attract FIIs and FDI. I have established institutional arrangement to invite long-term finance for development of infrastructure. Infrastructure Debt Fund has been created. It is being operated. One trillion dollar investment requirement is there during the next five years. Fifty per cent of it has to come from the private sector. We have created that. I am fully aware of External Commercial Borrowings. I am fully aware of it. It has been pointed out that I should not fall into the debt trap and create a situation similar to 1991.

I can tell you very respectfully that I have no intention of going back to 1991, and the situation exactly is not similar. Yes, I am worried about the Current Account Deficit of 4 per cent of GDP during the current fiscal year. Even in 1991, it was 3 per cent. But, the situation is not comparable because we shall have to keep in mind what was

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the level of foreign exchange reserves in 1991. In 1991, the foreign exchange reserves—I am not talking of absolute terms; absolute term is not important here—was 1.91 per cent of GDP. Today, it is 16.9 per cent of GDP. Regarding import cover, I have said that there were reserves of two-and-a-half months in 1990-91. Though it has come down at present in 2011-12 from 14 months to 7 months, I am worried about it. I shall have to see that how my export changes its destination, how there is change in the basket of exports, basket of commodities, so that I can have more export earning. But still, we shall have to keep in mind that two-and-a-half month reserve is not equal to that of seven-and-a-half months, and particularly, when our import and export today is much higher. We have an export of US\$ 300 billion. Our import is US\$ 400-plus billion. Trade gap is about US\$ 185 billion. Volume of transactions has increased substantially. Therefore, the percentage point is to be kept in mind. External debt was 28.7 per cent of GDP in 1991 and 38.7 per cent in 1991-92. At the end of December, 2011, as per the latest figure available to me, it is 20 per cent of GDP. Short-term external debt, as a percentage of the reserves, was 146.5 per cent in 1991. This has declined to 26.3 per cent. It is high. I agree that it is high. But surely, it is not comparable to 146.5 per cent.

Therefore, my short point is that in our anxiety to express our concern, we should not create panic because fortunately or unfortunately, whatever we say in this House, or in that House, when responsible people say something, it carries weight and if there is a slip, if there is even an unguarded utterance, it may have some adverse impact. We shall have to keep that in mind. The higher Current Account Deficit of 4 per cent now is also not strictly comparable to 3 per cent, given the market determined exchange rate, convertibility of the current account and significant liberalisation of capital market. Yes, I am concerned about the sovereign credit rating agencies. Surely, I would like to have higher credit rating. Yesterday, Mr. Goyal was quoting lack of confidence of the Indian Chief Executive Officers in Indian economy and their decision not to invest in India. About 23 CEOs, out of 50, did not want to invest. I feel bad that why 23 CEOs will not invest. But, I am not totally dejected because I know that equally 21 CEOs are saying that they are going to make investments in India. In a free economy, liberalised economy, they will have options. I do not mind if Indian entrepreneurs and investors go and make investment and make more money because I am also keeping, by reducing the tax, on the dividend which they will earn and they will send it to me. I will make little gain. Yes, I would like to create the atmosphere. That atmosphere can be created, I do agree, not merely by words but by our joint action. Mr. Goyal has stated that two major important tax reforms we should pursue. We are pursuing.

One, we are going to implement the Direct Tax Code in the coming Monsoon Session. I express my deep gratitude to the Chairman and all the Members of the

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance, who have done a good job. If I would have got it little earlier, then, many of these things, I could have implemented in the Budget, but whatever it is, for the Direct Tax Code, it is not necessary that I shall have to wait for the Finance Bill, I can do it at any point of time after obtaining the approval of the Parliament and both the Houses, when we will get it through.

Secondly, we have made substantial progress on GST. It is not that there has not been any progress in it but please remember that it is not a very easy task. The States have their own way of functioning. They have their own compulsions. Simply, I cannot blame them. They will have to keep in mind their own requirements. Now, we are running a coalition Government. The coalition has its own advantages, it has its disadvantages. Its great advantage is that decisions are taken through broad consensus, and, that has its own strength. It is a great advantage. But the disadvantage is equally there. You had to face it. Don't forget that after winning the elections in 1998, within one year, because of the pressure of the coalition politics, in 1999, you had to go to the polls because the Government collapsed. And, it collapsed not because of any other thing but because some of the coalition partners decided in their own wisdom to withdraw the support. Elections became inevitable. I know that it was defeated by one vote. I know that. But, nonetheless, that is our system. The Privy Purses Bill was rejected by this House not by majority votes but by less than a fraction of the required vote of the two-third majority of the Members present and voting. That is the Parliamentary system, which we shall have to accept. So, coalition has its own compulsions. It is time consuming, it may appear to be tough choice. People are talking about the FDI. Yes, whenever I go abroad, people say to facilitate FDI, but we shall have to carry convictions with the people. It is an executive decision. For that, Parliament approval is not needed. But no Executive, which is accountable to this House and that House, can arbitrarily take decisions because Parliament has the power. If all the major political parties do not agree with the decision of the Executive, then, they can throw it out by passing a resolution. What should I do there? I cannot be a Don Quixote. I shall have to be pragmatic. I shall have to be realistic. I shall have to keep my eyes on the ground. Every Finance Minister will have to do that. They cannot have the luxury of simply being carried away by emotions or by ideological convictions. It is very good, it is needed, but, at the same time, we shall have to keep all this in mind. This House itself witnessed it when Dr. Sahib was the Leader of the Opposition, not in 1991 when he was the Finance Minister.

Sir, I am talking of 1995. In 1995, I was the Commerce Minister and I signed the WTO Agreement. As per the arrangements of the WTO agreements, we were to make amendments to our Patent Laws. There were two options given to us that for the new products in the pharmaceutical area, either you amend your patent laws, the Patent Act of 1971, where there was product patent permissible but not the process patent, or,

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allow exclusive marketing rights to the new products which will come in the market from 1995 to 2005. I brought the amendment to the Indian Patents Act. The Lok Sabha passed it. This House refused to pass it, and, there was combination between the Marxists and the BJP. Some sort of 'cabinet' was formed under the leadership of Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, and Mr. Ashok Mitra. Naturally, I had no chance. Twice it was defeated. Then, somebody complained against India for non-compliance and suggested that India should be driven out of the WTO.

We fought the case before the International Dispute Resolution mechanism. Even our Solicitor General appeared on behalf of the Government of India. We lost. In between, the sitting arrangements changed here. Arun came here and we went there. The question arose what will happen if India is driven out of the WTO. India is a founding member of the GATT. India is a founding member of the WTO because GATT was converted into WTO, and India is a founding member of Bretton Woods Institutions. The Ruling Party talked to Dr. *Saheb*, the present Prime Minister, who was the Leader of the Opposition at that time. He readily agreed and we supported the Bill. My view was very clear. Accident of sitting does not change a policy stand which we approve in principle. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, I want to ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...
No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : The Minister is yielding, Sir.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I am going to complete it in next couple of minutes. I will not take more time, as I have promised. I have exceeded my time.

Therefore, my request is that we shall have to keep our eyes open; we shall have to see that we have to adopt whatever is in the best interest of the country. We should not be simply carried away by the emotions.

The last point is with respect to the point made by my good friend *Debubabu* and the last speaker of yesterday, Mr. Gujral. They said if you give Bengal a package, you also consider the case of the Punjab and Kerala. I will just like to take two minutes to explain the problem. Bengal would have received the relief if the FRBM Act was passed in 2005 because the 12th Finance Commission made a recommendation for the debt relief because the mandate of the 12th Finance Commission was to address the debt problems of the States. So, the problems of those States which were debt-stressed were addressed by the 12th Finance Commission. Recommendation was that you go

through the route of FRBM. Introduce the FRBM Act in your legislature. This is the type of concessions we will give. Most of the States complied with the recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission. West Bengal was very late. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not making any comment. I am saying that it got late. It was done only in 2011. So, they got benefit for only one year, 2010-11. And, in per capita terms, it is the highest—more than two lakh crores of rupees is their outstanding bill. So, I have appointed a small group. Then, the 13th Finance Commission was appointed. There should not be any confusion. Debt-stress was the recommendation of Terms of Reference of the 12th Finance Commission. The 13th Finance Commission came out with a suggestion that certain States were revenue States. That means their revenue realization is less compared to the others of the similar category States. So, you do something. I have appointed a group of officers to look into this aspect. Because of the elections in Punjab, their committee could not do work. We are exploring the possibilities. Chief Ministers of Bengal, Punjab and Kerala have met the Prime Minister. I also have some discussion with them. We will work out an acceptable solution. But simply, I shall have to keep in mind that I represent West Bengal. I come from the State. Naturally, I will have an obligation to them. But as Federal Finance Minister, I have equal responsibility for all the 28 States.

I can't do anything which will go totally against the norms of the federal system. At the same time, I will always have to keep in mind that I should not create a situation where this great country will have a problem because we will have to overcome the crisis collectively and we are trying to do that.

Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and with these words I request that both the Finance Bill and the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill be returned.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra) : Sir, I just want an explanation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No. He has given an exhaustive reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... His reply is exhaustive. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I just want to seek a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I just want to express my thanks to the hon. Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : That you have already stated.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I want to express my thanks in one minute. Give me a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No. He has already acknowledged you. That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Give me one minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Not one minute. You can say thanks in one sentence and sit.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for his very, very kind words and encouragement, and also his blessings. I just want to say one thing more. This is a very statesman-like ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No. Nothing. If you have a question, that is okay. Otherwise, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I am raising a question. This was a very statesman-like approach. He has risen above party lines and he has given us a direction. I just want to raise a small point. I am also a student of law. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't give a lecture, please. No time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Sir, I didn't contest the right of the Parliament to legislate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. Why do you say all this?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : I have just raised a point that the world community is looking at India. It was the faith and confidence of the world community that I was addressing, not the right of the Parliament to legislate or the power of the Parliament to make laws. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. You put your question. One question, that is all.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, we have learnt a lot from your charming explanation. Just one thing. Okay, I understand that on petroleum tax, you need to discuss it with the States. But, I think, on the cess there is room for consideration which the Central Government could do it with its own authority. In view of that, since the cess is also added to the cost of the consumer, will you kindly consider it? Secondly, ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No. That is enough.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, just one minute. I will not speak. The second thing is that I made a request regarding Provident Fund and Pension Fund. I think, there is room for reconsidering them. In the case of Employees' Provident Fund, the interest has gone down below the GPF rate, the PPF rate and the FDS rate. I think, five crores of workers should get some consideration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You put your question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Also on the Pension Fund, the unanimous recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour to make the Government's contribution ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, lecture. Please put the question.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : ... at least, half of what the employees contribute be considered. I think, there is room for consideration. You kindly respond to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Okay. Just put your question only.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, my humble suggestion is that the large heart that the hon. Finance Minister frequently demonstrates while replying to our interventions during Appropriation Bills or Budget Speeches should also gently percolate to his distinguished colleagues in the Cabinet as well. That is the humble suggestion I want to give.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Minister, would you like to respond?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I appreciate Mr. Goyal's statement. I took it in the right spirit that in order to protect the image of the country, their confidence in India should not lose. So, I understand the perspective in which you placed your viewpoint. I have no doubt about it. In respect of Mr. Sen's problem on cess, please remember that the last increase took place in 2006. From 2006 to 2012 we have not done it. Please remember my predicament that the last increase in the price of diesel, kerosene and LPG took place in June, 2011. For ten months there has been no increase. An amount of Rs.1,39,000 crores was the under-recovery. This is coming from the pockets of the taxpayers. These are all owned by the State, not by the marketing companies. These are not private sector companies. These are public sector companies which you support and everybody supports. Therefore, all these aspects are to be kept in mind. As regards Provident Fund interests, definitely, whatever be the recommendations of the Labour Ministry's Standing Committee, I will look into it while determining that. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, I shall first put the motion regarding the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2012 to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up the motion regarding the Finance Bill, 2012. The question is:

“That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 156, and the First to the Tenth Schedules were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

INFORMATION TO THE HOUSE ABOUT THE CONDITION OF INDIAN WORKERS IN ANGOLA

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, reply by Shri Vayalar Ravi to an issue raised by Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, yesterday, some hon. Members raised an important issue regarding the workers who are living and working in Angola. We are in touch with the Ambassador and we have got some reports. We are continuing to monitor the things. What happened is, the Angolan Government wanted to construct a cement factory some 400 kilometres away ...(*Interruptions*)... The contract was taken by a Dubai-based Indian company from one of the Angolan Government companies. This Indian company based in Dubai recruited about 1,100 Indian workers, and some workers from Bangladesh and some workers from Nepal. They have recruited about 1,200 workers there. Sir, it has been going on well since 2008. They have to complete the project in 2012. In April this year, the company could not get the payment from the Angolan company, which has to pay the money to the Indian company. What the Indian company did was, they stopped doing the overtime work. The payment for overtime work comes to about 300 dollars per month. So, the workers resented it. They said they want to work overtime. The company people said that they were not getting the payment from the Angolan company, which was expected to pay. They are not paying the money. That is the reason. It has resulted into a strike on 16th April. The strike continued for some time. Meanwhile, our Embassy tried to intervene and negotiate but nothing could take place.

They will have to get money from the Angolan company. That is going on. Unfortunately, Sir, in May, 2009, something happened because the workers also became restive and they had some kind of a clash. The police intervened, and since they could not control the crowd and they were agitated so much, they resorted to lobbying tear gas shells. Thereafter, they resorted to firing in the air. In that firing, one Indian from Karnataka, by the name of Vinay Kumar, has been injured in the leg. He is now undergoing treatment at the military hospital in Uganda, the capital of the country. Thereafter, the negotiation again started, and the police arrested 59 Indians and produced them before the Court. The Court said that only 22 persons seemed to be involved in this violence, and others have been let free. So, the situation, as it is today, is that the Embassy has negotiated with the Management, and we are also talking with the Government. Sir, there is another important reason. Six hundred and forty six passports are lying with the Immigration Department for Work Permit stamping. It has not been done for the last 15 months. So, our Ambassador met the Minister of Industries, and he is also trying to have discussions with the Immigration Department to get the passports returned, either sealed or not. That is also going on. So, ultimately, the Management and the Embassy had a long discussion. We talked to the workers and informed them of the developments. The other important point is that the Court imposed a fine on these 22 workers and also compensation to the company which amounts to 40,000 dollars. As far as money part is concerned, we are, definitely, there to look after them. There is no problem. At the same time, we informed the workers that to those who

[SHRI VAYALAR RAVI]

want to return to India, the Embassy would do everything to send them back. There is no problem, Sir, we can take them back. But a majority of them do not want to come back. This is the situation, and the Embassy is monitoring the situation, discussing with the workers, discussing with the Indians who are managing the cement factory. And, Sir, though it is 450 kms. away from the capital, yet, one of our Counsellors went and stayed there. And, I can assure, Sir, that we will continue to do that and see to it that the interests and welfare of the workers are protected. We will do that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now we will take up ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No; it was just an intervention in response to the demand of some hon. Members. Now, we shall take up the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

GOVERNMENT BILLS – *Contd.*

**The North-Eastern areas (Reorganisation and Other Related Laws
(Amendment) Bill, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Sir, I move:

“That the Bill further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and Other Related Laws, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

This Bill has been brought with an object of setting up separate High Courts in the States of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. Sir, as you are aware, the Guwahati High Court was a common High Court. This was a long-felt demand and aspiration of the people of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. It could not be done so far because the High Court buildings were not ready and the infrastructure was not ready. Now the buildings are ready, and therefore, it is time that we fulfilled our promise and created separate High Courts for Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. The Bill seeks to achieve that objective. I would request all sections of the House to support the Bill.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Shri Tarun Vijay. Not present.
Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam) : Sir, I am told that the other House had passed this Bill without discussion. Since there is unanimity in the House that this Bill should be passed without discussion, I support that.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

But I would just want to draw the attention of the Minister to three short points. One is the pendency of cases in the Courts which is very high. We have to find out ways and means to reduce it. The second is the ratio of judge and population which is very high in this country, and especially, in the North-Eastern Region. This should be reduced. And my third point is this. We have been making an appeal, since very long, for the setting up of a Bench of the Supreme Court at Guwahati. Now that three High Courts have been set up in the North East, the number of cases in the Guwahati High Court will be more. So, as I have appealed earlier, a Bench of the Supreme Court should be set up at Guwahati. Thank you, Sir.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो मणिपुर, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा में उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से लाया गया है, यह इन तीनों क्षेत्रों की बहुत पुरानी माँग रही है और इसलिए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह बिल पूर्वांचल के लोगों को एक बहुत बड़ी राहत देगा जिनको अपने सामान्य मामलों के लिए बार-बार गुवाहाटी जाना पड़ता था और उस क्षेत्र में पहले से ही पनप रहे अनेक मुद्दों पर जो असन्तोष के विषय हैं, उन असन्तोष के विषयों को बढ़ाने में वह समस्या एक मददगार होती थी।

महोदय, त्रिपुरा, मेघालय और मणिपुर, ये भारत के सबसे सुन्दर प्रदेशों में माने जाते हैं, लेकिन यह विडम्बना है कि इस देश में जो सबसे सुन्दर प्रदेश हैं, चाहे वह कश्मीर हो या मणिपुर, वे अराजक विद्रोही गतिविधियों, भारत-विरोधी आतंकवाद आदि समस्याओं से ग्रस्त होकर बाकी देश में एक विडम्बनापूर्ण स्थिति पैदा करते हैं। मणिपुर के गोविन्द जी मंदिर, मणिपुर की मितेह और वैष्णव परम्पराएँ, वहाँ के नृत्य, वहाँ की झीलें और वहाँ के जंगल पूरे विश्व में एक अनूठी आभा और प्राकृतिक सुषमा के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हैं। मणिपुर में सम्भवतः पूर्वांचल के सबसे बड़े आतंकवादी और अराजक संगठन भी कार्य कर रहे हैं, इस कारण वहाँ सामान्यतः प्रशासनित ढाँचा बड़ा बिखरा हुआ-सा रहता है। वहाँ कभी 50 दिनों की हड़ताल होती है, तो कभी 66 दिनों का बन्द होता है और उसमें वहाँ का प्रशासन ही नहीं, बल्कि तमाम जनजीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाता है। वहाँ पर गैस के सिलेण्डर 1200 रुपये में मिलते हैं, स्कूल बन्द रहते हैं, गाँवों में आना-जाना बन्द हो जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में, गृह मंत्रालय की जो वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है, उसमें मणिपुर से ही आठ से अधिक ऐसे संगठन हैं, जो प्रतिबन्धित किये गये हैं, जिनमें से एक संगठन का नाम People's Liberation Army है। यह सभी जानते हैं कि People's Liberation Army हमारे पड़ोसी देश की सेना का नाम है और वह गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा मणिपुर में प्रतिबन्धित एक आतंकवादी विद्रोही संगठन है। महोदय, मैं यह इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि ये उच्च न्यायालय जो वहाँ स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं, ये वहाँ की सामाजिक और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था को ठीक करने में मददगार साबित होने वाले हैं। जब वहाँ के लोगों को और वहाँ के वकीलों को अपनी सामान्य क़ानूनी आवश्यकताओं के लिए सैकड़ों मील दूर गुवाहाटी आना पड़ता था, तो उनको वहाँ न केवल रुकने की समस्या होती थी, बल्कि उनके लिए वहाँ परिचय की भी दिक्कत होती थी। जब आतंकवादी विद्रोही गतिविधियों के कारण इन क्षेत्रों में गुवाहाटी तक के तमाम राजमार्ग बन्द कर दिए जाते हैं, जो उनकी प्राणवाहिनी है, उनकी life-line है, तब उस कारण से विशेष रूप से मणिपुर, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा के क्षेत्रों

[श्री तरुण विजय]

को जो बेहद कठिनाई होती है, उस कठिनाई का सामाधान ये उच्च न्यायालय बनने के कारण होगा, इसका हमें पूरा विश्वास है।

महोदय, इस अवसर पर मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि मणिपुर न केवल अपनी वैष्णव परम्परा के कारण विख्यात रहा है, बल्कि मणिपुर और नागालैण्ड को जोड़ने वाली एक और विख्यात विभूति का, जिनका क़ानून के क्षेत्र में बहुत नाम रहा, वह Rani Gaidinliu थीं। वह 16 साल की उम्र में अंग्रेजों से लड़ीं और अंग्रेजों ने तमाम क़ानूनों को धता बताते हुए उनको आजीवन कारावास का दण्ड दिया। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू उस 16 साल की गुरिल्ला योद्धा Gaidinliu से मिलने कोहिमा की जेल गये और उन्होंने अपनी जीवन-कथा में लिखा है, “She was so majestic and royal in her looks that instantly I called her a Rani.”

वह सामान्य देशभक्त योद्धा थी। लेकिन जब से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने Gaidinliu के लिए रानी शब्द का उपयोग किया, तब से उन्हें रानी Gaidinliu कहा जाने लगा। वे मणिपुर में पैदा हुई थी। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने उनको ताम्र पत्र और पद्म विभूषण देकर नवाजा था। यह जो परिस्थिति रही क़ानून के उल्लंघन की, क़ानून के अज्ञान की, इस परिस्थिति के कारण भी मणिपुर, मेघालय और त्रिपुरा की आर्थिक स्थिति पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ा। ये जो उच्च न्यायालय बनेंगे, इन उच्च न्यायालयों की वजह से वहां के आर्थिक सुधारों को भी बहुत बड़ा सहारा और सिम्बल मिलेगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश के लिए भी इसी प्रकार से उच्च न्यायालय बनाया जाएगा, जहां लोगों को सैकड़ों मील चलकर कठिनाइयों का सामना करते हुए गोहाटी तक आना पड़ता है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी प्रकार का एक बिल आई.ए.एस. कैडर को भी पृथक् करने के लिए विचाराधीन है। मेघालय को असम के साथ जोड़ा गया है लेकिन मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा की एक संयुक्त आई.ए.एस. सेवा है। उनकी 2004 से मांग है कि उनको भी आई.ए.एस. कैडर को पृथक् किया जाए। ये जो पूर्वांचल के क्षेत्र हैं, ये अपनी छोटी-छोटी मांगों के लिए वर्षों से दिल्ली के दरवाजे पर बैठे रहने के लिए मजबूर होते हैं। दस साल, पंद्रह साल तक इनकी छोटी-छोटी डिमांड्स पर विचार होता रहता है और उस पर फैसले नहीं किए जाते हैं। हाईकोर्ट की भी बिल्डिंग बन गई हैं लेकिन उसमें जो आवश्यक सामान है वह अभी तक लाया जाना बाकी है। वे लोग पूछते हैं कि हमारी जो एक सामान्य मांग है, उसके लिए दिल्ली का दरबार दस-दस, बीस-बीस साल तक हमको क्यों प्रतिक्षा करवाता है। उनकी छोटी-सी ऐसी मांगें होती हैं कि कहीं उच्च न्यायालय हो, कहीं इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज हो, कहीं पर सैनिक स्कूल खोले जाएं और इसके अलावा बाकी देश के प्रदेशों के अनुसार उनके आई.ए.एस. के कैडर भी अलग-अलग रखे जाएं। लेकिन जब उनकी ये सामान्य मांगें भी नहीं मानी जाती हैं तो इन कारण वहां एक विद्रोह और गुस्सा पैदा होता है।

महोदय, इस अवसर पर मैं यह भी बताना चाहूँगा कि पूर्वांचल में जो नागालैण्ड की स्थिति है, वहां पर गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से एक संदेश गया है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि *Supra state likely for Nagaland*. यह एक बहुत खतरनाक संदेश पूर्वांचल के क्षेत्रों को जाता है। आप मणिपुर में उच्च न्यायालय खोल रहे हैं। मणिपुर को सबसे ज्यादा डर अगर किसी चीज का है, तो वह नागालैण्ड की योजना से है। नागालैण्ड की योजना के अन्तर्गत वहां बृहत्तर नागालैण्ड में अरुणाचल, मणिपुर और मेघालय के अनेक तथाकथित नागा बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों को नागालैण्ड में शामिल करने की मांग कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों जब मणिपुर में चुनाव हुए, तो नागालैण्ड के विद्रोही नेता और वहां के शासकीय नेता जब मणिपुर के नागा बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में चुनाव प्रचार के लिए भाषण देने के लिए गए थे तो उनका कड़ा विरोध किया गया। यह विरोध इसलिए किया गया, क्योंकि मणिपुर को लगता है कि सम्भवतः गृह मंत्रालय किसी दबाव में आकर मणिपुर के उन क्षेत्रों को, जहां नागा क्षेत्र के विद्रोही संगठन यह दावा करते हैं कि ये नागालिम के अन्तर्गत आने चाहिए,.....। वे क्षेत्र मणिपुर से काटकर नागालिम में

शामिल न कर दिए जाएं, इस भय का भी निस्तारण किया जाना चाहिए। अच्छी बात है कि आप वहां उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित कर रहे हैं, हम आशा करते हैं कि वहां कम-से-कम ऐसे विवाद हों, जिन्हें अदालत की शरण लेनी पड़े और अधिकांश विवाद वे स्वयं ही हल कर लें। अब उच्च न्यायालय के साथ ही वहां एक और मांग शुरू हो गयी है और कोई भी क्षेत्र जो नागालिम के अंतर्गत आता है, चर्च वहां के अराजक और विद्रोही संगठनों को खुले आम समर्थन देता है और जब इन नागा विद्रोही संगठनों से बातचीत होती है, तो भी उसमें चर्च की भूमिका रहती है। इसलिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप उच्च न्यायालय तो वहां स्थापित कर दें, लेकिन इसके साथ ही इन नागा क्षेत्रों को मणिपुर से अलग न करने के लिए एक नया आंदोलन शुरू हो जाए? मैं इस अवसर पर यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर पूर्वांचल देश का मुकुट मणि क्षेत्र है। अभी मैंने बताया कि प्रसिद्ध समाजवादी चिंतक राम मनोहर लोहिया ने इस पूरे उत्तर पूर्वांचल को यक्ष प्रदेश कहा था, रुक्मणी का क्षेत्र कहा, कृष्ण का प्रदेश कहा था। अरुणाचल में भीष्मक नगर प्राचीन यादव संस्कृति का एक असाधारण, अनूठा नमूना है, जहां कृष्ण और रुक्मणी की गाथाएं आज भी गायी जाती हैं। वहां परशुराम कुंड है। मणिपुर का क्षेत्र, मणि-कांचन का क्षेत्र माना जाता है, जहां गए बिना भारत की संस्कृति को समझना कठिन होता है। ऐसे क्षेत्र को अराजकता व आतंकवाद से भी गृह मंत्री जी मुक्ति दिलाएं। वे लोग आप से यही अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वहां भारत और भारतीयता के विरुद्ध जो विद्रोह का वातावरण है, वह जल्दी-से-जल्दी समाप्त हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 वर्षों से मणिपुर में हिंदी प्रतिबंधित है। वहां हिंदी फिल्में नहीं दिखायी जा सकतीं। वहां लोग केवल दक्षिण कोरिया की फिल्में देख पाते हैं। वहां हिंदी पढ़ायी नहीं जा सकती, वहां पाठ्य पुस्तकों के अंत में जहां राष्ट्र गीत होता है, उसे वहां से हटा दिया गया है। वहां के विश्व-विद्यालयों में जो भारत के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी आवाज गुंजती है। वहां गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस, सुरक्षा सैनिकों के संरक्षण में ही मनाया जा सकता है। महोदय, सामान्य तौर पर वहां के विद्यालयों में गणतंत्र दिवस और स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाने के उत्सव बड़ी कठिनाई से होते हैं। मैं वहां जाकर उन लोगों से मिला हूं। वे केवल एक ही बात कहते हैं कि मणिपुर देशभक्त प्रदेश है और मणिपुर भारत से केवल एक ही आशा रखता है कि वह हमारे दुःख में संवेदना रखे और सहानुभूतिपूर्ण व्यवहार करे। वहां जब लगातार 200 दिनों तक राजमार्ग रोके जाने के आंदोलन होते हैं, जो दिल्ली के लोग कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि उनको कितनी गंभीर समस्याओं से जूझना पड़ता है। वहां चिकित्सालय बंद, स्कूल बंद, दफ्तर बंद, बाजार बंद, गैस के सिलिंडर नहीं, किरोसिन नहीं, उसके बावजूद लोग 200 दिनों की हड़ताल भुगतकर भी तिरंगे के प्रति वफादार रहते हैं।

ऐसे प्रदेश को जिसे विशेषाधिकार और अधिक सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए, हम तमाम अराजक, आतंकवादी और विद्रोह संगठनों के हवाले छोड़ देते हैं जो अपने पड़ोसी देशों की फौजों के नाम पर अपने विद्रोही संगठनों के नाम रखते हैं जब कि वहां के लोग केवल शांति चाहते हैं। ऐसे क्षेत्र के साथ जहां आप मेघालय व त्रिपुरा में भी उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित कर रहे हैं, मैं आपको साधुवाद देता हूं और समझता हूं कि ये उच्च न्यायालय उस क्षेत्र की मांग पूरा करने में समर्थ होंगे। साथ ही वहां शांति और एकता की भी बात सरकार करे, तो यह अधिक सार्थक होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूं। वंदे मातरम्।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura) : Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Home Minister for bringing forward this Bill. According to me, this is a non-controversial Bill, and I hope the entire House will support it. This has been a long-pending demand of the people of Tripura, who have been fighting for the establishment of a separate High Court for more than 25 years. The long-standing aspirations of the people of Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya will be fulfilled through the passage of this Bill. Article 214 of our Constitution says, "There shall be a High Court for each State."

[SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA]

Sir, under the above mandate of the Constitution, some of the States, though smaller in size and population, have been provided with the Separate High Court. Tripura was a princely State till its integration with India by the merger agreement dated 15th September, 1949. Thereafter, until attainment of the Statehood on 21st January 1972, it had a permanent court of Judicial Commissioner, equivalent to the status of the High Court for dispensation of justice. This long tradition of an independent High Court in the State got discontinued only after Tripura obtained Statehood and it was brought under the Jurisdiction of the Gauhati High Court under the North-Eastern States (Re-organisation) Act, 1971. It is difficult for one High Court to faithfully and effectively discharge this Constitutional obligation on exercising effective control over subordinate Judiciary which is impossible. The Tripura Legislative Assembly passed a Resolution on 20th March, 1987, requesting the Central Government to take steps for establishment of a separate High Court for Tripura. A delegation of representatives of Tripura High Court Bar Association met the Prime Minister on 10th September, 2008 and ventilated the demand of a separate High Court for Tripura.

The Members of Parliament of Tripura also met the Union Law Minister several times and demanded early decision of the Government of India on this issue. The Chief Minister of Tripura also wrote several letters to the Union Law Minister in this connection. In spite of many communications from the State in this regard, the decision to set up a full-fledged High Court was delayed. I firmly believe that this Bill will open the window for establishment of separate High Courts for Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya. In this connection, I would like to say that all the North-Eastern States should have a separate High Court. The people of this region have been fighting continuously for long to establish their constitutional rights.

So, I urge upon the Government to extend adequate help in a time-bound manner on top priority basis for all round development of the North-East.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I am happy that after the enactment of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, in the British Parliament, in pursuance whereof the Calcutta High Court, the Bombay High Court and the Madras High Court were established. After 150 years, the Central Government has decided to establish three High Courts at a time in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. I fully support this stand of the Government of India because it is a welcome development that Government of India is trying to expand its justice rendering system even to the remotest areas of the North-East.

Although I would like to suggest only one or two points which may not be related to the hon. Home Minister and his Ministry, through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Home Minister to take up the matter with the Government of India that so many

vacancies of judges prevailing in this country in different High Courts are filled up. The Law Minister was here a few minutes back, he is not here now. I would request the hon. Home Minister—he is a very important Minister of this Government—to consider filling up those vacancies. Opening up of new High Courts is a welcome development. But, at the same time, it is very much required that the unfilled vacancies of judges are filled up so that there is a speedy disposal of pending cases.

So far as my State is concerned, I cannot but mention one fact, that there is a long-standing demand; the way, the long-standing demand of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura has been met by this amending Bill, in the same fashion, this demand should be met. Although the Government of India has decided long back to open a Circuit Bench of Calcutta High Court in North Bengal, *i.e.*, in Jalpaiguri, the State Government has provided land and infrastructure. But for the indifferent attitude taken by a section of the Judiciary, that Circuit Bench has not yet come up, which is detrimental to the interest of the people of North Bengal as a whole. Sir, I join the voice of Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita that a Circuit Bench should be set up, both at the Calcutta High Court and at the Guwahati High Court, so that litigants from these States won't have to come to Delhi very often to defend or file a case in the Supreme Court, which is very costly nowadays. I request the Government to consider it. Although it is not related to this amending Bill, I am sorry to say, but, perhaps, it is very important to look into it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I appreciate the Government's intervention in ensuing establishment of mechanisms for justice in Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur. According to the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organization) Act, 1971, a common High Court was established for five North-Eastern States, namely, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura, and the two erstwhile Union Territories, which are now full-fledged States, namely, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. It was called the 'Guwahati High Court'.

Under the same Act, the North-Eastern Areas (Re-organisation) Act, 1971, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya became full-fledged States as on 21st January, 1972.

Sir, currently, the six North-Eastern States, except Sikkim, have the Guwahati High Court, and Sikkim has a separate High Court. Sir, Tripura alone has over 52,000 cases pending in different lower courts. Five thousand cases are awaiting disposal in the Agartala Bench of the Guwahati High Court. The requisite infrastructure is ready for the functioning of a full-fledged High Court.

Sir, this Bill addresses the aspirations of the people of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura by providing them easy, speedy and cost-effective access to justice. The establishment of separate High Courts, Sir, would definitely help in meeting the demand

[SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY]

of the disposal of cases in a speedy manner, saving litigants' time and money and fulfilling a long-standing demand of these States.

Sir, this Bill paves the way for creation of full-fledged High Courts in these three States. A decade old demand of these people is being fulfilled through this Bill.

Sir, here, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the number of pending cases in the Supreme Court and the High Courts. As on 1st March, 2012, approximately, 59,000 cases are pending in the Supreme Court; out of these, 20,470 cases have been pending for less than a year. As on 30th June, 2011, a total of 43 lakh cases were pending in the High Courts across the country, and 2.8 crore cases were pending in the district and subordinate courts. Approximately, nine per cent of these cases have been pending over ten years and a further 24 per cent cases have been pending for more than five years. So, this is another disturbing factor. When these many cases are pending, a large number of vacancies in the Judiciary are also there. As of March 20, 2012, there are 269 vacant judges' posts in the different State High Courts across the country, and 3634 vacancies in the district and subordinate courts, as of June 30, 2011.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : Thank you.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Sir, I will finish in just one minute. Sir, though it doesn't directly relate to this Bill, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister about our long-pending demand for establishment of a Supreme Court Bench—as my other colleague was mentioning here about Calcutta—at Chennai and Mumbai. It will be a Charter Court, of course.

Sir, this issue also doesn't come directly under you, but there is a move that the Centre for Legal Studies and Research is about to be moved from Chennai.

I hope that you will give your full support so that the Centre for Legal Studies and Research would come to Chennai. Please put in your full efforts for this, Sir. Then, every State, as in the US, should have its own High Court and also the Supreme Court. If it is not possible, like Malaysia, Pakistan and Australia, courts of appeal can be established to avoid rush to the Supreme Court. This will save time, money and energy of the people. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इस बिल के माध्यम से मेघालय, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा राज्यों की जनता की जो भावनाएं थी और लगभग पच्चीस वर्षों से जो मांग की जा रही थी कि वहां एक पृथक् उच्च न्यायालय बनाया जाए, उन भावनाओं के अनुरूप आपने इन राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है, जो एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है।

महोदय, अभी तक उच्च न्यायालय गुवाहाटी में था और मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी कई राज्यों की यह समस्या है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में असम को मिलाकर जो सात राज्य हैं, वहाँ की अवाम को कितनी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा होगा, यह समझा जा सकता है। कितने किलोमीटर दूर से लोग आते-जाते होंगे और उनको कई तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता होगा। सरकार को यह काम बहुत पहले कर देना चाहिए था, ताकि वहाँ के अवाम की जो समस्या थी, उसका निदान निकल पाता।

महोदय, वहाँ के सातों राज्यों में कई तरह की समस्याएँ हैं। इन तीन राज्यों में आप उच्च न्यायालय का गठन ज़रूर कर रहे हैं और उससे उन लोगों को राहत मिलेगी, मगर जो स्थानीय समस्याएँ हैं, उनकी तरफ भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहूँगा, ताकि उन समस्याओं के प्रति सरकार सकारात्मक रुख अख्तियार करे और जो बेसिक समस्या है, जिसकी वजह से जगह-जगह पर आंदोलन होते रहते हैं, कहीं न कहीं उग्रवाद की घटनाएँ भी होती रहती हैं, तो अगर उनको आप संतुष्ट करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह वहाँ के राज्यों के लिए, खास तौर पर मेघालय, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर के लिए एक बड़ा कदम होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देते समय यह ज़रूर बताएं कि वे उच्च न्यायालय तो खोल रहे हैं, मगर ये functional कब होंगे? इनको आप शक्ति तो प्रदत्त कर रहे हैं, लेकिन ये न्यायालय कब चालू होंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि अभी न्यायालय प्रारंभ होने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। केवल buildings के बन जाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जब आप जवाब दें, तो यह ensure करें कि न्यायालय पूरे तौर पर अपना कार्य कब प्रारंभ करेंगे, ताकि वहाँ की जनता की जो समस्या है, खास तौर पर मुकदमे से जुड़े जो मामले हैं, उनसे लोगों को निजात मिल सके और फिर वहाँ के लोग गुवाहाटी न जाएं।

महोदय, अंत में मेरा एक निवेदन और है और निश्चित तौर पर कई सदस्यों ने इस बात को रखा कि देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में बहुत सारे मुकदमे लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं। हम जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, वहाँ भी और पूरे देश में अदालतों में बहुत सारे मुकदमे लम्बित हैं, जो उनके निदान के लिए कोई ठोस स्टेप सरकार को उठाना चाहिए, खास तौर पर जो न्यायाधीशों की कमी है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मुझे विश्वास है कि यह जो बिल आज आया है, इसके माध्यम से काम बनेगा। आपने निर्णय ले लिया है कि अलग-अलग उच्च न्यायालय बनाए जाएं, तो मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा और मेघालय के जो लोग थे, उनको गुवाहाटी आने-जाने से छुटकारा मिलेगा, लेकिन पूरे तौर पर छुटकारा कब मिलेगा और कब ये न्यायालय functional हो जाएंगे, आप अपने जवाब में यह ज़रूर बताएं। महोदय, सरकार ने यह बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है और वहाँ के लोगों की भावनाओं के अनुरूप कार्य किया है, इसलिए मैं पुनः इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को बधाई देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, I rise to support The North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012. The Constitution provides, basically, that 'there shall be a High Court for each State'. This is the basic and fundamental provision which gives the right to every State to have a High Court. The other one is article 231, which is exceptional in nature and which says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding provisions of this Chapter, Parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more States." This is a sort of an exception. But the fundamental article says that 'there shall be a High Court for each State'; and, therefore, I would like to ask: हमने क्या पाप किया? Why Goa was not included in this?

[SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK]

Just in short, I would tell you about the history of the Goa High Court. Just before the advent of the Portuguese in India, Goa was ruled by Adil Shah, the Sultan of Bijapur. He was the head of the Sultanate Judicial System, which had, at its top, a Qazi and below the Qazi there were Judicial Magistrates such as Wazirs and Amirs, vested with original and appellate powers within their territorial jurisdictions. There were also subordinate Judicial Officers. The Portuguese, in the beginning, did not alter the judicial system, which was in vogue at the time of their conquest of Goa, but, gradually, they went on to introduce their own judicial system. Finally, in the year 1544, a High Court was created and was designated as *Tribunal de Relacao das Indias*. The said High Court was headed by a Chancellor and had three sitting Judges. In the year 1774, the then Portuguese Prime Minister abolished the *Tribunal de Relacao das Indias* and re-introduced the Office of Auditor General with all the powers of the High Court. The *Tribunal de Relacao das Indias*, that is, the High Court, was, however, re-established in 1776 and a Chancellor was to preside over the said Court with a Bench of five Judges. This situation continued to be in force, with slight changes, up to the time of the liberation of Goa, when a High Court, the *Tribunal de Relacao das Indias*, was functioning in this territory with five Judges and had its territorial jurisdiction extending up to the territory of Goa, Daman & Diu as well as the Portuguese colonies of Macau and Timor. That is, we had a High Court in Goa with its jurisdiction extending not only to Goa, Daman & Diu but Macau and Timor as well. We had such a powerful High Court before liberation. And, ultimately, what was given to us? It was a Judicial Commissioner's Court. The Judicial Commissioner's Court was, in fact, like a High Court. In fact, I had appeared before it in my early days, because there was a Weekly Board; this was the system then. From the District Court we used to appear in that Court. But, subsequently, when we demanded a High Court for Goa, we were not given a High Court, but we were given a Bench of the Bombay High Court, which Bench is now functioning. Now, if Meghalaya gets a High Court, Manipur gets a High Court and Tripura gets a High Court, why can't a place like Goa, with all its history get one? Does any other State have such a history? The Ministry could say that the Assembly has not passed a Resolution to that effect. In the Assembly, we don't take interest in it these days because we feel that we would not be given that. Nobody is bothered about the small States. We haven't got our own cadre. We don't get anything that we ask for and, therefore, we have not bothered to ask for it. All of a sudden, this Bill has come up. Somebody should have asked us whether a High Court is needed in Goa; Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura are going to get it. But we were not asked. That is our grievance. We feel bad that we have not been considered in this regard.

Then, Sir, comes the question of the jurisdiction of the High Courts established in law. Article 214 says that laws declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on

all Courts within the territory of India. Now, the question is, the Constitution contains an article which says that the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts in India. So far, we felt that we were the only body which legislated, but, nowadays, it is very clear that there is another parallel body which legislates. In all humility, I would like to submit that this article needs to be re-defined.

Otherwise, there are two bodies which legislate. Therefore, under Article 214, we get so many legislations day in and day out, and we are neutralized. I am taking this opportunity right now on this Bill, and, that is why, I am making this small submission. This aspect should also be looked into. I again request the Home Ministry to please consult the Government of Goa and ask them whether they require the High Court, and please provide a High Court to Goa at the earliest.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल देश की न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के लिए बहुत ही उपयोगी साबित हो सकता है। भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता परम पूजनीय डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहब ने इस बात की हिमायत की थी कि भारतवर्ष के अंदर छोटे राज्य और छोटे जिलों की स्थापना से, हम जहां विकास की योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने में सफलता अर्जित कर सकते हैं, वहीं पर न्याय की दृष्टि से सस्ते और सुलभ न्याय की परिकल्पना को भी पूरा किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश में बहुत सारे प्रदेश विशाल आबादी और क्षेत्रफल में बंटे हुए हैं, जिसके कारण सस्ते और सुलभ न्याय की परिभाषा को पूरा किया जाना भारतीय लोकतंत्र में संभव नहीं हो सका है। इसका नमूना मैं सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। आज की तारीख तक लोअर कोर्ट में 2.7 करोड़ केसेज पेंडिंग हैं, जिनका डिसिज़न नहीं हो पाया और 21 उच्च न्यायालयों में 42 लाख केस पेंडिंग हैं, जिनकी सुनवाई का मौका नहीं मिल सका। हमारा देश ग्रामीण अंचल में बसने वाला देश है। छोटी आमदनी, छोटी पूंजीवाले लोग बहुतायत में हमारे देश में रहते हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, जब करोड़ों केसेज लोअर कोर्ट में पेंडिंग हों और 42 लाख केस उच्च न्यायालयों में पेंडिंग हों, तो ऐसे परिदृश्य में सस्ते और सुलभ न्याय की परिकल्पना पूरी होती हुई नज़र नहीं आती। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करूंगा कि जिन तीन राज्यों में आपने उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने के लिए आज जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, इस पर तो सदन अपनी सहमति आपके साथ व्यक्त करेगा ही, लेकिन मेरा अनुरोध है कि इनके अलावा भी, आप देश के बाकी प्रदेशों की स्थिति, जनसंख्या को मद्देनजर रखते हुए, उस पर कोई रिव्यू कमेटी बनायें और इस बात पर विचार-विमर्श होना चाहिए कि किन-किन प्रदेशों में आबादी की दृष्टि से आज भी न्याय सभी घरों तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है। अगर सरकार सम्पूर्ण भारत के लोगों को न्याय दिलाने की दृष्टि से देश के प्रदेशों का रिव्यू करके, इस तरह की बेंचिज़ और स्थापित करने की कोशिश करेगी, तो निःसंदेह न्याय आम आदमी तक पहुंच सकेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, जहां तक मेरा संज्ञान है लोअर कोर्ट्स में एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में ऐसा नहीं है। चूंकि यह मामला न्याय से जुड़ा है और देश के 85 फीसदी लोग ऐसे हैं, जो दलित हैं, पिछड़े हैं, कमजोर हैं, वीकर सेक्शन के लोग हैं, किसान हैं, इनको अनेकों बार विषम परिस्थितियों की वजह से न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगा कि जहां हमें सस्ते और सुलभ न्याय के लिए अधिक से अधिक उच्च न्यायालय स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है, वहीं पर हमें इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि हर वर्ग को समान रूप से न्याय प्राप्त हो सके। इसके लिए उच्च न्यायालय में और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था को लागू करने पर अगर विचार किया जाएगा, तो यह देश के बहुत बड़े हित में होगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसलिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

4.00 P.M.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : सर, मैं इस विधेयक के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, मिजोरम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, असम और मेघालय के अन्दर एक ही उच्च न्यायालय था। यह सारा एक दुर्गम और पथरीला इलाका है। खास कर मणिपुर के अन्दर बर्फ पड़ती है, ठंडा एरिया है। वहाँ एक ही हाई कोर्ट में केस लेकर जाना पड़ता है। इससे आम आदमी को बहुत ज्यादा कठिनाई थी। जब त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर और मेघालय के अन्दर अलग-अलग हाई कोर्ट बनने जा रहा है, तो मैं मंत्री जी का इसके लिए बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसे अच्छे काम की शुरुआत की है, जिसकी सख्त जरूरत थी। सर, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर और मेघालय ने 22 जनवरी 2012 को 41वाँ स्थापना दिवस मनाया। इसमें मेघालय को 1971 में पूर्ण दर्जा मिला। तब से इसकी बहुत जरूरत थी। जैसा कहते हैं कि “न्याय आपके द्वार”, इससे इसकी पूर्ति होती है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

सर, इसके साथ ही मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार से आपने उच्च न्यायालय की शुरुआत की है, उसी प्रकार से मेघालय और असम में आईएसएस कैडर के जो ऑफिसर्स हैं, जो मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा के साथ है, उस कैडर को अलग किया जाए। यह उनकी सबसे पहली डिमांड है।

सर, चूँकि मैं हरियाणा से आता हूँ, मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसी तरह से पंजाब-हरियाणा के हाई कोर्ट का बहुत पुराना मसला है। हरियाणा का अपना एक अलग अस्तित्व है, उसका अपना अलग स्थान है। पैदावार के हिसाब से हम पंजाब के बराबर चले गए हैं। वहाँ इसकी बहुत ज्यादा डिमांड है, क्योंकि वहाँ हजारों केसेज़ पेंडिंग हैं। इसलिए चंडीगढ़ के अन्दर जो हाई कोर्ट है, 60:40 के रेशियो से हरियाणा को उसी बिल्डिंग में 40 परसेंट जगह दी जाए और हरियाणा के हाई कोर्ट को अलग किया जाए। यह मेरी डिमांड है। यह हमारा हक भी बनता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी इसको भी पूरा करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to S/Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Tarun Vijay, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, Ram Kripal Yadav, Shantaram Naik, Narendra Kumar Kashyap and Ishwar Singh for the support that they have extended to this Bill.

Sir, I am glad that through this Bill, we have found some time to pay attention to the North-Eastern Region. The North-Eastern Region is usually at the periphery of our sight, and that itself is a reason that there is a sense of alienation among the people of the North-East.

Today, we are happy that we are able to establish High Courts in three States — Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. I am absolutely certain in my mind that the people of these States will be deeply grateful to the Parliament for making this law.

Sir, a number of issues were raised which go far beyond the scope of this law. Fortunately, the Minister of Law and Justice was present for most of the time, and I am sure, he has taken note of the issues raised by hon. Members. The most important issue is the delay in the delivery of justice.

As a person who practiced law for many years, I am deeply concerned about the grave delays in delivery of justice. We have 895 sanctioned posts of Judges in this

country, which is less than one High Court Judge for a million people. Even if you take the population of India as 1,200 million, we should have, at least, 1,200 High Court Judges whereas we only have a sanctioned strength of 895, out of which, 260 posts are vacant. So, roughly, 30 per cent of the sanctioned posts are vacant. In the Guwahati High Court, things are much better, where out of 24 sanctioned posts, only one is vacant but there are very large vacancies in other High Courts.

Sir, a couple of days ago, the Law Minister said in one of the Houses that he is in constant touch with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of the High Courts because the proposal for appointment of a Judge has to now emanate from the judiciary, from the collegium, and, not from the Government.

I think, it is important that all the vacancies are filled, more posts of Judges are created, and, qualified and eminent people are appointed as Judges. Sir, as far as the Benches are concerned, this again is a complex issue. There is always a demand for a Circuit Bench and Permanent Bench of a High Court in another city of the State. There are numerous demands for setting up Circuit Benches or Permanent Benches of the Supreme Court in different parts of India. But, obviously, these questions cannot be resolved in the short span of this debate. We have to carry the High Courts and the Supreme Court with us, and, I am sure that the Law Minister will address these issues.

Sir, the only question which, I think, I should answer is as to when will these High Courts begin to actually function. Actually, these courts are functioning in the sense that they are functioning as Benches of the Guwahati High Court. Judges are sitting today in Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya, and, the Act says, "This Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint." We will appoint a date as soon as the President's Assent is received, and, under section 28(B), such of the Judges of the common High Court holding office immediately before the commencement of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2012, that is, this Act, as may be determined by the President, after ascertaining their option, shall, on such commencement, cease to be the Judges of the common High Court, and, become a Judge of the High Court of Meghalaya or the High Court of Manipur or the High Court of Tripura, as the case may be. So, between now and the date of commencement, we will ascertain the option of the Judges and on the date of commencement, the Judge sitting in that High Court, because he has exercised the option, will become a Judge of that High Court and the High Court will begin to work as a High Court. So, there is no difficulty, provision is being made.

I am deeply grateful to all the hon. Members. I share the concern of my good friend, Mr. Shantaram Naik. I also share the concern of my friend, Mr. Ishwar Singh, regarding the Punjab and Haryana High Court. I think, these questions should be resolved and the way to resolve them is known. The solution is also known. I think, it

[SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM]

only requires a little determination and obtaining the consent of the Chief Justices in order to resolve these issues. In my personal opinion, there is a great degree of legitimacy in the demand for a separate High Court for Goa and separate High Courts for Punjab and Haryana but this is a subject which the Law Minister should deal with. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA : Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said that there will be separate High Courts in Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur and, at present, they have the Gauhati High Court Benches in Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. Separate High Courts are being constituted now. Infrastructure is ready. Those High Courts will function now. The Gauhati High Court Judges will be sitting there and they will have an option to carry on as the Judges of Gauhati High Court or Tripura High Court or Meghalaya High Court, as the Minister has said. But, Sir, Judges are already over-burdened in Gauhati High Court and they have to go to the other Benches also in Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura. Now, if they give them option to continue with those Benches in Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, there will be shortage of Judges in Gauhati High Court. The Gauhati High Court Judges are already over-burdened. What can be the solution to that? Whether the Judges will be increased in Gauhati High Court or some more Judges will be appointed in those newly set up High Courts?

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, हमारे सदस्य, नरेन्द्र कश्यप जी ने इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार रखे। उन्होंने खास तौर से जब न्याय की बात की, तब मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में यह बात लाई कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में SC, ST और OBC का representation नाम मात्र है। जब हम न्याय की बात करते हैं, तब हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, ताकि SC, ST और OBC का जो तबका सदियों से वंचित रहा है, उनको भी न्याय मिल सके?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, answer to the question raised by Shri Kalita is that while some Judges of the common High Court will become Judges of each of the three High Courts, at the same time, the docket of the common High Court will also get reduced and cases also would be transferred to these three High Courts. If, after that, the workload of the common High Court requires more Judges, like I know, the workload of every High Court requires more Judges, I gave the numbers, there is a procedure to sanction more Judges and appoint more Judges. I am sure, that the Law Ministry, the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justices of the High Courts will address this issue. But, as I said, the more important question is not to sanction more posts and look at the vacancies, the important issue is to fill the 260 vacancies that already exist. And, I think, if these 260 vacancies are filled immediately, that itself will bring a great degree of relief to the litigant public.

As far as the other issue is concerned, the policy of the Government is that all sections of the people, if there are adequate number of qualified and deserving persons,

they should become Judges. And, in fact, it is happening. As more and more lawyers and more and more Subordinate Court Judges are recruited or join the Bar from the OBCs, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, more and more of them will be elevated to the High Court. I know this is happening in many High courts. In many High Courts, a number of people elevated belong to the OBCs, belong to the Scheduled Castes. But since you can become a Judge of the High Court only if you are a Judge of a Subordinate Court or a lawyer, more and more people must join the legal profession, more and more people must become Judges of Subordinate Courts. Then we will find that the representation for the OBCs, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes automatically increases. But I entirely support the argument that the High Courts must represent the plurality of the States of India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 and Other Related Laws, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

***Demand for issuing directions to nationalized and other commercial banks to provide educational loans to students of weaker sections without surety**

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that education loans meant for students of various technical and professional courses are not reaching students belonging to the weaker sections of the society. In 2009-10, Government had introduced a scheme for providing interest-subsidy on loans to students belonging to the weaker sections. The hon. Minister of Finance had also promised to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund to ensure better flow of credit to

* Laid on the Table.

[SHRI S. THANGAVELU]

deserving students. Further, the allocation for education loan interest-subsidy scheme has been raised considerably, from Rs. 640 crores in 2011-12 to Rs. 800 crores. Even though the Government has introduced such a subsidy scheme to encourage students to go in for higher education, the number of beneficiaries from the weaker sections of society was very less. It was said that the number of students who benefited was nearly 22.8 lakhs in March, 2011; however, they were all provided loans on individual surety ground. Especially, the students who joined through the Management quota were disqualified from availing themselves of the education loan. Sir, education is an important component of economic development and a driving force for economic growth, ensuring opportunities for all.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to direct all nationalized and commercial banks to provide loans to students belonging to weaker sections of the society without any surety, as also to students who joined higher education through Management quotas and treat them on par with those who obtained seats on merit.

Demand for taking action to strengthen mobile network in border areas

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, भारत की विशाल सीमा है और आये दिन उस सीमा पर पड़ोसियों से होने वाले विवाद की खबरें अखबारों के माध्यम से मिलती रहती हैं, पर यहाँ मैं जिस बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रही हूँ वह देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में मोबाइल नेटवर्क (संचार व्यवस्था) के ठीक से काम न करने के बारे में है।

महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा पाकिस्तान और चीन से बहुत लम्बी है और शरीर को पिघला देने वाली बर्फ, बर्फीले तूफान और जंगली जानवरों से युक्त उस दुर्गम व पहाड़ी जटिल क्षेत्रों की सुरक्षा में हमारे सैनिक रात-दिन कड़ी मेहनत और बड़ी मुस्तैदी से लगे हैं, पर इन सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में देश का संचार नेटवर्क ठीक से काम नहीं करता है। यह बात संसद की स्थायी समिति से लेकर स्थानीय लोगों और अन्य माध्यमों से पता चलती है। इस कारण से वहाँ स्थानीय नागरिकों के साथ-साथ वहाँ पर जाने के इच्छुक पर्यटक भी नहीं जाते हैं, जिससे स्थानीय लोगों के रोजगार पर कुप्रभाव पड़ता है और इससे अनेक समस्याएँ जन्म लेती हैं।

मैं यहाँ एक स्थान का उल्लेख करना चाहती हूँ। सिक्किम के नाथुला से तिब्बत होते हुए चीन से व्यापार करने का रास्ता है। वहाँ पर भारतीय संचार व्यवस्था अपनी जीर्ण-शीर्ण स्थिति में काम कर रही है। ऐसे स्थानों पर तैनात हमारे सैनिक अपने परिवार से जुड़े रहने में भी बाधा महसूस करते हैं, इसलिए वे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों से जल्द से जल्द छुट्टी लेकर घर जाना चाहते हैं। जहाँ संचार की व्यवस्था ठीक न हो, वहाँ सूचनाओं के आदान-प्रदान में जो बाधाएँ आती हैं, उन्हें समझना कठिन नहीं है।

अतः मैं सदन से माँग करती हूँ कि देश के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हमारी संचार व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से काम करे, इसके लिए सरकार सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए और यह सुनिश्चित करे कि सीमाओं पर संचार व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की बाधा उत्पन्न हो।

Concern over increase in railway freight adversely affecting the salt traders

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat) : Sir, Gujarat is the land of Gandhiji who started Dandi March for Salt Movement against the British. Today, the day has come to restart the same movement for the sake of common man. In today's

world, salt plays the most essential part in human body, whereas refined salt is essential for manufacturing units. As you are aware, Sir, an unprecedented, abnormal increase in railway freight has been made effective since 6.3.2012. The revised rates are on the exceptionally higher side and are detrimental to the interests of salt industry in Gujarat. They are adversely affected due to enhanced freight.

It is seen from the freight rates table that initially, per tonne charges for various classes are fixed for the distance of 25 and 50 kilometres. But, from 1000 to 1500 kilometres, it is fixed at 100 kilometres. In the subsequent block/slab, the distance is 250 kilometres up to 2000 kilometres and 500 kilometres for 2500 kilometres onwards.

It is our humble request that some reduction may kindly be made in the freight structure. Gujarat's salt manufacturers, who are meeting the country's major requirement of edible salt, are worst hit by this rise. The consumption of the refined salt has increased manifold. Even the State Government supply refined iodised salt to the poorest of the poor under the Public Distribution System and salt has virtually become an essential commodity.

As Railways grant concession in freight in respect of ordinary iodised salt, we request you to grant similar concession to refined salt also so that the industry can survive.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Shrimati Renubala Pradhan, not here. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy.

**Demand to take measures to ensure proper implementation of
national training policy**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue before this august House.

The Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Training is responsible for Trainers' Development Programmes in the country. There are several instances of irregularities noticed in the implementation of this policy. The Training Division insists that a Certified Trainer, who is presently posted in a Ministry or Department of Central Government or State Government, should conduct a training programme as and when deployed by them. However, instead of taking action against the employers of Certified Trainers for not relieving these trainers to conduct deployed courses, it is taking action against these trainers.

Recently, the Training Division has withdrawn certification of five national resource persons who created an advanced level training package in collaboration with the University of Manchester, at the cost of the Government exchequer in which the employers of these trainers did not relieve them as and when deployed by the Training Division. Had these trainers' services been utilised, some more trainers could have been deployed by them. There is no definite strategy adopted for other training

[SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY]

packages. Training Division is indulging in indiscipline and demoralising the trainers' community as a whole. There are other irregularities in allocating training programmes. There is no policy of deployment of trainers in various parts of the country.

Therefore, I would request the Government to initiate measures to remove disparity in implementation of the trainers' development policy. The Government may immediately review the policy of trainers' development and take suitable action to implement training for all.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Points arising out of answer given on 7th May, 2012, to Starred Question No. 423 regarding 'Promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, कल मेरे सवाल के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक डिटेल्ड खत मुझको भेजा और मैं उसको देखकर यह सोचने लगा कि इस पर कैसे रिएक्ट करूं। मैं बार-बार यह कहता हूं कि माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री सच्वर कमेटी का हवाला देती है कि सच्वर कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशंस के ऊपर हमने माइनॉरिटी के लिए यह-यह किया है। सच्वर कमेटी इसलिए बनाई गई थी कि इस देश में मुसलमानों की क्या दुर्दशा है, यह पता चल सके। सच्वर कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि मुसलमान इस देश में दलितों के बराबर नीचे पहुंच गया है और उसके लिए कोई-न-कोई चाराहगो करना होगा। हमारी सरकार ने उसको कहा कि हम इम्प्लिमेंट कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए एक माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री बनाई है। इसके लिए हम कांग्रेस पार्टी के हमेशा शुक्रगुजार रहेंगे।

कांग्रेस पार्टी ने माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री बनाने के बाद कहा कि हम 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम ला रहे हैं जिसमें मुसलमानों को including other minorities, बहुत फायदे होंगे। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि चूंकि माइनॉरिटीज में, मुस्लिम मायनॉरिटी सब से पीछे है। इसलिए इसमें सबसे ज्यादा हिस्सा इन्हें दिया जाएगा, लेकिन इस खत के आने के बाद और दसियों खुत और information के बाद, जो मैंने और मेरे साथियों ने collect की है, उससे यह पता चलता है कि मुसलमान को कुछ भी नहीं मिला है। सर, मुसलमानों को bifurcation के लिए हमेशा कहा गया कि आप कुछ दीजिए। मुझे मंत्री महोदय के पत्र में सबसे बेहतर चीज यह लगी और उसमें यह कहा गया कि, हमने मैट्रिक, प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक के बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप दी हैं। इसमें यह क्लेम किया गया है कि 1 करोड़ 40 लाख लोगों को हमने स्कॉलरशिप दी हैं, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह फिगर कैसे बन गयी? जब आप example के तौर पर एक तीसरे दर्जे के बच्चे को स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं, वह पास कर के चौथे दर्जे में भी जाता है और वही बच्चा पांचवे दर्जे में भी जाता है, तो इन तीन सालों की फिगर को जोड़कर, मैं आपसे मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि 1 करोड़ 40 लाख की जो फिगर आपने दी है, वह सिर्फ उन बच्चों की है जिन्हें मिलाकर आप हर साल स्कॉलरशिप दे रहे हैं, उन्हें club करके आपने दी है या 1 करोड़ 40 लाख अलग बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप दी है? यही एक स्कीम है और इसमें आपने लिखा भी है कि 70 परसेंट मुसलमानों को दी गयी है। यह ठीक बात है और 70 परसेंट उनका शेयर बनता है। यह बिल्कुल acceptable है। फिर यह कहा गया कि हम और स्कीम लाए हैं जिसके लिए हमने 90 जिले तय किए हैं और इनमें 3,780 करोड़ रुपए डवलमेंट के लिए दिए हैं। आपने माइनॉरिटी के लिए बहुत बड़ा खजाना खोल दिया! जहां लाखों-लाख का बजट हो, आपने कहा कि हमने 3,780 करोड़ रुपए दे दिए हैं और उसमें से भी 840 करोड़ रुपए खर्च नहीं हुए हैं। यह हमारी हैसियत है। यह कहा गया कि ये वे जिले

हैं जहाँ concentrated muslim population है। उसके बाद कहा गया कि हमने 15 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के तहत बहुत-सी योजनाएं दी हैं। आपने कहा कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रूरल डवलपमेंट को दी हैं, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ अर्बन डवलपमेंट को दी हैं, चाइल्ड डवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री को दी हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि हमको मिला क्या है? मैं बराबर यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि आप हमको क्या दे रहे हैं। यह कहा गया कि हमने इतनी स्कीम्स sanctioned कर दी हैं और बहुत-सी जगहों पर कहा गया है कि इन पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं दिल्ली स्टेट के माइनोरिटी फाइनैशियल कॉर्पोरेशन के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जैन कम्युनिटी को भी माइनोरिटी में शामिल किया गया है। वे 2 परसेंट हैं, लेकिन उन्हें 50 परसेंट की फाइनैशियल एड दी गयी है। मैं यह पार्लियामेंट में बोल रहा हूँ और इसकी सनद मेरे पास है। सरदार 5 परसेंट हैं, उन्हें 17 परसेंट की फाइनैशियल एड दी गयी है, वहीं 70 परसेंट मुसलमान हैं, लेकिन उन्हें एक परसेंट की फाइनैशियल एड दी गयी है। हमेशा यह पूछा गया है कि आप bifurcate कर के बताइए कि आप हमें क्या देना चाहते हैं और हमेशा यह कहा गया कि हम डाटा कलैक्ट कर रहे हैं। अरे साहब, कहीं कोई बम ब्लास्ट होता है और कहीं कोई आतंकवादी पकड़ा जाता है, तो पूरे मुसलमानों के खानदान के डाटा आपको मिल जाते हैं, लेकिन आपको यह डाटा नहीं मिल रहा है कि कितने मुसलमानों को मकान दिए हैं? यह आपको नहीं मालूम कि कितने बच्चों को आपने दूसरी योजनाओं में भला किया है? आप जितनी योजनाएं बना रहे हैं..

उन योजनाओं का हाल यह कर रखा है कि आप कहते हैं कि हमने लेंडिंग की है, बैंकों को लोन दिया है। यदि बैंकों को लोन दिया है। यदि बैंकों को लोन दिया है, तो आप उनके नाम, पते दे सकते हैं कि उनको आपने कितना दिया है? इस मुल्क में एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी सिर्फ मुसलमान हैं या न्यूयो-बुद्धिस्ट हैं। इस मुल्क में पारसी एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड नहीं है, इस मुल्क में सरदार एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड नहीं है। अगर माइनोरिटी का रोल ला रहे हैं, तो माइनोरिटी का रोल तो आप जरूर ले आइए। आपने यह कहा, एक मिसाल के तौर पर, आपने बजट का भी एलोकेशन किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब बजट रिव्यू होता है, तो बढ़ा के दिया जाता है, मगर यहां लिखा है कि 2011-12 में हमारा रिवाइज बजट, यानी जो बजट एस्टीमेट था वह 2750 का, वह 2002 का रिवाइज किया गया, यानी रिवाइज बजट कम हो गया। यहां प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब अपना बजट लाते हैं, रेलवे मंत्री भी लाते हैं, जो कि हमेशा बढ़ा कर लाते हैं और कहते हैं कि इस बजट को और बढ़ाइए, लेकिन हमें जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन मिला उसको भी कम किया गया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please conclude. Put your questions.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, यह इतनी मोटी किताब है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : क्या करें? यह तो आज हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन है।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया है, तो यह हवाईक तो मैं बयान कर दूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अदीब साहब, यह हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, हाफ एन आवर डिस्कशन है, लेकिन मैं आपको सिर्फ चंद बातें बताना चाहता हूँ। आप इसको छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन जो सवालात हाउस में किए गए हैं और जो उसके जवाब दिए गए हैं, वे तो पढ़ कर सुना देने दीजिए। देखिए, एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया गया, हमारी बहुत सीनियर लीडर मोहसिना किदवई साहिबा हैं,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is not a speech. अदीब साहब, आपने आठ मिनट ले लिए। You put your questions. This is Half-an-Hour Discussion.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, इस हाउस में परसों यह जवाब दिया गया है, जिसमें यह कहा गया है, जो जवाब दिया है मिनिस्ट्री ने, यह कहा गया है कि details of funds sanctioned and unutilised. यहां

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

इन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 50 परसेंट युटिलाइज नहीं हुआ। देखिए, उत्तर प्रदेश का यह लिखा है। बिहार का सुन लीजिए, इन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 24,888 लाख रुपए सेंक्शन हुए, 12,044 ही खर्च हुए और 13,000 नहीं बंटे। यह उन पैसों की दुर्दशा है, जिसके ऊपर हमें कहा जाता है सेलेक्शन ऑफ मनी, माइनोरिटीज को एलोकेट होती है। यह भी कहा जाता है कि हम माइनोरिटीज के बहुत ही सपोर्टर हैं और माइनोरिटीज की हम बड़ी फिक्र कर रहे हैं। जरा सोचिए, हमने तो आप पर विश्वास किया और हमारे साथ ऐसा बड़ा सितम हुआ। बंगाल के अंदर 40 परसेंट, यानी डबल जीरो, वहां काम ही नहीं हुआ। माइनोरिटीज को अगर आप माइनोरिटीज की हैसियत से भी मानते हैं, मेरा मेन ओब्जेक्शन यह है कि माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को अगर आप माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री कहते हैं, देना चाहते हैं, नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो आपकी मर्जी हो कह दीजिए, लेकिन ऐसा मत कहिए कि चूंकि सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा था इसलिए हम करेंगे।

सर, जिस दिल्ली में हम रहते हैं, यहां एक बस्ती ओखला है, जिसमें पांच लाख मुसलमान रहते हैं। यहां सरकार का एक स्कूल नहीं है, एक अस्पताल नहीं है। बीच में एक सड़क है, दूसरी तरफ न्यू फ्रेंड्स कालोनी है, जो हिंदुस्तान की बेहतरीन कालोनियों में से पाई जाती है। हमको आपने यह दिया है। इसी दिल्ली में सीलमपुर के इलाके में एक अस्पताल नहीं है। सिब्ल साहब की मिनिस्ट्री से यह कहा गया था कि वहां हम सरकारी स्कूल खोल रहे हैं। दिल्ली में नहीं खोला, तो आप और कहां खोलेंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अदीब साहब, This is not a discussion on that. This is a question on entrepreneurship and self-employment. You stick to the question.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : मैं सिर्फ दो बातें वाज़ेह कर देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि एक करोड़ चालीस लाख जो स्कॉलरशिप दी है, यह बता दें कि यह एक करोड़ चालीस लाख अलग लोगों को दिए गए हैं या वही लोग जो आगे पढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, उसमें एड कर रहे हैं, जोड़ रहे हैं?

दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर आप इसको आगे चलाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि माइनोरिटी मिनिस्ट्री की कोई स्टैंडिंग कमेटी नहीं है। आज कोई ऐसी मिनिस्ट्री नहीं है, जिसकी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी न हो, लेकिन इन मिनिस्ट्री की कोई स्टैंडिंग कमेटी नहीं है। अगर इसको सही तरीके से channelize करना है, अगर सही तरीके से माइनोरिटी को फलाहोबहबूद करना है, तो आपको इसके लिए एक सिस्टम बनाना पड़ेगा, एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी बनानी पड़ेगी और जब भी आप पार्लियामेंट में या पार्लियामेंट के बाहर जवाब दें, तो bifurcate करके दें कि किस कम्युनिटी को आप कितना दे रहे हैं और किस शोबे में कितना दे रहे हैं और जो आपने लिखा है कि हमने 13 मंत्रालयों को जिम्मेदारी दी है कि वे 15 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के तहत काम करें, तो उन 13 मंत्रालयों को भी यह बताना पड़ेगा कि वे किस कम्युनिटी को कितना दे रहे हैं? अगर यह नहीं करते हैं, तो यह ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : All this does not come under this question. What is this?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : आप बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : 12 मिनट हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : आप बोलने ही नहीं देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. You have given notice for Half-an-Hour Discussion. You could have given notice for Short Duration Discussion. उसमें आपको 3 घंटे मिलेंगे।

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[جناب محمد ادیب]

اس میں یہ claim کیا گیا ہے کہ 1 کروڑ 40 لاکھ لوگوں کو ہم نے اسکالر شپ دی ہیں، لیکن میری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہا ہے کہ یہ فیگر کیسے بن گئی؟ جب آپ example کے طور پر ایک تیسرے درجے کے بچے کو اسکالر شپ دیتے ہیں، وہ پاس کر کے چوتھے درجے میں بھی جاتا ہے اور وہی بچہ پانچویں درجے میں بھی جاتا ہے، تو اس تین سالوں کی فیگر کو جوڑ کر، میں آپ سے معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ 1 کروڑ 40 لاکھ کی جو فیگر آپ نے دی ہے، انہیں club کر کے آپ نے دی ہے یا 1 کروڑ 40 لاکھ الگ بچوں کو اسکالر شپ دی ہے؟ یہی ایک اسکیم ہے اور اس میں آپ نے لکھا بھی ہے کہ 70 فیصد مسلمانوں کو دی گئی ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک بات ہے اور 70 فیصد ان کا شیئر بنتا ہے۔ یہ بالکل acceptable ہے۔ پھر یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم اور اسکیم لانے ہیں جس کے لئے ہم نے 90 ضلع طے کئے ہیں اور ان میں 3,780 کروڑ روپے ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے دئے ہیں۔ آپ نے مانٹارٹی کے لئے بہت بڑا خزانہ کھول دیا۔ جہاں لاکھوں لاکھ کا بجٹ ہو، آپ نے کہا کہ ہم نے 3,780 کروڑ روپے دے دئے ہیں اور اس میں سے بھی 840 کروڑ روپے خرچ نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ ہماری حیثیت ہے۔ یہ کہا گیا کہ یہ وہ ضلع ہیں جہاں concentrated Muslim population ہے۔ اس کے بعد کہا گیا کہ ہم نے 15 نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت بہت سی یوجنائیں دی ہیں۔ آپ نے کہا کہ منسٹری آف رورل ڈیولپمنٹ منسٹری کو دی ہیں، لیکن سوال یہ ہے کہ ہم کو

ملا کیا ہے؟ میں برابر یہ پوچھ رہا ہوں کہ آپ ہم کو کیا دے رہیں ہیں؟ یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم نے اتنی اسکیمس sanctioned کر دی ہیں اور بہت سی جگہوں پر کہا گیا ہے کہ اس پر وچار ہو رہا ہے۔ میں دہلی اسٹیٹ کے مائنارٹی فناننیشنل کارپوریشن کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہلی میں جین کمیونٹی کو بھی مائنارٹی میں شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ 2 فیصد ہیں، لیکن انہیں 50 فیصد کی فناننیشنل ایڈ دی گئی ہے۔ میں یہ پارلیمنٹ میں بول رہا ہوں اور اس کی سند میرے پاس ہے۔ سردار 5 فیصد، انہیں 17 فیصد کی فناننیشنل ایڈ دی گئی ہے۔ وہیں 70 فیصد مسلمان ہیں، لیکن انہیں 1 فیصد کی فناننیشنل ایڈ دی گئی ہے۔ ہمیشہ یہ پوچھا گیا کہ آپ ہمیں کیا دینا چاہتے ہیں اور ہمیشہ یہ کہا گیا کہ ہم ڈاٹا کلیکٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ ارے صاحب، کہیں کوئی ہم بلاسٹ ہوتا ہے اور کہیں کوئی آتک-وادی پکڑا جاتا ہے، تو پورے مسلمانوں کے خاندان کے ڈاٹا آپ کو مل جاتے ہیں، لیکن آپ کو یہ ڈاٹا نہیں مل رہا کہ کتنے مسلمانوں کو مکان دئے ہیں؟ یہ آپ کو نہیں معلوم کہ کتنے بچوں کا آپ نے دوسری یوجناؤں میں بھلا کیا ہے؟ آپ جتنی یوجنائیں بنا رہے ہیں۔ ان یوجناؤں کا حال یہ کر رکھا ہے کہ آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے لینڈنگ کی ہے، بینکوں کو لون دیا ہے۔ اگر بینکوں کو لون دیا ہے۔ اگر بینکوں کو لون دیا ہے، تو آپ ان کے نام، پتے دے سکتے ہیں کہ ان کو آپ نے کتنا دیا ہے؟ اس ملک میں ایجوکیشنل بیک-ورڈ کمیونٹی صرف مسلمان ہیں یا نیویو بڈھسٹ ہیں۔ اس ملک میں پارسی ایجوکیشنل بیک-ورڈ نہیں ہے، اس ملک میں سردار

[جناب محمد ادیب]

ایجوکیشنلی بیک-ورڈ نہیں ہے۔ اگر مائنارٹی کا رول لا رہے ہیں، تو مائنارٹی کا رول تو آپ ضرور لے آئیے۔ آپ نے یہ کہا، ایک مثال کے طور پر، آپ نے بجٹ کا بھی ایلوکیشن کیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب بجٹ ریویو ہوتا ہے، تو بڑھا کے دیا جاتا ہے، مگر یہاں لکھا ہے کہ 2011-12 میں ہمارا روائز بجٹ، یعنی جو بجٹ ایسٹیمیٹ تھا وہ 2750 کا، وہ 2002 کا روائز کیا گیا، یعنی روائز بجٹ کم ہو گیا۔ یہاں پرنسپل مکیرجی صاحب اپنا بجٹ لاتے ہیں، ریلوے منتری بھی لاتے ہیں، جو کہ ہمیشہ بڑھا کر لاتے ہیں اور کہتے ہیں کہ اس بجٹ کو اور بڑھائیے، لیکن ہمیں جو ڈسٹریبیوشن ملا، اس کو بھی کم کیا گیا۔ [

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (RPOF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please conclude. Put your questions.

†[جناب محمد ادیب : سر، یہ اتنی موٹی کتاب ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔ کورنین) : کیا کریں؟ یہ تو آپ آج 'ہاف این اور' ڈسکشن ہے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، آپ نے مجھے ٹائم دیا ہے، تو یہ حقائق تو میں بیان کر دوں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔ کورنین) : ادیب صاحب، یہ 'ہاف این اور' ڈسکشن ہے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، 'ہاف این آور' ڈسکشن ہے، لیکن میں آپ کو صرف چند باتیں بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ اس کو چھوڑ دیجئے، لیکن جو سوالات ہاؤس میں کئے گئے ہیں اور جو اس کے جواب دئے گئے ہیں، وہ تو پڑھ کر سنا دینے دیجئے۔ دیکھئے، ایک سوال کے جواب میں بتایا گیا، ہماری بہت سینئر لیڈر محسنہ قدوائی صاحبہ ہیں،۔۔۔]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (RPOF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is not a speech. † You put your questions. This is Half-an-Hour Discussion.

† جناب محمد ادیب : سر، اس ہاؤس میں پرسوں یہ جواب دیا گیا ہے، جس میں یہ کہا گیا ہے، جو جواب دیا ہے منسٹری نے، یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ details of funds sanctioned and unutilized. † یہاں انہوں نے کہا کہ اتر پردیش میں 50 فیصد utilize نہیں ہوا۔ دیکھئے، اتر پردیش کا یہ لکھا ہے۔ بہار کا سن لیجئے، انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ اتر پردیش میں 24,888 لاکھ روپے sanction ہوئے، 12,044 ہی خرچ ہوئے اور 13,000 نہیں بنئے۔ یہ ان پیسوں کی دردشا ہے، جس کے اوپر ہمیں کہا جاتا ہے سلیکشن آف منی، مائنارٹیز کو ایکوکیٹ ہوئی ہے۔ یہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے کہ ہم مائنارٹیز کے بہت ہی سپورٹر ہیں اور مائنارٹیز کی ہم بڑی فکر کر رہے ہیں۔ ذرا سوچئے، ہم نے آپ پر وشواس کیا اور ہمارے

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[جناب محمد ادیب]

ساتھ ایسا بڑا ستم ہوا۔ بنگال کے اندر 40 فیصد، یعنی ڈبل زیرو، وہاں کام ہی نہیں ہوا۔ مائنارٹیز کو اگر آپ مائنارٹیز کی حیثیت سے بھی مانتے ہیں، میرا مین آجیکشن یہ ہے کہ مائنارٹی افیئرس منسٹری کو اگر آپ مائنارٹی افیئرس منسٹری کہتے ہیں، دینا چاہتے ہیں، نہیں دینا چاہتے ہیں، جو آپ کی مرضی ہو کہہ دیجئے، لیکن ایسا مت کہنیے کہ چونکہ سچر کمیٹی نے کہا تھا اس لئے ہم کریں گے۔

سر، جس دہلی میں ہم رہتے ہیں، وہاں ایک بستی اوکھلا ہے، جس میں پانچ لاکھ مسلمان رہتے ہیں۔ یہاں سرکار کا ایک اسکول نہیں ہے، ایک اسپتال نہیں ہے، بیچ میں ایک سڑک ہے، دوسری طرف نیو-فرینڈس کالونی ہے، جو ہندوستان کی بہترین کالونیوں میں سے پائی جاتی ہے۔ ہم کو آپ نے یہ دیا ہے۔ اسی دہلی کے سیلم پور کے علاقے میں ایک اسپتال نہیں ہے۔ سبیل صاحب کی منسٹری سے یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ وہاں ہم سرکاری اسکول کھول رہے ہیں۔ دہلی میں نہیں کھولا، تو آپ اور کہاں کھولیں گے؟

اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔ کورنین): ادیب صاحب،

This is not a discussion on that. This is a question on entrepreneurship and self-employment. You stick to the question.

†[جناب محمد ادیب : میں صرف دو باتیں واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک تو یہ کہ ایک کروڑ چالیس لاکھ جو اسکالرشپ دی ہے، یہ بتا دیں کہ یہ ایک کروڑ چالیس لاکھ الگ لوگوں کو دئے گئے ہیں یا وہی لوگ جو آگے پڑھتے چلے جا رہے ہیں، اس میں ایڈ کر رہے ہیں، جوڑ رہے ہیں؟

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ اگر آپ اس کو آگے چلانا چاہتے ہیں، تو میں نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائنارٹی منسٹری کی کوئی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی نہیں ہے۔ آج کوئی ایسی منسٹری نہیں ہے، جس کی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی نہ ہو، لیکن اس منسٹری کی کوئی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی نہیں ہے۔ اگر اس کو صحیح طریقے سے چینلانز کرنا ہے، اگر صحیح طریقے سے مائنارٹی کو فلاح و بہبود کرنا ہے، تو آپ کو اس کے لئے ایک سسٹم بنانا پڑے گا، ایک اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی بنانی پڑے گی اور جب بھی آپ پارلیمنٹ میں یا پارلیمنٹ کے باہر جواب دیں، تو bifurcate کر کے دیں کہ کس کمیونٹی کو آپ کتنا دے رہے ہیں اور کس شعبے میں کتنا دے رہے ہیں اور جو آپ نے لکھا ہے کہ ہم نے 13 منٹریوں کو ذمہ داری دی ہے کہ وہ 15 نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت کام کریں، تو ان 13 منٹریوں کو بھی یہ بنانا پڑے گا کہ وہ کس کمیونٹی کو کتنا دے رہے ہیں؟ اگر یہ نہیں کرتے ہیں، تو یہ --- (مداخلت) ---]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (RPOF. P.J. KURIEN) : All this does not come under this question. What is this?

†[جناب محمد ادیب : آپ بولنے ہی نہیں دیتے ہیں --- (مداخلت) ---]

†[اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔ کورنین) : 12 منٹ ہو گئے ہیں
 --- (مداخلت)---

جناب محمد ادیب : آپ بولنے ہی نہیں دیتے ہیں --- (مداخلت)---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (RPOF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. You have given notice for Half-an-Hour Discussion. You could have given notice for Short Duration Discussion. †[اس میں آپ کو 3 گھنٹے ملیں گے۔

جناب محمد ادیب : سر، جب Short Duration کا نوٹس دیا جاتا ہے، تو اس میں ڈنیل میں بات ہوتی ہے۔ منترالیہ نے ایک رات پہلے مجھے یہ ڈاکیومنٹ بھیجا، آپ کے یہاں اس کو بیان کرنا بھی مشکل ہے۔ یہ بڑی مشکل کی بات ہے۔ بار-بار کس سے جا کر کہیں، کس سے فریاد کریں؟
 اپ سبھا ادھیکش (پروفیسر پی۔جے۔ کورنین) : آپ نوٹس دے دیجئے
 --- (مداخلت)---

جناب محمد ادیب : یہ الیکشن کا وقت تھوڑے ہی ہے، یہ پارلیمنٹ ہے
 --- (مداخلت)---

[(ختم شد)]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, it is a Half-an-Hour Discussion. It is a clarification on a particular question. You are requested to put only questions. I have nine names with me. Each Member can take two minutes. So, just put questions. Naqviji, just put questions. If you want a discussion on the Ministry of Minority Affairs, there are other ways. You can give notice. This is not an occasion for that.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह चर्चा और यह Half-an-Hour Discussion किन कारणों से हुआ है? जिस दिन माननीय मंत्री जी अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विकास से जुड़े हुए मुद्दों पर जवाब दे रहे थे, उस समय यह चर्चा हुई कि उनके लिए क्या बजट है और उस बजट का कितना उपयोग इस मंत्रालय ने किया है? उस समय माननीय मंत्री जी कुछ जवाब नहीं दे पाए थे। तब सदन में यह राय बनी थी कि इस पर अलग से चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ऐसी चर्चा 14 मार्च, 2011 को भी हुई थी, जिसमें अल्पसंख्यक विकास मंत्रालय के बारे में, उसके कामकाज के बारे में और उसमें अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक विकास के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठाए गए हैं, इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई थी और माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब दिया था। 14 मार्च, 2011 से अब 2012 आ गया, लेकिन इस एक वर्ष के दौरान गाड़ी वहीं की वहीं है। विकास की गाड़ी उस समय रेंग रही थी, लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस समय यह रुक गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपनी बात एक शेर के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ-

“हर बार हमको घाटा हुआ तेरे साथ में,
मिट्टी खरीदनी पड़ी सोने के भाव में।

तन ढक लिया कभी, तो कभी पेट भर लिया,
मारा गया गरीब इसी रख-रखाव में।

अब तू बुलंदियों से मुझे गालियां भी दे,
यह चूक तो हमीं से हुई है चुनाव में।”

आप अल्पसंख्यकों के हितैषी हैं और अल्पसंख्यकों के हितों के लिए काम करने के आपके बड़े-बड़े वायदे और इरादे हैं, लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुहिया। बाद में वह आरक्षण की अफीम निकलती है और वह आरक्षण की ऐसी अफीम है, जो expired है। लगता है कि वह अंग्रेजी अफीम थी। एक कहावत है-

“तुम्हारे दोस्तों में कोई दुश्मन हो भी सकता है,
ये अंग्रेजी दवाएं हैं, रिएक्शन हो भी सकता है।”

तो वह दवा इनको रिएक्ट कर गई, वह आरक्षण की अफीम इनको रिएक्ट कर गई और इनको उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। मैं इसलिए यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि आज अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक सशक्तीकरण और उससे जुड़े हुए सवाल बार-बार उठाए जाते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नकवी जी, एक मिनट...इस Question का scope सिर्फ इतना है - ‘Promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities’ - इसके बारे में आपको question पूछना है, तो पूछिए, वरना मैं allow नहीं करूंगा। This is not a discussion on the Ministry of Minority Affairs ...(Interruptions)... You see the rules. This is Half-an-

[प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन]

Hour Discussion, and the scope of the discussion is only that particular question, that is, Question No. 423 raised on 7th May ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : on a point of order. सर, आप उस Question को मंगा लीजिए। उस Question का विषय था कि अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक विकास में इस मंत्रालय का बजट क्या है और उसका क्या हुआ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have taken three minutes, and now, you put your questions ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, हम उस पर नहीं बोलेंगे, तो किस पर बोलेंगे? आप बताइए। All the issues are related to that question.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You put your questions, if you want. It cannot be a lecture.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कहना नहीं, आपको पूछना है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : मैं पूछ रहा हूँ। महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी के पास कई मंत्रालय हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी की इच्छा ईमानदारी से इस मंत्रालय में काम करने की ओर इस मंत्रालय के कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की हो सकती है, लेकिन हो सकता है कि वे बोझ से काफी दबे हों और यह जो अल्पसंख्यक विकास मंत्रालय है, वह अल्पसंख्यक विकास मंत्रालय ad-hoc मिनिस्ट्री है। यह वर्ष 2006 में बना और उस मंत्रालय के कार्यालय को बनने में छः महीने लगे और आज भी यह मंत्रालय अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए nodal मिनिस्ट्री है। तो वह मंत्रालय उसकी देखरेख कर रहा है या केवल दूर से देख रहा है और कुछ कर नहीं रहा है? महोदय, यह मुद्दा बहुत बड़ा है और मैं सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इन पिछले आठ सालों में अल्पसंख्यकों के शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास के लिए सरकार ने कितना बजट अब तक रखा और उस बजट में से कितना खर्च हुआ? ...*(समय की घंटी)*... हमारी जानकारी में 87 रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति अल्पसंख्यकों के आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक विकास के लिए उस बजट में हैं और उन 87 रुपयों में से 7 रुपए भी अल्पसंख्यकों के विकास तक नहीं पहुंच पा रहे हैं। ...*(समय की घंटी)*... यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, इसलिए हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इन मुद्दों पर, जो मुद्दे ...*(व्यवधान)*... ...*(समय की घंटी)*... अभी अदीब साहब ने इन तमाम सवालों को कहा, मैं तो केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(समय की घंटी)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अली अनवर अंसारी जी, बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, आप ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have taken five minutes ...*(Interruptions)*... I have ten names with me. If everybody takes ten minutes, then, how much time will be required? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, कम से कम पांच-छः मिनट तो बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You look at the Board. You have taken five minutes ...**(Interruptions)**... देखिए, बोर्ड को देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अली अनवर अंसारी जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, एक last point बोलने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Other things you write to the Minister. I will not allow ...**(Interruptions)**... There should be some rule. I have ten names ...**(Interruptions)**... Naqviji, this is indiscipline ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, यह आपको भी पसंद आएगा। यह हिन्दी में है, आप सुन लीजिए—

“तू दरिया में तूफान क्या देखता है,
खुदा है, निगेहबान क्या देखता है,
तू हाकिम बना है, तो इंसाफ भी कर,
तू हिन्दू-मुसलमान क्या देखता है?”

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब ठीक है, धन्यवाद। अंसारी जी, आप दो मिनट में सिर्फ question पूछिएगा।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सुबह ही सलमान खुर्शीद साहब की चिट्ठी मिली, जो आंकड़ों का दस्तावेज़ है, तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सच्चर कमेटी की जब बात आती है...

जहां माइनोंरिटी की बात आती है, सच्चर कमेटी, रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन की बात आती है, सच्चर कमेटी ने कहा है कि सरकारी मुलाजमत में मुसलमानों की जो नुमाइंदगी है, उनका रीप्रेजेंटेशन है, वह दो से तीन परसेंट के बीच में है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उसको enhance करने के लिए, उसको बढ़ाने के लिए आपने क्या किया है, आपकी क्या उपलब्धि है? महोदय, सच्चर कमेटी ने Equal Opportunity Commission बनाने की मांग की है। उसके बारे में आपने क्या किया है? दूसरा, आप आंकड़े दे रहे हैं कि इतने लोगों को वजीफा दिया, इतने लोग बैंक के लोन के beneficiaries हैं। सर, यह इतनी बड़ी marathon exercise है, चार सौ पेज की रिपोर्ट है, और इस कमेटी का नाम है, Prime Minister's High Power Committee. इस High Power Committee ने अगर कुछ लोगों का वजीफा ही बढ़ाना था, अगर कुछ लोगों को लोन ही देना था - पहले सौ को देते थे, अब दो सौ को दे दिया - तो इसके लिए इस High Power Committee को बनाने की क्या जरूरत थी? ऐसा तो आप executive order से कर सकते थे। सवाल यह है कि आपने कितने लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों के अवसर उपलब्ध कराए हैं, फराहम कराए हैं? महोदय, जो लोग मुस्लिम तुष्टिकरण की बात करते थे, मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब से भी हम कहते हैं कि आप शेर-ओ-शायरी तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सच्चर कमेटी ने उस मुस्लिम तुष्टिकरण की बात को खारिज किया है। इसके लिए सबसे ज्यादा शर्मिंदगी इस पक्ष में होनी चाहिए, जो 45 साल तक हुकूमत में रहे हैं। आज हालत क्या है? मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ जो धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण की बात करते हैं और उन लोगों में भी नहीं हूँ जो आरक्षण की बात सुनकर भड़क जाते हैं। क्यों नहीं एक जम्प दिया जाए? हम सब मुसलमानों के लिए आरक्षण की बात नहीं कर रहे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सच्वर कमेटी ने कहा कि मुसलमानों में भी दलित हैं, ईसाइयों में भी दलित हैं। यह सिर्फ मुसलमानों की बात नहीं है, ईसाइयों की भी बात है। उनके साथ धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : चार मिनट हो गए हैं, अब कनक्लूड कीजिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, आपने इतना बड़ा सवाल छेड़ दिया है और अब आप कह रहे हैं कि मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त करूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : मैं क्या करूं? चार मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : सर, जितना टाइम आपने इन लोगों को दिया है, कम से कम उतना टाइम तो हमें भी दीजिए। कृपया हमारे साथ नाइंसाफी मत कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : उनको पांच मिनट दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : हम धर्म के आधार पर आरक्षण की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, इधर से भी कह रहे हैं, उधर से भी कह रहे हैं, हम कह रहे हैं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के मामले में, धारा 341 के मामले में जो धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव किया जा रहा है, 1950 के presidential order के ज़रिए धारा 341 पर जो religious ban लगा दिया है, हम उस धर्म के आधार पर भेदभाव को खत्म करने की बात कर रहे हैं, ईसाई भी कर रहे हैं। सच्वर कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है, रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन ने सिफारिश की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : प्लीज़, कनक्लूड करिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : महोदय, कृपया मुझे सुन लिया जाए। बिहार विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करके केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अंसारी जी, यह क्वेश्चन पूछने का अवसर है, स्पीच करने का अवसर नहीं है।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : बिहार ही नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा ने भी भेजा है, आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा ने भी भेजा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is indiscipline. आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : श्री राजशेखर रेड्डी साहब ने हेलीकॉप्टर दुर्घटना में मरने से 15 दिन पहले प्रस्ताव पास करके भेजा। वे तो सलमान साहब की पार्टी के थे। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इस सवाल पर एक नेशनल कमेंसस बना है। सलमान खुर्शीद साहब, आप लॉ मिनिस्टर भी हैं। आपसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट पूछ रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अंसारी जी, आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : वही पूछ रहा हूँ। आप लॉ मिनिस्टर भी हैं, माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स के मिनिस्टर भी हैं, रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन और सच्वर कमेटी ने जो कहा है कि दलित मुसलमानों, दलित ईसाइयों के साथ मज़हब के आधार पर भेदभाव हो रहा है, वह unconstitutional है, आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उसका जवाब क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं?

आप as a Law Minister क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? भारत सरकार का अटार्नी जनरल उस मामले को क्यों लटकाता जा रहा है? ...(समय की घंटी)... वह इसे लिंगर ऑन करता जा रहा है, क्योंकि आपकी नीयत में खोट है। ...(समय की घंटी)... हम किसी दलित का हिस्सा काटने के लिए नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... मायावती जी से लेकर, हमारे नेता नीतीश कुमार जी से लेकर, रामविलास पासवान से लेकर, करुणानिधि जी से लेकर सभी पार्टियां ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It will not go on record.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It will not go on record. No, no. Please, it is over. It is not going on record. It is not going on record. अंसारी जी, बैठ जाइए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अंसारी जी, बैठ जाइए। अंसारी जी, बैठिए। अंसारी जी, बैठिए। Take your seat. Take your seat. It is not going on record. What are you doing?

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी : *

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

†چودھری منبر سلیم : آپ سیہا ادھیکش مہودے، مجھے بھی بولنا ہے
[(مداخلت)]---

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No. I told you it is not going on record. This is indiscipline. अंसारी जी, बैठ जाइए। You take your seat. You take your seat. You sit down, Ansariji. What is this? Ansariji, take your seat. You sit down, Ansariji. What is this? Mr. Munabbar, you listen. You are a new Member. You should read the rule book. I have told you the other day also. If you want to speak, you have to give your name before the discussion starts. The other day I told you that. I have already 10 names before me. And, you are raising your hand! What should I do? Should I not call these ten Members? I have already advised you the other day. Try to read rules and understand something. Hon. Members, I am very clear. We should understand what is what. This is Half-an-Hour discussion. If you want a discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Chair does not have any objection. Give a notice. We will do that. I can sit for hours. But, I have to go by rules. This is Half-an-Hour discussion where a Member can ask questions. Ansariji, in fact, you disobeyed me. I am sorry. He is my friend. He should not have been done like this. So, there are

* Not recorded.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[PROF. P.J. KURIEN]

7 Members. I have no problem to call Mr. Munabbar also as 8th Member. But, I am requesting the hon. Members to ask questions. Anything other than questions, I will expunge from the record. I am telling you. You only ask questions. You can ask it in 2 or 3 sentences. I have no problem. But, the rule says that you can only ask questions. Therefore, I will allow Munabbar also. If Members stick to the rules, I can allow more Members. That is the point. So, in 2 or 3 sentence you put your questions. I mean, in two minutes, you put questions. Don't give lectures. Everybody knows the lecture you are making that a particular community is backward. Everybody knows. I also know. Therefore, you put questions. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai. Don't make pleasantries, put questions.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि सच्चर कमेटी आई, 15 प्वाइंट्स प्रोग्राम्स आए, मुसलमानों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं हुआ, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता। मेरे कुछ सवाल हैं, जिन्हें मैं मंत्री जी के सामने रखता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इनके ऊपर विचार करेंगे। जैसे आप स्कॉलरशिप दे रहे हैं, वह स्कॉलरशिप restricted है। आपको कुछ लोगों को कुछ अमाउंट देना है, आप उनको दीजिए।

आप उसको universal कीजिए। जो-जो गरीब मुसलमान हैं, उनको स्कॉलरशिप मिलनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आप नियम तय कीजिए, ताकि वह सबको मिल सके। सच्चर कमेटी में equal opportunity commission की बात कही गई है, अभी तक वह स्थापित नहीं किया गया है, इसलिए आप उसको जल्दी से जल्दी स्थापित कीजिए। अगर आप चाहें तो minorities के बजाए, उसको सबके लिए रखना चाहें, तो सबके लिए रखें, लेकिन वह होना बहुत जरूरी है।

मेरी बहुत दिनों से यह मांग है कि जो गरीब मुस्लिम बच्चे हैं, जैसे दलित और आदिवासियों के लिए रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल होते हैं, वैसे ही रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल इन मुस्लिम बच्चों के लिए भी तैयार कीजिए क्योंकि इसका उनको बहुत फायदा होगा। आज मुसलमानों में एजुकेशन के प्रति एक वातावरण तैयार हुआ है और उसका फायदा उठाना चाहिए। हर बच्चा स्कूल में जाए, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां भी मुस्लिम बस्ती होती है, वहां पर कुछ न कुछ छोटे-मोटे धन्धे होते हैं, जैसे कहीं पर कपड़े का धन्धा होता है, कहीं गलीचे का धन्धा होता है और कहीं पर चमड़े का होता है। वे लोग कुछ न कुछ धन्धा करते रहते हैं, लेकिन उनको काम करने के लिए जगह उपलब्ध नहीं होती है इसलिए वे झोपड़-पट्टी में ही अपना काम-धन्धा करते रहते हैं। क्या सरकार उनके लिए इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस बनाने की बात सोच सकती है। इस बारे में मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार उनको छोटे-छोटे काम करने की सलाह दे, ताकि उनमें उनका मजदूर भी ठीक तरह से काम कर सके। इस तरह से काम करके वे लोग बड़े पैमाने पर फॉरेन एक्सचेंज भी कमाएंगे, क्योंकि उनके सारे काम इस तरह के होते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Dhule, Jalgaon, में टेक्सटाइल ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हां, पूछिए-पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : टेक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री की बात आए, तो वह इचलकरंजी में लगाएं, जहां बड़े पैमाने पर मुस्लिम हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जहां इसकी आवश्यकता है, वहीं बनाएं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपके पास वहां इंडस्ट्री बनाने का इंतजाम है या नहीं, यदि नहीं है तो क्या वहां बनाने की इच्छा है?

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूंगा कि माइनॉरिटीज़ के 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जिनमें बड़े-बड़े माइनॉरिटीज़ ब्लॉक्स हैं। मैंने सुना है कि आपने ब्लॉक्स की बात की है, अगर की है तो अच्छी बात है और हमें इस बारे में जानकारी दी जाए। मुस्लिम स्कूल, कॉलेज और एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूशन्स के लिए जमीन नहीं दी जाती है, दूसरी कम्युनिटीज़ के लिए जगह दी जाती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इनके लिए जमीन देने के बारे में भी सोचिए। अगर वक्फ की जमीन एजुकेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल होती है, तो इस्तेमाल कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओ.के. हो गया, हो गया।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : जैसे SC, ST और OBC के लोगों को फायदा मिलता है, ...(समय की घंटी)... वही फायदा मुस्लिम कम्युनिटीज़ के लोगों को भी मिलना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : आखिर में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके बारे में हमारे फाज़िल दोस्त श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी साहब ने भी कहा है। उनकी पार्टी हमेशा इसके विरोध में रहती थी, आज वह भी इसके साथ में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : आप इस पर पूरे जोर से काम कीजिए।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई शेर व शायरी नहीं सुनाऊंगा, मैं डॉयरेक्ट अपने विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। सर, मेरे बोलने के लिए केवल दो ही इश्यु हैं। आप जितने भी scholarships और entrepreneurship के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, अब तक कितने स्कूल खोले हैं और कितने scholarship दिए हैं, जहां पर मुसलमानों की आबादी ज्यादा है? वहां वक्फ प्रॉपर्टीज़ भी हैं। आप SEZ के वास्ते हजारों एकड़ जमीन दे रहे हैं, मगर जो गरीब मुसलमान बच्चे पढ़ना चाहते हैं, उनके स्कूल के लिए जमीन नहीं मिल रही है और आप वहां स्कूल नहीं खोल रहे हैं। अगर entrepreneurship में स्पेशली मोटर मैकेनिक, साइकिल मैकेनिक आदि छोटे कामों के लिए ट्रेनिंग देंगे, तो मुस्लिम बस्तियों में रहने वाले बच्चे आगे बढ़ेंगे। आजकल मुसलमानों में भी पढ़ने का बड़ा interest पैदा हो रहा है। बच्चे यहां scholarship में पढ़कर फॉरेन जाना चाहते हैं। मुझे पता है कि एक लड़के के वास्ते मैंने कम से कम 15 बैंकों के चक्कर लगाए हैं, उन्होंने यह कहा कि scholarship देने के लिए यह लैटर लाओ, वह लैटर लाओ, अगर उसके पास जमीन है तो फिर मिल सकता है। इस प्रकार अनेक प्रकार के कानून की बातें करते रहते हैं फिर मुस्लिम बच्चे क्या पढ़ेंगे? मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि करीम नगर के कलेक्टर ने अब तक तीन मर्तबा मीटिंग करने की बात की है, लेकिन तीनों ही बार postpone कर दी। क्या ऐसी हालत में सच्वर कमेटी इम्प्लीमेंट हो सकती है? मुस्लिम लोग समझते हैं कि हमारे पास टाइम ही नहीं है।

वे बार-बार मीटिंग रखते हैं और बार-बार पोस्टपोन कर देते हैं, जिससे एक wrong message जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो सरकार की गरीबों के साथ, माइनॉरिटी के साथ आगे बढ़ने की नीयत ठीक है, लेकिन उस नीयत का इस्तेमाल ही नहीं हो रहा है। The Collectors are not taking any interest. ऐसे कलेक्टर लोगों पर कोई ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। देश भर में जितने कलेक्टर हैं, उनसे सच्वर कमेटी ने कहा है कि मीटिंग बुलाइए। अभी तक तीन मर्तबा मीटिंग बुलाई है और तीन मर्तबा पोस्टपोन की है, इससे क्या मेसेज जाएगा? मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर इसका ध्यान रखें। जिस प्रकार से स्पेशन इकॉनॉमिक जोन है, वैसे ही गरीबों के लिए इंडस्ट्री की व्यवस्था हो। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरी बात और आखिरी बात वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को लेकर है। सर वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी बेच रहे हैं। मुतवल्ली वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को बेच रहे हैं और सरकार देखती रह जाती

5.00 P.M.

[श्री वी हनुमंत राव]

है। आप इस पर ध्यान दें कि वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को बेचना और खरीदना नहीं है। आज बड़े-बड़े सरमाएदार जमीनें लेकर बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग्स बना रहे हैं। ऐसा होने पर क्या गरीब आदमी को, मुसलमान को गुस्सा नहीं आएगा? आप मुसलमान की बात केवल स्पीच में मत कीजिए, यदि आप ईमानदारी से इसको, वक्फ प्रॉपर्टी को बेचने से रोकेंगे तो मुसलमानों का भला होगा, उनकी पढ़ाई और नौकरियों में भी तब्दीली आएगी। इतनी बात कहकर समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha) : Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I have two-three questions on which I would like to seek clarifications from the Minister. You have selected 90 districts to develop the socio-economic conditions of the minorities. In Odisha, we have 30 districts. But, only one district, the smallest district by name Gajapati, is selected for this programme where a number of Christians are living; they are mostly *adivasis*. But, in the rest of the 29 districts, there are so many pockets or blocks where Muslims are in more numbers. But, they are not getting the facility because those districts do not have more than 25 per cent of the population. My request is, instead of taking the district as the base, you may please select the blocks where more than 15 per cent of the population belongs to minorities. That way, they would get the benefits and develop.

Secondly, as the topic of discussion itself explains, promotion of entrepreneurship and self-employment among minorities is the main thing. In order to develop the entrepreneurship skills, we need to educate the children of minority communities. So, education is the top, priority. Then, we need to build skills in them. For building the skills, they require ITIS and polytechnics. In Odisha, I have seen that some educated people among minorities want to set up their own ITIS. But, they are not getting enough opportunities; they are not getting loans to establish institutions. If you treat them as minority students, to build up skills in different and specific trades, then they can be useful in the particular regions, in the districts of their States. We need to look into it.

Sir, in regard to self-employment, most of the minority people are poor. They do not have the required capital to invest. So, loans should be given to them on easy terms so that they build their own schools, ITES or training centres. About self-employment, I request the hon. Minister to take specific data from different States as to the percentage of Muslims, Christians and other minorities getting their share of opportunities in employment. If you do not have a comprehensive approach, then the inclusive growth about which you are talking, cannot be achieved; this inclusive growth would be minus minorities, minus SCs, minus STs and minus OBCs. Whose development do you seek then? That is why I have requested you. Please pay attention to the points I have mentioned. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Rajeeve, put questions only. You have got two minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, what is the final position of the Government to include a sub-plan for minorities on the line of Tribal Plan? Sir, I want to know whether the Government has formulated any specific programme for self-employed or home-based workers to provide skill, credit, technology and market support in backward districts; if so, what is the allocation for that project. Third, how many ITIs and polytechnics and other institutions have been started as per the recommendations of the Sachar Committee? I want to know whether any alternative mechanism has been formulated to identify and charged with the task of providing institutional support, like market linkage, skill upgradation, funding of trades being run by Muslim artisans. Sir, my next question is whether the Small Industrial Development Bank of India, SIDBI, should set aside any dedicated fund for training of minorities, under its Entrepreneur Development Programme; if so, what is the extent of the fund. I want to know whether the Government has given any incentive to start new branches in Muslim-concentrated districts; if so, what is the quantum of the incentive. Next question is whether the Government has formulated any specific scheme to ensure smooth flow of micro credit or priority sector advances; if so, what are the steps taken by them and what is the allocation for this programme.

Sir, I want to know whether the Government has any plan to formulate any policy for enhancing the participation of the minorities in the micro credit schemes of NABARD; if so, what are the schemes; what is the allocation for that; and what is the achievement of it. So, these are my questions to the hon. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I think, this is how it should be. If every hon. Member follows Rajeeve, I think, that is correct. That is a correct example; put questions. Now, Shri Tariq Anwar.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : थैंक्यू सर। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज यहाँ एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है। यह बात सही कही गई, यहाँ माननीय सदस्यों ने अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय, विशेष रूप से मुस्लिम समुदाय के बारे में इस बात की चर्चा की है कि उनकी जो सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक स्थिति है, उसे देखते हुए सच्चर कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई और रंगनाथ मिश्रा कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उनके आधार पर मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स ने कार्य किया है। यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि कोई काम नहीं हुआ है, बहुत कुछ हुआ है। इसमें मैंने देखा और मुझे जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि 11th Five Year Plan में 7 हजार करोड़ रुपए माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी के विकास के लिए, उनके educational empowerment, area development, economic empowerment, strengthening of minority institutions के लिए दिए गए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इसमें खास तौर पर यह बात जाहिर नहीं हुई है, हालांकि स्कॉलरशिप में यह बात साफ तौर पर कही गई है कि अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में अलग-अलग कम्युनिटीज, जिनमें मुस्लिम, क्रिश्चन, सिख, बुद्धिस्ट और पारसी आते हैं, उनको कितनी-कितनी स्कॉलरशिप दी गई। उसी तरह से हम हर क्षेत्र में चाहते हैं, क्योंकि मुस्लिम समुदाय की जो समस्या है, वह दूसरे अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय से

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

अलग है। इस बात की चर्चा और लोगों ने भी कि हम उनके मुकाबले में खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि खास तौर पर और जैसा कि सच्चर कमेटी ने भी यह बात कही थी कि मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटी के ऊपर अलग से, विशेष रूप से कार्यक्रम चलाने की जरूरत है और ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसे खास तौर पर इंदिरा आवास योजना के बारे में है, बैंक क्रेडिट के बारे में है, इंडस्ट्रियल ट्रेनिंग इंस्टिट्यूट के बारे में है या स्वर्ण जयंती शहरी रोजगार योजना है, ऐसी जितनी भी योजनाएँ सरकार की हैं, उनमें मुस्लिम समुदाय के लिए क्या प्रावधान किया गया है? किस तरह से उसकी पूरी जानकारी लोगों तक पहुँच सके? हमारे बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम इसलिए भी इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो पाते हैं कि लोगों को उनकी जानकारी नहीं होती है। उस समुदाय के लोगों को उनकी जानकारी नहीं होती है।

इस तरह, एक तो उनकी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन की बात है और साथ-ही-साथ उनकी मॉनिटरिंग की भी बात है। सरकारी की जितनी भी योजनाएँ होती हैं, उनके बारे में यह सवाल अक्सर उठता है कि उनकी प्रॉपर मॉनिटरिंग नहीं होती। अगर उनकी प्रॉपर मॉनिटरिंग हो, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत-सारे कार्य आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं इतना जानना चाहूँगा कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... 11th five-year plan में तो आपने 7000 करोड़ का प्रावधान रखा था..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

श्री तारिक अनवर : अब यह 12th five-year plan चल रहा है, तो उसमें आप उसको कितना बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं और उसको अलग-अलग ढंग से, अलग-अलग community के हिसाब से उस पर कितना खर्च करेंगे? इसकी जानकारी हम चाहते हैं। उसी तरह से स्कॉलरशिप में भी है। हम यह जानना चाहेंगे कि शिक्षण संस्थान बनाने में और जितनी भी ऐसी सुविधाएँ हैं, जिनके बारे में माइनॉरिटी मंत्रालय ने संकल्प लिया है, उनको पूरा करने की दिशा में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? धन्यवाद।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, हमारा हिन्दुस्तान एक बड़ा देश है, जिसमें मुसलमानों की आबादी करीब 20 करोड़ है। हम विश्व के दूसरे ऐसे देश हैं, जहाँ इनकी आबादी दूसरे स्थान पर है, 20 करोड़ है। हमसे ज्यादा आबादी, लगभग 22 करोड़ इंडोनेशिया की है और हमसे कम पाकिस्तान की है, मात्र 16 करोड़। इतनी बड़ी आबादी को अगर हम फटेहाली में रखने का काम करेंगे, इसको देश की मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने का काम नहीं करेंगे, इसको नौकरी में जगह नहीं देंगे, इसकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति को ठीक नहीं करेंगे और इसके रहने-खाने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं करेंगे, तो सर, इतनी बड़ी आबादी को नेग्लेक्ट करके कोई देश खुशहाल कैसे रह सकता है। यह बहुत चिन्ता का विषय है। यह हम सब लोगों के लिए शर्म की बात है। इतनी बड़ी आबादी को हम भूखे-नंगे और फटेहाली में देख रहे हैं और सरकार बिल्कुल चुपचाप बैठी हुई है, मौन बैठी हुई है।

जब सच्चर कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी तब बातें समझ में आईं। आपने यह कमिटमेंट किया कि मैं सच्चर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करूँगा। आप इसे लागू करने का प्रयास किस रूप में कर रहे हैं, यह आप बताइए? आपने उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ स्कीम्स दी हैं। पूरे देश में 90 ऐसे जिले हैं, जहाँ माइनॉरिटीज की आबादी ज्यादा है, उनका आपने चयन किया। सर, मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बिहार में इनकी बहुत अच्छी-खासी आबादी है। वहाँ 7 जिलों के लिए आपने पैसा आवंटित किया है। यह Multi Sectoral Development Programme जो चल रहा है, इसके तहत आपने पैसा दिया है। सर, अब जो स्थिति है, उसका एक छोटा-सा आंकड़ा मैं प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। आप जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, अगर उसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं करेंगे तो यही हथ्र होगा। सिर्फ पैसा देकर आप क्या कीजिएगा? आपने इसमें कौन-सा मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम

लगाया है? अगर यह राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया, तो जो राज्य सरकार माइनॉरिटीज़ के हित में काम करने वाली नहीं है या जिसको माइनॉरिटी के प्रति विद्वेष है, गुस्सा है, तो वह उनका डेवलपमेंट कहाँ से करेगी, यह आप मुझे बताइए?

आपने जो राशि आवंटित की है, उसके बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। आपने आधी-अधूरी राशि आवंटित की है। उसमें से बंगाल में मात्र 51 परसेंट, उत्तर प्रदेश में 33 परसेंट, बिहार में 31 परसेंट और असम में 20 परसेंट राशि खर्च हुई। अब समझिए कि अगर आपने इतनी ही राशि उस इलाके के डेवलपमेंट के लिए दी, तो फिर कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि इससे वहाँ के लोगों का उत्थान होगा और आपका जो प्रोग्राम है, वह सफलीभूत हो पाएगा? आपने इसके प्रति कौन-से एक्शन लेने का काम किया है? क्या आप कर रहे हैं और क्या आप राज्यों पर छोड़ देंगे? क्या आप उनको उनके हाल पर छोड़ देंगे?

सर, अब शिक्षा की स्थिति की बात है। बिहार की शैक्षणिक स्थिति ...(व्यवधान)... सर, बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। सब को तो आप टाइम देते हैं। मेरा भी तो कुभी कुछ ख्याल कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.के. कुरियन) : आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मुझे भी थोड़ा टाइम और दे दीजिए। मैं चिल्ला नहीं रहा हूँ। मुझे थोड़ा-सा और टाइम दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

आप उनकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करना चाहते हैं। कल मैंने स्पेशल मेंशन के माध्यम से इसे उठाया था। पूरे देश के पैमाने पर जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, क्या आपने कभी यह देखा है कि वहाँ उर्दू की पढ़ाई भी होती है? जो लोग केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में कार्यरत हैं या सेना में कार्यरत हैं और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में समय-समय पर स्थानांतरण होता रहता है, तो उनके बच्चों के पास केवल केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में पढ़ने के अलावा अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है।

1087 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय हैं, उनमें से एक में भी उर्दू की पढ़ाई नहीं होती है। आपने कभी इस पर गौर फरमाया है? आप इस इस पर क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

आप कहते हैं कि हम अल्पसंख्यकों के हित की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...। आज स्थिति यह है कि सेंट्रल फोर्स की नौकरियों में मुसलमानों का प्रतिनिधित्व मात्र एक प्रतिशत है। अगर आप इतनी बड़ी आबादी को मुख्य धारा में जोड़ने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, उनकी स्थिति को संभालने का काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपके तीन मिनट हो गए, कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN) : No, no. It won't go on record.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, कृपया मुझे अपना प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Put the question.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो देश का कभी भला होने वाला नहीं है। मुसलमान लोग इस देश के लिए अपना खून-पसीना बहाते हैं। अपनी जान की कुर्बानी देकर इस देश की रक्षा और मान-सम्मान बनाए रखने का काम करते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप आने वाले समय में उनकी शैक्षणिक स्थिति को, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को, उनकी सामाजिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या करेंगे? उनको नौकरियों में हक मिले, इसके लिए आप क्या करेंगे? उनके उत्थान के लिए आपने जो राशि आवंटित की है, उस राशि का खर्च कब तक होगा? आप उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और कौन-से उपाय करने जा रहे हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सचवर कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में कई तरह की अनुशंसाएं की गई हैं, उन अनुशंसाओं को लागू करने के लिए आप कब तक कार्यवाही करेंगे? जिन राज्यों में पैसा खर्च नहीं हो रहा है, उन राज्यों में पैसा कैसे खर्च होगा और यह कब तक खर्च होगा? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Shri Avtar Singh. आप सिर्फ अपना प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 423 के बारे में आज जो चर्चा हो रही है, वह अल्पसंख्यकों के बीच उद्यमता और स्वरोजगार को बढ़ावा दिए जाने के संबंध में है। अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय में मुसलमान के साथ-साथ देश का सिख, क्रिश्चन और बुद्धिस्ट भी आते हैं। सर, आज़ादी के बाद देश में एक सोची-समझी साजिश के तहत पब्लिक सेक्टर में अल्पसंख्यकों के participation को कम किया गया है। 1947 तक पब्लिक सेक्टर में 33 परसेंट मुस्लिम थे। उसके बाद जब से आपके हाथों में उनकी देखभाल का कार्य आया, तो आज वे आपकी कृपा से 3 परसेंट हो गए हैं। इसका क्या कारण है और आप इसके बारे में क्या कर रहे हैं? आपके पास शब्द बड़े अच्छे हैं और कर्म बहुत बुरे हैं। जब तक कर्म अच्छे नहीं होंगे, तब तक अच्छे शब्द कोई अच्छे रिजल्ट नहीं दे पाएंगे।

मान्यवर, 90 जिलों को अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्र declare किया गया है। पब्लिक सैक्टर के रोजगार में जो अल्पसंख्यकों का representation कम हुआ है, उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि उनको शिक्षा में बड़े पैमाने पर पीछे धकेला गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से अल्पसंख्यक मंत्रालय के द्वारा Fifteen-point Multi-Sectoral Programme शुरू किया गया है, तब से उसके तहत इन 90 जिले में कितने ITI खोले गए हैं और कितने पॉलिटेक्निक कॉलेज खोले गए हैं, कितने educational institutions or educational centres create किए गए हैं? आपने किस हद तक मददसों की शिक्षा को recognize किया है?

इसके अलावा जो 3,700 करोड़ का बजट है, मैं समझता हूँ कि 90 जिलों के लिए यह औसत 41 करोड़ होता है, जो कि जिले की जनसंख्या के हिसाब से बहुत कम है। इसके बारे में आप प्रयास कीजिए, योजना आयोग के साथ बैठक कीजिए। अगर हम यह consider करते हैं कि 20 परसेंट मुस्लिम हैं और उनके अलावा सिख हैं, क्रिश्चन हैं, बुद्धिस्ट हैं, अगर हम ईमानदारी से अल्पसंख्यकों के social and economic स्टेटस को बराबर करना चाहते हैं, उनको equal opportunity देना चाहते हैं, तो यह बजट भी हमें उनकी जनसंख्या के हिसाब review करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं क्वेश्चन कर रहा हूँ, शेर नहीं सुना रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : मैं क्वेश्चन ही पूछ रहा हूँ, मैं बजट को बढ़ाने के लिए कह रहा हूँ। उसके अलावा मंत्री जी, आपकी जो माइनॉरिटीज़ की मिनिस्ट्री है, इसके बारे में आप कृपया हमें यह जानकारी जरूर दीजिए कि वहाँ उर्दू की कितनी पोस्ट्स हैं और उनमें से कितनी पोस्ट्स खाली हैं? वे पोस्ट्स कब से खाली

पड़ी हैं और क्यों खाली पड़ी हैं? अगर माइनॉरिटीज़ की मिनिस्ट्री को उर्दू का टाइपिस्ट नहीं मिल रहा, उर्दू वाला डिप्टी डायरेक्टर नहीं मिल रहा और वह कई सालों से नहीं मिल रहा, तो फिर क्या आप माइनॉरिटीज़ को आगे बढ़ाने का जिम्मा निभा सकेंगे? ...(समय की घंटी)...

इसके अलावा, रिज़र्वेशन की भी बात है। महोदय, मंत्री जी ने दो-चार महीने पहले बड़े जोर से यह स्टैंड लिया कि हम माइनॉरिटीज़ को साढ़े चार परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन देकर, उनका सदियों से जो शोषण हो रहा है, उससे उनको उबार देंगे, लेकिन इलेक्शन निकल गया और जो यह कह रहे थे, वह मामला भी बन्द हो गया। अब हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आप उनको साढ़े चार परसेंट देकर इंसाफ नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि आप बेइंसाफी कर रहे हैं और इतिहास आपको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा। मुस्लिम की पॉपुलेशन 20 परसेंट है, उसके अलावा सिक्ख, बुद्धिस्ट्स और क्रिश्चियंस हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, घंटी मत बजाइए। एक-आधा मिनट दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, अब हो गया।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : समय हो गया, यह हमें भी मालूम है, लेकिन इसको भी बहुत समय हो गया, 65 साल हो गये। ...(समय की घंटी)... हम यह कहते हैं कि आप रिज़र्वेशन की 50 परसेंट restriction को तोड़िए। आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड में घुसने की कोशिश मत कीजिए, बल्कि आप उसके अलावा प्रबंध कीजिए, हम आपके साथ खड़े होंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... आप हिम्मत कीजिए और हिम्मत से आगे बढ़िए, लेकिन साढ़े चार परसेंट से कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। तीन परसेंट तो पहले ही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बस, हो गया। अब आप बैठिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : बस, अब एक आखिरी सवाल, प्लीज़।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : करीमपुरी जी, देखिए आपने कितने मिनट्स लिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी : सर, अब बस मेरा एक लास्ट क्वेश्चन है। 1964 में जो सेंट्रल वक्फ काउंसिल बनी थी, तो हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि वक्फ बोर्ड की कितनी प्रॉपर्टी या लैंड है, उसके ऊपर लैंड माफिया ने कितना एनक्रोच कर लिया है और उसको छुड़वाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? अब हम आपसे यह अपील करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करेंगे कि आज़ादी के बाद जिस माइनॉरिटी की मस्जिद को, गुरुद्वारे को और चर्च को तोड़ा गया है, उस माइनॉरिटी की जान-माल और ईमान की सुरक्षा के लिए आप ईमानदारी से आगे बढ़ें, तभी वे सोशल और इकॉनॉमिक तौर पर आगे बढ़ सकेंगे। धन्यवाद।

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत सारे काम कर रहे हैं। उनसे एक सवाल यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर में जौहर यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से एक यूनिवर्सिटी बन कर खड़ी है, उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा से बिल पारित है, मुसलमानों को रिज़र्वेशन है, उस यूनिवर्सिटी में तीन सौ करोड़ रुपये की इमारतें, जमीन आदि सब हैं और कांग्रेस की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा सोनिया जी वहाँ की एक पब्लिक मीटिंग में यह ऐलान करके आई थीं कि इस यूनिवर्सिटी को हम चलाएँगे, तो उसको आप कब तक शुरू करेंगे?

दूसरा, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार हाउस के अंदर माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हमने सच्चर कमेटी की 40 फीसदी सिफारिशें पूरी कर दी हैं। यहाँ तो उन 40 फीसदी सिफारिशों का पूरा ब्यौरा सुनाया नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन मैंने इसके बारे में लिख कर दरखास्त की थी और आज हाउस में आपके जरिये भी यह दरखास्त कर रहा हूँ कि वे बताएँ कि वे कौन-सी 40 फीसदी सिफारिशें हैं, जिनको पूरा किया गया है? इस हाउस का सदस्य होने के नाते मुझे इसकी जानकारी लिखित में भिजवा दें। मैं बस यही कहना चाहता हूँ।

†[چودھری منبر سلیم (اتر پردیش) : مائنے اب سبھا ادھیکش جی، مائنے منتری جی بہت سارے کام کر رہے ہیں۔ ان سے ایک سوال یہ ہے کہ اتر پردیش کے رام پور میں 'جوہر یونیورسٹی' کے نام سے ایک یونیورسٹی بن کر کھڑی ہے، اتر پردیش کی ودھان سبھا سے بل پارت ہے، مسلمانوں کو رزرویشن ہے، اس یونیورسٹی میں تین سو کروڑ روپے کی عمارتیں، زمین وغیرہ سب ہیں اور کانگریس کی راشٹریہ ادھیکش سونیا جی وہاں کی ایک پبلک میٹنگ میں یہ اعلان کر کے آئی تھیں کہ اس یونیورسٹی کو ہم چلائیں گے، تو اس کو کب تک شروع کریں گے؟

دوسرا، میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ پچھلی بار ہاؤس کے اندر مائنے منتری جی نے کہا تھا کہ ہم نے سچر کمیٹی کی 40 فیصدی سفارشیوں پوری کر دی ہیں۔ یہاں تو ان 40 فیصدو سفارشوں کو پورا بیورا سنایا نہیں جا سکتا، لیکن میں نے اس کے بارے میں لکھ کر درخواست کی تھی اور آج ہاؤس میں آپ کے ذریعے بھی یہ درخواست کر رہا ہوں کہ وہ بتائیں کہ وہ کون سے 40 فیصدی سفارشیوں ہیں، جن کو پورا کیا گیا ہے؟ اس ہاؤس کا سدسنے ہونے کے ناطے مجھے اس کی جانکاری لکھت میں بھجوادیں۔ میں بس یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔

[ختم شد]

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka) : Since the Chair has authorized me to put two questions, I will put two questions only. One, has an objective evaluation been done, at any time, of the impact which *Madrasa*-type of education has on the competitive spirit of the children and how it takes away the scientific outlook of the children which, at that age, other children get? Has any evaluation been done? Secondly, have you ever considered amendment and changes in marriage laws and curbing the practice of consanguineous marriages, which bring down the physical standards of the children?

When I was in bureaucracy, as the Home Commissioner, I tried to take as many Muslims in police force as possible. But they were not coming up to the physical standards required for that. One of the reasons for that is this. Unfortunately, we do not

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

address these basic issues because there is a vested interest in keeping the Muslim minority as a coveted vote bank. I am sorry to say this. Has the Minister addressed these two issues?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED) : Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members and I do understand that some Members have other commitments as well.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, हिन्दी में बोलें।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : हिन्दी पर भी आऊंगा, उर्दू पर भी आऊंगा, सभी जुबानों में बोलेंगे। कुछ लोग अंग्रेजी में बोले, इसलिए पहले अंग्रेजी में जवाब दे रहा हूँ।

मान्यवर, मैं सबसे पहले तो सारे सदस्यगणों का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने बड़े संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछे और सुझाव भी दिए। मैं यह मानकर चल रहा हूँ कि हरेक अपने-अपने तजुर्बे और अनुभव को सामने रखकर, हरेक ने प्रयास किया है कि देश के एक संजीदा और एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को थोड़ा-सा आगे बढ़ा सकें। यह थोड़ा-सा हमारा दुर्भाग्य रहा, कुछ हमारे सदस्यगण का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा कि जो नियमावली है और जिस नियम के तहत आज यह चर्चा हो रही है, वह बड़ी सीमित हो गई है। मैं मोहम्मद अदीब साहब का खास तौर पर आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस चर्चा को बढ़ाने का एक प्रयास किया है। मुझे थोड़ा सा खेद हुआ, दुःख हुआ कि जो हमारे पास दस्तावेज और सूचियां थी, जो हमारे पास तथ्य थे, जो हमारे पास फैक्ट्स थे, हमने यह चाहा कि इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा से पहले कुछ सदस्यगण प्राप्त कर लें, ताकि उनके प्रकाश और रोशनी में और उनकी जानकारी में हम इस चर्चा को और गम्भीरता से आगे बढ़ा सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि सदस्यगण चाहेंगे कि यह सारी सूचना, ये सारे तथ्य हम उनको प्रस्तुत करें और यह हमने पहले ही फैसला किया है कि आप सभी माननीय साथियों को ये सारी सूचनाएं प्रस्तुत करेंगे, जो आज नहीं तो आगे की भी चर्चा में आपके लिए यह काम आएगा। आपका और हमारा इस देश का बहुत-सा सरमाया, सूचना का सरमाया हमारी वेबसाइट पर है। लेकिन शायद हम लोगों को इतना अलग से अलग नहीं मिल पाता कि वेबसाइट पर बैठकर विस्तार से ये सारे तथ्य, ये सारे फैक्ट्स निकाल सकें। इसलिए हम उसकी हार्ड कॉपी आपको प्रस्तुत करेंगे और समय-समय पर जैसे हम आगे बढ़ेंगे वह हम और भी आपको प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

मान्यवर, यहां आज बहुत सारे सवाल आए हैं। अगर आपकी आज्ञा हो तथा सदस्यगणों की भी आज्ञा हो तो सारे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को जवाब देने का मैं प्रयास करूंगा। बहुत सारे ऐसे भी प्रश्न हैं जिनका जवाब आपको मिलना चाहिए और जिनको आज अगर मैं नहीं दे पाता हूँ तो बहुत जल्द उनकी समीक्षा करके जवाब आपको प्रस्तुत कर दूँगे।

इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी साहब ने जिस अंदाज में अपनी बात रखी, मुझे भी एक शेर याद आ गया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Minister, what you can do is that you can reply whatever is possible today. Rest of the points you can reply in writing.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : Yes, Sir, I will do that. I will reply to the rest of the points later. मैं एक शेर प्रस्तुत कर देता हूँ, जो आपके अंदाज से मेरे दिल में उभर कर आया।

[SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED]

“क्यों न इस सादगी पर मर जाएं ए खुदा,
कि लड़ते हैं और हाथ में तलवार भी नहीं।”

बात यह भी कुछ थी। मैं कहना तो यह चाहता था कि :

“या रब न वो समझे हैं, न समझेंगे मेरी बात,
दे और दिल उनको जो न दे मुझको जुबां और।”

अब उस जुबां से मैं कम से कम आपसे यह कह सकूँ कि हमें आज खुशी है और सारे सदस्यगण यहां बड़े प्रसन्न हैं कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर संवेदनशाल बात तो कही,.....। आपने ने जो भी कहा हो, लेकिन अंत में आपने गंगा, यमुना को बांटने की बात फिर कर दी। हम चाहेंगे कि आप उनका संगम बनाकर रखें।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कभी भी बांटने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं, हम तो देश को जोड़ने के पक्ष में हैं। मैं इसी पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि,

“अपनी बातों में वो लफ्जों का हुनर रखते हैं,
खुशियों में भी डुबोने का हुनर रखते हैं।
झूठ शाहों के सही, फिर भी पकड़ जाते हैं,
सच किसी का भी हो, बहरहाल असर रखते हैं।”

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं इस चर्चा को मुशायरे में तब्दील नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन जवाब मेरे पास है,

“आह को चाहिए, एक उम्र असर होने तक,
कौन जीता है, तेरी जुल्फ़ के सर होने तक।”

मान्यवर, चूंकि यह एक गंभीर विषय है, अगर आपकी इजाज़त हो, तो मैं आगे बढ़ूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्य अली अनवर अंसारी साहब ने Equal Opportunity Commission की बात रखी कि हमने इस कमीशन को आज तक लागू क्यों नहीं किया? वह चले गए। मैं यहां एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि 76 सिफारिशें हमको सच्चर कमेटी से मिली थीं। उन 76 सिफारिशों में से हमने 72 सिफारिशें मानीं। प्रश्न यह किया गया कि कौन-सी आपने नहीं मानीं? हमने सेंसर वाली एक बात को defer किया था, नहीं माना था, लेकिन आप लोगों के साथ चर्चा के बाद अब caste का census हो रहा है जिस पर लोगों का अलग-अलग point of view था, जिसके आंकड़े हमें एक वर्ष के अंदर मिल जाएंगे। उसके बाद उन आंकड़ों की रोशनी में शायद हमारे निर्णय और अच्छे हो सकेंगे, लेकिन Equal Opportunity Commission पर सरकार अभी यह फैसला नहीं कर पायी है और सब की सहमति नहीं बन पायी है कि अगर Equal Opportunity Commission के विचार को यदि सच्चर कमेटी ने ही पैदा किया था, तो वह विचार, वह idea मुसलमानों के लिए क्यों नहीं है? यह माइनॉरिटीज के लिए क्यों नहीं है? यह सब के लिए क्यों है? Equality Opportunity Commission को सच्चर कमेटी ने सब के लिए कहा था कि जो भी पिछड़े वर्ग या समाज के लोग हैं, चाहे बहुसंख्यक हों या अल्पसंख्यक हों, उनको समाज में बराबर का अवसर मिल सके और पहले जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान की रही है, उस व्यवस्था से आगे बढ़कर हम affirmative action के तहत सब को equal opportunity देने का एक नया प्रावधान लाएं। इस पर आम सहमति बनेगी तो सरकार इसे सदन के सामने अवश्य लाएगी, लेकिन इस बारे में अभी सरकार भी चर्चा कर रही है और वह समय-समय पर आप लोगों से भी चर्चा करती है। यह सही है कि आरक्षण के संदर्भ में यह कहा गया कि आर्टिकल 341 के मामले में अभी

तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला नहीं हुआ है। हमने यह निर्णय किया था कि हम यह बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट पर छोड़ते हैं। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने सारे तथ्य प्रस्तुत कर के सुप्रीम कोर्ट से यह सुनना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इस मामले में हमारे समाज में और आपस में बहुत बंटवारा है। हमको सुप्रीम कोर्ट इस मामले में मार्गदर्शन दे दे। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस की एक पीठ में दर्ज है और उम्मीद है कि जैसी ही वह पीठ फिर बैठेगी, उनको समय मिलेगा, तो वह अवश्य इसे सुनने के बाद अपना निर्णय देगी।

मान्यवर, आरक्षण में चार, साढ़े चार प्रतिशत के बारे में लोगों के अलग-अलग विचार हैं, इसे मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ। हम नहीं कहते कि साढ़े 4 प्रतिशत आरक्षण में हम यह मान लें कि हमने आसमान से सितारे तोड़कर किसी की गोद में डाल दिए हैं। हमने सिर्फ वही किया, जोकि सच्चर कमेटी का इशारा था और श्री रंगनाथ मिश्रा ने हमसे कहा था। मान्यवर, श्री रंगनाथ मिश्रा और सच्चर कमेटी ने यह कहा था कि कुछ ऐसे अल्पसंख्यक हैं, जिन्हें पिछड़ा हुआ माना जाता है या माना जाना चाहिए। उनको पिछड़ों की सूची में रखना चाहिए, वे हैं और मंडल कमीशन के समय से हैं। उनको अलग से most backward मानकर, अलग से हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए।

इसी को आगे बढ़ाते हुए हमने अल्पसंख्यक बैकवर्ड्स को 4.5 प्रतिशत तक अलग आरक्षण की व्यवस्था बनाने की बात की, जो इन्दिरा साहनी केस की बुनियाद पर है। हमने वह न इलेक्शन के लिए किया था, न वह लॉलीपॉप था, इन्दिरा साहनी केस के जो परामर्श हमें प्राप्त हुए थे, जो सच्चर कमेटी का इशारा था, रंगनाथ मिश्रा का परामर्श था, उसको लेकर हम आगे बढ़े थे। यह 4.5 प्रतिशत क्यों? इसलिए कि रंगनाथ मिश्रा ने यह कहा कि 8.44 परसेंट माइनोरिटीज की बैकवर्ड पापुलेशन है, सही या गलत वह तो जब सेन्सस हमको मिलेगा, हमें स्पष्ट हो जाएगा, लेकिन रंगनाथ मिश्रा ने कहा था कि 8.44 परसेंट माइनोरिटीज की बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटीज हैं, उसका आधा अगर लें तो वह 4.22 होता है, राउण्ड-अप करके उसको हमने 4.5 रखा है। इसमें अगर कोई कमी या कोई त्रुटि रह गई होगी तो जब यह बैकवर्ड की सेन्सस हमारे सामने आएगी, उसमें बात स्पष्ट हो जाएगी। यह अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए नहीं है, यह बैकवर्ड्स में से ही एक हिस्सा कुछ बैकवर्ड्स को दिया गया है, जिसके लिए रंगनाथ मिश्रा ने कहा था और इन्दिरा साहनी का जो केस था उसमें ऐसा आया था। जो अल्पसंख्यक बैकवर्ड्स हैं, उनमें कौन-कौन हैं? यह भी स्पष्ट कर दूँ, हमारी माइनोरिटी अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के तहत जो हम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज की बैकवर्ड्स की सूची मानते हैं, उसमें सिर्फ पांच समुदाय आते हैं।

महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि यहां अदीब साहब ने कहा कि जैनियों को ही सारे पैसे दे दिए गए। दिल्ली में जैन समाज के साथी अल्पसंख्यक माने जाते हैं, मगर हमारे जो केन्द्र की लिस्ट है उसमें जैन समाज के साथी अल्पसंख्यक नहीं माने जाते और वे इसलिए नहीं माने जाते, क्योंकि बाल पाटिल के केस में 11 जजेज का जो एक फैसला था, उसमें यह कह दिया गया था कि अब आप अल्पसंख्यक जिसको भी घोषित करेंगे वह स्टेट की बुनियाद पर करेंगे, चाहे वह लैंग्वेज के रूप में अल्पसंख्यक हो, चाहे वह रिलीजियन के बेस पर अल्पसंख्यक हो, आप नेशनल कोई माइनोरिटी डिक्लेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं। यह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला है और 11 जजेज का फैसला है। इस 11 जजेज के फैसले को 3 जज,, 4 जज, 5 जज बदल नहीं सकते। जब यह मामला 11 जजेज के सामने या 11 से ज्यादा जजेज के सामने जाएगा, तब इसे तय कर सकते हैं। मेरे मित्र और साथी वहां बैठे हैं, प्रदीप जैन साहब, यह तकरीबन हर हफ्ते मुझसे कहते हैं कि अगर आपकी सूची में और अल्पसंख्यक हैं, तो हम क्यों नहीं, जैन समाज के लोग क्यों नहीं? अलग-अलग प्रांतों ने, कम से कम आठ ऐसे प्रांत हैं, जिन्होंने जैन समाज के लोगों को इस सूची में रखा है। इनको प्रांत में रखा गया है, केन्द्र में रखने की अभी हमें आज्ञा प्राप्त नहीं है। केन्द्र में तब आएंगे, जब हमें आज्ञा प्राप्त होगी, तब भी यह देखना होगा कि इनका पिछड़ापन है तो कितना है और उस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए हमको क्या करना है?

[श्री सलमान खुर्शीद]

जो स्कॉलरशिप्स आज हम बांट रहे हैं, उस पर अदीब साहब ने पूछा कि आपने 1 करोड़ 40 लाख की जो बात की है, क्या आप वह कुछ ही बच्चों को बार-बार देकर उसको 1 करोड़ 40 लाख बता देते हैं? मैं आपके सामने सारे तथ्य करूंगा, लेकिन मैं आपको इतना जरूर बता देता हूँ कि इन स्कॉलरशिप्स के मामले में अलग-अलग हम जितना पूरा पैसा स्कॉलरशिप्स के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उपयोग में लाते हैं उसमें हर वर्ष हर प्रांत के लिए आबादी के हिसाब से और हर प्रांत में अल्पसंख्यक आबादी और विभिन्न अल्पसंख्यकों की आबादी के हिसाब से हम एलोकेशन करते हैं और उसमें फ्रेश और रिन्यूअल्स का अलग-अलग एलोकेशन करते हैं। नई स्कॉलरशिप्स कितनी होंगी, उसका हम अलग से एलोकेशन करते हैं, जैसे कि इस वर्ष में हमने 55,000 का टारगेट बनाया था, जो पोस्ट मैट्रिक स्कॉलरशिप्स हैं, उसमें से 19,505 फ्रेश स्कॉलरशिप्स थी, और 22,929 रिन्यूअल्स थीं, तो रिन्यूअल्स भी होती हैं। यह स्कॉलरशिप्स तीन साल चली हैं और यह स्कॉलरशिप्स डेढ़ करोड़ पर पहुंची हैं। यहां यह बात भी कही गई कि आप इन स्कॉलरशिप्स को डिमांड बेस्ड कर दीजिए, युनिवर्सलाइज कर दीजिए, इस पर कोई सीमा मत रखिए। हमने ट्वेल्फथ प्लान में प्लानिंग कमीशन के यह सामने प्रस्ताव रखा है, क्योंकि स्कॉलरशिप्स से बढ़कर कोई और अच्छी चीज नहीं हो सकती।

जहां तक स्कॉलरशिप्स की बात है, मैं इतना बता दूँ कि पिछले साल हमने मुस्लिम समुदाय के लिए जो fresh scholarships रखीं, वे 100 फीसदी उनको मिली, इसी तरह ईसाई समुदाय के लिए जो fresh scholarships रखीं, वे 100 फीसदी उनको मिलीं, सिख समुदाय के लिए जो रखीं, उसमें से उन्होंने सिर्फ 41.07 परसेंट लीं और पारसी समाज के लोगों ने पूरी 100 प्रतिशत लीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें सबको बराबर देना होता है, चाहे वे अपनी स्कॉलरशिप्स लें या न लें। प्रयास यह होता है कि वे स्कॉलरशिप्स उनको हिसाब से मिलें, ताकि कोई यह न कह सके कि एक समुदाय को स्कॉलरशिप मिली, लेकिन दूसरे समुदाय को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिली। अब Means-cum-Merit Scholarship को हमने online कर दिया है। आने वाले वर्षों में सारी स्कॉलरशिप्स online हो जाएंगी। बच्चे online जाकर स्कॉलरशिप्स के लिए apply कर सकते हैं और बैंक सीधे उनके बैंक एकाउंट में पहुंच जाएगा। UID नम्बर के बाद इसमें और भी सुविधा जो जाएगी। स्कॉलरशिप में कहीं भी कोई समस्या नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर समस्या कहीं आती है, तो loans में आती है। अक्सर आप लोगों को ऐसा लगता है और खेद भी व्यक्त किया गया है कि हम कितना लोन दे पा रहे हैं। हम तो priority sector loans दे रहे हैं, उनको लेकर एक प्रश्न उठता है कि ये किसको मिल रहे हैं? जो काम आपने MCDs में किया है, जो 3,000 करोड़ रुपया, साढ़े तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है, वह किसको जा रहा है? MCDs में 90 प्रतिशत आबादी मुस्लिम समुदाय की है। जब हम MCDs में पैसा खर्च करते हैं, तो वहां वे उसका फायदा नहीं उठा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा संभव नहीं है। हां, अगर सड़क बन रही है, तो सड़क बनाकर हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि इस पर सिर्फ मुसलमान या ईसाई चलेंगे। सड़क पर हर हिंदुस्तानी चलेगा और सड़क वहां बनेगी, जहां मुसलमान, ईसाई, Zoroastrian, Buddhists ज्यादा रहते हैं, सिख ज्यादा रहते हैं, वहां पर सड़क अवश्य बनेगी। हमारी ओर से सड़क वहां नहीं बनेगी, जहां पर इन लोगों की आबादी कम है, लेकिन हम यह मानकर चलें कि सिर्फ हम ही इनके लिए सड़क नहीं बनाएंगे, दूसरे लोग भी इनके लिए सड़क बनाएंगे, हमारा दूसरा मंत्रालय भी इनके लिए सड़क बनाएगा। इसलिए 11 ऐसे मंत्रालय हैं, जिनके लिए हम targeting कर देते हैं कि उनके मंत्रालय से कम से 15 प्रतिशत फायदा अल्पसंख्यकों को जाना चाहिए। वे फिगर्स हमारे पास हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमने 90 परसेंट ऐसे targets fix किए हैं, जहां 15 परसेंट वाला target हम हर साल पूरा करते हैं। हर क्वार्टर में माइनॉरिटी मिनिस्ट्री इन targets की समीक्षा करती है और उसके बाद ये सेक्रेटरीज़ की कमेटी में जाते हैं और फिर दोबारा ये सारे लक्ष्य जो पूरे हुए या पूरे नहीं हो पाए, ये कैबिनेट

के सामने रखे जाते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या हम यह सब सिर्फ अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कर रहे हैं, क्या हम यह सिर्फ मुसलमानों के लिए कर रहे हैं, क्या हम यह सिर्फ ईसाइयों और सिख बिरादरी के लोगों के लिए कर रहे हैं? हमारा जवाब है कि हम पूरे समाज के लिए यह करना चाहते हैं और हम पूरे समाज को इकट्ठा और एकत्र करके आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन डेमोक्रेसी में, लोकतंत्र में कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि कोई पीछे रह जाता है। जो पीछे रह जाता है, उसका हाथ थामना पड़ता है। हाथ किस-किस का थामना है, कैसे थामना है, कहां थामना है, यह सब कानून और हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन हमें बताता है। कभी-कभी यह प्रश्न उठता है कि आपने बहुत देर तक हाथ थाम लिया, कभी-कभी यह प्रश्न उठता है कि आपने हाथ थामा ही नहीं, कभी-कभी आप कहते हैं कि आप गोद में बिठा रहे हैं, कभी-कभी आप कहते हैं कि आप कंधे पर लाद रहे हैं, कभी-कभी आप कहते हैं कि आपने पीछे छोड़ दिया। तो समय-समय पर इसकी समीक्षा होगी और हमें समय-समय पर correctives लगाने होंगे कि हमने जो लक्ष्य बनाया था, हमने उसको achieve कर लिया है या हमें उसको लेकर आगे बढ़ना है? मैं आपसे यह विनती करता हूँ कि यह सेहरा बांधने की बात नहीं है, यह किसी को दूल्हा बनाने की बात नहीं है। अब चुनाव नहीं है, हमें यहां सिर्फ यह तय करना है कि कभी आप और अभी हम, इस देश के मुखिया बनकर इस देश को चलाएंगे।

और इस देश को चलाने के लिए, यह देश कैसा हो, कितना उज्ज्वल हो, इस देश में लोग कितने सुखी हों, जो हमारे बीच की दरारें हैं, वे कैसे समाप्त हों, ऊंच-नीच की जो दूरी है, वह कैसे समाप्त हो? तो हरेक को ऐसा अवसर मिले कि हर व्यक्ति यह कह सके कि हां, हम खुशहाल हैं, हम अपने देश के लिए योगदान भी देते हैं, हम देश की सेवा भी करते हैं और देश हमारी देख-रेख और देखभाल भी करता है।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि जब लोकतंत्र में बहुसंख्यकों और अल्पसंख्यकों के बीच कभी ऐसा लगता है कि बहुसंख्यकों ने बहुत ज्यादा ले लिया, तो अल्पसंख्यकों की शिकायत आती है। कभी बहुसंख्यकों को ऐसा लगता है कि अल्पसंख्यक बहुत ज्यादा मांग रहे हैं, तो उनकी भी शिकायत आती है। यह हम संवाद से दूर कर सकते हैं। एक-दूसरे पर कोई आरोप लगाकर या अंगुली उठाकर हम इसे दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं, न हम कर पाएंगे, इसलिए हम सब संवाद से इस समस्या का निराकरण करें। समस्या का निराकरण करना है क्योंकि हम सब संविधान से जुड़े हैं। यह कांग्रेस पार्टी या यू.पी.ए. का कार्यक्रम नहीं है, यह हमारे संविधान का कार्यक्रम है। हमारा संविधान यह कहता है कि इस देश के कुचले, पिछड़े और शोषित वर्ग के जो भी लोग हैं, उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना है। कुछ को संविधान ने identify किया, कुछ को संविधान ने व्यवस्था बनाकर दी। कहीं पर संविधान ने यह कहा कि समय-समय पर सरकार और पार्लियामेंट इस व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन कर सकती है और इस व्यवस्था में जिसको जोड़ना है, उसको जोड़ ले, जिसको घटाना है, उसको घटा ले, लेकिन समय-समय पर यह फैसला उसने हम पर छोड़ा है और हमें जो समझ आता है, हमारे जो अनुभव हैं और जो आदेश हमें जनता से प्राप्त होते हैं, आप और हम मिलकर उनको आगे लेकर चलते हैं। विवाद होते हैं, तो हम विवादों का समाधान यहां निकालने का प्रयास करते हैं। समाधान निकलते भी हैं और खुशी की बात यह है कि समाधान निकलेंगे।

महोदय, हमारे बी.जे.डी. के उड़ीसा के सदस्य ने कहा कि सिर्फ एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लिया गया है, तो डिस्ट्रिक्ट को हम कैसे लेते हैं? डिस्ट्रिक्ट को हम लेते हैं पच्चीस ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तारिक अनवर : एक सुझाव आया था कि यूनिट को डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बजाय...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : मैं बता रहा हूँ। तो जो स्कीम है, उसमें जहां अल्पसंख्यकों की पच्चीस प्रतिशत आबादी है, वहां हमने डिस्ट्रिक्ट को लिया और अगर बीस प्रतिशत है, लेकिन पांच लाख की आबादी है, तो उसको भी हम सम्मिलित करते हैं और ऐसे 90 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनमें ज्यादातर डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स वे हैं, जो मुसलमानों के हैं। 66 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ज्यादा संख्या मुसलमानों की है, लेकिन यह माना गया है और

[श्री सलमान खुर्शीद]

लोगों का अनुभव यह रहा है कि आपने डिस्ट्रिक्ट का चयन तो कर लिया, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जहां अल्पसंख्यक रहते हैं, वहां अगर आप ज्यादा फोकस करें और concentrate करें, तो बेहतर होगा। प्रयास यही होता है और हम चाहते हैं कि स्कूल बने, कॉलेज बने, अस्पताल बने या जो भी हम MsDP में दें, वह उसी क्षेत्र में जाए, लेकिन कभी उस क्षेत्र में भूमि नहीं मिल पाती, कभी उस क्षेत्र में कोई और समस्या होती है। यह भी संभव है कि प्रान्त की सरकार पूरी तरह से अपना सहयोग न दे, इसलिए अब 12th Plan के लिए हमने प्लानिंग कमिशन को एक सुझाव दिया है। एक सुझाव तो यह है कि आबादी 25 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 15 प्रतिशत कर दें, क्योंकि अल्पसंख्यकों के मामले में हर जगह 15 प्रतिशत ही माना गया है और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी हमें यह परामर्श दिया है। अब यह संभव होगा या नहीं होगा, यह तो जब प्लानिंग कमीशन का फैसला आएगा और आपके सारे नेतागण वहां रहेंगे, तभी हमें यह पता चल पाएगा, लेकिन दूसरा प्रस्ताव यह भी है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट को न लेकर हम ब्लॉक को ले लें और ब्लॉक को लेने में यह संभव है कि आज जो uncovered districts हैं, उनके कुछ ब्लॉकों में हम पहुंच जाएंगे और हमारे वे ब्लॉक अवश्य कवर हो जाएंगे।

एक बात यह उठी कि आप इसकी निगरानी कैसे करते हैं, इसकी monitoring कैसे करते हैं? मैं मानता हूं और हमारे नकवी भाई ने यह भी कहा कि monitoring करने के लिए कमेटी की बैठक नहीं होती। अभी हनुमंत राव जी ने यह कहा कि हमको तीन बार कलेक्टर ने कहा कि monitoring की बैठक करेंगे, लेकिन नहीं की। जब मैं मंत्री बना था, उस समय MPs और MLAs का इसमें कोई रोल ही नहीं था। हमने MPs और MLAs को इसमें involve किया। MPs को उनके अपने क्षेत्र और राज्य सभा के MPs को उनके प्रान्त के किसी क्षेत्र की निगरानी में हमने सम्मिलित किया, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उचित यह होगा कि जिस तरह से और निगरानी समितियां हमारी व्यवस्था में हैं, वैसे Fifteen Point Programme की निगरानी समिति की अध्यक्षता भी MP करे, तो बेहतर होगा।

यह प्रस्ताव भी हमने प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने अगली स्कीम के लिए रखा है, लेकिन National Level Monitors, वे लोग जो पदमुक्त हो चुके हैं, जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं और काम करना चाहते हैं, सेवा करना चाहते हैं, उनको trained करके ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Is there any time-frame for convening the meeting of the Monitoring Committee?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : There is no specific time-frame. We expect that in every three months the meeting should be held. Wherever there is an MCD, Minority Concentrated District, the plan that we have to pay money for, has to come from that Committee. और अगर कमेटी की बैठक नहीं होती है तो फिर वह प्लान हमारे पास नहीं आएगा। फिर प्रश्न यह उठाया जाता है that Rs.3,000 crores were given by you, but you have released only Rs. 2,000 crores. But we can't release the money to a State or a district that is not sending us the plan which can be approved.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala) : Our experience, in Kerala, is that the Committees were constituted one year ago. But no meeting was held. Not a single meeting was held in Kerala. We are all supposed to be members of the Committee in two or three districts.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : I have a little difficulty there. I urge and write and I even go and request the Chief Ministers. I write and urge. But I have no option today to say that if you don't hold the meeting, I will stop the money. I have no option to say that if you don't hold the meeting, I will come and hold the meeting. We have to have some sense of cooperation between the Centre and the State. I do believe that this is important for the State as well. But, sometimes, they are overtaken by other issues or more urgent and pressing things. But I will request all the hon. Members here, please use everything at your command to persuade your State and your Government to ensure that, both at the State level and at the Central level, these issues are resolved and that the meeting takes place regularly not only to monitor but also to propose some useful things to us. There are many other proposals that have been made here. One proposal is about the Central Forces which Ram Kripalji made. He has also made a proposal about the Kendriya Vidyalayas. As soon as I send you the details you will see कि हर मंत्रालय में, हर कार्यक्रम में प्रयास यह किया जाता है कि inclusion हो, सब लोगों को सम्मिलित किया जाए, उसमें किसी को बाहर न रखा जाए, लेकिन ज्यादा ध्यान माइनॉरिटीज़ को दें, यह मानकर कि वे ऐतिहासिक रूप से पीछे रह गए हैं और उनको हमें साथ लाना है। Let me say this to you that, unfortunately, in the scheme of things, in Kerala, every district is above the national average in terms of development. What we do is we give only to those districts that have 25 per cent population, but are below the national level on those main indices that we have created. So, Kerala, unfortunately, does not get the benefit of MCD. So, in the revised plan, possibly, States like Rajasthan where the population is low and States like Kerala where the population is high, but the development index is also high, maybe, we will be able to find some *via media* in which at least some of these programmes...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE : We are the victim of development, Sir.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED : You are the victim of your good fortune to be what you are. Everyone wants to learn from you. If the whole country becomes like Kerala, then we will not need programmes like this. Then we can do some other programmes. ...(*Interruptions*)... एक बात यह कही गयी कि बजट बहुत कम है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था, उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में उर्दू की पढ़ाई नहीं हो रही है, पोस्ट की कमी है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप इसका टाइम बढ़ा दीजिए क्योंकि 6 बजने में पांच मिनट रह गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : बिहार में जो पैसा आपने दिया है, वह खर्च नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि कृपया आप उसको देखिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No more questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, मैं सिर्फ एक बात कह दूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Ram Kripalji, you have put your questions. Additional questions can be written to the Minister, not now. You write to the Minister.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से सभी सदस्यों के प्रश्नों जवाब दिया है। चूंकि अभी इतना समय नहीं है, कुछ जवाब ऐसे होंगे, जिनका जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी अभी नहीं दे सकते इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से हमारी रिक्वेस्ट होगी कि मंत्री जी इस बारे में लिखित रूप से विस्तार में सबको सूचना दे दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let him complete. Are you yielding?

श्री हुसैन दलवाई : मंत्री महोदय, मैंने एक सवाल उठाया था। जो गरीब मुस्लिम हैं, उनके लिए आश्रम की तरह कम से कम हर जिले में एक-एक रेजिडेंशियल स्कूल बनाने के बारे में मैंने कहा था। मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप कृपया ऐसा करिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Are you yielding to Mr. Adeeb?

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, मैंने माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो अच्छे सुझाव हैं, उन पर हम विचार करेंगे। अगर हम उनको अपने प्रोग्राम्स में इन्क्लूड कर सकते हैं, तो करेंगे। जो प्रश्न हैं, हम उनके जवाब देंगे। लेकिन अंत में, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र नकवी साहब ने यह कहा था कि जब प्रश्न उठा था, तो मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं दे पाये और अब तो मंत्री जी ने जवाब दे दिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब तो विस्तार से जवाब दे दिया।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो-तीन क्लेरिफिकेशन्स पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد ادیب : آپ سیہا ادھیکش مہودے، میں دو تین کلیر فیکشن پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں [مداخلت] ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Are you yielding to Shri Adeeb?

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : He is the initiator, so I am allowing him.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति के बाद कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता। मैंने तीन सवाल पूछे थे। जो 13 मंत्रालय आपसे गवर्नर्ड होते हैं, आपकी मिनिस्ट्री उनकी नोडल मिनिस्ट्री है,

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

میسال کے تئیر پر گریبوں کو کچھ مکان ملتے ہیں، آنگنواڈی کی سکیمس ہیں، دوسری جیتنی سکیمس ہیں، جو 15 سٹریٹ کارپوریشن کے تحت برقی کا مسلا ہے، انکی کیا ڈیٹیل آپ باڈیفرکٹ کر کے ہاؤس کو دے گے کیتنے لوگ کہاں سے آئے؟ کیتنے پرسنٹ لون کہاں پر دیا گیا؟

†جناب محمد ادیب : آپ سبھا اڈھیکشن مہودے، میں آپ کی اجازت کے بعد کوئی بحث نہیں کرنا چاہتا۔ میں نے تین سوال پوچھے تھے۔ جو 13 منٹریلہ آپ سے گورنڈ ہوئے ہیں، آپ کی منسٹری ان کی نوٹل منسٹری ہے، مثال کے طور پر غریبوں کو کچھ مکان ملتے ہیں، اننگن واڑی کی اسکیمس ہیں، دوسری جتنی اسکیمس ہیں، جو 15 نکاتی پروگرام کے تحت بھرتی کا مسئلہ ہے، ان کی کیا ڈٹیل آپ bifurcate کر کے ہاؤس کو دیں گے کہ کتنے لوگ کہاں آئے؟ کتنے فیصد لون کہاں پر دیا گیا؟

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is all. You just put your question.

شری موہممد اددیب : سر، میرے کوشش کا جواب نہیں آیا ہے، میرا پرسن یہ ہے کہ کیا آپ مائینارٹی کی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی بنائے کے بارے میں سوچیں گے؟ تیسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ جتنے کرشنن کے اور مسلمانوں کے ڈائریکٹ اسکول 50-100 سال کے exist کر رہے ہیں، کیا آپ ان کو ڈائریکٹ فنڈنگ دے کر اوپر بڑھانے کا پریاس کریں گے؟ اگر آپ ان کو ڈائریکٹ پیسہ دیتے ہیں، جیسے اثر پردیش اور بہار کے ہر ضلع میں اسلامیہ اسکول کھلے ہوئے ہیں، وہ سسک رہے ہیں، اگر آپ ان کو فنڈنگ کر کے ڈگری کالج، لاء کالج، انجینئرنگ کالج میں تبدیل کریں، تو اس سے مسلمانوں کے مسائل حل ہوں گے اور کرشنن و مائینارٹیز کو اس سے فائدہ ہوگا۔

†جناب محمد ادیب : سر، میرے کوشش کا جواب نہیں آیا ہے، میرا پرسن یہ ہے کہ کیا آپ مائینارٹی کی اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی بنائے کے بارے میں سوچیں گے؟ تیسرا سوال یہ ہے کہ جتنے کرشنن کے اور مسلمانوں کے ڈائریکٹ اسکول 50-100 سال کے exist کر رہے ہیں، کیا آپ ان کو ڈائریکٹ فنڈنگ دے کر اوپر بڑھانے کا پریاس کریں گے؟ اگر آپ ان کو ڈائریکٹ پیسہ دیتے ہیں، جیسے اثر پردیش اور بہار کے ہر ضلع میں اسلامیہ اسکول کھلے ہوئے ہیں، وہ سسک رہے ہیں، اگر آپ ان کو فنڈنگ کر کے ڈگری کالج، لاء کالج، انجینئرنگ کالج میں تبدیل کریں، تو اس سے مسلمانوں کے مسائل حل ہوں گے اور کرشنن و مائینارٹیز کو اس سے فائدہ ہوگا۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, जवाब नहीं आया।

[جناب محمد ادیب : سر، جواب نہیں آیا۔]†

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. No more questions. No, you are not allowed. I have allowed him because he was the initiator. You are not allowed to speak. आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को जवाब दे देता हूँ कि वक्फ का जो मामला है, उसकी सलेक्ट कमेटी से ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. You did not speak. You are not allowed.

श्री सलमान खुर्शीद : सर, जो वक्फ का मामला है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि सलेक्ट कमेटी से रिपोर्ट आ गई है। बहुत जल्द आपके सामने, हाउस के सामने वक्फ का बिल आयेगा और उसमें जो इनकी चिंता है, उस चिंता का हम लोगों ने कुछ निराकरण निकाला है। ...(व्यवधान).... जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मैं उनके एक-एक बिंदु का विस्तार से जवाब भी दूंगा और अभी सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि तुम यू ही साथ देने का वायदा करो ओर मैं यू ही नगमें सुनाता रहूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-eight minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 17th May, 2012.

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.