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21 March, 2012  
3 Phalgun, 1933 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, the 21st March, 2012/31st Phalguna, 1933 (Saka)*

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

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Implementation of Police Reforms

\*101. SHRI H.K. DUA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recommendations made by the Soli Sorabjee Committee on police reforms and the directions issued by the Supreme Court judgement in the Prakash Singh petition, have been implemented;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) how long will Government take to implement the police reforms, which have been accepted by the Centre?

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

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Home Affairs appointed a Review Committee on 21st December, 2004 with a view to-

- (i) review the recommendations of the previous Commissions/Committees set up on Police Reforms;
- (ii) to short list the recommendations which have not been implemented or have been implemented only partially; and
- (iii) to recommend the present course of action on such recommendations.

2. This Committee gave 49 recommendations in its report in March, 2005. One of the recommendation of this Committee was relating to a new Police Act. The Government, accordingly, on 20th September, 2005, appointed a Committee of Experts, which included Shri Soli Sorabjee also, to draft a new Police Act. The said Committee submitted a Model Police Act on 30th October, 2006.

3. Police, being a State subject as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, a copy of the Model Police Act was sent to all the State Governments on 31st

October, 2006 for consideration and appropriate action. As per information available, so far, 14 States have either amended their existing Police Act or enacted a new Police Act.

4. The Supreme Court of India, in the meantime, passed a judgement on September 22, 2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 310 of 1996 – Prakash Singh and others vs UOI and others on several issues concerning Police Reforms and directed all the States, UTs and the Central Government to file affidavits of compliance by 3rd January, 2007. The directions, inter-alia, were:-

- (i) Constitute a State Security Commission on any of the models recommended by the National Human Right Commission, the Reberio Committee or the Sorabjee Committee.
- (ii) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst the three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation.
- (iii) Prescribe a minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties.
- (iv) Separate investigating police from law & order police, starting with towns/urban areas having population of ten lakhs or more, and gradually extend to smaller towns/urban areas also.
- (v) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level for, inter alia, deciding all transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of officers of and below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.
- (vi) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District level for looking into complaints against police officers.
- (vii) Set up a National Security Commission at the Union level to prepare a panel for being placed before the appropriate Appointing Authority, for selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs) who should have also be given a minimum tenure of two years.

5. Thereafter, the matter was heard on different dates. On May 16, 2008, the Hon'ble Supreme Court, with regard to the implementation of the various directions made earlier in its judgment dated September 22, 2006, directed to set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, former retired Judge of the Supreme Court and two other Members to examine the affidavits filed by the different States and the Union Territories in compliance to the Court's directions with reference to

ground realities, advise the respondents wherever the implementation is falling short of the Court's orders, after considering the respondents' stated difficulties in implementation etc.

6. The Committee submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court in August, 2010. The said report has already been circulated to the States/Union Territories by the Registry of the Supreme Court on 04.10.2010. The Hon'ble Court is now examining the status of implementation of its directions. Based on the report of the Justice Thomas Committee, it is observed that the extent and the manner of compliance of various directions of the Hon'ble Court vary from State to State.

7. The status of implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of the Union Territories is as follows:-

7.1. The position varies widely in respect of UTs because of their unique characteristics in terms of legal, administrative and demographic situation specific to each Union Territory. As such, stating the difficulties in the implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in respect of the Union Territories, an Application seeking modifications in the directions relating to the Union Territories was filed by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 12.02.2007 seeking to-

- (a) Clarify/modify its orders dated September 22, 2006 and January 11, 2007 in the light of the reasons set out in the Application.
- (b) Modify the direction relating to the creation of a State Security Commission in each Union Territory.
- (c) Modify the direction relating to the preparation of a panel of three senior most officers for the purpose of selection of DGP by the Union Public Service Commission.
- (d) Clarify and modify the direction stipulating that the DGP shall have a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation by clarifying that the DGP shall have, as far as possible, a tenure of at least two years subject to superannuation.
- (e) Modify the direction to ensure minimum tenure of the Inspector General of Police and other officers.
- (f) Modify the direction for creation of a Police Establishment Board and vesting it with the powers of an appellate forum.
- (g) Modify the direction for creation of Police Complaints Authorities.

7.2. While the Application filed by the Ministry of Home Affairs has not yet been taken up by the Hon'ble Court, the Ministry has issued the following orders-

- (i) Orders constituting the Security Commission for the Union Territories issued on 10th January, 2011.
- (ii) Orders constituting Police Complaints Authorities issued on 3rd March, 2010.

7.3. As regards the minimum tenure for the Chief of Police and the key functionaries of UTs, they are being given tenures of two years as far as possible. UTs have been advised through successive advisories/instructions in this regard. The draft Delhi Police Bill provides for a minimum tenure of two years for key functionaries including the Commissioner of Police, the Joint Commissioner of Police/Additional Commissioner of Police in charge of Range, District DCP and SHO. As regards, DANIPS Officers, the DANIPS Rules have been amended to provide for a minimum tenure of two years to key functionaries. As regards, Chandigarh, the Punjab Police Act, 2007, as extended to Chandigarh, provides for a minimum tenure of two years to the key functionaries.

7.4. As regards, separation of law and order from investigation, the implementation of this direction is underway in Delhi. The Draft Delhi Police Bill provides for the creation of Crime Investigation Units in all Police Stations for investigation of economic and heinous crimes. In respect of other UTs, the population in these territories is below 10 lakhs. (The direction of the Hon'ble Court was to give effect to it, initially, in towns/urban areas which have a population of ten lakhs or more). However, in major Police Stations of UT of Puducherry, there is already separation of law and order from investigation. In the case of Chandigarh, an enabling provision has been made in the Punjab Police Act, 2007, as extended to Chandigarh, regarding the creation of Crime Investigation Units in Police Stations.

7.5. All UTs have already set up Police Establishment Boards as per availability of officers in a particular UT.

8. Thus, in UTs, there have been a significant and substantial compliance by the Government of India except only in respect of those issues on which appropriate clarification and modifications have been sought in the Application dated 12.02.2007 before Supreme Court.

9. In so far as the implementation of the direction of the Hon'ble Court, pertaining to the National Security Commission regarding selection and placement of Chiefs of the Central Police Organisations (CPOs) is concerned, the Ministry of Home Affairs considered the matter and constituted a Committee on National Security and Central Police personnel Welfare on 2.1.2007 under the chairmanship of the Union Home Minister to prepare panels for the appointment of Chiefs of Central Para Military Forces (CPMFs) and consider issues pertaining to the service conditions of the CPMF

personnel and any other related matter. An Interlocutory Application was also filed before the Supreme Court on 12.2.2007, apprising the status and, inter alia, seeking directions by way of clarification/modification of its order which has not yet been finally disposed of.

SHRI H.K. DUA : Sir, the police system across the country is malfunctioning. Dharamveera Commission' was the world's most comprehensive inquiry into any police system. After that, several Committees have been appointed, but the police reforms have not been carried out adequately in most cases. My specific question is : How many States have given a fixed tenure to the Director-Generals of Police, as recommended by the Police Committees and as directed by the Supreme Court? How many States have appointed independent Selection Boards for selecting senior officials and how many States have separated investigative wings from the law and order machinery, as directed by the Supreme Court?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the status of implementation of the 49 recommendations made by the Review Committee and the six directions issued by the Supreme Court, after they appointed the Thomas Committee, differs from State to State. I have a very long compliance report. I can take the House through every one of the recommendations, but, I think, the question is confined to two or three specific points. Firstly, about the establishment of State Police Recruitment Boards, these have been implemented fully in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh and Delhi. As regards the Chief of Police, States have applied to the Supreme Court saying that it would be difficult for them to give a fixed tenure for the DGP, irrespective of his date of retirement. They have said, as far as possible, we give a two-year tenure but to say that a DGP should have a two-year tenure, irrespective of the date of retirement, would be difficult. They have pointed that out. As far as the method of selection of the DGP is concerned, they have said that this should be left to the States; it should be from a panel of seniormost officers. And the Union Public Service Commission, really, has no role in the matter because it is the State Government which knows the performance of the seniormost police officers, over a period of 30 years, who are qualified to be the DGP. Then, I think, the other question was about the six directions of the Thomas Committee. Again, the Compliance Report is a longish report, but if the hon. Member wishes to know any specific point about any particular State, I could answer. As far as the State Security Commission is concerned, I can go State by State, but it will run for several pages. I can give him the Compliance Report. But on every point, we are monitoring the matter. The matter is pending in the Supreme Court. States have applied to the Supreme Court. Justice Thomas's Report is being considered. So, on any specific point regarding a specific State, I am ready to give him a clear answer.

SHRI H.K. DUA : Sir, my second supplementary is, from the Minister's statement,



which is given in detail, – thank you very much Mr. Home Minister – it seems that in the Union Territories, some compliance has been accomplished and some reforms have been implemented. But reluctance of the States has come across very clearly over the years and also in the Minister's Statement. The States are not implementing the police reforms, nor are they keen to.

Will the Government consider bringing a constitutional amendment to give effect to the direction given by the Supreme Court to implement those reforms which have been approved by the Supreme Court itself? That will not involve the Kesavananda Bharati judgment or the basic structure theory.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, as far as the UTs are concerned, I can say with modesty that the implementation has been substantial. I have given a detailed answer. Implementation, as far as the UTs are concerned, is substantial. As far as the States are concerned, I doubt whether there is consensus in this House for a constitutional amendment to implement Police reforms when Police is a State subject. I doubt whether there is consensus in this House or in the other House.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, I would like to invite the hon. the Home Minister's attention to paragraphs 5 and 6 of his long reply wherein he has mentioned about affidavits being filed by various State Governments before the Thomas's Committee, and there is also a mention about ground reality pertaining to the implementation of the Supreme Court judgment. Now, all of us are keen to have Police reforms. But policing is also a power given to the State under the Constitution. Now, what are the ground realities which the States have adverted to as far as the implementation is concerned and what is the view of the Government of India with regard to the stand of the State? It is because, I am sure, this Report has to have a collective consideration of the Union's stand, and also of the States' stands. What are the ground realities that the States are talking about and what is the Union's response to that?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, on two issues, we agree with the States. The Union Public Service Commission, by merely looking at the ACRs, is in no position to decide who should be the DGP of the State. That decision must be left to the State Government, of course, with the restriction that they must make the selection from among the top three or four officers of the State, because it is the State Government which knows the performance of the DGP over a period of thirty years and whether he is suitable to be a DGP given the particular ground situation in the State at that time. I don't think the UPSC has any role in selecting the DGP. UPSC has never performed such a role, and to give this role to the UPSC, without the States on board, I think, is not a very wise thing to do. So, that is one matter on which the States and the Centre are on the same page.

As far as tenure is concerned, I am inclined to agree – and this is what we have said – with the State Governments that you cannot give a two-year tenure to the DGP irrespective of his age of retirement. The correct approach is to look for an appropriate candidate, a suitable candidate, with a reasonable balance tenure. If you say, you must appoint a DGP irrespective of his date of retirement, I think, cadre-management at that level becomes very difficult and State Governments cannot manage the cadre. Suppose some person with one-month balance tenure is appointed as a DGP, it really affects the next two-three batches and cadre-management becomes very difficult. Anybody who has managed the IPS cadre or the IAS cadre will know that cadre management is a very important aspect of administration.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** सभापति महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने श्री प्रकाश सिंह के petition पर स्टेट का डायरेक्शन दिया है। महोदय, जितने भी डायरेक्शंस हैं, अगर उनको पढ़ा जाय, तो ऐसा लगता है कि पुलिस को राज्य सरकारों से मुक्त कराने के लिए ही ये सारे रिकमंडेशंस किए गए हैं। इससे यह लगता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट या और जो दूसरी कमिटियाँ हैं, वे यह मान कर चलती हैं कि राज्य सरकारें पुलिस का बेजा इस्तेमाल करती हैं।

मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या कोई ऐसा केस है, जिसमें किसी राज्य सरकार ने political opponent को पुलिस के जरिए मर्डर करा दिया हो? दूसरी ओर, हम हिमाचल प्रदेश या कई जगहों पर देखते हैं कि पुलिस ने fake encounter करके कई लोगों को मारा है? ...(व्यवधान)... और तो और इस तरह की घटनाएँ कई जगह हुई हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Please. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)... Silence, please.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** पहले मेरी बात को सुन लीजिए। वह मामला ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन में गया है और ह्यूमन राइट्स कमीशन ने पुलिस को सज़ा दी है।

हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि क्या इस तरह से इलेक्टेड गवर्नमेंट के हाथ से पुलिस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को निकाल देना देश के हक में होगा? जिस तरह से राज्य सरकारों के ऊपर हमला हो रहा है और राज्यों में जो सरकारें बन रही हैं, निचले तबके के लोग जीतकर आ रहे हैं, बैकवर्ड कम्युनिटी के लोग, दलित कम्युनिटी के लोग सरकार बना रहे हैं और यह जो elite क्लास है, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट का सहारा लेकर, कमीशन का सहारा लेकर, उन सरकारों से पुलिस को मुक्त कराना चाहता है। अगर पुलिस मुक्त हो गई और उसका जो चरित्र है वह बिल्कुल निरंकुश होगा।

**श्री सभापति :** आप सवाल पूछ लीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी :** तो ऐसी हालत में, इस परिस्थिति में, क्या इन सब मुद्दों पर गृह मंत्रालय ने विचार किया है और इस पर कोई समुचित निर्णय लिया है?

**श्री तारिक अनवर :** आपने गुजरात का नाम नहीं लिया, हिमाचल का नाम लिया है।

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, I believe that the Police is answerable to the law. The Police is not answerable to any man or woman; the Police is answerable to

the law. At the same time, administering a State, law and order, public order, control of crime, all these are complex issues, and the civilian authority cannot be entirely removed from these responsibilities. They cannot be given to a uniformed force without any civilian control or civilian direction. I think the Supreme Court has tried to strike a balance. I don't think the Supreme Court says that the State Government should have no authority or should have no superintendence over the Police. They have said that they must establish a State Security Commission, which would lay down broad policies, a Police Establishment Board, which would advise on transfers and postings, and a Police Complaints Authority, to which citizens can complain about police excesses. I think, these are not restrictions on the civil administration's right or responsibility; these are mechanisms that will regulate the civil authority's powers and responsibilities. At the same time, I have said just a little while ago that we are not in agreement with the Supreme Court's direction on a couple of issues and we have gone back to the Supreme Court seeking a review of those matters. I think, the Supreme Court will strike a balance. I am sure, the Supreme Court will hear all the State Governments and strike a balance, but the balance they have struck is, by and large, in my humble opinion, a fair balance.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, I have listened with great care to the beautiful answer that the hon. Minister has given. The main point about Police administration is not about the top DGP level - that is a very important post — but about the ground reality at the lowest level, at the police station level. The problem of the entire criminal administration starts with the FIR, the First Information Report. Unless an FIR is recorded, the criminal justice system does not operate. The ground reality is that it is impossible to get an FIR registered unless there is some external influence. I am not going to explain that.

Now, there is a provision for grievance redressal as per the Supreme Court's judgement, but at the lowest level, it is a State subject. Is there any thinking about how to get an FIR automatically registered by ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : In West Bengal, the Chief Minister went to the *thana* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him conclude, please.

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN : There is only one such instance in the country where the Chief Minister had gone to the *thana* ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him conclude, please.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Sir, I have not completed my question. My point is simple. Can we make use of the electronic media and information technology to automatically get FIRs registered at the *thana* level?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : That is the goal. When the CCTNS is fully implemented, all FIRs can be registered online. That is the goal, but today, we do not have a networked system. The CCTNS is a project that is under implementation. It would be completely implemented by the end of this year or early next year, and then, online registration of FIRs will be possible.

**Rising crimes against women**

\*102. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes against women and road rage cases are rising across India, especially Delhi, where rape cases are reported on young girls;
- (b) if so, the action taken by Government to punish the guilty severely and to ensure that the accused out on bail do not repeat the offences;
- (c) Whether Government is in the process of amending the law to ensure that rapists and repeated offenders are not given bail by courts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons for not amending the law as it is perceived that the law breakers are out on bail immediately after their arrest?

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

(a) to (e) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 1,95,856 cases of crime against women were reported in the country in the year 2004, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010. State/UT wise details of total crimes against women during 2008, 2009 and 2010 including details of persons arrested and convicted are given in Statement-I (*See* below). A total number of 21,467 cases of rape were reported in the year 2008, 21,397 cases of rape in 2009 and 22,172 cases of rape in 2010 in the country. State/UT wise details of rape cases during 2008, 2009 and 2010 including details of persons arrested and convicted are given in Statement-II (*See* below) No data is maintained by NCRB on road rage cases. The rape cases reported in Delhi during 2008 are 466 cases, 469 cases in 2009 and 507 cases in 2010 respectively. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against Women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the

matter of prevention and control of crime against Women and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations through various advisories issued from time to time to give more focused attention towards improving the administration of criminal justice system and taking such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. The measures taken by the Delhi Police include - setting up of Rape Crisis Intervention Centres, setting up of Crime Against Women Cells in all Police Districts, creation of 'Anti-Obscene Calls Cell', exclusive helpline 1091 to attend to complaints by women, rape crisis intervention centre, round-the-clock women mobile team, imparting self-defence training in schools and colleges, a new initiative called 'Parivartan' which involves educating parents, teachers, NGOs and security personnel to facilitate handling grievances related to women.

At present, the offence of rape under Section 376 of IPC is a non-bailable offence. Rape is an offence tried by Fast Track Courts for quick trials. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Home Secretary was constituted to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws. The Committee has formulated the draft "**Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011**", after consultation with all stakeholders. A draft Cabinet Note has been circulated to the concerned Ministries.

***Statement-I***

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Total Crimes Against Women\* During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	20107	2948	35831	35377	4507
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	122	18	180	139	25
3.	Assam	8122	4776	436	8531	5814	1007
4.	Bihar	8662	5654	881	14223	12348	1603
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	3796	682	6026	5896	1097
6.	Goa	130	89	22	176	144	49
7.	Gujarat	8616	8165	289	22194	22258	631
8.	Haryana	5142	3690	869	7421	7397	1407
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	796	86	1494	1462	143
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2295	1619	92	3233	3233	176
11.	Jharkhand	3183	2584	579	4932	4503	947

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
12.	Karnataka	6890	5904	486	12780	11972	1081
13.	Kerala	8117	7203	553	11353	11410	851
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	14447	4941	26163	26100	10908
15.	Maharashtra	15862	14748	698	38390	37015	1224
16.	Manipur	211	6	0	147	6	0
17.	Meghalaya	208	75	25	161	90	24
18.	Mizoram	162	147	125	177	159	134
19.	Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26
20.	Orissa	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185
21.	Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779
22.	Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099
23.	Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185
25.	Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787
27.	Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227
28.	West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650
TOTAL STATE		191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851
29.	A & N Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0
30.	Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39
31.	D & N Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0
32.	Daman & Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0
33.	Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856
34.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1
35.	Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27
TOTAL UT		4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923
TOTAL ALL INDIA		195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25569	20907	2668	36465	34101	4118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164	147	25	182	158	25
3.	Assam	9721	5324	622	11810	6435	892
4.	Bihar	8803	5423	788	14457	12000	1822
5.	Chhattisgarh	4002	3928	669	6337	6259	866
6.	Goa	164	97	20	235	158	27
7.	Gujarat	8009	7449	236	21170	21336	825
8.	Haryana	5312	3726	851	7350	7371	1403
9.	Himachal Pradesh	954	899	65	1428	1527	122
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2624	2125	207	4095	4086	362
11.	Jharkhand	3021	2797	1076	4309	4205	1645
12.	Karnataka	7852	6387	368	13941	13432	833
13.	Kerala	8049	7759	664	11132	11694	1068
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15827	15887	3657	28262	28193	6430
15.	Maharashtra	15048	14393	636	41095	39858	1116
16.	Manipur	194	8	0	183	10	0
17.	Meghalaya	237	130	12	178	190	12
18.	Mizoram	150	160	117	165	235	123
19.	Nagaland	46	49	26	72	62	54
20.	Orissa	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742
21.	Punjab	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034
22.	Rajasthan	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006
23.	Sikkim	41	63	19	76	66	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977
25.	Tripura	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471
27.	Uttarakhand	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974
28.	West Bengal	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651
TOTAL STATE		199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
29.	A & N Islands	92	64	2	126	108	2
30.	Chandigarh	150	64	43	158	148	69
31.	D & N Haveli	20	18	3	20	34	4
32.	Daman & Diu	13	7	0	38	17	0
33.	Delhi UT	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800
34.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	2	3	0
35.	Puducherry	106	119	19	152	176	47
TOTAL UT		4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922
TOTAL ALL INDIA		203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27244	23851	3166	38570	39417	4472
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190	117	11	197	138	12
3.	Assam	11555	6293	522	12996	7496	833
4.	Bihar	8471	5281	861	13134	12422	1554
5.	Chhattisgarh	4176	3917	860	6577	6481	1343
6.	Goa	140	127	13	214	217	16
7.	Gujarat	8148	7690	228	20459	20277	974
8.	Haryana	5562	3960	903	7540	7232	1712
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1028	817	51	1481	1464	97
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2611	1813	145	3569	3544	215
11.	Jharkhand	3087	2607	618	5172	6031	1156
12.	Karnataka	8807	7282	511	15179	13880	868
13.	Kerala	9463	8871	637	13253	13471	886
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16468	16083	1477	27814	27837	7525
15.	Maharashtra	15737	14661	565	40377	39236	1073
16.	Manipur	190	6	1	141	7	1
17.	Meghalaya	261	133	7	228	130	8



\* Total Crimes against women includes heads : Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act.

**Statement-II**

*Cases registered (Cr), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	22	1	37	28	2
3.	Assam	1438	988	94	1445	967	201
4.	Bihar	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221
5.	Chhattisgarh	978	922	206	1108	1059	207
6.	Goa	30	21	6	41	20	6
7.	Gujarat	374	328	48	529	535	75
8.	Haryana	631	508	128	849	801	175
9.	Himachal Pradesh	157	115	29	182	176	48
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	219	142	10	234	236	17
11.	Jharkhand	791	768	136	802	761	152
12.	Karnataka	446	412	45	642	581	53
13.	Kerala	568	467	38	623	557	45
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357
15.	Maharashtra	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219
16.	Manipur	38	6	0	19	6	0
17.	Meghalaya	88	41	11	82	57	11
18.	Mizoram	77	69	85	94	81	92
19.	Nagaland	19	18	13	27	20	15
20.	Orissa	1113	883	159	1045	1065	212
21.	Punjab	517	442	149	663	589	224
22.	Rajasthan	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	Sikkim	20	20	5	24	20	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	573	466	109	740	583	113
25.	Tripura	204	185	23	210	173	21
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157
27.	Uttarakhand	87	79	39	108	106	81
28.	West Bengal	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148
TOTAL STATE		20953	17101	3652	24406	22241	5374
29.	A & N Islands	12	2	0	13	2	0
30.	Chandigarh	20	19	5	27	26	7
31.	D & N Haveli	6	7	0	8	8	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	466	478	115	573	702	155
34.	Lakshadweep	2	1	1	1	1	1
35.	Puducherry	8	6	0	8	9	0
TOTAL UT		514	513	121	630	748	163
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60	51	3
3.	Assam	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235
4.	Bihar	929	763	178	1086	1043	237
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	1128	1117	243
6.	Goa	47	24	7	56	41	7
7.	Gujarat	433	377	33	610	597	44
8.	Haryana	603	525	125	848	832	230
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	250	260	40

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	237	196	12	303	301	12
11.	Jharkhand	719	687	294	765	764	341
12.	Karnataka	509	401	33	595	567	48
13.	Kerala	568	615	53	694	751	57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854
15.	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225
16.	Manipur	31	5	0	22	7	0
17.	Meghalaya	112	67	7	110	96	7
18.	Mizoram	83	86	58	81	117	53
19.	Nagaland	22	25	10	27	29	16
20.	Orissa	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183
21.	Punjab	511	440	158	681	631	234
22.	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296
23.	Sikkim	18	19	5	19	19	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	776	776	111
25.	Tripura	190	169	24	336	169	24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187
27.	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	138	146	83
28.	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132
TOTAL STATE		20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089
29.	A & N Islands	18	17	1	36	27	1
30.	Chandigarh	29	17	16	38	25	26
31.	D & N Haveli	4	4	1	5	5	1
32.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	469	440	178	557	615	195
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	8	4	1	8	4
TOTAL UT		523	484	200	638	681	227
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	34	4	49	40	4
3.	Assam	1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117
4.	Bihar	795	533	227	892	816	280
5.	Chhattisgarh	1012	942	204	1198	1203	270
6.	Goa	36	44	5	50	62	7
7.	Gujarat	408	391	33	617	620	40
8.	Haryana	720	590	113	866	853	161
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	139	21	197	204	38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	245	177	3	266	259	5
11.	Jharkhand	773	705	171	836	911	194
12.	Karnataka	586	512	54	771	703	82
13.	Kerala	634	644	45	659	779	52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230
15.	Maharashtra	1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202
16.	Manipur	34	4	1	22	5	1
17.	Meghalaya	149	80	4	135	73	4
18.	Mizoram	92	94	84	112	125	123
19.	Nagaland	16	13	14	17	19	12
20.	Orissa	1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188
21.	Punjab	546	438	166	766	654	244
22.	Rajasthan	1571	972	202	1343	1355	298
23.	Sikkim	18	31	2	21	30	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	686	487	105	777	682	136
25.	Tripura	238	185	28	320	226	32

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304
27.	Uttarakhand	121	104	58	171	159	86
28.	West Bengal	2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128
TOTAL STATE		21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	5412
29.	A & N Islands	24	20	0	39	28	0
30.	Chandigarh	31	29	14	44	38	16
31.	D & N Haveli	3	4	2	3	4	2
32.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	507	449	141	602	532	201
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		569	505	158	694	605	220
TOTAL ALL INDIA		22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632

Source : *Crime in India*

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

\* Total Crimes against women includes heads : Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Imporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention Act), Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation of Women Act & Sati Prevention Act.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सभापति जी, आएदिन दिल्ली के समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ने को मिलता है कि महिलाओं पर अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं और गाड़ी में गैंगरेप करना एक फैशन हो गया है। यहाँ की सरकार और पुलिस इन समाचारों को पढ़ने के बाद भी अनजान बनी हुई है और इस ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। साक्ष्य के अभाव में पकड़े गए लोग छूट जाते हैं। क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई कठोर कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और महिलाओं पर अत्याचार न हों?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, crime against women is a shame. They are a blot on our society. Crimes against women are committed in virtually every State. Look at the Annexures to the answer. Every State has reported crimes against women. In fact, more cases are being reported now, thanks to the heightened awareness. Crime against women is a blot on our society. Delhi, I say with regret, is no exception. But I

do not think that one should come to the conclusion that Delhi alone reports crimes against women. Because we live in Delhi for most months in a year, because we read newspapers of Delhi and we watch the media in Delhi, we get the impression that most crimes against women are committed in Delhi. But I heard the same complaints from people living in Mumbai and from people who live in other cities. The statistics show that. As far as the action taken is concerned, Delhi Police has taken a number of steps to ensure safety of women. We are in the process of amending the criminal law to redefine 'rape' as sexual assault and introduce a crime called 'honour killing'. We have taken a number of measures. If you wish, I can read out the measures taken by Delhi Police to ensure safety of women.

**श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह :** सभापति जी, दिल्ली में आए दिन road rage बढ़ता जा रहा है। लोग यातायात के नियमों का पालन नहीं करते हैं, जिसके कारण accidents की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और कारों तथा गाड़ियों को जलाया जा रहा है। स्कूटर और मोटरसाइकिल चालकों द्वारा अपना वाहन आगे निकालने की प्रवृत्ति के कारण ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं। पुलिस इस दिशा में कोई सक्रियता नहीं दिखा रही है, जिसके चलते ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि चूँकि दिल्ली पूरे देश की राजधानी है, इसलिए यहाँ ऐसे कठोर कानून का प्रावधान किया जाए, ताकि आए दिन सड़क पर चलने वाले लोग सुरक्षित रह सकें।

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, road rage is a new phenomenon that we are witnessing in the last few years. The laws are adequate. We don't need a separate law to punish crimes committed out of road rage. In every case of road rage where we identify the culprit, he is prosecuted and punished. I don't think we need any new law to punish road rage. It will fall under Sections 304-Part-II and 304A. The laws are adequate to punish road rage.

**DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR :** Sir, despite the best possible constitutional provisions protecting women, despite several measures having been taken since Independence to give them the dignity and despite all our talks, or rather rhetoric, of women empowerment, our man-dominated patriarchal society has relegated women to the second grade position.

Particularly, so far as crimes against women are concerned, they are disgusting and unacceptable. Delhi has come to be known as the kingdom of rape.

People feel that women should not come out of their homes after six o'clock. Sir, should I put, through you, the question to the hon. Home Minister whether he will exclusively call the meeting of the State Home Ministers to impress upon them to take such stern protective measures that women's dignity is ensured and secured?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, I think, it is wrong to say that Delhi is the capital for crimes against women. I think, it is a completely misleading picture.

**DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR :** I did not say that. I said that people feel that Delhi is the kingdom of rape.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Well, if people feel so, I regret that feeling. That is a wrong feeling. Crimes against women are committed all over India, and I regret that such crimes are committed in Delhi too. As far as advisories to the States on crimes against women are concerned, we had issued a detailed advisory on the 4th of September, 2009, and at every conference of DGPs and IGPs - the Home Secretary chairs the session - we impress upon the States to act strongly against those who commit crimes against women. We are calling another meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Home Ministers on the 16th of April. If you wish, we can include 'crimes against women' as a special item on the agenda ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that certainly, we can include that as an item on the agenda. But, I certainly share the view of the hon. Member that we tend to treat our women as chattels, and one of the reasons why crimes against women are committed is that we tend to regard them as chattels. It is an unfortunate attitude. I hope the attitude will change with rise in education, with rise in consciousness. I hope these attitudes will change.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, हमें भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डॉ. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, महिलाओं को भी बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

श्री सभापति : आप discussion का नोटिस दीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमान्, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से मेरा सवाल खास तौर से दिल्ली में महिलाओं के साथ हो रहे अत्याचार के संबंध में है। आएदिन ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not getting the translation.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is ...*(Interruptions)*... My specific question to the hon. Home Minister is regarding the incidents of road rage and crimes against women, which are increasing day by day. Has the Department of Home Affairs ever fixed any responsibility on any concerned officer? If yes, then, how many officers have been penalised right from the DCP, ACP to the SHO? If no responsibility has been fixed on them, then what is the reason for not doing so?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I think hon. Member is asking about road rage.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : I am asking regarding road rage and crimes against women.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Both, road rage and crimes against women, are taken seriously and every case is registered and investigated. The question of fixing responsibility will arise when either the investigation is negligent or the prosecution is negligent.



Sir, unless the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific case where he thinks that the investigation is negligent or the prosecution is negligent, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise. But when I review Delhi security and crime situation, I emphasize that every case of crime against women, and, especially, rape, must be investigated and prosecuted, and, the guilty brought to book.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Sir, when a woman is raped in a car for three hours, the police is informed many times, the car is not stopped and no action is taken at any point, then, the question of fixing responsibility arises.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am willing to look into any specific case which the hon. Member has in mind. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a moment.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV : Everybody has read it in newspapers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, with great respect to the hon. Member, I do not think that we should go by what the newspapers report next morning or that afternoon. If there is a call to the PCR van, it responds. Delhi is one of the best patrolled cities. If any specific case is brought to my notice where he thinks - he may not be sure - or, any hon. Member thinks that the PCR van has not responded or the police has not responded in time, I assure this House that strict action will be taken.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : We are making laws which are strict, and, in order to show our determination, we are making stricter laws but what happens is that after the arrest, very often, when the trial takes place, there is very little conviction and people go scot free, and, it is largely due to delays in prosecution, and, there is enough time to change the witnesses. So, I think, there is something wrong with the procedural law. We must think in terms of changing the procedural law, and, removing all the bottlenecks. I have seen some cases in Mumbai in which women have been raped in car, and, they have come out. But when the case comes up for trial after three, four or five years, the woman is not available and the man gets away scot free. We must do something about speedy trial and changing the procedure. The procedure has become the law, and, the substantive law has taken a backseat.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am inclined to agree with the hon. Member that unless there is speedy trial, we cannot bring the guilty to book. But, in our country, the Judge-Population ratio is among the lowest in the world, and, even against the sanctioned posts of Judges, many posts remain vacant, both at the level of High Court and at the level of the District and Subordinate courts. These are matters to which the State Governments must pay greater attention. We must have more judges per population.

It is not correct to say that judges are shirking their duties. In fact, the average size of a docket of an Indian judge is several times the average size of the docket of a

judge anywhere in the world, and, the average number of cases disposed of by judges in this country far exceeds such average in any other country in the world. The answer is that in a country of 120 - crore odd population, we must have more judges, we must have more courts, and, more money must be provided by the State Governments.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : We must have more police.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : As far as more police is concerned, I am the one who raised my voice and said that there are five lakh vacancies in the constabulary. After I raised my voice in the Chief Ministers' Conference, they made recruitments in two years at an average about 90,000 to 100,000 every year, but even at this rate of recruitment, given the attrition that will take place, it will take five to seven years for the States to fill all the vacancies in the sanctioned posts. And our police-population ratio is also among the lowest in the world although it is increasing. I am the one who is raising my voice but if I raise my voice too much, you will complain that I am encroaching upon the federal rights. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : On this issue, I will support you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is alright. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over. Question No. 103. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, एक सवाल पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to rotate. I have to rotate, Maya ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. I have to rotate questions. Please.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, मंत्री जी यहाँ मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूँ...

श्री सभापति : आप कभी भी मंत्री जी से सवाल पूछ सकती हैं, मगर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, अभी मौका है, हमें सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, हमारी जो सप्लीमेंटरीज की प्रैक्टिस है, उसको मैं नहीं तोड़ सकता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग की अध्यक्षता ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give a notice for discussion on the subject if you feel it necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : \*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not going on record. ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज, माया जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं। It is an important issue. Raise a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : He is there to protect the rights of the women. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should see that ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, my point is very simple. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, this is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... All Members are equal. If you have to raise a subject, please give a notice for a discussion.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have submitted a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, the point being raised is notices have been given. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please decide a date. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please give me a notice. I have not seen a notice. I will admit it. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no discussion about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Sir, I have submitted a notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : नहीं, आप नोटिस दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : अगर आप सप्लीमेंटरी की इजाजत नहीं देते हैं, तो क्या हम अपनी बात को यहाँ रख पाएँगे?

श्री सभापति : माया जी, प्लीज। Thank you. Question 103.

#### **Deaths during the recruitment of ITBP in Bareilly**

\*103. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have died during the recruitment of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in Bareilly;

(b) the persons responsible for this accident;

(c) when the information of this recruitment was provided to Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry; and

(d) if information was not given on time, the persons responsible therefor?

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

(a) and (b) There was no case of death in the recruitment centre, ITBP Bareilly during any recruitment in ITBP. However, one person who got injured due to stone pelting near the recruitment site outside the recruitment centre during the recruitment of Constable (Followers) held in the month of February from 01.02.2011 onwards. He is reported to have died later at Civil Hospital Bareilly.

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\* Not Recorded.

(c) The information regarding the recruitment was provided to the District Magistrate, Bareilly by way of two separate communications, both dated 17.01.2011. Vide these letters, the State Government was informed that for the first two days (01.02.2011 and 02.02.2011), when the documents of candidates would be examined, the likely number of candidates may be in lakhs, and therefore, a request was made to deploy appropriate arrangements for maintenance of law and order as well as management of traffic around the recruitment centre. The State Government was also requested to provide 01 Medical Officer, 01 Medics with necessary medicines and 01 ambulance at the recruitment site/camp to provide adequate medical help to the candidates in case of any emergency. Vide these letters, State Government was also requested to make adequate police arrangements around the Bus Stand as well as Railway Station for maintenance of law and order. The State Government acknowledged the said information and through their letters dated 24.01.2011 signed by Additional District Magistrate, Bareilly, wrote to the DIG Police, Bareilly, Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Bareilly and District Chief Medical Officer, Bareilly requesting them to take necessary action and make suitable arrangements.

(d) In view of the reply to part (c) the question does not arise.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the reply, but the part a & b is not true. He said that there was no casualty and there was no death, and later on he said that one person died in hospital after a few days. The fact of the matter is that a lot of people were injured and many died, and he said that one person died in hospital after a few days. But initially he said that there was no casualty and there was no death. So, please clarify what is the true picture.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, what my learned friend, Mr. Jitendra Singh, read out as the answer is, there was no death in the recruitment centre but one person who was injured due to stone pelting near the recruitment centre died later in a hospital'. It is part of the same answer. I think, you should read both parts as part of a comprehensive answer. Therefore, there is no contradiction in my respectful submission. There was no death at the recruitment centre. But, if you are referring to the rail accident that took place, the rail accident took place nearly 100 kilometers away when the pilgrims who had come for the *Urs* on the previous day, and perhaps some people who had come to the recruitment rally, were returning. There was a rail accident, I am told, about 100 kilometers away where, I think, some people died because of riding on the roof of the train and it hit the foot overbridge. I think, these are separate incidents. 'At the recruitment rally nobody died' is a correct answer.

SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Sir, in his reply, he said that they had informed the State Government that recruitment would be held on 1st and 2nd February, 2011. Accordingly, they had informed the State Government that there would be big

requirement of facilities. A police van, ambulance and other facilities had to be provided. With this letter, it is now clear that the State Government had not cooperated. So, in future, will you take any action against the State Government? Unemployment is a big problem for the youth. They go in large numbers because there are only few centres and few opportunities for the youth to go. At every centre, a lot of people are there. So, in future, will you inform the State Government and make responsible the State Government to provide all the facilities required so that such incidents do not take place again?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, I have the copies of the letters written by the DIG, ITBP. On 17th January 2011, he wrote two letters to the District Magistrate, Bareilly. I have copies of the two letters. The District Magistrate, Bareilly, in turn, on 24th January 2011 wrote to the DIG Police, Bareilly, and to the Chief Medical Officer, Bareilly. The failure, if any, because there is an inquiry, is perhaps at the level of the DIG, Bareilly, and the CMO, Bareilly. They did not make adequate arrangements. One of the reasons they had given is that they were very stretched on the previous day when four lakh pilgrims came from the Urs. Now, we have also learnt our lessons. We should not have kept the rally on the day after the Urs. We should have had a break. We have also learnt our lessons. We have now revamped the recruitment procedure. We have now switched over to a new recruitment procedure where such huge rallies don't take place, and all CPOs and all CAPFs are now recruiting under the new recruitment procedure. Only people who cross a certain threshold will be invited for the physical test in batches. This kind of large rallies where unexpectedly lakhs of people turn out for a small number of posts is no longer, in my view and that is the view of the Ministry today, the correct method to recruit. We have also revised the procedure.

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव :** धन्यवाद, सभापति महोदय, चूँकि मैं बरेली का ही हूँ इसलिए मैंने इस घटना को देखा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में, शाहजहांपुर में जो रेल पर युवक चढ़ गए थे, उनके मरने की घटना और यहाँ एक युवक के घायल होने की घटना, दोनों को अलग-अलग कर दिया है। जो अहम सवाल था, वह यह था कि इसके लिए दोषी कौन है? इसके लिए डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट, डीआईजी या आपके वहाँ के अधिकारी दोषी थे। उनके खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाई हुई है? वहाँ पर बहुत भीड़ इकट्ठा हो गयी थी। प्रशासन को यह मालूम था, उसके बावजूद कोई इंतजाम क्यों नहीं किया गया? रेल पर कोई और सवारी चढ़कर नहीं गयी थी। जब वहाँ से लड़कों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ और लड़के रेल के डिब्बों के ऊपर चढ़कर अपनी जान बचाकर भाग रहे थे, तब यह दुर्घटना हुई। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए क्या मुआवजा दिया गया, जो अस्पताल में मरा उसके लिए क्या मुआवजा दिया गया तथा दोषी अधिकारियों को क्या सजा दी गयी?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM :** Sir, there was no fault, I say this with due respect, on the part of the ITBP except perhaps that the recruitment rally date was a date after the Urs. Otherwise, there was no fault on the part of the ITBP. The ADG (ITBP) has conducted a preliminary inquiry. There is no fault of the part of the ITBP.

As far as the rail accident is concerned, the Commissioner of Railway Safety has conducted an inquiry and he has concluded – he is not my officer – and I quote “No

railway officials were found to be responsible for the accident. The primary responsibility rests with the persons who travelled on the roof of the coaches.” This was a three-tier AC coach, which I am told is slightly higher than an average coach. They were on the roof of the coach, and there was a foot overbridge. They perhaps did not anticipate that there was a foot overbridge, and they were hit by it. That is how casualties occurred.

As far as the one person who died a few days later at the Civil Hospital Bareilly is concerned, as I said, he was injured due to stone pelting outside the recruitment site, and he died a few days thereafter in the civil hospital. Therefore, I don't think it is right to blame the ITBP for the death of a young man in stone pelting. I am not aware what the UP Government has done in terms of compensation to the railway passengers who died, but I will find it out. The accident occurred in UP and I am sure the State Government must have provided compensation. But I will find out and let you know because the Commissioner's Report just came to me this morning.

श्री वीरपाल सिंह यादव : वहाँ के अधिकारी पत्र लिखकर निर्दोष हो गए, उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है?

श्री सभापति : आपका एक सप्लीमेंटरी हो गया है।

#### **Drop in business in non-SEZ areas due to SEZs**

\*104. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE :

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

(a) whether there is any drop in business in the non-SEZ areas, specially traditional business hubs, due to several Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of revenue loss in such areas for the last three years?

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

#### ***Statement***

(a) As on 31st December, 2011, an investment of Rs. 2,49,631 crore approximately has been made in SEZs and the total direct employment in SEZs is over 8,00,000 persons. Physical exports from the SEZs have increased to Rs. 3,15,868 crore in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11% over previous year. The total physical exports from SEZs as on 31st December, 2011 i.e. in the first three quarters of the current financial year, has been to the tune of Rs. 2,60,973 crore approximately registering a growth of 14.50% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. There is no reason to believe that these achievements are at the expense

\*104 The questioner Shri Anand Sharma was absent.

of non-SEZ area. The GDP growth in recent years suggests that growth has been significant both within and outside SEZs.

(b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are inbuilt into the SEZ Act, 2005. These exemptions are in the nature of incentives for export and investment and are consistent with the principles that guide export/investment promotion initiatives of the Government in general, and cannot be termed as a revenue loss.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questionnaire is not present. Let the answer be given.

DR.T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, in the year, 2005...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute. I have called Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Give me an opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will give you an opportunity.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister has not given full reply. My supplementary pertains to both part (a) and part (b) and comparison between the SEZ and non-SEZ areas. Will the Minister kindly give the figures? He has given the figure of export performance for a particular period. During the same period the figure for the similar export performance in the non-SEZ areas has not been given; and in (b) he has told that it cannot be termed as revenue loss. But the implication of the question is that the benefits and concessions involved in the SEZ Act involve revenue foregone. I think that should be taken in that spirit. I request the Minister to kindly give us the figure of recent revenue foregone on that account.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, as stated in the reply, SEZs in this country have helped in augmenting India's exports. Ever since the SEZ Act came into operation, SEZs have been notified. But the numbers of SEZs which have become operational are 25 per cent. These have been approved. The exports from the SEZs in the last few years, in 2009-10 it was Rs. 2,00,020 crore. In 2010-11 SEZ exports were 3 lac 1500 crores. Investment of Rs. 250 lakh crores has gone into the SEZ. About 8,00,000 people have been employed. SEZs accounts for almost 25 per cent of India's export earnings. The purpose of the SEZ and Act as such, the concessions which have been given, is to encourage investment, encourage capital goods formation and also encourage manufacturing activity which would lead to direct exports out of India.

The hon. Member will appreciate that if we have exports increasing it actually brings in more revenue. It helps us in balancing the trade account as well as...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am asking about the figures in non-SEZs.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : I am answering. I am coming to that. What is important is about the philosophy and the concept. The figures in SEZs are Rs. 3,15,868 crore.



The total export earnings of India are four times more. Last year the exports were \$252/- billion. This year we hope to reach somewhere around \$300 billion. So, less than one-fourth of the total exports are from SEZs. Now, when we look at the growth in exports there has been a substantial growth in exports from the non-SEZ areas. I would also like to mention here that the total value of the concessions that have been in the SEZ is only Rs. 8,614 crores whereas the non-SEZ areas is close to Rs. 50,000 crore. There are incentives which are given to the non-SEZ areas like the market link focus products scheme, the focus market scheme, Vishesh gram udyog yojana. Now, all these Chapter-III incentives are not available to the SEZ units. So, the very clear policy is that we encourage the growth of exports from both the SEZ and non-SEZ; and incentives are there in the non-SEZs.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Sir, when this SEZ Act, 2005 actually came into existence, there was craze and clamour all over the country asking for land allocation in every State under the SEZs. Now it has come to our notice that gradually that import has gone and so much of land is still lying vacant in many States where the land is allotted to the SEZs with all facilities and still the people are not able to utilise it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that still a lot of land remains unused? So many States under the SEZ Act provide so many facilities. Still they are not able to use it or to get any benefit.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, it is true that the total number of approvals for the SEZs is 587 and in principle approvals are 47. The notified SEZs out of the 587 formal approvals are only 380. The number of SEZs which have actually started production and exporting is only 154, that is, 25.43 per cent of the approved SEZs. There are many more SEZs, which have been notified, where the unit establishment work is on. There are periodic reviews of that. If there are delays beyond what is permissible for the units to be established in the SEZs, then, action is also taken. Recently, requests have been received from many States for the de-notification of the SEZs, particularly, by the promoters. Since a decision was taken last year for imposing MAT, there is a discernible subdued sentiment and the SEZs, in any case, feel that if the incentives given to the non-SEZ areas are denied to the SEZs, there will be a mismatch. We are looking into it very carefully. But land as such, since the hon. Member has asked about the land, is a State subject. It is very clear that as far as the Act is concerned, the land has to be made available and it has to be vacant land. As far as the Central Government is concerned, for giving approval the recommendation has to come from the State Government - there is an approval committee at the State level - before the Board of Approval gives any approval for any SEZ in the country.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Sir, as you are aware, the hon. Minister has answered the question about the number of SEZs in our country. I would like to know



from the hon. Minister as to how many port-based SEZs are functioning in our country and also how many non-port-based SEZs are there.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA : Sir, this question actually does not directly relate to the present question. But I will be able to give him the information. The SEZs have come normally in those States which have coastal lines, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These are the six States from where 92 per cent of the total exports of the SEZs is taking place. I have the list. It is a long list of SEZs State-wise and I can send the list to the hon. Member.

### **Smuggling of arms in North-east**

\*105. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the large scale smuggling of arms in North-eastern region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to tackle this problem?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) There are reports that insurgent outfits operating in the North-Eastern States of India have been procuring arms through arms smugglers based in Yunnan Province of China, Myanmar and South East Asian countries.

Effective domination of the India-Bangladesh and India-Myanmar borders by the security forces and regular patrolling along the border areas are being carried out. The erection of fencing and installation of flood lights along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in controlling the smuggling of arms including other cross-border illegal activities. Regular patrolling by security forces, establishment of mobile vehicle check posts and area domination along India-Myanmar border have been put in place to check the activities of smuggling of arms from across the border.

Government has raised its concerns with China, Myanmar and Bangladesh from time to time through diplomatic channels on the issue of reported smuggling of arms through their territories. In order to prevent smuggling across the Indo-Myanmar border, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Myanmar in January, 1994, for maintenance of peace and tranquility in border areas. Bilateral talks

at various fora between India and Myanmar and India and Bangladesh to discuss security related issues, including action to check smuggling of arms and effective guarding of International borders, are held regularly.

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Sir, insurgency is still a major problem in the North-Eastern States and the insurgents are using mostly smuggled weapons. Most of the smuggled weapons are Chinese. The hon. Minister has given us the answer that the insurgents are procuring weapons from China, Myanmar and Bangladesh. The hon. Minister has told us the specific steps which have been taken. In the case of Myanmar there is an MoU in 1994 and in the case of Bangladesh there are floodlights and fencing. We would like to know what specific action has been taken in the case of China because most of the weapons are Chinese.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, arms smuggling takes place via the border on Indo-Myanmar and via the border on Indo-Bangladesh. Most of the weapons have Chinese marks.

We know that there are arms bazaars on the Myanmar-China border. The action that we take is, maintain vigilance and try to seize as many of these weapons that are smuggled through Myanmar and Bangladesh. I may tell you that the co-operation from Bangladesh is splendid. As regards Myanmar, after the new Government assumed office, after the visit of the new President of Myanmar, there has been a significant improvement, and we are able to exercise better control over illegal activities on the India-Myanmar border. But beyond maintaining vigilance and taking action against smuggling, I am afraid, as long as insurgent groups are there, they will continue to attempt smuggling. We should remain vigilant to seize these arms that are smuggled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the second supplementary.

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Sir, I will, happily, pass it on for others. Thank you.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, it is a sorry state of affairs. This problem is prevalent only in border areas. The border is wide open. Be it the India-Bangladesh border or the India-Myanmar border, it is wide open. It took 29 years to fence the Bangladesh border, and for floodlight, it will take another 30 years. The pace of work is so slow in the border areas. I, recently, visited the Pansu Pass; that is along the Myanmar-India border. There are only two bamboo sticks with only six people there. This is how our border area is being maintained by our country. Sir, we must be sincere in protecting our border areas...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the supplementary?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Sir, I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister as to how the Ministry will help in controlling this kind of smuggling of arms including other cross-border illegal activities if such a border exists in the country.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I am sure that the hon. Member and other Members who belong to border States know the complexity of border management. The India-Bangladesh border is of the length of 4,096 kms., and large parts of it are riverine and hilly terrains with thick vegetation. It is not easy to complete the fencing on 4,096 kms. Every month, for the last 38 months, I have been giving a report on the length of border fencing that has been completed on the India-Bangladesh border and on the India-China border. Every month, I have given a report. The work has picked up significantly over the last two to three years. But there are problems. For example, the agreement between India and Bangladesh is that the border fencing will be done beyond 150 yards from the zero line. In many places, the villagers protest. They protest against land acquisition. They protest against fencing beyond 150 yards. Therefore, we proposed to Bangladesh that in many areas, we must put it on the zero line. We have identified 46 patches, and on 39 patches, they have agreed. So, the work of putting the fence on the zero line is going on. There are many, many difficulties in completing the border fencing. But I can assure the House that the work is proceeding at apace. And, on the 31st of March, I will give the Annual Report of what has been accomplished in the last 12 months on fencing the India-Bangladesh border. As far as India-Myanmar border is concerned, it is even more complex because on the other side in Myanmar, there is hardly any policing. We know that those areas have, for many years, been beyond the control of the civilian authority in Myanmar. Rebels occupy most of those areas. On our side of the border, there is very, very thick forest and thick vegetation. There are a very few villages on the border itself, unlike India-Bangladesh border. So, that border is a more complicated border. But, as I said, every month, I give a report on the progress on border management.

SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Sir, there are reports in different newspapers mentioning that Maoists are procuring arms from illegal consignments which are smuggled through the north-eastern borders. If the reports are correct, would the Minister kindly mention the arrangements made by the Government to stop the arms consignments on the way so that they do not reach the Maoists-infested area?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the cases of smuggling of arms across the Myanmar border and the Bangladesh border have been reported in respect of the UNLF, the NDFB, the ULFA and the two NSCN groups. We do our best to interdict the smuggling. There are many cases in which arms were seized from the smugglers. In fact, there are two specific cases against the DHD (J) in the North Cachar hills of Assam and those weapons that were seized from the smugglers bore the Chinese marks. Sir, in the recent months, we have noticed minimal presence of Maoists in some parts

of the north-east. We are watching the situation carefully. But, no case of Maoists actually smuggling arms across the Bangladesh border or the Myanmar border has come to our notice. But, I am quite sure, if the Maoists are able to strike roots in the north-east, they will also indulge in smuggling of Chinese weapons across the border.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE : Sir, the question is on the quantum of weapons which have been caught and what use you put these to. Are they put back into the para-military for use or they are just disposed? Or, what sorts of weapons are being used for what?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, the weapons which are seized are case properties, if a case is filed against the accused. They are, therefore, under the custody of the court. But, what we do is, we apply to the court to give us the weapons back under which the para-military forces can use the weapons. So, the useable/serviceable weapons are certainly used by the forces after the court passes an order to that effect. But, some of the country weapons, etc., are simply destroyed.

**Non-action of Delhi Police and MCD against illegal constructions**

\*106. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Police and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) did not take action against illegal constructions and person(s), who raised voice against such illegal constructions are victimized and threatened by the builder mafia;
- (b) whether MCD engineer and an advocate have been brutally assaulted by the builder mafia for launching campaign against illegal constructions;
- (c) the measures taken by Delhi Police to protect whistleblowers and to check illegal constructions; and
- (d) the details of builder mafia arrested during the last two years for carrying out illegal constructions and for threatening whistleblowers?

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

**Statement**

(a) No, Sir, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) and Delhi Police take action against cases of illegal construction, whenever it comes to their notice. MCD has registered 14306 cases of unauthorized construction in the last 3 years. MCD has also fully/partly demolished 5128 constructions and sealed 2476 buildings in the same period. Delhi Police too regularly reports such cases to the concerned civic agencies.

Besides, Delhi Police also take action to stop construction and seize construction material on notice received from MCD under Section 344(2) of the DMC Act. Appropriate legal action is immediately taken by Delhi Police as and when any incident/information of victimization and threat by builder mafia to the person, who raised voice against such illegal construction, comes to the notice of the Police.

(b) Yes, Sir, One Executive Engineer of MCD was assaulted by unknown assailants on 07.02.2012 in the area of PS IP Estate. A case FIR No. 21/12 u/s 308/34 of IPC has been registered on 08.02.2012 in PS IP State. In another case, FIR No. 49/12 u/s 323/341/308/326/506 of IPC PS Malviya Nagar has been registered on 15.02.2012 on the complaint of an advocate. Both parties had been complaining against each other before the police, MCD and in Court. The case is under investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) Whenever any apprehension to the security of the whistleblowers is brought to the notice of Police, immediate legal action is taken by Delhi Police and security is provided to such individual after necessary enquiry. As regards illegal construction, Delhi Police inform the land owning agencies regarding unauthorized construction for taking appropriate action at their end. The police assistance is provided to the land owning agencies during the action against such unauthorized construction to maintain law and order.

(d) Details of persons arrested in connection with cases relating to unauthorized/illegal construction during each of the last two years and current year i.e. 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) are given below :

Year	Details of FIR	Persons arrested	Present status of the case
2010	-	-	-
2011	1. FIR No. 86/11 dt. 28.09.2011 u/s 304 IPC PS Chandni Mahal	2	Pending Trial
	2. FIR No. 203/11 dt. 21.10.2011 u/s 188/34 IPC PS Darya Ganj	2	Pending investigation
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	21/12 dated 08.02.2012 u/s 308/34 IPC PS IP Estate	-	Pending investigation

**श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा :** महोदय, प्रश्न में जो जानकारी माँगी गई थी, वह अधूरी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि प्रश्न के खंड (घ) में अवैध निर्माण कार्य करने और जन सूचना प्रकट करने वाले व्यक्तियों को धमकी देने के लिए विगत दो वर्षों के दौरान जो मुकदमे हुए और जो गिरफ्तार किए गए, उनके बारे में ब्यौरा माँगा गया है। इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है...

श्री सभापति : आप जल्दी से सवाल पूछ लें, समय कम है।

श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा : जी महोदय। इन्होंने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें जन सूचना प्रकट करने वाले व्यक्तियों को धमकी देने के मामले में उत्तर नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसका उत्तर क्या है और इसके बारे में वे क्या बताना चाहेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, if any complainant or whistle-blower seeks security, then security is provided to the whistle-blower. The question is on the measures taken by the Delhi Police to protect whistle-blower. The answer is, "Whenever there is an apprehension of security to the whistle-blower, we give him the protection and take legal action." Therefore, no one needs to have any apprehension that if he gives any information, he will not be given security. In fact, in a large number of cases in which the MCD has intervened, either for sealing or for demolition, that is based on information given by the general public.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Action against anti-Indian terrorist outfit 'HIZB'

†\*107. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an anti-Indian terrorist outfit named 'Hizb' is active in India;
- (b) whether its various voluntary outfits target police forces; and
- (c) if so, the action taken against it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Hizb-ul-Mujahideen (HM) is a terrorist outfit active in Jammu & Kashmir (J & K). HM accounts for nearly 35-40% of all terrorists in J & K and is the most active outfit in the Valley next to Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) in terms of strength and capability to carry out terror strikes. The HM cadres with the help of its over ground workers resort to attacks on Security Forces by way of firing, grenade attacks, IED etc.

(c) Coordinated operations by Security Forces against militant groups operating in J & K including HM are being launched regularly on the basis of inputs received. In the year 2011, 100 militants including 17 HM militants were killed in various actions by security forces and 169 militants including 59 HM militants were arrested. The Hizb-ul-Mujahideen is a proscribed organization under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Committees to review and evaluate performance of textile industry**

\*108. SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had earlier constituted six high level Inter-Ministerial Committees, including the Planning Commission, to review and evaluate the performance of the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has planned loan waiver package for the handloom sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has constituted the following High Level Inter-Ministerial Committees with representation from Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Department of Commerce, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Science & Technology under the Chairpersonship of Secretary Textiles to review/evaluate the performance of the textile industry:

- (i) High Level Committee of Revival of Tiruppur Textiles Industry;
- (ii) Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) on TUFS;
- (iii) Project Approval Committee on Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks;
- (iv) Empowered Committee on Integrated Skill Development Scheme;
- (v) Project Approval Committee on Mega Clusters; and
- (vi) Empowered Committee on Technology Mission on Technical Textiles.

The High Level Committees meet on a regular basis to address specific policy challenges to ensure effective and timely implementation of Government schemes which inter alia ensures the buoyancy of Textiles industry in the country. The IMSC on TUFS addressed the issues of slowdown in the textiles industry and deliberated upon the restructuring program to address the slowdown in textiles industry.

Consequent to the Budget announcement for 2010-11, the “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” has been approved on 24.11.2011 with a total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India’s share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. This includes Rs. 3021 crore for waiver of overdue loans of handloom cooperative societies and Rs. 500 crore in respect of individual handloom weavers. The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of handloom weavers and their societies, with the balance interest to be written

off by the Banks. An interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years is provided for fresh loans extended by banks to the eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers with guarantee cover for such fresh loans.

NABARD has been approved as the implementing agency for this scheme with the target date of 31.12.2012 benefitting 15,000 cooperative societies and 3 lakh handloom weavers after signing the MoU with the State Governments for reforms and after getting the State share of funding. NABARD has commenced the process of special audit of handloom cooperative societies indifferent States.

The Implementation Guidelines regarding the Financial Package have been issued on 28th November, 2011, to the State Governments and Banks. The consultative meeting with State Governments and Banks was held on 29th November, 2011. A National Level Implementation Monitoring and Review Committee (NIMRC) has been constituted which has met three times so far to finalize the operational details. NABARD has prepared a manual for the special audit of handloom weavers cooperative societies. Three advertisements campaigns in print media in regional languages have been carried out. Further, 393 special awareness camps have been conducted so far in different States and 290 more camps have been sanctioned. The matter has been reviewed at the Minister's level on 10.12.2011, 2.1.2012, 22.1.2012 and 26.2.2012.

Letters of the Commitment have been received from 19 states for providing funds towards State share and for signing of MoU for legal and institutional reforms. Similarly, 9 Commercial Banks have issued operational instructions to their branches regarding the implementation of the Financial Package.

#### **Rehabilitation of employees of sick PSUS**

\*109. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to shut down the sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the employees of these sick PSUs will be rehabilitated;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The policy of the Government on revival of sick Public sector enterprises states that while every effort will be made to modernize and restructure sick public sector companies and revive sick industry, chronically loss making companies will either be sold off, or closed, after all the workers get their legitimate dues and compensation.



In pursuance of the above, the Government constituted Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in December 2004 as an advisory body to advise the Government on strategies, measures and schemes for strengthening, modernizing, reviving, and restructuring of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs).

The administrative Ministry/Department of the concerned CPSE is responsible for preparing a comprehensive package for revival/rehabilitation, or closure of the loss making CPSE, after due consultations with all the stakeholders, and refer it to BRPSE for its recommendations. Thereafter, approval of the Competent Authority is obtained and the decisions implemented.

(c) to (e) Based on the recommendations of BRPSE, the Government approved revival of 43 CPSEs and closure of 2 CPSEs namely (i) Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited. (BOGL) and (ii) Bharat Yantra Nigam Ltd. (BYNL). In case of BYNL, the Government had approved a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to enable the employees desirous of opting for an early separation before closure of the Company. An option was also given simultaneously to the employees of the Company to join any of the subsidiaries before closure of BYNL, provided such subsidiary was willing to take them, or in the alternative, be offered VRS.

In case of BOGL, the Government approved opening of a Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) for all employees and made budgetary provision to settle all employees related dues including VSS benefits, salary/wages and statutory dues.

A Scheme of Counselling, Retraining & Redeployment (CRR) is being implemented since 2001-02 by Department of Public Enterprises to provide opportunities of redeployment through counseling and retraining to separated employees of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSES) rendered surplus as a result of modernization, technology upgradation and manpower restructuring in CPSEs. The objective is to equip them with skill/expertise enabling them to be deployed in self-employment activities mainly.

From 2001-02 to 2010-11, around 1.63 lakh VRS optees have availed the benefit of the scheme. During 2011-12, with a plan fund of Rs. 8.90 crore, the target is to cover 9000 VRS optees. During 2012-13, Rs. 9.90 crore is allocated for implementation of the Scheme.

#### **Hitch in granting MFN status by Pakistan**

\*110. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR :

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

(a) whether he visited Pakistan in February, 2012 with a large delegation of Indian businessmen;

- (b) if so, the details of the visit and its outcome;
- (c) whether the Pakistan Minister of Commerce informed him that it would not be possible for Pakistan to remove their Negative List by the end of February, 2012, as the first step towards extending 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) treatment to India; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) At the invitation of Commerce Minister of Pakistan, Makhdoom Mohammad Amin Fahim, I led a high powered business delegation to Pakistan from 13th to 16th February 2012.

This was the first ever visit by the Commerce Minister of India for substantive bilateral meetings. Accompanied by more than a hundred business delegates, this visit marked a historic moment for both the countries, when the political leadership and the business communities extended unequivocal support for full normalization of bilateral trade and advancing the existing preferential trading arrangements.

The Ministers along with their official delegations, met for a bilateral meeting on February 15, 2012. Both sides reviewed the considerable progress achieved in taking forward the bilateral trade relationship. The major points of the Joint Statement issued during these discussions are as follows :

1. To systematically address the issues related to Non-Tariff Barriers and to build confidence of the business community on both sides, the two countries have initialed three Agreements i.e., Customs Cooperation Agreement, Mutual Recognition Agreement and Redressal of Trade Grievances Agreement.
2. Regarding opening of new trade routes, it was agreed that opening of Munabao/Khokharapar route for trade will be explored in consultation with the stakeholders.
3. The Ministers firmly reiterated that both sides would scrupulously adhere to the roadmap drawn up by the Commerce Secretaries for full normalisation of trade relations. It had been agreed that Pakistan will move from a Positive List to a small Negative List by February 2012. The negative list is to be phased out after it is formally notified. It is expected to complete the phasing out of the Negative List before the end of 2012. The understanding is that when the transition of MFN is effected, all items other than those in the SAFTA sensitive list, would get preferential access at peak tariff levels of 5% by the end of 2012.
4. The Commerce Secretaries had also agreed to advance the preferential trading arrangement agenda through SAFTA. This too shall be done in a

sequenced manner. When Pakistan notifies its negative list, discussions shall be launched on reducing the size of the Sensitive lists and drawing up a program for phasing in tariff liberalisation on such items. Tariff liberalisation for up to 30% of the Sensitive List shall be considered by India within four months of the notification of the small Negative List by Pakistan. After the negative list is dismantled and trade transitions fully to MFN/SAFTA basis, the Sensitive Lists shall undergo further liberalisation.

Pakistan Federal Cabinet had unanimously approved a Negative List on 29.2.2012. The List has not yet been notified. Once the Negative List is published and becomes operational, it will significantly expand business and trade opportunities for both sides. This shall substantially improve the prospect of export from India to Pakistan.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

#### **Impact of avalanches on army camps and fencing**

\*111. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recent massive avalanches have hit army camps in Kashmir, killing a number of soldiers;
- (b) whether avalanches caused heavy damage to fencing along the Line of Control (LoC) raising fears of a surge in infiltration; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Due to inclement weather and heavy snowfall, the avalanches struck the Army Garrison at Sonamarg and Dawar on 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2012 at 1645 hrs and 2215 hrs respectively. Immediate search and rescue efforts were launched by the formation/units which resulted in speedy extrication of the personnel trapped in the avalanche and to ensure their evacuation to medical facilities. 19 Army personnel died in these incidents.

Heavy snow accumulation tends to damage the fence along the Line of Control (LoC). An accurate assessment of damage to the fence can only be made after melting of the snow which is expected by April, 2012.

Terrorists attempt infiltration throughout the year including during the winter months when the Line of Control Fence is covered by snow or before the damaged portions are repaired. However, additional proactive measures in terms of surveillance, troop deployment and aerial sorties are undertaken to deny any opportunity to the terrorists.

**Impact of global financial crisis on India**

\*112. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has been monitoring the effect of global financial crisis and economic slowdown in India since September, 2008;
- (b) if so, whether twelfth quarterly survey report has been brought out in the recent past by the Labour Bureau;
- (c) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (d) the details of the recommendations/observations made by the Bureau?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (d) The Government has been continuously assessing the effect of global economic slowdown on employment situation in India since 2008. Labour bureau has conducted thirteen quarterly surveys in selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors like textiles including apparels, metals, gems & jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/powerloom. According to the survey results, overall estimated employment in all selected sectors has experienced a net addition of 25.84 lakh during the period October, 2008 (first survey) to December, 2011 (thirteenth survey). The Sector-wise changes in the estimated employment based on thirteen quarterly surveys are given in statement (See below).

The twelfth quarterly quick employment survey was conducted in the month of October-November, 2011 and covers the period July-September, 2011. A total of 2215 sample units have been covered during the survey in eight selected sectors. At the overall level, the employment has increased by 3.15 lakh during the period July-September, 2011. At the industry level, the maximum increase is observed in the IT/BPO sector where the employment increased by 2.04 lakh during reference period. In the direct category of workers, the employment has increased by 3.18 lakh during the period July - September, 2011. However, in the contract category of workers, employment declined marginally by 0.02 lakh during the period July-September, 2011. Employment in exporting units has increased by 1.96 lakh in these sectors during the period.

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

**Statement**

*Sector-wise Changes in estimated Employment based on Thirteen Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau*

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

\* Not Covered.

**Revaluation facility in ITI exams**

†\*113. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the students appearing for Industrial Training Institute (ITI) exams are given the facility of revaluation;
- (b) If not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether students are given the facility of revaluation in every exam, if so, the problems being faced by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in extending this facility to students along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is a Trade Test Procedure as laid down in para 49 of “Training Manual for Industrial Training Institutes and Centres” (Appendix VIII) under NCVT norms for All India Trade Test of Craftsmen Training Scheme which prescribes that :

- i. Re-evaluation of answer book is not permissible.
  - ii. In case of failed candidates, the answer book would only be checked to the extent of re-totalling the marks and checking the portion left unmarked, if any.
  - iii. For this purpose, a fee of Rs. 10/- would be charged per paper from the failed candidates only.
  - iv. For other trainees, a fee of Rs. 25/- would be charged for carrying out the procedure at (ii) above.
  - v. The time limit for application for such re-totalling would be one month from the date of declaration of results.
- (c) No. As stated above at (b).

**Sanctioned projects under JnNURM**

\*114. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in different States and their achievements;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether there are complaints that the Central funds under this scheme were released to some States despite the civic bodies of those States not fulfilling the laid down guidelines; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures being taken to see that the funds are used properly?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

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

(b) and (c) JnNURM is a reforms driven programme for planned development of identified cities. To avail Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under UIG of JnNURM, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) and prioritized by the State Government and found in conformity with the guidelines of UIG of JnNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds. States/Cities execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms. All the 65 mission cities have signed the MoA and their CDP has been appraised and approved. The first installment for projects sanctioned under UIG of JnNURM is released on signing of MoA. ACA under JnNURM is reform linked and release of second and subsequent installments of funds is subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the MoA. 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.

The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/UTs in accordance with rules and procedures. Funds are to be spent as per approved DPRs and no diversion is admissible. If scope of work is changed, revised DPR is to be submitted by the concerned State Government. States/UTs report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs).

In addition, the Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) which are appointed by the states and approved by the CSMC of the Ministry of Urban Development undertake monitoring and the implementation of projects sanctioned under the JnNURM, undertake desk review of project documents and make periodical site visits to each project so that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner. The report of IRMA, utilisation reported by the State/Local body are considered at the time of further release of funds as per approved guidelines.

IRMAs observations on implementation of the projects are sent to the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) which scrutinizes them and initiates corrective action wherever necessary. The SLNA's appraisal of action taken on IRMA report is taken into account while sanctioning further installments for the projects by the CSMC.

### *Statement*

*Details of Projects sanctioned statewise under JnNURM as on 29.2.2012*

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of projects approved	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	ACA released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	488,153.01	205,346.38	143,025.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	10,826.95
3.	Assam	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	24,813.27
4.	Bihar	8	71,181.41	39,475.73	9,858.94
5.	Chandigarh	3	19,119.60	15,297.68	2,684.64



1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chattisgarh	1	30,364.00	24,291.20	21,862.08
7.	Delhi	28	719,708.00	251,896.90	69,915.85
8.	Goa	2	7,484.08	5,987.26	72.45
9.	Gujarat	71	549,289.41	238,562.63	183,716.88
10.	Haryana	4	69,720.70	34,860.35	23,957.11
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4	15,323.06	11,759.25	3,262.71
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	53,152.00	46,946.80	21,769.43
13.	Jharkhand	5	79,485.72	49,936.58	18,688.73
14.	Karnataka	47	369,374.80	145,402.11	95,588.55
15.	Kerala	11	99,789.00	64,554.60	23,031.03
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	245,921.54	125,920.25	66,880.35
17.	Maharashtra	80	1,160,078.32	517,117.42	395,568.08
18.	Manipur	3	15,395.66	13,856.10	5,542.45
19.	Meghalaya	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	12,200.15
20.	Mizoram	4	12,772.16	11,494.94	1,135.23
21.	Nagaland	3	11,594.13	10,434.72	3,517.90
22.	Orissa	5	81,197.66	63,712.53	22,927.57
23.	Punjab	6	72,539.00	36,269.50	14,672.88
24.	Puducherry	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	7,250.20
25.	Rajasthan	13	122,773.11	76,555.00	42,493.38
26.	Sikkim	2	9,653.67	8,688.30	4,013.51
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	530,128.28	212,676.48	129,399.78
28.	Tripura	2	18,047.00	16,043.40	6,417.36
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	536,361.94	269,660.51	204,768.04
30.	Uttarakhand	14	40,256.22	31,809.10	17,237.67
31.	West Bengal	65	654,071.19	239,219.94	108,476.34
TOTAL		548	6,179,695.30	2,852,329.62	1,695,574.66

**Conservation of monuments in Haryana**

\*115. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Haryana has a number of ancient monuments and temples;

(b) if so, the names of the monuments in the State identified and protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(c) the monument-wise funds allocated and spent for their conservation and maintenance during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) There are ninety monuments/sites declared as of national importance in the State of Haryana under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The details are given in Statement-I (See below). These monuments/sites are conserved, preserved and maintained on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. These monuments/sites are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(c) The monument-wise expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and environmental development of centrally protected monuments/sites in the State of Haryana during the last three years is given in statement-II.

***Statement-I****List of centrally protected monuments in Haryana*

Sl. No.	Name of the monument/site	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Kos Minar	Ambala	Ambala
2.	Ancient site	Naurangabad	Bhiwani
3.	Kos Minar No. 18	Alanpur	Faridabad
4.	Bund or Dame	Anangpur	Faridabad
5.	Kos Minar No. 22	Aurangabad	Faridabad
6.	Kos Minar No. 24	Banchari	Faridabad
7.	Kos Minar No. 25	Banchari	Faridabad
8.	Kos Minar No. 27	Phulwana	Faridabad

1	2	3	4
9.	Kos Minar No. 16	Gadhपुरi	Faridabad
10.	Kos Minar No. 17	Gadhपुरi	Faridabad
11.	Kos Minar No. 26	Hodal	Faridabad
12.	Kos Minar No. 23	Khatiala	Faridabad
13.	Kos Minar No. 21	Khera Sarai (Bamani Khera)	Faridabad
14.	Kos Minar No. 20	Khusropur (Kusalipur)	Faridabad
15.	Kos Minar No. 10	Khawaza Sarai (Ghosipur Sarai)	Faridabad
16.	Mughal bridge over Buriya Nala	Khawaza Sarai (Atamadpur)	Faridabad
17.	Suraj Kund Masonary	Lakarpur	Faridabad
18.	Kos Minar No. 11	Mawai (Faridabad)	Faridabad
19.	Kos Minar No. 13	Mazzessar	Faridabad
20.	Kos Minar No. 19	Palwal	Faridabad
21.	Kos Minar No. 15	Sikri	Faridabad
22.	Ancient site	Banawali (Sjotar)	Faridabad
23.	Humaun's Mosque	Fatehabad	Fatehabad
24.	Lat of Feroz Shah	Faridabad	Faridabad
25.	Baoli Ghas Ali Shah	Farruknagar	Gurgaon
26.	Mosque of Ala Vardi Khan	Sarai Ala Vardi Khan	Gurgaon
27.	Mound	Agroha	Hissar
28.	Barsi gate	Hansi	Hissar
29.	Ruined Quila (Prithvi Raj Chouhan's Fort)	Hansi	Hissar
30.	Ferozshah Place & Tehkhana	Hissar	Hissar
31.	Gujri Mahal	Hissar	Hissar
32.	Lat ki Masjid	Hissar	Hissar

1	2	3	4
33.	Ancient site	Rakhigarhi	Hissar
34.	Kos Minar	Bhaini Kalan	Karnal
35.	Kos Minar	Daha	Karnal
36.	Gateways of Old Mughal Sarai	Gharaunda	Karnal
37.	Kos Minar	Gharaunda (North)	Karnal
38.	Kos Minar	Gharaunda (South)	Karnal
39.	Cantonment Church Tower	Karnal	Karnal
40.	European Soldier's Grave	Karnal	Karnal
41.	Kos Minar	Karnal (Namaste Chowk)	Karnal
42.	Kos Minar	Karnal	Karnal
43.	Kos Minar	Kohande	Karnal
44.	Kos Minar	Kutail	Karnal
45.	Kos Minar	Tirawari (North)	Karnal
46.	Kos Minar	Tirawari (South)	Karnal
47.	Theh Polar	Siwan (Pollar)	Kaithal
48.	Ancient Brick Temple - including Prachin Shivalaya	Marvana, Kalayat	Kaithal
49.	Kos Minar	Amin	Kurukshetra
50.	Ancient Mound	Amin	Kurukshetra
51.	Kos Minar	Adhaun	Kurukshetra
52.	Kos Minar	Bhawani Khera	Kurukshetra
53.	Kos Minar	Fatupur	Kurukshetra
54.	Kos Minar	Mohari	Kurukshetra
55.	Ancient Mound known as Raja Karan ka Quila	Thanesar (Mirzapur)	Kurukshetra
56.	Kos Minar	Thanesar (Darakalan)	Kurukshetra

1	2	3	4
57.	Pathar Masjid	Thanesar	Kurukshetra
58.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb	Thanesar	Kurukshetra
59.	Raja Harsh ka Tila	Thanesar	Kurukshetra
60.	Kos Minar	Sarai Sukhi	Kurukshetra
61.	Kos Minar	Shahbad	Kurukshetra
62.	Kos Minar	Zainpura	Kurukshetra
63.	Jal Mahal and adjacent land	Naranul	Mahendragarh
64.	Shah Ibrahim's Tomb	Naranul	Mahendragarh
65.	Shah Quli Khan's Tomb	Naranul	Mahendragarh
66.	Kos Minar	Jatipur	Panipat
67.	Obelisk, Commemorating Third battle of Panipat	Kala Amb	Panipat
68.	Kos Minar	Kiwana	Panipat
69.	Kos Minar	Manana	Panipat
70.	Bab-e-Faiz gate	Panipat	Panipat
71.	Kabuli Bagh Mosque with enclosure wall	Panipat	Panipat
72.	Ebrahim Lodi's Tomb	Panipat	Panipat
73.	Two Kos Minar	Panipat Taraf Unsar	Panipat
74.	Kos Minar	Taraf Afghan	Panipat
75.	Kos Minar	Siuuali (Sewah)	Panipat
76.	Kos Minar	Baiyanpur	Rohtak
77.	Ancient site	Khokra Kot	Rohtak
78.	Shah Jahan-ki-Baoli	Mahem	Rohtak
79.	Ther Mound	Sirsa	Sirsa
80.	Mughal Kos Minar	Akbarpur Barota	Sonepat
81.	Mughal Kos Minar	Gannaur	Sonepat

1	2	3	4
82.	Mughal Kos Minar	Jagdishpur	Sonepat
83.	Mughal Kos Minar	Jawa Hari	Sonepat
84.	Mughal Kos Minar	Panchi Gujran	Sonepat
85.	Mughal Kos Minar	Rajpur	Sonepat
86.	Tomb of Khwaja Khizer	Sonepat	Sonepat
87.	Mughal Kos Minar	Sonepat	Sonepat
88.	Kushna Stupa known as Jarasandha-ka-Qila	Karnal	Karnal
89.	Group of Monuments at Jhajjar	Jhajjar	Jhajjar
90.	Nabha House	Dara Kalan	Kurukhetra

**Statement-II**

*Expenditure Incurred on Conservation and preservation of Monuments,  
Archaeological sites and remains in Haryana*

**A. Structural Conservation**

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument with locality and District	Expenditure (Rs.)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Suraj Kund, Kakkarpur, Faridabad	1540500	345000	1003720
2.	Jal Mahal Narnaul, Mahendergarh	1104006	304849	2513946
3.	Group of Monuments, Jhajjar	0	166614	1509279
4.	Nabha House, Kuruksehra	2640110	1559303	5150813
5.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar	2112998	3199650	1371901
6.	Ancient Site, Harsh Ka Tilla, Thanesar	3303705	5336822	2355321
7.	Karan ka Tilla, Thanesar	0	185000	0
8.	Raja Harsh ka Tila, Thanesar	135536	78508	71641
9.	Pathar Masjid, Thanesar	511844	1115435	25000
10.	Kala Amb, Panipat	3012749	5142005	1832279

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Ancient Mound Complex, Agroha, Hissar	2252551	2855997	5901725
12.	Ferozshah Palace, Hissar	1643238	182236	70582
13.	Prithviraj Fort, Hansi	3013296	2863697	1196302
14.	Ancient Mound, Rakhigarhi	27195	2394	204
15.	Shiva Temple, Kalayat, Kaithal	1889084	37917	381921
16.	Gujri Mahal, Hissar	61020	4488	24159
17.	Barsi Gae, Hansi	22566	7240	5068
18.	Gharaunda Sarai Gharaunda, Karnal	45083	1788507	44603
19.	Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat	1471774	312044	1137259
20.	Ibrahim Lodhi Tomb, Panipat	248583	0	10000
21.	Gause Ali Khan, Farukh Nagar, Faridabad	7207	3484	0
22.	Khwaja Khizirs Tomb, Sonapat	688186	1805902	732692
23.	Anangpur Dam, Faridabad	100000	1712110	1119557
24.	Buriya Ka Nala, Faridabad	52254	53040	0
25.	Shah Ibrahim Tomb Narnaul, Mahendergarh	0	1832929	650540
26.	Banawali Site Banawali, Hissar	56738	93538	21896
27.	Soldiers Grave, Karnal	411670	40475	941225
28.	Ancient site Naurangabad, Bhiwani	100000	0	895587
29.	Lat of Ferozshah, Fatehabad	15000	0	245565
30.	Adi Badri Complex Yamunanagar,	96522	228340	1062884
31.	Kos Minar Ambala City, Ambala	115000	0	0
32.	The Ghat Polar	20126	0	0
33.	Church Tower Karnal	665627	495151	100000
34.	Shah Jehan Ki Baoli, Meham, Hissar	362315	0	50000
35.	Khokra Kot Rohtak	803610	4009106	2306342
36.	Ali Vardi Khan Gurgaon	4500	42487	0

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Kos Minar Ghanaur, Sonapat	385038	0	0
38.	Kos Minar Sonapat Near Bus Stand, Sonapat	120000	0	0
39.	Kos Minar Kusalipur	362265	0	0
40.	Kos Minar Khera Sarai Palwal, Faridabad	335517	0	0
41.	Kos minar No. 15 Sikri, Faridabad	363925	0	0
42.	Kos Minar Aurangabad	323106	0	0
43.	Kos Minar Taraf Afghan, Panipat	273373	0	0
44.	Kos Minar Gadhpuri No. 16, Faridabad	441454	0	0
45.	Kos Minar Gadhpuri No. 17, Faridabad	402308	0	0
46.	Kos Minar Manana	373727	213315	0
47.	Shah Quli Khan Tomb, Mahendergarh	1576282	0	621416
48.	Kos Minar Allapur, Palwal	0	97513	0
49.	Kos Minar 29, Faridabad	0	25000	0
50.	Kos Minar 35, Faridabad	0	81212	0
51.	Kos Minar Namaste Chowk, Karnal	0	151375	85633
52.	Kos Minar Karnal, Karnal	0	0	212990
53.	Ancient Site Amin, KKR	0	0	83029
54.	Kushana Stupa Asandh	0	0	15293
55.	Kos Minar Baini Kalan	0	0	336507
56.	Kos Minar Akbarpur Barota	0	0	251602
57.	Kos Minar Bainyapur	0	0	340186
58.	Providing Notice Bards Thanesar Sub Circle	0	0	485094
TOTAL		33491588	36072683	35163761

**B. Chemical Preservation**

1.	Jal Mahal (Exterior) Narnaul, Distt. Mahendragarh	955292	407457	475532
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1	2	3	4	5
2.	Cantonment Church Tower, Karnal, Distt. Karnal	538685	0	0
3.	Pathar Masjid, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra	0	503748	0
4.	Sheikh Chilli's Tomb, Thanesar, Distt. Kurukshetra	0	0	53405
TOTAL		1493977	911205	528937

**C. Environmental Development**

1.	Harshvardhan Park, Thaneswar	193339	175644	156170
2.	Harsh ka Teela, Thaneswar	1363238	787057	817081
3.	Raja Karan ka Ttela, Kurukshetra	825000	425080	468070
4.	Kabuli Bagh Mosque, Panipat	96099	119173	72612
5.	War Memorial site (Kale Amb), Panipat	218430	223477	233095
6.	Ruined Fort of Prithvi Raj Chauhan, Hansi	191890	209492	336249
7.	Jal Mahal Narnaul	567249	213966	653922
8.	Khawaja Khjri Tomb, Sonipat	179559	243017	240774
9.	Church Tower, Karnal	306390	149818	179723
10.	Shahjahan ki Baoli, Meham	120520	115547	47864
11.	Group of Tombs, Jhajjar	99490	22108	18465
12.	Adi Badri, Yamuna Nagar	10000	849462	147600
13.	Suraj Kund, Faridabad	286764	384208	238557
TOTAL		4457968	3918049	3610182

**Total Expenditure**

A.	Structural Conservation	33491588	36072683	35163761
B.	Chemical Preservation	1493977	911205	528937
C.	Environmental Development	4457968	3918049	3610182
GROSS TOTAL		39443533	40901937	39302880

**Providing employment to all**

\*116. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is providing “employment to all”;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) the State-wise status of such employment especially in Andhra Pradesh where the backward areas are facing unrest with reservation policy implemented so far, during the last five years also;
- (d) the State-wise response received so far for the period on such schemes; and
- (e) the future action plan prepared for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (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 Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY); Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan provided an Opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It aimed at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devised strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. Additional Employment opportunities have been generated in the services and manufacturing sectors. Measures have been taken to boost labour intensive manufacturing sectors, such as, food processing, leather products, footwear, textiles and services sector, such as, Tourism and Construction.

(c) and (d) State-wise details including those of Andhra Pradesh of employment generation during last four years and current year are given in Statement-I-IV (See below).

- (e) The Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) lays 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 of farming, maintenance of equipments, other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

**Statement-I**

*State/Union Territory (UT) - wise details of Estimated Employment Opportunities created under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) during 2008-09 to 2001-12\**

(Number in persons)					
Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (upto 29.02.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	UT Chandigarh	160	500	302	41
2.	Delhi	10	348	605	1190
3.	Haryana	4840	4283	10508	10673
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3090	1963	4781	2617
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	6800	17820	15986	6890
6.	Punjab	2660	8764	8239	5938
7.	Rajasthan	5400	13299	24085	13987
8.	A & N Islands	400	264	321	357
9.	Bihar	58730	5112	8316	16272
10.	Jharkhand	4980	3250	15450	6448
11.	Orissa	16540	17812	25842	21770
12.	West Bengal	40020	69203	56794	45394
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	1140	1380	2320	3710
14.	Assam	12260	15280	38473	28699
15.	Manipur	0	1166	1626	2111
16.	Meghalaya	0	2167	1609	1955

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Mizoram	0	1705	3658	2100
18.	Nagaland	50	286	1396	4289
19.	Tripura	250	1710	2290	4601
20.	Sikkim	100	226	284	73
21.	Andhra Pradesh	8650	73417	53808	34194
22.	Karnataka	12200	17198	14000	16744
23.	Kerala	3650	15970	11375	12430
24.	Lakshadweep	0	120	200	0
25.	Puducherry	480	396	757	234
26.	Tamil Nadu	11970	45511	31895	35536
27.	Goa	10	1409	2456	1245
28.	Gujarat	2680	7892	21232	8058
29.	Maharashtra	16920	21961	33285	9668
30.	Chattisgarh	5840	7410	18213	6163
31.	Madhya Pradesh	4160	12294	17467	14682
32.	Uttarakhand	3840	8345	8766	3738
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27240	41536	45685	32260
TOTAL		255070	419997	482024	357067

\* Scheme started during 2008-09

### Statement-II

*Employment Generated/Total Swarozgar is Assisted under Swarnjayanti Gram  
Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during 2007-08 to 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	263615	188837	295568	165205	51176
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1599	774	1496	1036	167

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	100261	142728	164752	143941	86573
4.	Bihar	100159	127226	157801	162009	80566
5.	Chhattisgarh	44914	46542	50311	53564	28669
6.	Goa	735	892	1489	768	159
7.	Gujarat	45189	41728	46131	46820	19985
8.	Haryana	19891	20639	24392	30199	11693
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7764	11863	12284	11615	7086
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6818	6990	5644	4271	3660
11.	Jharkhand	77168	83103	116670	113903	42346
12.	Karnataka	95409	99950	96470	107283	40706
13.	Kerala	39683	43784	47426	47046	23242
17.	Meghalaya	3419	2195	5211	40552	4524
18.	Mizoram	5830	8748	8159	3565	2296
19.	Nagaland	2259	3205	3884	4993	0
20.	Orissa	87171	126206	131334	138595	89586
21.	Punjab	15402	13109	14504	15657	5157
22.	Rajasthan	50351	58495	62094	74853	31631
23.	Sikkim	1718	1689	1463	1294	845
24.	Tamil Nadu	152907	113097	107486	138916	45212
25.	Tripura	13672	23847	30959	63890	5079
26.	Uttar Pradesh	292105	319568	345408	391700	246250
27.	Uttarakhand	13482	18044	18590	20789	12386
28.	West Bengal	60736	99905	63092	66942	55348
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	195	243	587	448	277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	24	0	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep	177	0	0	0	0
33.	Puducherry	1087	1257	3103	1913	2037
TOTAL		1699295	1861875	2085177	2109986	1047046

\* upto 01.02.2012

**Statement-III**

*Employment Generated - persondays under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural  
Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during 2007-08 to 2001-12*

Sl.No.	States	Employment Generated (in lakh persondays)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010.28	2735.45	4044.30	3351.61	2243.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.79	34.98	16.98	31.12	0.14
3.	Assam	487.61	751.07	732.97	470.52	274.03
4.	Bihar	843.03	991.75	1136.91	1602.62	270.95
5.	Chhattisgarh	1316.11	1243.18	1041.57	1110.35	958.62
6.	Gujarat	90.06	213.07	585.10	491.84	267.72
7.	Haryana	35.76	69.11	59.03	84.20	84.76
8.	Himachal Pradesh	97.53	205.28	284.94	219.46	199.01
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	36.80	78.80	128.71	210.68	94.30
10.	Jharkhand	747.54	749.97	842.47	830.90	472.95
11.	Karnataka	197.78	287.64	2003.49	1097.85	447.53
12.	Kerala	60.75	153.75	339.72	480.34	527.29
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2753.01	2946.97	2624.03	2198.18	1172.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Maharashtra	184.86	419.85	274.33	200.00	412.61
15.	Manipur	48.32	285.62	306.17	295.61	70.61
16.	Meghalaya	41.33	86.31	148.48	199.81	112.78
17.	Mizoram	31.53	125.82	170.35	165.98	72.57
18.	Nagaland	24.31	202.70	284.27	334.34	85.36
19.	Orissa	405.23	432.58	554.08	976.57	386.18
20.	Punjab	19.15	39.89	77.15	75.40	50.80
21.	Rajasthan	1678.38	4829.55	4498.09	3026.22	1759.03
22.	Sikkim	8.60	26.34	43.28	48.14	20.85
23.	Tamil Nadu	645.25	1203.59	2390.75	2685.93	2490.81
24.	Tripura	181.05	351.12	460.23	374.51	406.43
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1363.05	2272.21	3559.26	3348.97	2161.58
26.	Uttarakhand	80.34	104.33	182.39	230.20	133.69
27.	West Bengal	968.77	786.61	1551.67	1553.08	869.21
28.	Andaman And Nicobar Islands	-	1.00	5.82	4.03	5.02
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	0.48	0.70	0.47	0.00
30.	Daman & Diu	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa	-	0.00	1.85	3.70	2.95
32.	Lakshadweep	-	1.82	1.41	1.34	1.32
33.	Duducherry	-	1.64	9.07	11.27	8.47
TOTAL		14359.22	21632.48	28359.59	25715.24	16063.23

\* upto Feb. 2012

**Statement-IV***State-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during 207-08 to 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of benefi- ciaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of benefi- ciaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16436	27599	29156	45369	7389	23914	9005	26753	10145	85601
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	16	20	12	28	89	213
3.	Assam	30	102	479	420	472	420	0	0	126	540
4.	Bihar	0	0	1347	2315	0	0	0	17134	0	302
5.	Chhattisgarh	3910	3247	1522	1909	1993	1083	1862	3701	1201	8065
6.	Goa	0	0	655	1570	0	0	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Gujarat	8707	11283	8008	4039	19324	23754	8015	31517	8914	43088
8.	Haryana	4427	6638	2052	5745	3348	5495	1606	4724	451	1874
9.	Himachal Pradesh	166	243	122	199	16	149	2	25	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	488	1347	339	3357	0	0	0	0	0	1380
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	364	209	402	2874	81	438
12.	Karnataka	13955	11502	17536	13462	3541	15853	3527	13397	2395	8894
13.	Kerala	3432	3982	3820	3632	813	2696	1065	3190	1638	3950
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17043	14200	5272	16493	15232	33088	16743	31439	6909	20445
15.	Maharashtra	42370	78002	49482	55523	6074	40693	7449	38669	2832	2256
16.	Manipur	6	1256	7	737	8	2469	8	97	0	10745
17.	Meghalaya	144	1692	99	51	24	47	52	154	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	2149	0	0	29	230	216	3145	359	2755
19.	Nagaland	255	255	276	10	142	46	130	154	296	474
20.	Orissa	9719	7657	1094	3317	5907	5697	5168	3356	658	1887
21.	Punjab	0	1315	383	0	14	0	66	0	0	0

22.	Rajasthan	8832	4645	4833	4037	9404	5315	7305	3355	2887	4108
23.	Sikkim	71	350	479	1478	86	0	80	320	96	755
24.	Tamil Nadu	13026	8193	23659	73024	2065	1224	3925	7198	2625	6057
25.	Tripura	655	4316	272	1826	200	1014	362	1586	253	1688
26.	Uttarakhand	0	0	736	1414	992	1744	904	2168	637	1454
27.	Uttar Pradesh	26080	54869	27302	54802	3145	15281	7402	52419	3615	25735
28.	West Bengal	9468	1547	4690	2268	5024	7049	4412	5878	4528	16352
29.	A & N Islands	53	0	29	1	43	1	43	0	65	0
30.	Chandigarh	30	745	607	5459	0	0	112	124	154	331
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	67	219	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	1297	250	275	325	95	109	2298	548	306	395
34.	Puducherry	450	880	70	417	306	44	497	276	189	92
TOTAL		181050	248264	184736	303418	86066	187644	82668	254229	51449	249874

\* As on 20.03.2012

**Coast Guard station at Hazira**

\*117. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware about security threats to Hazira, the largest industrial hub of our nation, as it is located very near to the sea-border of Pakistan;

(b) whether concerned officials of Central Government have inspected this area during the last three years for security assessment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry is cautious to avoid any probable external threats to Hazira as nation cannot tolerate incident like 26 November, Mumbai terrorist attacks again; and

(e) whether the Ministry proposes to set-up a Coast Guard station at Hazira as Marine Police have their own limitations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) Review of coastal security apparatus is an ongoing process.

After the 26 November Mumbai attacks, various measures have been taken by the Government to strengthen coastal security which include setting up of additional Coast Guard Stations and establishment of a chain of static sensors. The area is being kept under surveillance by deploying the assets of Indian Coast Guard and Marine Police. Additionally, air assets at Daman Which is located 40 NM south of Hazira are available for pressing into action at short notice.

A vulnerability gap analysis was conducted by the coastal States in consultation with the Indian Coast Guard. With a view to supplement coastal security initiatives of Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard and identification of vulnerabilities/gaps in the infrastructure available to States/UTs, a total of 204 Coastal Marine Police stations have been sanctioned in Phase I and Phase II of the Coastal Security Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

A coastal marine police station has already been established at Hazira and another one approved for establishment at Dahej to function under Hub and Spoke concept, fully supported by Coast Guard Stations for augmentation of efforts. In view of this it has been decided not to set up a Coast Guard Station at Hazira at the Moment.

**Revival of women cadre by Lashkar-e-Taiba**

\*118. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the banned militant outfit 'Lashkar-e-Taiba' is reviving its women cadre and planning to use them in the valley;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) There have been some unconfirmed reports in this regard. However, there are no reports of successful infiltration or terrorist activity by LeT women cadre in Jammu & Kashmir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The security forces are keeping a strict vigil on the activities of the LeT.

**Damage to apparatuses of Jantar Mantar due to multi-storey buildings**

†\*119. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many apparatuses of Jantar mantar have become useless as the multi storeyed buildings have come up at Janpath near Jantar mantar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has laid down any policy regarding construction works near archaeological sites; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (d) The apparatuses of Jantar Mantar are largely operational despite some adverse impact caused by multi-storeyed buildings in the vicinity.

As per government policy, and in accordance with the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (AMASR Act), no new

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

construction is permissible in the prohibited areas around the centrally protected monuments, and the permissible construction/reconstruction activity in the regulated areas is subject to the provisions of the notified heritage bye-laws.

**Houses to slum dwellers in urban areas**

\*120. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has fixed any target for providing houses to slum dwellers in urban areas; and

(b) if so, the total funds allotted to different cities in different States for the purpose and total houses constructed till date?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No physical targets were fixed for construction of houses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Scheme, launched on 3rd December 2005. However, on the basis of average costs and total financial outlay, it was estimated that 1.5 million houses with basic amenities could be targeted. The exact number of houses proposed to be constructed for slum dwellers/urban poor would depend upon the concerned State's capacity & resources to construct all the houses sanctioned for the Mission-period.

Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5000 crores while Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan. The scheme is expected to cover about 250 cities, across the entire country by the end of Twelfth Plan (2017). The schemes of Affordable Housing in partnership and I.S.H.U.P. have been dovetailed with RAY. No targets have been fixed for construction of dwelling units under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

(b) 1524 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 40217.02 crores and Central Share of Rs. 21836.16 crores have been approved for construction/upgradation of total 1572780 dwelling units DUs in 951 Mission Cities/towns all over the country under JNNURM. Of the sanctioned dwelling units, 572250 DUs have been completed, 380117 DUs are in progress. The total funds allotted to States and the progress made so far is given in Statement-I and Statement-II.

**Statement-I****JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)****Total Projects Approved**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	17	1884.89	78746	809.77	1075.13	202.44	190.63	146.04	82.51	606.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijyawada	8	743.43	31525	366.64	376.78	91.66	91.66	44.25	44.25	271.81
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1	99.24	3360	58.94	40.31	14.73	14.73	14.73	0.00	36.29
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	12	765.27	24423	319.37	443.41	80.12	80.12	78.41	50.43	289.08
	SUB-TOTAL	4	38	3492.83	138054	1554.72	1935.63	388.95	377.14	283.43	177.19	1203.89
1.	Assam	Guwahati	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
	SUB-TOTAL	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	3	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	13.62	0.84	0.84	0.00	12.67
	SUB-TOTAL	1	60.94	996	54.46	6.47	13.62	0.84	0.84	0.00	12.67	
1.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3	576.49	25728	404.76	171.73	101.19	99.03	99.03	75.03	275.25
	SUB-TOTAL	1	3	576.49	25728	404.76	171.73	101.19	99.03	99.03	75.03	275.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Chandigarh	Raipur	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
	SUB-TOTAL	1	6	462.49	30000	364.99	97.50	91.25	78.05	0.00	0.00	169.29
1.	Bihar	Patna	17	655.41	20372	274.05	381.37	68.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.51
2.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	1	54.57	2000	38.71	15.86	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68
	SUB-TOTAL	2	1	54.57	2000	38.71	15.86	9.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.68
1.	Delhi	Delhi	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	367.36	50.19	24.74	0.00	440.42
	SUB-TOTAL	1	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	367.36	50.19	24.74	0.00	440.42
1.	Gujarat	Ahemdabad	5	567.68	33824	276.21	291.47	64.05	63.59	63.59	63.59	254.35
2.	Gujarat	Rajkot	3	193.32	8664	93.77	99.55	23.44	11.98	11.98	0.00	35.93
3.	Gujarat	Surat	12	699.30	46856	332.48	366.81	83.09	67.14	67.14	67.14	281.43
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	4	344.84	17152	165.15	179.69	41.29	24.47	24.47	16.26	108.39
	SUB-TOTAL	4	25	1886.39	108944	930.11	956.28	227.49	167.18	167.18	146.99	680.09
1.	Goa	Panaji	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
	SUB-TOTAL	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
1.	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
	SUB-TOTAL	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
	SUB-TOTAL	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57

1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	3	49.09	1455	41.40	7.70	10.35	3.19	3.19	0.00	16.73
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	2	113.30	5222	93.05	20.25	23.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.26
SUB-TOTAL			2	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	3.19	3.19	0.00	39.99
1.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	6	263.58	8928	200.60	62.99	50.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.15
2.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	3	148.86	4176	71.98	76.88	17.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.99
3.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	5	117.94	3620	56.16	61.78	14.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.04
SUB-TOTAL			3	530.38	16724	328.74	201.65	82.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18
1.	Karnataka	Bangalore	14	584.8.	19984	236.60	348.24	59.15	44.73	39.33	0.00	143.20
2.	Karnataka	Mysore	4	258.63	8134	171.36	87.27	42.84	42.84	24.64	0.00	110.32
SUB-TOTAL			2	843.47	28118	407.96	435.50	101.99	87.57	63.96	0.00	253.52
1.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	4	208.01	13187	165.73	42.27	41.43	33.64	7.46	0.00	75.07
2.	Kerala	Kochi	3	135.66	10390	67.83	67.83	16.96	16.38	0.00	50.30	
SUB-TOTAL			2	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	50.60	23.84	0.00	125.37
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	14	443.45	23609	212.28	231.26	53.07	40.58	33.08	16.40	137.57
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3	156.27	8017	75.03	81.24	18.76	18.76	17.20	0.00	45.01
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpure	4	87.53	8500	43.69	43.84	10.92	5.98	0.00	0.00	16.91
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	1	17.41	1320	13.26	4.15	3.32	3.32	3.32	0.00	9.95
SUB-TOTAL			4	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	68.64	53.60	16.40	209.43



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	15	2761.59	57002	1164.03	1597.6	291.01	203.21	112.14	50.27	666.01
2.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	800.41	13583	346.56	453.86	86.64	9.27	9.27	0.00	111.12
3.	Maharashtra	Nashik	6	275.76	13200	124.42	151.34	31.11	29.22	15.84	0.00	74.47
4.	Maharashtra	Nanded	10	1001.62	26307	703.20	298.41	175.80	134.39	66.69	0.00	376.89
5.	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	632.00	145.80	124.11	44.93	19.61	390.22
	SUB-TOTAL	5	55	6054.58	154750	2921.41	3133.17	730.35	500.20	248.87	69.88	1618.70
1.	Manipur	Imphal	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	10.98	0.00	0.00	21.96
	SUB-TOTAL	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	10.98	0.00	0.00	21.96
1.	Meghalaya	Shillong	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	10.09	5.94	0.00	26.12
	SUB-TOTAL	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	10.09	5.94	0.00	26.12
1.	Mizoram	Aizwal	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	40.06
	SUB-TOTAL	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	20.03	0.00	0.00	40.06
1.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
	SUB-TOTAL	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	26.40	0.00	79.20
1.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	4	63.60	2153	46.16	17.44	11.54	10.29	6.01	0.00	27.84
2.	Orissa	Puri	2	11.02	355	8.02	3.01	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	SUB-TOTAL	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	10.29	6.01	0.00	29.85

1.	Punjab	Ludhiana	1		66.64	4832	33.27	33.37	8.32	8.32	8.32	0.00	24.95
2.	Punjab	Amritsar	1		5.79	320	2.88	2.91	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	1.44
	SUB-TOTAL	2	2		72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	9.04	8.32	0.00	26.39
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	3		135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	8.08	1.06	0.00	22.93
	SUB-TOTAL	1	3		135.98	2964	83.20	52.78	20.80	8.08	1.06	0.00	22.93
1.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	1		107.71	5337	84.57	23.14	21.14	21.14	0.00	0.00	42.28
2.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2		181.50	5814	88.11	93.39	22.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.18
	SUB-TOTAL	2	3		289.21	11151	172.67	116.54	43.17	21.14	0.00	0.00	85.47
1.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	23		1369.28	37387	592.52	776.76	148.13	108.10	55.86	49.46	333.78
2.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	17		574.80	27637	265.62	309.18	66.40	44.72	13.40	13.23	128.70
3.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	11		379.21	25894	181.64	197.57	45.41	45.41	45.41	10.90	143.59
	SUB-TOTAL	3	51		2323.29	90918	1039.78	1283.51	259.95	198.23	114.68	73.59	606.06
1.	Sikkim	Gangtok	3		33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.70	21.79
	SUB-TOTAL	1	3		33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	7.26	7.26	0.70	21.79
1.	Tripura	Agartala	1		16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
	SUB-TOTAL	1	1		16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	5	68.46	1635	31.66	36.79	7.92	7.54	5.32	0.00	15.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10	605.55	16793	280.46	325.08	70.12	70.12	45.65	3.66	189.54
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	8	371.72	14044	172.57	199.15	43.14	37.27	13.13	3.70	89.38
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	7	214.10	4598	158.49	55.60	39.58	39.67	35.29	0.83	104.02
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	391.86	10838	180.49	211.37	45.12	43.92	43.92	43.92	174.19
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	14	456.12	14346	211.51	244.61	52.88	38.20	38.20	26.07	136.87
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	10	246.00	963	113.86	132.14	28.46	28.46	15.09	0.00	61.91
	SUB-TOTAL	7	68	2353.80	68217	1149.04	1204.75	287.22	265.18	196.61	78.19	771.37
1.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	9	62.62	1362	48.04	14.58	12.01	0.84	0.27	0.00	13.13
2.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	1	3.62	96	2.90	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.00	2.17
3.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	2	19.79	341.00	1.39	5.40	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60
	SUB-TOTAL	3	12	86.03	1799	65.33	20.70	16.33	1.57	1.00	0.00	18.90
1.	West Bengal	Kolkata	94	3673.17	136326	1799.28	1859.24	450.18	226.60	140.05	50.40	783.90
2.	West Bengal	Asansol	12	622.80	24344	309.25	312.58	77.31	46.02	27.62	14.70	163.97
	SUB-TOTAL	2	106	4295.97	160670	2108.52	2171.82	527.49	272.63	167.68	65.09	947.87
	TOTAL	65	502	29303.30	1028504	14635.13	14650.17	3654.33	2379.21	1514.93	714.34	7986.61

**Statement-II**  
**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**  
**Total Projects Approved**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share Approved)	2nd Installment Approved	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	76	1064.51	44536	738.51	328.00	359.19	249.69	578.07
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96	1.00	4.4	0.00	4.48
3.	A & N Island	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.22	14.77	35.11	2.50	35.11
5.	Bihar	23	25	431.85	18942	229.88	201.98	114.94	0.00	105.34
6.	Chattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	55.68	118.31
7.	D & N Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman & Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.00
10.	Gujarat	49	50	558.36	35568	342.03	198.81	174.18	33.32	138.44
11.	Haryana	15	18	272.26	16608	209.70	62.57	104.85	49.01	132.86
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8	72.71	1954	48.79	23.93	24.39	0.00	24.39
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32	28.43	54.39	20.97	67.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33	86.60	65.66	0.00	65.66
15.	Karnataka	32	34	404.00	17237	222.56	181.44	111.28	98.99	210.33
16.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26295	201.60	71.71	100.80	43.05	136.97
17.	Madhya Pradesh	50	53	362.41	22510	249.56	112.85	124.84	12.48	133.96
18.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	14.89	29.78
19.	Rajasthan	49	56	814.58	39770	528.86	285.72	264.43	52.66	312.69
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21.	Manipur	6	6	43.38	2829	32.35	10.08	16.33	10.35	26.68
22.	Maharashtra	85	110	2140.19	101280	1421.96	718.23	710.69	107.27	688.20
23.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761	44.74	43.60	22.67	7.25	29.92
24.	Orissa	31	34	292.84	13365	197.30	95.54	98.66	28.42	109.12
25.	Punjab	9	14	316.43	9984	133.54	182.89	66.77	0.00	66.77
26.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92	1.99	8.96	0.00	8.96
28.	Tamil Nadu	83	84	472.93	32889	337.74	118.54	170.58	148.78	320.49
29.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05	5.59	19.03	15.52	34.55
30.	Uttar Pradesh	143	164	1325.10	47399	846.08	479.03	423.01	240.60	645.76
31.	Uttarakhand	18	21	161.28	5032	90.57	70.71	45.28	7.77	53.06
32.	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02	234.85	354.58	253.70	605.35
TOTAL		886	1022	10913.72	544276	7201.03	3672.44	3592.83	1452.90	4703.95

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Export of apples**

776. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR :

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

- (a) the quantum and value of apples exported during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the names of agencies through which the said apples are exported;
- (c) whether any financial assistance is being provided for the export of apples; and
- (d) if so, the agency-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAV RAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per DGCIS date the export of apples during the last three financial years has been as under:

Products	Quantity : MTs; Value : Rs. lakhs							
	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	April-July							
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Apples	44552	5222	26880	3210	47075	5974	262	52

Source : DGCIS

(b) The export is done by both private exporters and Government agencies, which includes Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing & Processing Corporation Ltd. (HPMC), Shimla and Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation (JKHPMC).

(c) APEDA provides financial assistance to all registered exporters including apple exporters under its plan schemes.

(d) During the last three years APEDA has provided financial assistance to following agencies for setting up infrastructure facilities for export of apples :

- HPMC, Shimla for an Integrated Packhouse for apples at Kinnaur at a cost of Rs. 184.49 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 129.70 lakhs.
- HPMC, Shimla for an Integrated packhouse for apples at Jarol Ticker at a cost of Rs. 247.27 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 153.12 lakhs.
- HPMC, Shimla for an Integrated packhouse for apples in Oddi, Kumarsain, Shimla at a cost of Rs. 247.27 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 163.12 lakhs.

- HPMC, Shimla for an Integrated packhouse for apples at Gumma at a cost of Rs. 260.18 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 174.44 lakhs.
- HPMC, Shimla for an Integrated Packhouse for apples at Patlikuhl, Kullu at a cost of Rs. 249.27 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 165.02 lakhs.
- HPMC, Shimla for a Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Store for apples at Gumma at a cost of Rs. 577.1 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 506.89 lakhs.
- HPMC, Shimla for a CA Store for apples at Jarol Tikker at a cost of Rs. 580.13 lakhs with APEDA's assistance of Rs. 503.8 lakhs.

**Faking Indian consumer goods by Chinese manufacturers**

777. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Chinese manufacturers are faking popular Indian products of consumer goods causing losses of billions annually;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has brought this matter before the Chinese authorities; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Some cases where Indian products were being copied and sold in China/exported from China to other countries have come to the notice of Government. However no specific case of such counterfeit products being sold in the Indian market has come to the notice of the Government. Some complaints involving copyright/trademark violation against Indian brands/products by the Chinese companies were received. Details of such cases are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) All the cases mentioned in the Annexure were taken up at appropriate level with relevant Government agencies in China and the same are being followed up through our Embassy in Beijing.

***Statement***

*Details of cases in which complaints were received against Indian brands/Products by the Chinese companies*

1. **Ahuja Radios** - A complaint was registered with the Embassy of India (EOI) Beijing by M/s Ahuja Radios, New Delhi that 'AHUJA' brand

products were being manufactured and sold in many countries by Chinese companies. A Chinese company has also applied for registration of 'AHUJA' trademark in China.

The EOI Beijing took up the case with the Ministry of Commerce, People's Republic of China with a request to initiate action against the relevant Chinese companies. The Indian company M/s Ahuja Radios also filed a suit against the Chinese company in Chinese Court.

Both the companies later had reached an out of court settlement and the Chinese company agreed to transfer their application for registration of the trademark and the rights arising out of it in favour of the Indian company.

2. **Counterfeiting of 'NATRAJ' Pencil brand of Hindustan Pencils Limited** - A complaint regarding counterfeiting of the famous 'NATRAJ' Pencils of Hindustan Pencils Limited in China was received in July 2007 by the EOI Beijing. The Chinese 'Natraj' Pencils used spurious lead laden paint. The complaint was later registered with Quality Brands Protection Committee (QBPC) in China.
3. **Infringement of trademark of 'BOROPLUS'** - In August 2010, the EOI Beijing received a complaint of spurious antiseptic cream, under the trademark 'BOROPLUS, CHINA' being manufactured and sold in Russia and other neighbouring countries with exactly the same packaging and wording style, colour scheme, design, get up and layout of the original BOROPLUS.
4. **Infringement of 'RAYMOND' trademark and JKFILES AND TOOLS on Files** - The EOI Beijing received a complaint from M/s Raymond Limited in year 2007 of duplication of Raymond, JK Files & Tools brands and Kama Sutra brands and counterfeit products under these brands being exported from China to other countries. It was found that these counterfeit products were being manufactured in various provinces in China.
5. **Violation of 'ONIDA' trademark** - The Consulate General of India, Guangzhou received a complaint regarding trademark violation of 'ONIDA' brand in China. A Chinese company had copied the brand 'ONIDA' and registered the trademark under their name in China.
6. **Counterfeiting of Indian incense stick brands** - The EOI Beijing received a complaint from a Chinese company M/s Sichuan Indiasky Cultural Industry Co. Ltd., a registered importer of Indian incense sticks, handicraft items, apparels and accessories, that a Chinese company M/s Chengdu



Heaven Art, Commerce & Trade Co. Ltd. has copied registered trademark designs of several Indian incense stick brands like DIYA, DENIM, RAJ, NAG CHAMPA, etc and had the same registered with the Chinese Trademark Authority under their own name.

### Slowdown in manufacturing sector

†778. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that manufacturing sector in the country has witnessed slowdown in growth rate right from the period of first quarter of 2011-12 to December 2011;
- (b) if so, the growth rate registered during the first, second and third quarter;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of financial irregularities have surfaced in the country during this period which resulted in reduction of capital investment; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), there has been a moderation in the growth of manufacturing sector during the first, second and third quarters of 2011-12 is shown in the table below:

		(in percent)
Quarters of 2011-12		Growth in Manufacturing
First	April-June	7.7
Second	July-September	3.4
Third	October-December	1.0

Source : CSO

(c) As informed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) they do not have any information regarding financial irregularities that have resulted in reduction of capital investment.

(d) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Losses in foreign trade with China**

‡779. 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 foreign trade of India with China is a loss making trade for India;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (c) the amount of financial loss incurred by India in India-China foreign trade in each of the years from 2007-08 to 2010-2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) An analysis of India-China trade shows that India had a trade surplus with China in the initial years till the year 2005 where as China has had a trade surplus with India since the year 2006. Details of export-import with China during the last five years are given below:-

**Table-1 : Bilateral Trade Statistics**

(Value in USD Million)

Sl. No.	Export/Import/ Growth	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1.	Exports	8,321.86	10,871.34	9,353.50	11,617.88	19,615.85
2.	% Growth	23.12	30.64	-13.96	24.21	68.84
3.	Imports	17,475.03	27,146.41	32,497.02	30,824.02	43,479.76
4.	% Growth	60.79	55.34	19.71	-5.15	41.06
5.	Total Bilateral Trade	25,796.89	38,017.74	41,850.52	42,441.90	63,095.61
6.	% Growth	23.74	32.88	17.89	-4.47	32.92

Source : DGCIS

Chinese export to India relies strongly on manufactured items meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like telecom and power in India. Chinese companies supply relevant equipments at competitive prices. India's exports are characterized by primary products, raw material and intermediate products. Further there are non-tariff barriers on imports of agricultural products in China as well as limited market access of Indian products.

(b) The Government of India has been addressing the issue of growing trade deficit at the highest level. At the Ministerial level, we have India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations, Trade, Science and Technology (JEG) where trade related issues are taken up regularly. The Eighth Session of India-China JEG was held on 19th January, 2010 in Beijing. As an outcome of 8th JEG a Memorandum of Understanding on extension of Trade and Economic Cooperation was signed. The MoU recognises that a balanced trade is conducive to long term, sustainable and harmonious development of economic cooperation between the two countries. Indian exporters are encouraged to participate in major trade fairs in China to show-case Indian products in the Chinese market and increase engagement with Chinese companies. Participation of Indian exporters in trade fairs aims to promote Indian products amongst Chinese importers. With a view to reducing trade deficit, efforts are also being made to diversify the trade basket with emphasis on manufactured goods. We are also pursuing market access issues to tackle non-tariff barriers in the Chinese market at different fora. Business to Business relations are encouraged through schemes such as Market Access Initiative (MAI)/Market Development Assistance (MDA). Apart from these measures the Government of India is alive to the challenges of import surges and various unfair trade practices through available safeguard measures under WTO.

(c) The details of trade deficit with China since 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given below:

**Table-2 : Trade Deficit Statistics**

Year	Import	Export	(Value in USD Million)	
			Trade Deficit	% Change
2007-08	27,146.41	10,871.34	16,275.07	77.80
2008-09	32,497.02	9,353.50	23,143.52	42.20
2009-10	30,824.02	11,617.88	19,206.14	(-)17.01
2010-11	43,479.76	19,615.85	23,863.91	24.25

Source : DGCI&S

**Promotion of small tea industry in Assam**

780. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS :

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

(a) whether Government is aware that small tea growers of the State of Assam has taken significant note to promote the tea production in the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof and total number of such small tea gardens in Assam;

- (c) whether Government has promised any special economic package for such small tea growers in Assam;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of steps taken for the development of tea industry, more particularly the small tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The average production from small grower sector in Assam is around 100 Million Kg and it constitutes nearly 25% of the total production of Assam. A survey conducted by the State Government in 14 districts of Assam indicated that there were more than 68,000 small tea growers. The State Government proposes to continue the survey in the remaining 13 districts and also re-survey the 14 districts surveyed earlier so as to enumerate those small tea growers who have been left out during the initial survey.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The Government of Assam has, on 7th February, 2011, notified the “ASSAM CESS UTILIZATION POLICY, 2010”. The Policy is aimed at strengthening the small tea growers and the workers engaged in the small tea growers’ gardens through financial support; organizing them into self help groups and cooperatives and also for setting up of tea factories in the co-operatives sector so as to achieve quality, as well as to get better price of green leaf on the basis of price sharing formula of the tea board.

(e) The Government of India through the Tea Board has taken several steps for development of the tea industry including small tea growers in the country. These measures include extending financial support for re-plantation and rejuvenation of the old and uneconomic tea areas; modernization of the tea processing factories for producing quality teas; market promotion; welfare of the workers of the tea gardens and support for research and Development institutions for carrying out research aimed at improving production, productivity and quality. A separate Directorate for addressing the developmental needs of small growers with headquarters at Dibrugarh in Assam is being established.

#### **Identification of States for NIMZs**

781. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN :

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

- (a) whether Government has identified some States that will lead the National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) project as part of National Manufacturing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposed to set up some world class urban centres that will be hub of manufacturing activity in the country and will help to increase the share of manufacturing from 16 per cent of GDP to 25 per cent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

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

#### **Strengthening of trade with SAFTA nations**

782. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR :

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

(a) the different articles India is importing and exporting to its neighbours in South Asia under the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA);

(b) the State-wise and article-wise details thereof since 2009; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to strengthen trade and commerce with its SAFTA member States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The main items of exports under South Asian Free Trade Area Agreement (SAFTA) are Cotton Yarns, Pharmaceuticals, Leather, Chemicals, Footwear Sole, Polished Granite Slabs, Green Marbles, Raw Jute, Steel Billets, Non-Alloy Steel, Groundnut and Dry Coconut. The main items of imports under SAFTA are Metalifers Ores & Metal Scrap, Fruits and Nuts excluding Cashew Nuts, Non-Ferrous Metals, Spices, Cotton Yarn and Fabrics, Readymade Garments (woven & knit), Cement, Transport Equipments and Petroleum, Crude & Products.

(b) The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S), Kolkata which is the pioneer official organization for collection, compilation and dissemination of India's trade Statistics and Commercial information does not publish the State-of-origin-wise export data.

(c) India has reduced its Sensitive List for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from 480 items to 25 items and granted zero basic customs duty access on all the items removed vide notification no. 99/2011 - Customs dated 09.11.2011. Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives and Nepal are the LDCs. It has also reduced peak tariff rate to 8% for Non-Least Developed Countries (NLDCs) under SAFTA, vide notification no. 125/2011 - Customs dated 30.12.2011. India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are the NLDCs. Other SAFTA member countries are being urged at both the bilateral and multi-lateral levels, to progressively liberalise their trade and investment policies, so that overall trade and commerce is strengthened amongst all SAFTA members.

#### **Road shows to promote Virginia tobacco**

783. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA :

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve market conditions and widen competition for the purchase of Virginia tobacco from farmers;

(b) whether Government has held any road-shows or talks with worldwide buyers to buy Virginia tobacco from our farmers;

(c) what was the role of the Tobacco Board in this effort; and

(d) what steps Government has initiated to address issues raised by tobacco farmers to encourage more buyers of Indian Tobacco?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Tobacco Board has participated in various Exhibitions across the world and exchanged trade delegations

to promote the Brand image of Virginia tobaccos, its cost competitiveness among the similar tobaccos produced elsewhere and building trust among the overseas customers for product integrity and consistent supply of the same of future requirements.

(b) No Sir. However, the Tobacco Board (an autonomous body under the Government) has participated in various exhibitions and trade fairs across the world and led trade delegations.

(c) Tobacco Board is acting as a facilitator to improve the exports of unmanufactured tobacco and the tobacco products to various countries.

(d) Government has sent many trade delegations to various countries (including Saudi Arabia, UAE, Oman, Thailand, South Korea and Tanzania) under the aegis of Tobacco Board to promote the exports of unmanufactured tobacco and the tobacco products. Beside this, the Tobacco Board has also invited delegations from various countries for promotion of export of tobacco.

**Chinese restriction on Import of Basmati rice from India**

784. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China is imposing restrictions on import of basmati rice, fruits and vegetables from India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the same are allowed under the WTO;

(c) what efforts the Ministry is taking to see that restrictions are lifted on the above items;

(d) whether any consultations have been held in this regard during the recent Joint Group on Economic Relations; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the same?

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

(b) and (c) China does not allow imports of basmati rice from India. A Protocol was finalised by the Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India with the Chinese Authorities in November 2006 on phyto sanitary requirements for exporting Basmati rice from India to China. However, the export of Basmati Rice from India to China could not commence because of the issues of pest control and monitoring of quarantine pests in processing and storage houses in India.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to ensure that processing and storage

houses are free from pests as requested by China, has already been submitted to the Chinese side in January, 2010 which is yet to be accepted by the Chinese Quarantine Authorities.

India had made request for selected 17 fruits and vegetables (9 fruits & 8 vegetables) in September 2000 for granting approval for exports from India to China. The Chinese Authorities provided market access for mangoes in the year 2004 and for grapes and bitter gourds in the year 2005. The market access for remaining 14 fruits and vegetables is pending with Chinese side.

The issue of providing approval for Indian export of Basmati rice, fruits and vegetables to China has been raised in various fora, including meeting between the leadership of the two countries, 7<sup>th</sup> Joint Economic Group (JEG) Meeting in March 2006 and 8<sup>th</sup> JEG Meeting in January 2010 and the recently concluded 5<sup>th</sup> India-China Joint Working Group Meeting in Beijing. The issue is being consistently followed up by the Government of India/Embassy of India Beijing with the relevant Chinese department.

Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary (SPS) Aggrement Under the WTO provides that—

- i. Members have the right to take sanitary and phytosanitary measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, provided that such measures are not inconsistent with the provision of this Agreement.
- ii. Members shall ensure that any sanitary or phytosanitary measure is applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, is based on scientific principles and is not maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.
- iii. Members may provisionally adopt sanitary or phyto-sanitary measures on the bases of available pertinent information. Members shall seek to obtain the additional information necessary for a more objective assessment of risk and review the sanitary and phyto sanitary measures accordingly within a reasonable period of time.

In this case, China has not provided sufficient scientific evidence but have delayed the response inspite of several dialogues.

(d) and (e) The issue of market access for Indian agricultural products was taken up with the Chinese side during the 8<sup>th</sup> JEG Meeting in January 2010 as well as recently concluded 5<sup>th</sup> India-China Joint Working Group Meeting in Beijing. However the Chinese authorities repeatedly requested lifting India's ban on import of milk and milk products from China which was extended for six months on 26<sup>th</sup> December, 2011.



**Demand of Indian rice in International market**

†785. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR :

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

- (a) the demand of Indian rice in international market at present;
- (b) the quantity of rice exported by India during the last three years and the names of the country to which these exports were made alongwith the amount of foreign exchanges earned; and
- (c) whether Government propose to provide any other facilities to rice exporters in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per UNCOMTRADE data, the international trade in rice during the year 2010 was 22.90 Million MTs Valued at 15316.31 Million USD. The quantity of rice exported by India to top ten countries and foreign exchange earned thereby during last three years are as under:

Country	Qty in MT, Value in US\$ Million					
	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Saudi Arabia	525125.23	675.27	655281.70	706.03	574581.45	637.50
United Arab Emirates	477458.34	631.20	627940.57	661.74	612461.43	598.65
Iran	172760.47	215.46	366718.50	435.30	420402.61	416.63
Kuwait	111734.09	159.76	140051.83	217.75	159660.17	223.20
United Kingdom	63856.89	94.73	37927.10	42.41	71718.09	71.08
Yemen Republic	31847.68	38.25	64001.62	63.78	62567.52	57.86
United States	40044.09	59.70	30879.37	36.26	42632.13	49.20
Iraq	6071.21	7.50	10046.08	8.58	31239.59	30.73
Jordan	3934.39	5.34	9345.20	10.69	23309.76	22.50
Netherland	11147.30	14.20	4468.72	4.99	21581.91	21.92
Other Countries	1044310.48	526.14	209652.6	186.84	262599.49	240.33
TOTAL	2488290.17	2427.55	2156313.29	2374.37	2282754.15	2369.60

Source : DGCIS

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including rice through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Export Promotion. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyer-Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports. Besides, Basmati Development Fund, under APEDA also cater the need of basmati rice trade to promote basmati rice export as and when such situation is warranted.

#### **Promotion of spices by Spices Board**

786. SHRI N. BALAGANGA :

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

- (a) the details of the total spices exported from India during the last three years, quantum-wise and item-wise;
- (b) the details of the steps taken by Spices Board to promote export of spices during the said period;
- (c) whether the Spices Board organized any workshops in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of such workshops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The detail of spice export is given in Statement (See below).

(b) Spices Board is implementing various export promotion schemes such as adoption of hi-tech processors in spice processing, technology and process upgradation, setting up/upgradation of in-house quality controls, quality certification and training of laboratory personnel, promotion of Indian spices abroad, Market Studies abroad, product research and development of spice parks with a view to making India the premier supplier of high-value spices and spice products to the global food ingredients market. The spice export of the country has increased from 470,520 tons in 2008-09 to 525,750 tons in 2010-11.

(c) and (d) During the last three years, Spices Board had organized 1636 workshops/farmers meetings/campaigns in spice growing areas/market centres for production and quality improvement of spices like cardamom, pepper, chilli, turmeric and seed spices during the last three years. The trainings/workshops were organized

for farmers, traders, NGOs, State Government officials etc. These training programmes were helpful in controlling the aflatoxin levels and pesticide residue in these spices for export. Under this programme, 877,16 personnel have been trained.

The Quality Evaluation Laboratories of the Spices Board also conduct training programmes for the technical staff from the spice industry on analysis of various parameters. A total of 64 such trainings programmes have been conducted during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12. This helps the industry to update their analytical skill and implement onsite quality control measures during the processing of the export consignment.

**Statement**

*Item-wise export of spices from India*

Item	(Qty. in Tons)			
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (E)	2011-12 (April-December)
	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.	Qty.
1	2	3	4	5
Pepper	25,250	19,750	18,850	19,500
Cardamom(s)	750	1,975	1,175	3,450
Cardamom(l)	1,875	1,000	775	600
Chilli	188000	204,000	240,000	153,500
Ginger	5,000	5,500	15,750	12,150
Turmeric	52,500	50,750	49,250	62,000
Coriander	30,200	47,250	40,500	20,200
Cumin	52,550	49,750	32,500	31,500
Celery	3650	5,000	3,750	2,750
Fennel	8,675	6,800	7,250	5,700
Fenugreek	20,750	21,000	18,500	16,200
Other Seeds (1)	17,500	15,500	12,500	7,050
Garlic	760	10,750	17,300	1,175
Tamarind	11,500	12,200	17,500	-

1	2	3	4	5
Nutmeg & Mace	2,155	3,275	2,100	2,900
Vanilla	305	200	175	-
Other Spices (2)	8,500	8,000	7,575	28,200
Curry Powder	13,250	14,300	15,250	12,700
Mint Products (3)	20,500	19,000	17,450	11,850
Oils & Oleoresins	6,850	6,750	7,600	5,240
TOTAL	470,520	502,750	525,750	396,665

**Losses to Exporters due to Iranian Currency depreciation**

787. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA :

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

- (a) what steps Government is taking urgently to ensure that Indian exporters do not suffer due to currency depreciation;
- (b) whether any talks has been held with the Iranian Government on how to fix some benchmark for currency valuation so as to encourage trade with Iran; and
- (c) what steps will Government take to ensure that Indian exporters get some subsidy to continue their traditional exports to Iran?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The movements in the Iranian Rial and Indian Rupees since end-August 2011 indicate that while Indian Rupee had depreciated more sharply against US dollar than the Iranian Rial till end-December 2011, the Rial depreciated more than the Indian Rupee against US dollar since January 2012. If Iran Rial depreciates against the US dollar more than the Indian Rupee, its net impact on India's exports may not be very large. This is because India's imports from Iran are far higher than its exports to Iran and largely comprises of crude oil which is essentially invoiced in US dollar. The exports from India to Iran constituted about one per cent of its total exports while imports accounted for three per cent of its total imports.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued necessary notification on 5<sup>th</sup> March 2012, a copy of which is given in Statement.

**Statement****Notification Issued by DGFT**

To be published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II  
Section 3, Sub Section (II)

Government of India  
Ministry of Commerce & Industry  
Department of Commerce  
Udyog Bhawan

Notification No. 105 (RE-2010)/2009-2014  
New Delhi, the 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2012

**Subject :** Grant of export benefits / incentives to export proceeds realized even in Indian rupees - Exports to Iran regarding.

S.O. (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 read with Para 2.1 of the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014, the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the Para 2.40 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014;

2. The Following Sub-Para is added to Para 2.40 of Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-2014 :

Para 2.40 A : Export proceeds against specific exports to Iran realized in Indian rupees are permitted to avail exports benefits/incentives under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2009-14, at par with export proceeds realized in freely convertible currency.

3. Effect of this notification :

In respect of exports to Iran, export proceeds realized even in Indian rupees will be eligible to avail export benefits and incentives.

(ANUP K. PUJARI)

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF FOREIGN TRADE  
E-mail : dgft@nic.in

[Issued from (01/93/180/25/AM-12/PC-2(B))]

**Slow growth of coffee export to US**

788. SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

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

- (a) whether the Indian coffee exporters have failed to crack American market despite export subsidies provided by the Coffee Board of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether our country exported around 4500 tonnes of coffee to the US in the year 2007 but the figure has been reduced in the recent years and the exports are dropped due to higher freight cost;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has analyzed reasons for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Indian coffee exports to US have increased from 4304 tonnes in 2007-08 to 6758 tonnes in 2010-11.

The details of coffee exports to US for the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given below:-

Year	Coffee Exports to USA		Total Coffee Exports	
	Qty in tonnes	Value Rs. Crores	Qty in tonnes	Value Rs. Crores
2007-08	4304	40.49	218852	2044.71
2008-09	1950	26.33	196762	2238.41
2009-10	3843	47.06	196002	2070.68
2010-11	6758	86.13	297808	3343.33

In 2008-09 and 2009-10 there was a general decline in overall coffee exports, mainly due to decline in production. The export incentives provided by the Coffee Board to capture high value far off destinations like USA seem to have resulted not only in an increase of export volumes but also in higher unit value realization. The unit value realization to the USA was higher at Rs. 127.45 per kg against the over all average unit value realization of Rs. 112.26 per kg. for the year 2010-11.

As part of the XI Five year Plan, to capture the high value far off markets, Government is already extending support for export of High Value coffee to far off regions @ Rs. 1/kg to USA, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

#### **MoUs signed with Singapore**

789. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN :

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

(a) whether the Ministry has held talks with the Singapore Government recently;

- (b) if so, the details discussed and decisions arrived at so far;
- (c) the MoUs signed so far; and
- (d) the real benefit to our country in this regard?

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

(b) India and Singapore are currently engaged in the 2nd Review of India-Singapore Comprehensive Economic and Cooperation Agreement (CECA).

(c) No MoU has been signed with Singapore by Ministry of Commerce and Industry since the implementation of India-Singapore CECA.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Diversification of exports**

790. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI :

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

- (a) whether India has diversified its exports basket as well as export markets over the years;
- (b) if so, whether it has not been able to achieve substantial diversification in tune with world demand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken to increase India's presence in electronic, electrical and engineering items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The Government of India has formulated a strategy paper for diversifying the product basket as well as the traditional markets for exports from India. The same focuses on moving up the value chain in respect of traditional Indian exports of Engineering, Textiles, Gem & Jewellery with special focus on non-traditional sectors like leather, electronics and chemicals where there is a lot of potential for export from India. The Government of India continuously monitors the global economic developments and takes need based measures from time to time. The Government has recently announced schemes like Special Bonus Benefit Scheme, Special Focus Market Scheme, increased the list of

items eligible for Focus Product Scheme benefit with special emphasis on engineering and electronic items and also included two new markets viz. Cuba and Mexico under the Focus Market Scheme, for further boosting export of Indian products to different markets.

### **Decline in inward FDI**

791. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI :

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

- (a) the country-wise trends in the inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is a decline in FDI during 2009-10 and 2010-11;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the sectors in which the FDI has been channelled; and
- (e) the share of FDI channelled into social sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) A Statement showing country-wise (Financial - Year wise) FDI equity inflows, from April, 2008 to December, 2011, is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) FDI equity inflows from April, 2009 to December, 2011, are as under :

Sl.No.	Year (Apr-Mar)	FDI (Rs. crore)	FDI (US \$ million)
1.	2009-10	123,119.65	25,834.41
2.	2010-11	88,519.53	19,426.93
3.	2011-12 (Apr-Dec)	112,019.40	24,187.77

(c) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions of investors are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the trans-national corporations and other commercial considerations.

(d) and (e) A Statement showing sector-wise (Financial - Year wise) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows, from April, 2008 to December, 2011, is given in Statement-II.



**Statement-I**

Country-wise (Financial Year wise) FDI Equity inflows from April, 2008 to December, 2011

		(Amount in Rs. crore & US \$ million)									
Sl. No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12			
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Dec			
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Afghanistan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03		
2.	Australia	328.49	72.60	774.92	166.29	110.22	24.26	206.56	43.82		
3.	Austria	74.92	15.80	114.09	24.01	205.72	44.95	82.29	17.43		
4.	Bahamas	10.27	2.40	29.14	6.16	19.79	4.32	15.02	3.34		
5.	Baharain	1.78	0.39	8.09	1.72	0.85	0.19	0.27	0.05		
6.	Argentina	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	46.21	10.15	0.00	0.00		
7.	Belgium	458.34	99.57	177.89	37.56	168.40	37.28	453.36	95.90		
8.	Belarus	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.51		
9.	The Bermudas	123.15	28.18	53.31	11.07	8.87	1.97	1.19	0.26		
10.	Brazil	2.41	0.60	5.16	1.11	7.85	1.75	46.52	10.14		
11.	Bulgaria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.14	0.38	0.08		
12.	Canada	382.05	84.97	293.27	61.64	154.66	33.66	182.17	36.19		

13.	Caymen Islands	161.45	37.06	321.63	69.05	258.80	55.94	323.33	68.49
14.	Channel Islands	12.99	3.00	6.75	1.40	1.26	0.27	6.91	1.53
15.	China	32.38	6.71	199.99	41.36	7.03	1.56	235.86	48.80
16.	Croatia	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Czech Republic	69.49	16.21	1.93	0.40	0.03	0.01	0.50	0.11
18.	Cyprus	5,982.83	1,287.47	7,727.58	1,626.57	4,170.67	913.10	4,883.35	1,026.52
19.	Denmark	59.50	13.29	180.22	38.20	289.72	64.08	82.65	17.90
20.	Estonia	0.32	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Finland	315.57	62.46	241.19	50.28	101.59	22.39	409.01	85.49
22.	Chile	7.60	1.83	337.22	71.25	129.99	28.64	165.58	36.23
23.	France	2,098.05	466.64	1,436.83	302.53	3,348.63	734.22	2,033.86	446.07
24.	Greece	0.01	0.00	4.29	0.91	1.18	0.26	1.20	0.26
25.	Germany	2,749.73	629.22	2,980.04	626.14	907.88	199.74	6,312.61	1,395.08
26.	Hong Kong	622.41	140.21	654.24	136.46	787.82	173.10	688.29	147.09
27.	Hungary	0.00	0.00	40.75	8.75	4.07	0.92	0.61	0.13
28.	Indonesia	24.06	5.93	2,637.05	570.25	4.67	1.03	1.92	0.41
29.	Ireland	25.06	5.42	127.10	27.22	148.42	32.99	32.32	7.16
30.	Isle of Man	1.98	0.47	0.00	0.00	11.40	2.51	0.91	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Israel	5.60	1.19	130.83	28.45	6.46	1.41	4.04	0.87
32.	Italy	1,481.51	363.01	1,064.17	225.33	510.95	112.75	571.85	123.28
33.	Liechtenstein	0.00	0.00	3.51	0.76	3.50	0.78	0.25	0.05
34.	Japan	21692.58	4,469.95	5,670.40	1,183.40	7,062.98	1,562.00	12,669.92	2,688.38
35.	Kazakhstan	53.00	10.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Korea (North)	2.03	0.43	18.62	3.79	5.48	1.18	50.31	10.63
37.	Lebanon	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02
38.	South Korea	494.92	114.64	778.68	166.88	600.89	131.35	510.16	108.83
39.	Kuwait	0.69	0.14	40.73	8.46	5.91	1.30	2.76	0.55
40.	Latvia	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
41.	Luxembourg	133.51	30.20	198.28	42.17	806.22	179.02	246.07	52.76
42.	Malaysia	420.34	89.43	183.85	38.21	183.26	40.39	73.98	15.91
43.	Mauritius	50,899.31	11,229.26	49,633.37	10,375.56	31,854.78	6,987.15	38,154.85	8,243.74
44.	Mexico	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.02	48.74	10.58	0.00	0.00
45.	maldives	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.40	9.18	2.02	0.00	0.00
46.	Nepal	0.49	0.12	8.24	1.73	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01
47.	Netherlands	3,921.52	883.19	4,282.67	899.03	5,501.23	1,213.40	4,997.73	1,071.79
48.	Saint Kitts & Nevis	61.57	13.89	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.45	0.00	0.00

49.	New Zealand	37.77	9.22	61.06	13.18	6.85	1.53	4.40	0.90
50.	Nigeria	10.34	2.14	4.95	1.02	0.51	0.11	15.01	3.23
51.	Norway	12.21	2.86	66.47	14.20	63.55	13.93	87.14	19.16
52.	Oman	33.55	7.69	11.73	2.45	1,246.49	267.82	30.36	6.64
53.	Panama	8.34	1.91	53.37	11.12	41.71	9.12	6.43	1.38
54.	Philippines	0.17	0.03	0.92	0.20	2.27	0.50	7.97	1.59
55.	Poland	0.22	0.05	188.91	40.05	1.29	0.28	46.92	9.52
56.	Portugal	3.22	0.73	9.95	2.12	6.04	1.33	7.67	1.71
57.	Qatar	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.16	5.40	1.17	0.92	0.19
58.	Romania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.21	21.34	4.23
59.	Russia	1,489.58	306.33	35.49	7.61	436.60	93.39	0.98	0.21
60.	Saudi Arabia	2.85	0.67	64.06	13.29	17.70	3.84	3.33	0.67
61.	Singapore	15,726.67	3,454.05	11,294.82	2,379.18	7,729.66	1,705.11	18,436.49	3,999.07
62.	Scotland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.76	0.15
63.	South Africa	18.28	4.09	158.79	33.27	0.94	0.21	8.55	1.71
64.	Slovakia	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	3.50	0.79	0.00	0.00
65.	Spain	1,203.70	281.89	586.19	124.20	1,056.40	230.14	842.72	179.68
66.	Sri Lanka	17.86	3.87	3.81	0.80	15.78	3.48	26.46	5.83
67.	Sweden	263.22	56.86	1,171.18	242.51	176.70	39.05	81.45	17.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
68.	Switzerland	790.95	170.16	489.26	102.49	4,103.95	895.08	814.51	172.97
69.	Taiwan	15.97	3.80	78.32	16.16	30.07	6.55	63.04	13.85
70.	Thailand	11.34	2.44	163.90	35.10	22.18	4.94	33.94	7.16
71.	Turkey	3.08	0.72	31.51	6.78	158.38	34.90	40.21	8.72
72.	UAE	1,133.33	257.05	3,016.82	628.92	1,569.18	340.54	952.54	201.06
73.	United Kingdom	3,840.41	863.97	3,094.15	657.37	3,434.20	754.94	11,592.98	2,576.21
74.	U.S.A.	8,001.78	1,801.98	9,230.43	1,943.46	5,352.67	1,170.27	4,189.23	884.34
75.	Ukraine	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.60	0.36	0.12	0.02
76.	Venezuela	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77.	Uruguay	2.24	0.53	0.24	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78.	British Virginia	548.39	127.56	978.05	206.26	471.42	102.46	211.32	46.53
79.	West Indies	44.01	10.28	117.64	24.97	2.49	0.53	0.00	0.00
80.	Malta	0.00	0.00	12.53	2.75	0.85	0.18	4.49	0.94
81.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
82.	Iran	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
83.	Tanzania	1.73	0.43	2.06	0.44	1.99	0.42	0.00	0.00
84.	Georgia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
85.	Gibraltar	5.87	1.38	0.65	0.14	0.15	0.03	1.36	0.28

86.	Sudan	0.22	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
87.	Jordan	4.51	0.92	0.22	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
88.	Vietnam	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01
89.	Iceland	9.42	1.90	0.50	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
90.	Kenya	4.89	1.12	18.95	4.05	13.24	2.97	0.63	0.12
91.	Egypt	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.21	1.20	0.26	2.67	0.51
92.	Yemen	1.55	0.33	0.25	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
93.	Monaco	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.29	2.36	0.51	2.06	0.39
94.	Liberia	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05	6.4	1.42	0.00	0.00
95.	St. Vincent	28.63	6.67	0.48	0.10	0.00	0.00	218.67	41.51
96.	Guernsey	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00
97.	Zambia	0.20	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
98.	Morocco	0.00	0.00	28.42	6.08	0.00	0.00	550.17	115.50
99.	Colombia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.07	0.00	0.00
100.	British Isles	3.16	0.74	36.88	7.73	139.56	30.59	208.66	46.46
101.	Vanuatu	3.42	0.40	0.34	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102.	Virgin Islands (US)	8.27	1.69	16.83	3.70	2.67	0.59	18.29	3.94
103.	Uganda	0.16	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
104.	Seychelles	3.49	0.87	67.44	13.91	5.09	1.11	3.73	0.77
105.	West Africa	0.39	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.44	5.00	0.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
106.	Rep. of Fiji Islands	7.88	1.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
107.	East Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
108.	Djibouti	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
109.	Congo (DR)	0.44	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.10	1.52	0.33
110.	Kyrgyzstan	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
111.	Mongolia	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
112.	Togolese	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.99	0.22	0.00	0.00
113.	Guyana	0.00	0.00	3.52	0.76	1.08	0.24	0.00	0.00
114.	Iraq	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.19	0.01	0.00
115.	Bolivia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
116.	Belize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.70	5.26
117.	Cameroon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
118.	Barbados	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
119.	Bermuda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
120.	Country Details Awaited	9,499.07	2,216.07	9,954.37	2,077.56	3,808.46	830.49	0.16	0.03
121.	NRI (As Individual Investor)	7,314.18	1,603.82	1,691.96	154.75	1,074.75	241.23	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	112,019.40	24,187.77

**Statement-II**

Sector-wise (Financial Year Wise) FDI Equity Inflows From April, 2008 to December, 2011

		(Amount in Rs. crore & US \$ million)									
Sl. No.	Country	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12			
		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Mar		Apr-Dec			
		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Metallurgical Industries	4,152.56	959.94	1,999.30	419.88	5,023.34	1,098.14	6,881.17	1,495.25		
2.	Mining	161.09	34.16	829.92	174.40	357.42	79.51	614.42	136.64		
3.	Power	4,033.47	907.66	6,138.32	1,271.79	5,796.22	1,271.77	6,639.34	1,447.39		
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	602.88	125.88	2,872.41	622.52	977.71	214.40	1,353.48	281.97		
5.	Coal Production	1.07	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
6.	Petroleum & Natural Gas	1,633.36	349.29	1,296.90	265.53	2,543.14	556.43	920.47	196.07		
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	18.48	3.96	2.87	0.63	155.74	31.62		
8.	Prime Mover (Other Than Electrical Generators)	341.51	74.88	182.99	39.50	758.13	166.44	1,092.51	223.09		
9.	Electrical Equipments	1,931.46	417.35	3,484.92	728.27	698.85	153.90	1,830.11	400.00		
10.	Computer Software & Hardware	6,740.41	1,543.34	4,126.76	871.86	3,551.24	779.81	2,625.55	563.93		
11.	Electronics	659.25	147.51	246.73	50.14	274.75	59.72	813.98	179.81		
12.	Telecommunications	11,684.81	2,548.63	12,269.66	2,539.26	7,542.04	1,664.50	8,968.77	1,988.72		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	3,378.28	735.04	2,340.55	490.83	1,887.17	412.11	1,531.27	328.32
14.	Automobile Industry	5,218.03	1,150.03	5,892.61	1,236.27	5,864.18	1,299.41	2,785.30	609.58
15.	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	281.79	61.37	111.47	23.73	620.83	136.60	126.98	27.50
16.	Sea Transport	231.35	50.21	1,343.58	284.85	1,370.27	300.51	447.82	100.17
17.	Ports	2,019.87	493.15	304.61	65.41	49.84	10.92	0.02	0.00
18.	Railway Related Components	77.41	18.01	160.27	34.43	318.50	70.66	164.18	35.25
19.	Industrial machinery	514.31	110.54	1,594.83	341.88	2,109.07	467.92	1,992.04	432.51
20.	Machine Tools	206.45	45.66	640.06	133.83	53.01	11.63	159.89	35.10
21.	Agricultural Machinery	22.43	5.57	8.70	1.88	2.21	0.49	9.30	2.07
22.	Earth-Moving Machinery	10.80	2.27	75.69	15.62	8.12	1.77	62.71	13.88
23.	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	635.43	142.31	725.18	149.59	493.96	108.67	5,580.56	1,239.52
24.	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	53.66	12.63	371.28	78.98	115.14	25.12	68.94	15.36
25.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	352.03	75.42	789.51	167.35	146.66	32.22	660.91	134.09
26.	Industrial Instruments	83.65	17.48	36.85	7.61	115.55	25.48	17.79	3.99
27.	Scientific Instruments	3.56	0.83	0.01	0.00	11.16	2.49	19.02	4.07
28.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

29. Fertilizers	623.96	133.75	38.46	8.20	83.77	18.18	160.48	32.55
30. Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	2,950.68	651.22	1,726.24	365.94	1,811.53	398.28	2,807.13	610.39
31. Photographic Raw Film and Paper	4.44	1.05	0.01	0.00	3.60	0.81	0.00	0.00
32. Dye-Stuffs	5.62	1.17	19.53	4.02	24.25	5.37	0.44	0.08
33. Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	20,614.14	4,246.76	1,006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	14,405.31	3,192.82
34. Textiles (Including Dyed, Printed)	756.52	157.52	714.82	150.27	588.95	129.65	444.34	93.44
35. Paper and Pulp (Including Paper Products)	1,181.59	272.51	76.39	16.42	30.15	6.53	1,580.63	310.82
36. Sugar	22.68	5.01	0.48	0.10	0.79	0.17	19.95	4.44
37. Fermentation Industries	628.42	144.70	536.70	112.02	262.28	57.71	251.66	53.15
38. Food Processing Industries	455.59	102.71	1,314.23	278.89	858.03	188.67	602.64	125.93
39. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	196.13	42.88	338.09	69.74	267.35	58.07	294.50	60.40
40. Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	105.94	22.03	117.27	24.58	463.98	102.90	801.71	160.02
41. Rubber Goods	400.71	84.88	114.62	24.12	78.71	17.21	599.62	127.50
42. Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	15.56	3.32	23.71	5.06	42.10	9.26	24.85	5.55
43. Glue and Gelatin	0.00	0.00	1.26	0.27	0.04	0.01	30.68	5.84
44. Gloass	103.86	23.16	13.28	2.83	35.48	7.60	66.12	14.63
45. Ceramics	850.44	198.43	33.60	7.21	54.06	12.00	45.22	9.87
46. Cement and Jypsum Products	3,143.53	724.80	159.07	33.80	2,911.03	637.68	877.06	183.19
47. Timber Products	55.75	11.27	30.62	6.54	7.19	1.58	54.19	11.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
48.	Defence Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.44	3.66
49.	Consultancy Services	1,211.47	256.59	1,623.57	341.31	1,257.69	274.84	1,157.58	251.94
50.	Services sector	28,691.79	6,183.48	19,944.85	4,176.21	15,053.94	3,296.09	21,430.99	4,575.18
51.	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	1,019.96	239.71	639.26	135.57	1,177.33	256.00	506.04	108.12
52.	Education	1,033.36	214.52	300.50	63.35	173.24	37.94	278.58	59.79
53.	Hotel & Tourism	2,098.23	463.92	3,566.32	753.02	1,405.15	308.05	3,867.81	816.36
54.	Trading	2,761.01	639.72	3,509.69	739.62	2,252.72	498.46	2,368.69	501.28
55.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	20.45	4.00	47.52	10.28	116.53	25.84	11.49	2.57
56.	Agriculture Services	24.61	5.35	5,922.29	1,222.22	202.60	43.90	213.47	46.46
57.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	388.46	83.50	145.59	31.08	89.36	19.59	153.60	32.45
58.	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	175.00	37.08	37.60	8.15	14.40	3.12	16.87	3.76
59.	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	141.12	31.61	337.65	70.51	168.42	36.63	141.43	30.84
60.	Coir	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.25	0.46	0.10	2.89	0.55
61.	Construction Activities	8,666.57	1,996.67	13,483.54	2,855.33	4,978.75	1,103.02	7,634.94	1,602.15
62.	Housing & Real Estate (Including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships & Commercial Complexes etc.)	12,758.91	2,833.55	14,027.29	2,935.37	5,600.31	1,226.60	2,544.32	550.86
63.	Miscellaneous Industries	6,691.46	1,549.70	5,407.13	1,147.66	6,852.85	1,484.45	3,084.46	673.71
GRAND TOTAL		142,828.90	31,395.97	123,119.65	25,834.41	88,519.53	19,426.93	112,019.40	24,187.77

**Funds given to Bihar**

792. SHRI SABIR ALI :

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

- (a) the details of funds/amounts 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 amounts were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) A project for upgradation of infrastructure facilities at the Handloom cluster, Bhagalpur was sanctioned on 1.10.2010 under Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS). The total project cost is Rs. 20.82 crores with a Central grant component of Rs. 15.61 crores. An amount of Rs. 1.56 crores has been released to M/s Bhagalpur Handloom Infrastructure Development, the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Handloom cluster, Bhagalpur on 1.12.2011 as 1<sup>st</sup> tranche of the 1<sup>st</sup> instalment of grant-in-aid. Further grants would be released after the SPV achieves the required physical and financial progress.

During the year 2010-11 & 2011-12, the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) has released the funds to the implementing agency namely Gramin Jan Kalyan Parishad, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) under Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDP) as under:-

Year	Amount released (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	103.81
2011-12	311.43

During the year 2008-09 and 2009-10, no funds have been released for conducting interventions in the State of Bihar as the Department had not received and approved any project for the State.

The above mentioned funds were released for conducting interventions in Sahebganj, Motipur, Mushahari, Dumari Kasti, Tariyani and Sheohar regions in the State of Bihar under the Sub-scheme "Support to Artisan of ILDP" during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan period.

The above project was approved for conducting interventions during the period of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan through tender basis. The project has been completed. Any decision on further release of funds during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period will be taken afresh through tender basis. The State Government may promote the leather entrepreneurs of their region to submit the proposal as and when "Request for Proposal (RFP)" will be called for.

**Performance of SEZs in AP**

793. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO :

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

- (a) how many Special Economic Zones (SEZs) out of 109 SEZs approved in Andhra Pradesh are operational;
- (b) the SEZ-wise details of the achievement, production, employment and foreign exchange earned in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) how many SEZs in Andhra Pradesh are not performing as per their targets; and
- (d) whether Government has assessed the performance of SEZs in Andhra Pradesh; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) In addition to Visakhapatnam SEZ (VSEZ) set up by the Central Government prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, a total of 110 SEZs have been formally approved in Andhra Pradesh and of these 76 SEZs have been notified. A total of 37 SEZs are currently exporting. Exports from these SEZs in the first three quarter of the current financial year have been to the tune of Rs. 12156 crore approximately. As on 31st December, 2011, investment of Rs. 15581 crore approximately has been made and direct employment for 106230 persons has been generated in these SEZs.

(c) No export targets are set for SEZs. SEZ units are required to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange to be calculated cumulatively over a period of five years from the commencement of production.

(d) VSEZ conducts annual monitoring of all SEZ Units and Developer in terms of SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules. Performance review of all the SEZs in Andhra Pradesh was also done by VSEZ in the year 2011.

**Creating industrial cities in vidarbha region**

794. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :

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

- (a) whether Government is launching a scheme for creating sprawling industrial cities peppered across the country, equipped with production units, public utilities, residential areas, schools, hospitals, etc. each spread over 5,000 hectares; and
- (b) if so, whether Government considers locating one such town or so-called National Investment and Manufacturing Zone in Yavatmal district of Vidarbha region

so that diversification of vocations occurs and farmers, entirely depending upon rain-fed agriculture so far, could also benefit, thereby ending the continuous menace of farmers' suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Government has notified the National Manufacturing Policy vide a Press Note dated 4th November, 2011. One of the key instruments of the policy is National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs). These NIMZs are conceptualized as integrated industrial townships with all important elements necessary to help the growth of manufacturing, e.g. state-of-the-art infrastructure; clean and energy efficient technology; simplified business regulations; and the necessary social and institutional infrastructure.

(b) The location of NIMZ will be a decision of the State Governments.

#### **Cancellation of SEZs Licences**

795. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been many cancellations of Special Economic Zones (SEZ) licences in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are currently new licences waiting approval; 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) Requests are received for de-notification of the notified SEZs from time to time. From December, 2008 till 15 March, 2012, the Board of Approval on SEZ has approved 46 cases for denotification subject to refund of duty benefits availed, if any, 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).

(c) and (d) In terms of the SEZ Act, 2005 a SEZ may be set up either jointly or severally by the Central Government, State Govt. or any person for manufacture of goods or rendering services or for both or as a free trade warehousing zone. Such proposals duly recommended by the concerned State Government are considered by the Board of Approval for SEZs as and when they are required. SEZs being set up under the SEZ Act, 2005 are primarily private investment driven.

**FTAs Concluded and Negotiated**

796. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

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

(a) the number of Free Trade Zone Agreements (FTAs) that have been completed and the number that are currently being negotiated;

(b) whether Government has evaluated the impact of Free Trade Zone Agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) India has concluded following 10 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 5 limited scope Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs):-

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement
1.	India - Sri Lanka FTA
2.	Agreement on South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
3.	Revised Agreement of Cooperation between Government of India and Nepal to control unauthorized trade
4.	India - Bhutan Agreement on Trade, Commerce and Transit
5.	India - Thailand FTA - Early Harvest Scheme (EHS)
6.	India - Singapore Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
7.	India - ASEAN - CECA - Trade in Goods Agreement
8.	India - South Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
9.	India - Japan CEPA
10.	India - Malaysia CECA
11.	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)
12.	Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)
13.	India - Afghanistan PTA
14.	India - MERCOSUR PTA
15.	India - Chile PTA

Currently, India is in the process of negotiating / expanding following 17 FTAs/PTAs:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Agreement
1.	India - EU Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA)
2.	India - ASEAN CECA - Services and Investment Agreement
3.	India - Sri Lanka CEPA
4.	India - Thailand CECA
5.	India - Mauritius CECPA
6.	India - EFTA BTIA
7.	India - New Zealand FTA/CECA
8.	India - Israel FTA
9.	India - Singapore CECA (Review)
10.	India - Southern African Customs Union (SACU) PTA
11.	Indian - MERCOSUR PTA
12.	India - Chile PTA
13.	BIMSTEC (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Bhutan and Nepal) CECA
14.	India - Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Framework Agreement
15.	India - Canada CEPA
16.	India - Indonesia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
17.	India - Australia CECA

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



**Steps to boost export of apples**

797. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR :

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

- (a) whether India's share in the export of apples in the world is negligible;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to boost the export of apples and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per UNCOMTRADE data, the global export of apples during the year 2010 was 71.02 lakh MTs whereas India's export of apples during the same year was 1946 MT. Therefore, India's share in export is a meager 0.02%. The reasons for low share of India's apple export in the world are including:

- High demand and lucrative prices in the domestic market.
- Lack of cold chain infrastructure facilities.
- Poor rail and road connectivity in apple producing states.

(c) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including apples through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports. Besides these measures, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely Market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojana, Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyer 0 Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports. During the last three years APEDA has provided Rs. 6.84 crore to Himachal Pradesh Horticultural Produce Marketing and Processing Corporation Ltd. (HPMC) for Integrated Packhouse in Kinnaur, Jarol Tikker, Oddi, Kumarsain, Shimla, Gumma, Patlikuhl, Kullu, and Rs. 11.11 crore to HPMC for Controlled Atmosphere (CA) Stores in Gumma and Jarol Tikker.

On account of above efforts, the export of apple has registered 86.10% growth during 2010-11 over previous year.

**Rotating art objects for display in National Museum**

798. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE :  
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any policy of rotating art objects for display in the National Museum;
- (b) whether it is a fact that out of its total collection of 2.06 lakh art objects, only 7,178 have been displayed and nine galleries out of 26 are closed; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is a policy for displaying these objects by rotation. Only selected exhibits are displayed for education/propagation of culture. Objects on display in different galleries are rotated periodically, both to enable visitors to see different objects and also for preventive conservation of the objects. Besides this, there are arrangements for display of 'Object of the Month' and 'Gallery of the Month' where displayed objects are rotated at regular intervals. Special exhibitions are also organized with objects from reserve collections.

(b) and (c) Out of the total collection of 2,06,000 objects in National Museum, 15,681 are presently on display. Seven galleries viz. Decorative Arts, Manuscripts, Central Asian Antiquities, Thanjavur Paintings, Wood Carving, Bronze Gallery and North East are closed for renovation. National Museum has already initiated action for renovation of these galleries after completion of codal formalities.

**Heritage sites in endangered list of UNESCO**

799. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE :  
SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any natural site/heritage monument in the country that has been put in endangered list by the UNESCO during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No. Sir, There is no natural site/heritage monument in the country that has been put in endangered list by UNESCO during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

**Construction adjoining protected monuments in NCR**

800. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large scale constructions near protected monuments and heritage sites have come up in violation of norms in the national capital and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Supreme Court has directed to remove such constructions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what action Government has taken on the directive of the apex Court?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) There are instances of unauthorized constructions in the prohibited/regulated area of centrally protected monuments. The details as sought are being collected through the field offices of the Archaeological Survey of India and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) to (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has given certain interim directions in respect of Tughlakabad Fort on a case which is presently sub-judice.

**Proposals received from Madhya Pradesh for Museums**

†801. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from Government of Madhya Pradesh since year 2009, for different museums and proposed funds therein and the action taken by the Government so far after receiving the proposals;

(b) the reasons for pendency of the proposals, if any, received from the State Government;

(c) whether any time limit has been set for the disposal of proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted 19 proposals for financial assistance under the scheme 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional & Local Museums', entailing a total project cost of Rs. 34.14 crores. They were asked to prioritize 3 museums out of

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

19 proposals and seed money of Rs. 100 lakh was sanctioned to enable them to undertake preliminary activities including preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for these 3 museums. The State Museum at Bhopal, Gujari Mahal Museum at Gwalior and Local Archaeological Museum at Sironj have been prioritized by Government of Madhya Pradesh. The DPRs received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh were placed before the Expert Committee, which has desired reworking of the DPRs in respect of these proposals.

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

**Performance by folk artists at international level**

†802. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government sends folk artists of various States to perform at national and international level;
- (b) whether any steps have been taken for protection, development and promotion of such famous artists;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The Zonal Cultural Centres set up by the Government have been implementing the following schemes to preserve and promote the folk art and artists:

- i. National Cultural Exchange Programme.
- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme.
- iii. Young Talented Artists Scheme.
- iv. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms.
- v. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme.
- vi. Shilpagram Activities.
- vii. Loktarang - National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE.
- (d) Does not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Collapsing of historical monuments in Maharashtra**

803. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many historically important structures across Maharashtra are collapsing;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent proposal for declaring historically important structures as heritage sites;
- (c) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent proposal for declaring historically important structures as heritage sites;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what action Government has taken up till now?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No incident of collapse of centrally protected monuments has been reported in Maharashtra.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Protection of Forts and Havelis in Rajasthan**

†804. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of forts, havelis and sites protected from the archaeological point of view in the State of Rajasthan; and
- (b) the details and amount provided by the Central Government to the State Government for the maintenance of these sites during the year 2011-12 along with the amount utilized out of that?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) There are one hundred and sixty-three monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of the Archaeological Survey of India in the State of Rajasthan which includes forts and havelies. The detailed list of such monuments/sites is given in Statement (*See below*).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India maintains these centrally protected monuments and sites on regular basis, depending upon their special needs, within the available manpower and financial resources. The centrally protected monuments/sites are in a fairly good state of preservation. The funds allocated and expenditure incurred on these monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India through its field office at Jaipur, during the year 2011-12 is as under:

Year	Allocation	Rupees in lakhs
		Expenditure (till 29th Feb. 12)
2011-12	Rs. 455.00	Rs. 380.49

As per the information made available by the Director State Archaeology Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, during the year 2011-12, the amount sanctioned/ provided by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India is as under:

- (i) Rs. 500.00 lacs has been sanctioned for conservation and restoration of Fresco Paintings & Murals at Nahargarh Fort, Jaipur and Rs. 400.00 lacs has been released as first installment. No expenditure has been made till date on above work.
- (ii) Rs. 215.00 lacs has been released for conservation work at Ajaypal temple, Ajmer and Light & Sound show at Akbar Fort, Ajmer. The nodal agency (Tourism Department, Rajasthan) has released Rs. 200.00 lacs to executive agency (Archaeology Department) against which Rs. 179.61 lacs has been utilized till date.

### *Statement*

#### *List of Centrally protected monuments in Rajasthan*

Sl.No.	Name of monument/site	Locality	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Adhai Din-ka-Jhonpra	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Baori on the Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Ajmer	Ajmer
3.	Badshahi Haveli	Ajmer	Ajmer
4.	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway	Ajmer	Ajmer
5.	Gateway of Taragarh Hill	Ajmer	Ajmer
6.	Marble Pavilions and Balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bandh and the Ruins of the Marble Hamman behind the Ana Sagar Bandh	Ajmer	Ajmer

1	2	3	4
7.	Saheli Bazar Buildings in Daulat Bath	Ajmer	Ajmer
8.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as “Sola Thumba”	Ajmer	Ajmer
9.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
10.	Tripolia Gate	Ajmer	Ajmer
11.	Magazine Building in Akbar Fort	Ajmer	Ajmer
12.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer- Jaipur Road	Ajmer
13.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Ajmer- Jaipur Road	Ajmer
14.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chatri	Ajmer
15.	Sarai	Chatri	Ajmer
16.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Chugra	Ajmer
17.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
18.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Hoshiara	Ajmer
19.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Kair	Ajmer
20.	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar	Khanpura	Ajmer
21.	Mahal Badshahi	Pushkar	Ajmer
22.	Bhandasar Jain Temple	Bikaner	Bikaner
23.	Jain Temple of Susani Goddess	Morkhana	Bikaner
24.	Siva temple and ruins	Arthuna	Banswara
25.	Mahakal and two other temples	Bijolia	Bhilwara
26.	Rock Inscriptions (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
27.	Rock Inscriptions within the Paraswanath Temple compound (12 century)	Bijolia	Bhilwara
28.	Ancient temple known as Kaneriki Putali	Khadipur Village	Bhilwara
29.	Wall Paintings of Hardoti School in the palace	Bundi	Nundi

1	2	3	4
30.	Ancient Mound	Nainwa	Bundi'
31.	Ancient Mound	Keshwarai Patan	Bundi
32.	Chateshwar Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
33.	Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
34.	Shrinagar Chawri	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
35.	Temple of Ashtamata	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
36.	Temple of Ganesh	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
37.	Temple of Sheshashayan	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
38.	Temple of Shiv and Kund	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
39.	Temple of Trimurti	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
40.	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple	Badoli	Chittaurgarh
41.	Fort of Chittaur as a whole	Chittaur	Chittaurgarh
42.	Mahanal Temple & Math	Menal	Chittaurgarh
43.	Ancient Ruins	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
44.	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent in S. Plot No. 301.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
45.	Ancient site and remains together with adjacent area comprised in whole of survey no. 2 : 991,992, 993,994/1,994/3995,996,997,998,999,1000 and 1002.	Nagari	Chittaurgarh
46.	Archaeological sites & remains	Nilodh/Jeora	Chittaurgarh
47.	Ancient Mounds	Badopal	Hanumangarh
48.	Ancient Mounds	Bhadrakali	Hanumangarh
49.	Ancient Mounds	Dhokal	Hanumangarh
50.	Fort Bhatner	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh
51.	Three Ancient Mounds	Kalibangan	Hanumangarh
52.	Ancient Mounds	Manak	Hanumangarh



1	2	3	4
53.	Ancient Mounds	Munda	Hanumangarh
54.	Ancient Mounds	Peer Sultan	Hanumangarh
55.	Ancient Mounds	Pilibangan	Hanumangarh
56.	Two Ancient Mounds	Mathula	Ganganagar
57.	Ancient Mounds	Chak 86	Ganganagar
58.	Ancient Mounds	Bhannar Thedi	Ganganagar
59.	Ancient Mounds	Binjor	Ganganagar
60.	Ancient Mounds	Baror	Ganganagar
61.	Ancient Mounds	Rang Mahal	Ganganagar
62.	Ancient Mounds	Tarkhanwala Dera	Ganganagar
63.	Jain Temple Inscription	Baroda	Dungarpur
64.	Somnath Temple	Deo Somnath	Dungarpur
65.	Buddhist Caves and Pillars	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
66.	Caves of Naranjani etc.	Binnayaga (Dag)	Jhalawar
67.	Ancient Ruins	Dalsanagar (Gangadhar)	Jhalawar
68.	Ancient Ruins	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Jhalawar
69.	Duddhist Caves	hathiagor	Jhalawar
70.	Buddhist Caves, Pillars, Idols	Kolvi (Dag)	Jhalawar
71.	Old Temples near the Chandrabhaga	Jhalrapatan	Jhalawar
72.	Ancient Mound	Abaneri	Dausa
73.	Baori	Abaneri	Dausa
74.	Harsat Mata ka Mandir	Abaneri	Dausa
75.	Banjaron ki Chhatri (containing two pillars similar to railing pillars of Bharhut Stupa)	Lalsot	Dausa
76.	Ancient Mound	Maheshra	Dausa

1	2	3	4
77.	Ancient Mound	Raniwas	Dausa
78.	Ancient Mound	Sikrai	Dausa
79.	Sun Temple	Amber	Jaipur
80.	Jama Masjid	Amber	Jaipur
81.	Laxmi Narain's Temple	Amber	Jaipur
82.	Sri Jagat Siromani ji Temple	Amber	Jaipur
83.	Pundrik ji-ki-Haveli Paintings in a room	Brahmpuri	Jaipur
84.	Temple containing Fresco paintings	Gulta ji	Jaipur
85.	Excavated Site	Sambhar	Jaipur
86.	Excavated Site	Bairat	Jaipur
87.	Fort including Ancient Temples	Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer
88.	Ancient Site	Lodruva Patan	Jaisalmer
89.	Fort	Mandore	Jodhpur
90.	Ruins of Temples	Canesh-Ganj or Atru	Baran
91.	Yupa Pillars	Badwa	Baran
92.	Temple (12 century)	Baran	Baran
93.	Ancient Ruins and Structural Remains	Krishnavilas	Baran
94.	Old Temples, Statues and Inscriptions	Shargarh	Baran
95.	Siva Temple and two unpublished Gupta Inscriptions	Charchoma	Kota
96.	Temple, Fort wall and Statues	Dara or Mukandara	Kota
97.	Temple with Inscriptions	Kanswa	Kota
98.	Percian Inscriptions in a Baori	Alanpur	Sawai Madhopur
99.	Jain Temple	Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur
100.	Ranthambhor Fort	Ranthambor	Sawai Mashopur

1	2	3	4
101.	Harshnath Temple	Sikar	Sikar
102.	Bisal Deo Ji's Temple	Bisalpur	Tonk
103.	Ancient Mound	Bundwali Doongri	Tonk
104.	Ancient Mound	Gariagarh (Newai)	Tonk
105.	Devapura Barodia Mounds	Jhalia	Tonk
106.	Hathi Bhata	Khera	Tonk
107.	Ancient Mound	Nagar	Tonk
108.	Excavated Site	Nagar	Tonk
109.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk
110.	Mand Kila Tal Inscription	Nagar	Tonk
111.	Yupa Pillars in Bichpuria Temple	Nagar	Tonk
112.	Inscription	Panwar	Tonk
113.	Excavated Site	Rairh (Newai)	Tonk
114.	Kala Pahar Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
115.	Kalyanrai ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
116.	Laxmi Narainji's Temple locally known as Gopinathji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
117.	Old Baories locally known as Hadirani-ka-kund	Todarai Tingh	Tonk
118.	Pipa ji's Temple	Todarai Singh	Tonk
119.	Akbar's Chhatri	Bayana	Bharatpur
120.	Ancient Fort with its Monuments	Bayana	Bharatpur
121.	Brahmabad Idgah	Bayana	Bharatpur
122.	Islam Shah's Gate	Bayana	Bharatpur
123.	Jahangir's Gateway	Bayana	Bharatpur
124.	Jhajri	Bayana	Bharatpur
125.	Saraj Sad-ullah	Bayana	Bharatpur

1	2	3	4
126.	Usa Mandir	Bayana	Bharatpur
127.	Lodhi's Minar	Bayana	Bharatpur
128.	Delhi Tae outside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
129.	Fateh Burj near Anah Tate	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
130.	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu Gateway inside the Bharatpur Fort	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
131.	Moat surrounding the Fort wall	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
132.	Fort walls including Chowburja gate and approach bridges at the chowburja and ashtadhatu gates.	Bharatpur	Bharatpur
133.	Deeg Bhawan (Palaces)	Deeg	Bharatpur
134.	Looted gun	Deeg	Bharatpur
135.	Marble Jholla	Deeg	Bharatpur
136.	Kaccha Bag	Deeg	Bharatpur
137.	Chaurasi Khamba temple	Kaman	Bharatpur
138.	Ancient Mound	Malah	Bharatpur
139.	Ancient Mound	Noh	Bharatpur
140.	Collasal image of Yaksha	Noh	Bharatpur
141.	Lal Mahal	Rupvaa	Bharatpur
142.	Shiva Temple	Neelkanth	Alvar
143.	Ancient site	Bhangarh	Alvar
144.	Ancient Remains	Pandrupol	Alvar
145.	Lal Masjid	Tijara	Alvar
146.	Ancient Ruins	Kalyanpur	Udaipur
147.	Sas Bahu Temples	Nagda	Udaipur
148.	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole	Kumbhalgarh	Rajasamand
149.	Ghat with inscriptions pavilions and Toranas (together with adjacent area comprised in S. Plot No. 344).	Nav Chowki Rajsamand	Rajasamand

1	2	3	4
150.	Archaeological Sites and Remains	Gilund	Rajasamand
151.	Babur's Garden (Charbagh)	Dholpur (Jhor)	Dholpur
152.	Jogni-Jogna Temple	Dholpur / Sone-ka-Gurja	Dholpur
153.	Shergarh Fort	Dholpur	Dholpur
154.	Wall painting in the palaces of Maharaja Gopal Lal	Karauli	Karauli
155.	Haldighati	Dara	Rajsamand
156.	Badshahi Bagh	Nathdwara	Rajsamand
157.	Chetak Samadhi	Raktatalai	Rajsamand
158.	Rakta Talai	Tehsil-Nathdwara	Rajsamand
159.	Ruined Place of Maharana Pratap at Chavand	Sarada	Udaipur
160.	Mahal known as Hawa mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
161.	Hawa Mahal known as Roothi Rani Ka Mahal, Veerpura (Jaisamand)	Sarada	Udaipur
162.	Protection of Brahma Temple	Pushkar	Ajmer
163.	Fortress known as Medhaji-ka-Mahal	Jamwa Ramgarh	Jaipur

**Preservation of Granite Rock Shelters in Karnataka**

805.    SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a)    whether painted granite rock shelters dating back to the Neolithic and Megalithic periods have been discovered in Karnataka in the last two years;
- (b)    if so, the details thereof;
- (c)    whether these painted rock shelters are in danger due to mining in those regions; and
- (d)    if so, the steps being taken by Government to preserve this precious heritage?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The painted granite rock shelters dating back to the Neolithic and Megalithic periods have been discovered at Kadebagilu hillock a Neolithic settlement in the limits of Anegondi village of Gangavati Taluk, Raichur District in Karnataka in the year 2009-2010 at Chikrampur 5 km due west of Kadebagilu. The site is not protected by the ASI.

The painting at Kadebagilu done in deep brown to red ochre on a boulder perched on top of the hillock exhibits two phases and depict animals like buffalo, stag horse rider, dog, peacock and a group of dancing human figures in two tiers.

(c) Yes, Sir. Due to recent mining activity in the adjacent hill, carried out in and around the group of rock shelters at Chikrampur, 5 km west of Kadebagilu near Anegondi was endangered.

A state protected site at Venkatapura in the World Heritage Site at Hampi was also in danger by such quarrying.

(d) The District Authorities, of Bellary District have issued prohibitory orders for banning the mining activity. At present the mining activity has been stopped at the site.

#### **Tilting of minarets of Taj Mahal**

†806. SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a report of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) the four minarets of the Taj Mahal have a tilted in comparison to its 1977 position and whether the south-west minaret has tilted the most by 3.57 centimeters;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the tilt rate of south-west minaret has increased in comparison to its previous position; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The verticality of minarets of Taj Mahal is being monitored by Archaeological Survey of India regularly, through Survey of India (SOI). During the observations in the season 2011-2012, minor changes in the tilt values of minarets have been noticed which are within the permissible limit of geodetic accuracy. For the change in tilt value of south-west minaret the reason assigned by SOI is, unknown disturbances caused by wind etc. However, it has been very clearly concluded by the SOI that the minarets of Taj Mahal have remained stable and the changes found are insignificant and well in agreement within the permissible limits of geodetic observational accuracy. SOI has been further requested to continue with the observations for stability of Taj Mahal.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Defence land scam in Pune**

807. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA :  
DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has registered cases of criminal conspiracy, criminal misconduct and cheating against retired army officers in land scam cases in Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a land scam has also taken place in Kandivali and CBI is conducting inquiry of the same; and

(d) whether a large area of defence land is under encroachment and if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the measures taken to retrieve the land?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes. CBI has registered one case against a retired Army Officer in which Lt. Gen (Retd) N. Thamburaj has been named as an accused.

(c) Yes, one Preliminary Enquiry has been registered by CBI.

(d) A Statement on State/UT-wise encroachment of defence lands as on 12.12.2011 is given in Statement (See below). Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. The process of detection and removal of the encroachments is a continuing exercise.

***Statement******State/UT-wise details of encroachment of defence lands (As on 12.12.2011)***

Sl.No.	State	Area under encroachment (in acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.414
2.	Andhra Pradesh	214.425
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.3
4.	Assam	616.569
5.	Bihar	448.88
6.	Chandigarh	--

1	2	3
7.	Chattisgarh	165.76
8.	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	--
9.	Delhi	113.5997
10.	Daman & Diu	--
11.	Goa	4.05
12.	Gujarat	303.6407
13.	Haryana	959.0387
14.	Himachal Pradesh	143.9041
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	729.349
16.	Jharkhand	77.7
17.	Karnatak	28.5819
18.	Kerala	0.0665
19.	Lakshadweep	--
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1491.796024
21.	Maharashtra	2487.9482
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	15.4337
24.	Mizoram	--
25.	Nagaland	--
26.	Orissa	45.31825
27.	Pondicherry	--
28.	Punjab	495.7967
29.	Rajasthan	367.729
30.	Sikkim	--
31.	Tamil Nadu	71.1776
32.	Tripura	--



1	2	3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3079.9508
34.	Uttarakhand	23.574
35.	West Bengal	405.6423
TOTAL		12327.27257

### **Kaveri Project**

808. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM :  
SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether nearly two decades after the commencement of the Kaveri project and 13 years after the original probable date of completion, with an expenditure of Rs. 1892 crore, Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) is yet to fully develop an aero-engine which meets the specific needs of the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA);
- (b) whether Government has ascertained the reasons and identified the officers responsible for the failure of Kaveri project;
- (c) the details of defence projects running behind the schedule together with the reasons therefor giving the cost escalation thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken to complete defence projects as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Project for development of aero-engine “Kaveri” was taken up in 1989 by Gas Turbine Research Establishment (GTRE) with a sanctioned cost of Rs. 382.81 Cr. and Probable Date of completion (PDC) of 1996. The cost of the project was revised to Rs. 2839.00 Cr. with PDC of December 2009. Further continuation of Kaveri project beyond the PDC has been approved by the Government within the sanctioned cost and scope.

Although there has been delay in this project due to certain reasons but for the first time Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) ventured to initiate engine development programme and achieved many milestones, like Official Altitude Testing, Phase-I flight trials in the Flying Test Bed, etc. Kaveri (K9) Engine was integrated with IL-76 Aircraft and flight tested for over 55 hours. This flight test envelop covered 12 Km altitude and a speed of 0.7 Mach No. Thus, DRDO demonstrated its technological capability in aero-engine technology. This has been a great achievement in the aerospace community of the country, when the first ever indigenously developed fighter aircraft engine was subjected to flight testing. Tacit knowledge acquired by the DRDO scientists during this project will also be applied for further aerospace

technology. Kaveri spin-off engine can be used as propulsion system for Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle engine can be used as propulsion system for Indian Unmanned Strike Air Vehicle (USAV).

The following are delayed CCS projects being carried out by DRDO:-

Project	Probable Date of Completion (PDC)		Cost	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Light Combat Aircraft (LCA), Phase-II	December 2008	December 2012	Rs. 3301.75 Cr.	Rs. 5777.53 Cr.
Naval Light Combat Aircraft (LCA, Navy), Phase-I	March 2010	December 2014	Rs. 948.90 Cr.	Rs. 1714.98 Cr.
Aero-engine Kaveri	December 1996	December 2009*	Rs. 383.81 Cr.	Rs. 2839.00 Cr.
Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW & C) System	October 2011	March 2014	Rs. 1800.00 Cr.	Rs. 2157.00 Cr.
Long Range Surface-to-Air Missile (LR-Sam)	May 2011	December 2015	Rs. 2606.02 Cr.	No revision

\*PDC has been extended within the sanctioned cost and scope.

The following are some of the reasons for delay in completion of the above projects:-

- (i) Ab-initio development of the state-of-the-art technologies.
- (ii) Technical/technological complexities.
- (iii) Non-availability of infrastructure/test facility in the country.
- (iv) Non-availability of critical components/equipment/materials and denial of technologies by the technologically advanced countries.
- (v) Enhanced user's requirements or change in specifications during development.
- (vi) Increase in the scope of work.
- (vii) Non-availability of trained/skilled manpower.
- (viii) Extended/long-drawn user trials.
- (ix) Failure of some of the components during testing.
- (x) Technology Denial Regimes.

The following measures have been taken to complete the ongoing projects without any further delay:-

- Consortium approach has been used for design, development and fabrication of critical components.
- Three-tier project monitoring approach is being followed in the major projects/programmes.
- Project Monitoring Review Committee (PMRC); and Project Appraisal and Review Committee (PARC) meetings are held regularly to monitor the progress of the ongoing projects.
- Concurrent engineering approach has been adopted in technology intensive projects to minimize time-lag between development and productionisation of the systems, and Information Technology and modern management techniques have been applied.
- Encouraging joint funding by users to ensure their commitment towards earliest completion.
- Promoting synergy and better co-ordination among User Services, DRDO and production agencies through cluster meetings.

**Illegal transfer of defence land in Jodhpur**

809. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :  
SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether during 2007, a prime defence land in Jodhpur has been illegally transferred to a private trust;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has ordered an enquiry into the matter;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the details of the findings of Enquiry Committee; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) A portion of land in village Jodhpur in Rajasthan under the occupation of the Local Military Authority was vacated in 2007.

(c) to (e) The matter is being enquired.

**Shortage of officers in Armed Forces**

810. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been shortfall in the intake of officers in the armed forces of the country and in some of the cases, officers have resigned their jobs to join in other Government/Private concern;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government of attract the talented youth to the armed forces and its result?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is presently no shortfall in the targeted induction of officers to the Armed Forces. The details of Armed Forces officers who have taken premature retirement or have resigned from their jobs during the last three years are as follows:

Year	Army	Navy	Coast Guard	Air Force
2009	309	125	6	96
2010	271	114	1	171
2011	302	122	9	183

- (c) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage the youth to join the Armed Forces, including conduct of recruitment rallies, media campaigns, etc. This has resulted in increased intake of officers in the Armed Forces.

**Complaints of Human Rights Violation by Defence Personnel**

811. SHRI P. RAJEEVE :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise number of complaints against defence personnel for violation of human rights since 2009 till present; and
- (b) the year-wise, number of personnel against whom disciplinary action has been completed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The number of complaints against defence personnel for alleged violation of human rights since 2009 and the number of personnel against whom disciplinary action has been completed is as follows:-

Year	Number of Complaints	Number of personnel against whom disciplinary action has been completed
2009	79	5
2010	57	-
2011	33	-
2012 (upto 13.3.2012)	3	-
TOTAL	172	5

**Formation of Pasi, Paswan regiments**

†812. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes the form Pasi, Paswan Regiments; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the history of both these castes, Pasi and Paswan is of brave castes?

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

- (b) The Armed Forces, comprising of all Indians, have a glorious history of bravery.

**Indigenous production of defence equipments**

813. SHRI BAL WINDER SINGH BHUNDER :

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the efforts made by the Central Defence PSUs to encourage indigenous participation in defence production;
- (b) what is the percentage of indigenous participation in production in each PSU; and
- (c) the details of help given by each PSU in training, support and logistic to indigenous sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) Defence PSUs are taking various initiatives to encourage indigenous participation in defence production and to widen the Defence Industrial base. These include development of indigenous vendors, registration of new vendors,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

policy initiatives for greater private sector participation etc, outsourcing and active participation of MSMEs, in their production programmes.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Training and support to vendors is a regular activity of each Defence PSU, in which standards of quality, processes, design, manufacturing etc are explained to them. Necessary feedback is also given to vendors for improvement in quality, cost and delivery aspects.

#### **Test firing of Brahmos Missile**

814. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Brahmos missile was test fired recently by Government; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The flight trial was carried out on 4th March, 2012 by the Second Regiment of the BrahMos Army Unit for operationalization of the Regiment in desert warfare, after training of the personnel. The BrahMos Missile System with launchers, mobile command post with its control and communication systems have been fully deployed by the Army in operational mode and the missile was fired. With this test firing BrahMos Missile System is fully operational with two Regiments of the Army.

#### **Air crashes in IAF**

518. SHRI H.K. DUA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of air crashes suffered by Indian Air Force during the last three years;
- (b) the number of pilots who have lost lives in these air crashes; and
- (c) how does the rate of air crashes suffered by IAF compares with that of the other major air forces of the world?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) During the last three years (2008-09 to 2010-11) and current financial year 2011-12 (up to 15.3.2012), fifty aircrafts of the Indian Air Force have crashed. Nineteen pilots lost their lives in these crashes.

(c) Since authenticated information on rate of air crashes of other Air Forces is not available, comparison of rate of IAF air crashes with those of other Air Forces is not possible.

**Increase in coastal surveillance**

816. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of 26/11 terror strikes in Mumbai, has coastal surveillance through sophisticated deployment of coastal radars, cameras, Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) and other sensors to dynamically locate and track vessels, been taken up;

(b) if so, what is the time-frame for covering our entire territorial waters, maritime boundaries, coastal areas, etc.; and

(c) whether the existing inventory of ships, boats, coastal surveillance aircrafts, helicopters, etc. is adequate to avoid recurrences of such terror attacks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Post 26/11 terror strikes in Mumbai, Government has initiated several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, which include improving surveillance mechanism through installation of coastal radars and Automatic Identification Systems (AIS) chain and enhanced patrolling by Indian Navy and Coast Guard Ships. Time line for installation of radars and the AIS chain along the coastline is 2013. Strengthening of the coastal security mechanism through continuous review/gap analysis and acquisition/deployment of assets is an ongoing process.

**Mobile polyclinics for ex-servicemen**

817. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take substantial measures for upgradation of the quality of medicare provided to the ex-servicemen and their dependents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to open polyclinics including mobile polyclinics in each district of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these polyclinics are likely to be operational in the country, including Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir; providing Medicare to Ex-servicemen and

their dependents is an ongoing process and the endeavor of the government is to continuously upgrade the quality of medicare services being provided. The Government has approved opening of additional 199 polyclinics including 17 mobile polyclinics besides the existing 227 polyclinics to improve accessibility of Ex-servicemen to medical facilities. Out of 199 polyclinics, 43 polyclinics have already been operationalised. The details of newly sanctioned polyclinics are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) Opening of new polyclinics is based on the ESM population in a particular area. Mobile polyclinics are proposed for remote/hilly areas where the ESM population is less and scattered. Presently 342 districts have been covered with 426 ECHS polyclinics (270 operational & 156 proposed) including 17 mobile polyclinics. The newly sanctioned polyclinics will be operationalised across the country including Himachal Pradesh in a phases manner over a period of time.

**Statement**

*List of 199 Additional Polyclinics Planned to be established*

Sl.No.	Proposed Polyclinics	State	Distt.	Type Proposed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Baramulla	J & K	Baramulla	D Military
2.	Doda	J & K	Doda	D Non Military
3.	Poonch	J & K	Poonch	E Military
4.	Bariabrahma	J & K	Jammu	C Non Military
5.	Kargil	J & K	Kargil	E Military
6.	Nagrota (Gujroo)	J & K	Kathua	D Non Military
7.	Rampur	HP	Shimla	E Military
8.	Nahan	HP	Sirmaur	D Military
9.	Shahpur	HP	Kangra	C Non Military
10.	Palampur	HP	Kangra	D Military
11.	Kullu	HP	Kullu	D Non Military
12.	Dera Goppipur	HP	Kangra	D Non Military
13.	Joginder Nagar	HP	Mandi	D Non Military
14.	Chamba	HP	Chamba	E Military



1	2	3	4	5
15.	Ghumarwin	HP	Bilaspur	D Non Military
16.	Sarakaghat	HP	Mandi	D Non Military
17.	Barsar	HP	Hamirpur	D Non Military
18.	Mohali	Punjab	Mohali	C Non Military
19.	Ajnala	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
20.	Tarantaran-Patti	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
21.	Beas	Punjab	Amritsar	D Non Military
22.	Nawansahar	Punjab	Nawansahar	D Non Military
23.	Suranassi	Punjab	Jalandhar	D Non Military
24.	Uchi Bassi	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	C Non Military
25.	Abohar	Punjab	Firozpur	E Military
26.	Jagraon	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
27.	Batala	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
28.	Srigovindpur	Punjab	Gurdaspur	D Non Military
29.	Sultanpur Lodhi	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military
30.	Phagwara	Punjab	Kapurthala	D Non Military
31.	Samana	Punjab	Patiala	D Non Military
32.	Barnala	Punjab	Sangrur	D Non Military
33.	Nabha	Punjab	Patiala	D Military
34.	Doraha	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
35.	Samarala	Punjab	Ludhiana	D Non Military
36.	Mahalpur	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
37.	Talwara	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	D Non Military
38.	Gohana	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
39.	Meham	Haryana	Rohtam	D Non Military
40.	Sampla	Haryana	Rohtam	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Loharu	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
42.	Kosli	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
43.	Bahadurgarh	Haryana	Jhajjar	D Non Military
44.	Gurgaon (Sohana Road)	Haryana	Gurgaon	B Non Military
45.	Nuh	Haryana	Gurgaon	D Non Military
46.	Charki Dadri	Haryana	Bhiwani	D Non Military
47.	Mahendergarh	Haryana	Mahendergarh	D Non Military
48.	Narwana	Haryana	Jind	D Non Military
49.	Palwal	Haryana	Faridabad	D Non Military
50.	Hansi	Haryana	Hissar	D Non Military
51.	Dharuhera	Haryana	Rewari	D Non Military
52.	Narayangarh	Haryana	Ambala	D Non Military
53.	Kharkhauda	Haryana	Sonipat	D Non Military
54.	Shakurbasti	Delhi	West Delhi	B Non Military
55.	Timarpur	Delhi	North Delhi	C Non Military
56.	Khanpur	Delhi	South Delhi	D Non Military
57.	East Delhi (Preet Vihar)	Delhi	East Delhi	B Non Military
58.	Nim Ka Thana	Rajasthan	Sikar	D Non Military
59.	Shergarh	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	D Non Military
60.	Dausa	Rajasthan	Dausa	D Non Military
61.	Sanganer	Rajasthan	Jaipur	D Non Military
62.	Bhuwana	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
63.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	D Non Military
64.	Suratgarh	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	D Non Military
65.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	D Non Military
66.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
67.	Rajgarh	Rajasthan	Churu	D Non Military
68.	Chirawa	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	D Non Military
69.	Behror	Rajasthan	Alwar	D Non Military
70.	Bagpat	UP	Bagpat	D Non Military
71.	Gonda	UP	Gonda	D Non Military
72.	Basti	UP	Basti	D Non Military
73.	Jaunpur	UP	Jaunpur	D Non Military
74.	Greater Noida	UP	GB Nagar	A Non Military
75.	Lakhimpur	UP	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
76.	Moradabad	UP	Moradabad	D Non Military
77.	Bijnore	UP	Bijnore	D Non Military
78.	Rampur	UP	Rampur	D Non Military
79.	Hardoi	UP	Hardoi	D Non Military
80.	Banda	UP	Banda	D Non Military
81.	Mirzapur-Roberts Ganj	UP	Mirzapur	D Non Military
82.	Barabanki	UP	Barabanki	D Non Military
83.	Unnao	UP	Unnao	D Non Military
84.	Hathras	UP	Hathras	D Non Military
85.	Joshimath	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	E Military
86.	Dehradun (On Haridwar Road)	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	C Non Military
87.	Vikas Nagar	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	D Non Military
88.	Tehri	Uttarakhand	Tehri	D Non Military
89.	Rudraprayag	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	D Non Military
90.	Ranikhet	Uttarakhand	Almora	E Military
91.	Bageshwar	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	B Non Military
92.	Banbasa	Uttarakhand	Champawat	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
93.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh N.D	Non Military
94.	Dharchula	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	E Military
95.	Landsdown	Uttarakhand	Paurigarhwal	E Military
96.	Uttarkashi	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	D Non Military
97.	Ramnagar	Uttarakhand	Nainital	D Non Military
98.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Bhagalpur	D Non Military
99.	Katihar	Bihar	Katihar	D Non Military
100.	Motihari	Bihar	Motihari	D Non Military
101.	Siwan	Bihar	Siwan	D Non Military
102.	Samastipur	Bihar	Samastipur	D Non Military
103.	Madhubani	Bihar	Madhubani	D Non Military
104.	Buxar	Bihar	Buxar	D Non Military
105.	Vaishali	Bihar	Vaishali	D Non Military
106.	Sasaram	Bihar	Rohtas	D Non Military
107.	Khagaria	Bihar	Khagaria	D Non Military
108.	Munger	Bihar	Munger	D Non Military
109.	Sitamarhi	Bihar	Sitamarhi	D Non Military
110.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Deoghar	D Non Military
111.	Gumla	Jharkhand	Gumla	D Non Military
112.	Chaibasa	Jharkhand	Paschim singhbhum	D Non Military
113.	Dalatgajn	Jharkhand	Palamu	D Non Military
114.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	D Non Military
115.	Satna	MP	Satna	D Non Military
116.	Ujjain	MP	Ujjain	D Non Military
117.	Amla	MP	East Nimar	E Military
118.	Pachmarhi	MP	Hoshangabad	E Military

1	2	3	4	5
119.	Jagdalpur	Chhattishgarh	Bastar	D Non Military
120.	Bilaspur	Chhattishgarh	Bilaspur	D Non Military
121.	Raigarh	Chhattishgarh	Raigarh	D Non Military
122.	Bahrampur	WB	Murshidabad	D Non Military
123.	Baruipur	WB	South 24 Pargana	D Non Military
124.	Bankura	WB	Bankura	D Non Military
125.	Howrah	WB	Howrah	D Non Military
126.	Raiganj	WB	Utter Dinajpur	D Non Military
127.	Cooch Behar	WB	Coochbehar	D Non Military
128.	Kalimpong	WB	Darjeeling	E Military
129.	Binaguri	WB	Jalpaiguri	E Military
130.	Lanka	Assam	Nagaon	D Non Military
131.	Bongaigaon	Assam	Bongaigaon	D Non Military
132.	Tinsukia	Assam	Tinsukia	D Non Military
133.	Tezpur	Assam	Sonitpur	D Non Military
134.	Misamari	Assam	Darrang	E Military
135.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Dibrugarh	D Non Military
136.	Goalpara	Assam	Goalpara	D Non Military
137.	Dhubri	Assam	Dhubri	D Non Military
138.	Lakhimpur	Assam	Lakhimpur	D Non Military
139.	Chura Chandpur	NE (Manipur)	Churachandpur	D Non Military
140.	Mokokchung	NE (Nagaland)	Mokokchung	D Non Military
141.	Lunglei	NE (Mizoram)	Lunglei	D Non Military
142.	Tezu	NE (Arunachal P.)	Lohit	E Military
143.	Along	NE (Arunachal P.)	West Siang	E Military

1	2	3	4	5
144.	Puri	Orissa	Puri	D Non Military
145.	Sambalpur	Orissa	Sambalpur	D Non Military
146.	Koraput	Orissa	Koraput	D Non Military
147.	Angul	Orissa	Angul	D Non Military
148.	Bawanipatna	Orissa	Kalahandi	D Non Military
149.	Dhenkanal	Orissa	Dhenkanal	C Non Military
150.	Srikakulam	AP	Srikakulam	D Non Military
151.	Anantapur	AP	Anantapur	D Non Military
152.	Karnool	AP	Karnool	D Non Military
153.	Cuddapah	AP	Cuddapah	D Non Military
154.	Nellore	AP	Nellore	D Non Military
155.	Karimnagar	AP	karimnagar	D Non Military
156.	Eluru	AP	West Godavari	D Non Military
157.	Secunderabad	AP	Rangareddy	D Non Military
158.	Khammam	AP	Khammam	D Non Military
159.	Mehbubnagar	AP	Mehbubnagar	D Non Military
160.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	Erode	D Non Military
161.	Sivagangai	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	D Non Military
162.	Kumbhkonom	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvallur	D Non Military
163.	Chennai (Island Ground)	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	D Non Military
164.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	D Non Military
165.	Tambram	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	D Non Military
166.	Mavelikara	Kerala	Alleppey	D Non Military
167.	Kanhangad	Kerala	Kasargod	D Non Military
168.	Kalpetta	Kerala	Wayanad	D Non Military
169.	Thodupuzha	Kerala	Idukki	D Non Military

1	2	3	4	5
170.	Trivendrum (Med College)	Kerala	Thiruvanantha -puram	D Non Military
171.	Changanacherry	Kerala	Kottayam	D Non Military
172.	Moovattupuzha	Kerala	Ernakulam	D Non Military
173.	Iritti	Kerala	Kannur	D Non Military
174.	Kunnamkulam	Kerala	Trichur	D Non Military
175.	Kottarakara	Kerala	Kollam	D Non Military
176.	Ranni	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	D Non Military
177.	Kilimanur	Kerala	Thiruvanantha -puram	D Non Military
178.	Kolar	Karnataka	Kolar	D Non Military
179.	Tumkur	Karnataka	Tumkur	D Non Military
180.	Hassan	Karnataka	Hassan	D Non Military
181.	Shimoga	Karnataka	Shimoga	D Non Military
182.	MEG & Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore	D Non Military
183.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	Gulbarga	D Non Military
184.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bidar	E Military
185.	Virarajendrapet	Karnataka	Kodagu	D Non Military
186.	Beed	Maharashtra	Beed	D Non Military
187.	Nanded	Maharashtra	Nanded	D Non Military
188.	Karad	Maharashtra	Satara	D Non Military
189.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Wardha	D Non Military
190.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai	C Non Military
191.	South Pune	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
192.	Pune-Khadki	Maharashtra	Pune	D Non Military
193.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	D Non Military
194.	Dhule	Maharashtra	Dhule	D Military

1	2	3	4	5
195.	Vasco-Da-Gama	Goa	Vascodagama	D Military
196.	Gandhi Dham	Gujarat	Gandhidham	D Non Military
197.	Surat	Gujarat	Surat	D Non Military
198.	Rajkot	Gujarat	Rajkot	D Non Military
199.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	D Non Military

### **Divulging of secret information on social networking sites**

818. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain naval officers were found divulging information regarding location of warships and other confidential data on social networking website;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against these officers and the measures taken to prevent such incidents in future; and

(d) whether there is proposal to impose blanket ban on use of Facebook, Orkut and Twitter by Defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Cases of unauthorized sharing of information by naval personnel on social networking sites have come to light. These are under investigation by naval authorities. Indian Navy has issued exhaustive policy guidelines on this subject.

### **Audit of defence land by DGDE**

819. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE) has been asked to carryout audit of defence lands when DGDE's own track record in maintenance of land records is very poor;

(b) why audit of defence lands was discontinued in 1999 and whether any enquiry has been made into this;

(c) how can a department which itself is involved in scams be asked for audit; and

(d) whether DGDE had fixed target of seven Defence Estates Offices to audit by 31 March, 2011 but till date not a single audit has been carried out?



THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence vide letter dated 8.12.1992 had issued guidelines for conducting a preliminary land audit by DGDE at a few selected Cantonments and defence land outside the Cantonments as a limited exercise. Again in 2009, Controller General of Defence Accounts (CGDA) was directed to carry out a special performance audit study of the land acquisition cases for the three Services being dealt by DGDE. Land audit has since been resumed and is being conducted by Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE).

(d) DGDE have already completed land audit of seven defence offices/Circles viz., Chennai, Cochin, Goa, Jodhpur, Meerut, Mumbai & Vishakhapatnam as per the target given for financial year 2011-12.

**Multiplicity of agencies to tackle terrorist activities**

†820. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted several agencies over the last few years to tackle the terrorist activities prevalent in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the new agencies constituted during the last five years, which have been assigned the matters related to terrorist activities;

(c) whether some agencies were also engaged prior to the last five years in the matters related to the crisis of internal security in the country; and

(d) if so, the names of such agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) In order to deal with the multifarious aspects of the terrorist threat, the Central government has, inter-alia, strengthened existing Central Intelligence and Investigation Agencies by creating focused/embedded groups such as Multi Agency Centre (MAC), Joint Task Force on Intelligence (JTFI) and Inter State Intelligence Support Teams.

Post Mumbai terror attack of 26.11.2008, National investigation Agency was created as a Central Investigation Agency under the NIA Act 2008. This agency was designed to investigate terrorist cases which affect the sovereignty, security and integrity of India, security of State and friendly relations with foreign States.

Further, National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) was set up as an attached office of MHA which will link various databases between user (Intelligence and Investigative agencies) and provider agencies. This will enhance our counter terrorism capabilities.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of India on 3.2.2012 have notified setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC).

Besides, Government of India have set up four Regional Hubs of NSG at Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chennai.

Apart from the above, the Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24 x 7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

#### **Meeting of Chief Secretaries and DGPs on NCTC**

†821. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had organised a meeting of State Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police (DGPs) after concluding the process of implementation of the scheme of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);

(b) if so, the facts therein and the agenda taken up for consideration in this meeting; and

(c) the concrete decisions taken in the above-mentioned meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government notified the setting of the National Counter Terrorism Centre vide their OM dated 3rd February, 2012. A meeting of State Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Police (DGPs) with the Union Home Secretary was held on 12.03.2012.

(b) and (c) In the meeting held by the Union Home Secretary with Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and the Directors General of Police of State & UT's on 12.03.2012, the majority of the delegations welcomed the idea of NCTC and broadly supported the NCTC proposal. Some delegations reiterated the concern already expressed by their respective Chief Ministers. The primary sense emerging from the meeting was that the NCTC should ensure coordination and consultations with the State Agencies-especially in operational matters. Many delegations suggested that MHA should notify detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) and/or amplify the Terms of Reference to address the requirements of coordination in operational and organizational aspects of the NCTC. The Union Home Secretary assured the delegations that their concerns would be given full consideration.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Setting up of multi agency centre in the aftermath of kargil war**

†822. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :  
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Group of Ministers had recommended for the setting up of a multi agency centre in the country in the aftermath of Kargil war;
- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that it was set up in 2001 but it's jurisdiction, power and duties were laid down in the year 2008;
- (c) if so, the facts there of and whether the second Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended in 2008 that the agency be converted into National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC);
- (d) if so, the facts thereof and whether the NCTC has been now set up separately as an another investigation agency; and
- (e) if so, the reasons for setting it up independently?

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

(b) Multi Agency Centre (MAC) was set up in 2001. Post the 26/11 Mumbai Terror attacks, vide Government Office Memorandum of 31.12.2008, MAC's functions, power and duties were further elaborated.

(c) Yes, Sir. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission in its report titled 'Combating Terrorism' submitted in June, 2008 had recommended that "the Multi Agency Centre should be converted into a National Centre for Counter Terrorism with personnel drawn from different intelligence and security agencies.

(d) Government have notified the setting up of the National Counter Terrorism Centre vide their OM dated 3rd February, 2012. NCTC has not been set up as an investigation agency.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

**Delay in second integrated check post at attari/wagah border**

823. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay of construction of second Integrated Check Post at Attari/Wagah border;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) by when the project is expected to be completed; and
- (c) the cost incurred due to delay in completion of construction of the post?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Construction of physical infrastructure at Integrated Check Post at Attari has been delayed due to bilateral issued, enhancement of scope of work, issued related to State Government, etc.

- (b) The project will be operationalized in April, 2012.

(c) As per Clause 10 CC i.e. compensation towards escalation of prices of material, manpower & POL during currency of the contract, the escalation during delay for reason not attributable to contractor is Rs. 4,51,17,302.00.

**Parading a dalit woman naked in satara**

†824. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that an incident of parading a dalit woman naked in Satara district of Maharashtra has taken place recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the culprits in this regard, so far; and
- (c) the details of the crimes perpetrated against dalits in the different States of the country during last three years and the details of action taken in those cases and conviction therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per information provided by the State Government of Maharashtra, there has been a reported incident of a dalit women being beaten up by some miscreants in the village Mulagaon, Dist - Satara during the month of January, 2012. However there has been no incident of parading a dalit woman naked in Satara.

A Police case has been registered against the accused invoking various sections of SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act. Seven of the accused has been arrested and chargesheet has been submitted to the court.

As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the year-wise and State-wise details of the cases reported, cases convicted, cases in which trials completed and conviction rate during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively under IPC crimes and atrocities against SCs/STs are given in Statements I, II and III respectively.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Cases reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under IPC crimes and atrocities against SCs/STs during 2008*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC cases				Atrocities against SCs				Atrocities against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	179275	31732	83170	38.2	3875	192	1515	12.7	745	40	392	10.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2374	285	464	61.4	0	0	0	-	63	0	0	-
3.	Assam	53333	2266	14027	16.2	104	7	26	26.9	130	4	20	20.0
4.	Bihar	122669	9981	50600	91.7	3617	229	1244	18.4	99	2	14	14.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	51442	11945	23148	51.6	600	122	357	34.2	614	159	494	32.2
6.	Goa	2742	260	983	26.4	4	0	0	-	1	0	1	0.0
7.	Gujarat	123808	25895	67422	38.4	1228	38	1024	3.7	222	8	261	3.1
8.	Haryana	55344	14252	33659	42.3	339	16	151	10.6	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13976	1875	6405	29.3	68	3	50	6.0	0	1	3	33.3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	20604	3777	7422	50.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	38686	5898	25254	23.4	598	30	188	16.0	231	16	96	16.7
12.	Karnataka	127540	28062	77757	36.1	2343	47	1664	2.8	400	5	141	3.5
13.	Kerala	110620	37530	67468	55.6	519	9	208	4.3	106	4	41	9.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	206556	59254	114813	51.6	2965	1665	4501	37.0	1071	504	1257	40.1
15.	Maharashtra	206243	7552	80610	9.4	1172	59	681	8.7	268	26	225	11.6
16.	Manipur	3349	64	104	61.5	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-

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17. Meghalaya	2318	251	523	48.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18. Mizoram	1989	1606	1956	82.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19. Nagaland	1202	503	542	92.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20. Orissa	56755	4478	28375	15.8	1836	89	780	11.4	508	37	236	15.7
21. Punjab	35314	7226	19670	36.7	101	9	56	16.1	0	0	0	-
22. Rajasthan	151174	37444	62473	59.9	4302	711	1546	46.0	1038	192	444	43.2
23. Sikkim	730	114	213	53.5	17	12	15	80.0	12	5	8	62.5
24. Tamil Nadu	176833	77993	123496	63.2	1615	126	767	16.4	14	0	8	0.0
25. Tripura	5336	253	1626	15.6	4	0	6	0.0	14	3	16	18.8
26. Uttar Pradesh	168996	53565	96583	55.5	7960	3283	5987	54.8	9	9	14	64.3
27. Uttarakhand	8856	2540	3657	69.5	42	37	81	45.7	0	3	3	100.00
28. West Bengal	105419	4077	34018	12.0	19	1	5	20.0	17	0	2	0.0
TOTAL STATE	2033483	430678	1026438	42.0	33328	6685	20852	32.1	5563	1018	3676	27.7
29. A & N Islands	882	73	230	31.7	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-
30. Chandigarh	3931	1027	1890	54.3	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31. D & N Haveli	401	12	99	12.1	1	0	1	0.0	10	0	4	0.0
32. Daman & Diu	248	56	232	24.1	0	0	1	0.0	0	0	0	-
33. Delhi UT	49350	12189	18680	65.3	34	3	5	60.0	0	0	0	-
34. Lakshadweep	95	1	2	50.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35. Puducherry	4989	4439	5052	87.9	2	0	2	0.0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL UTs	59896	17797	26185	68.0	39	3	9	33.3	13	0	4	0.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA	2093379	448475	1052623	42.6	33367	6688	20861	32.1	5576	1018	3680	27.7

Source : Crime in India

**Statement-II**

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (CVR) under IPC crimes and atrocities against SCs/STs during 2009*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC cases				Atrocities against SCs				Atrocities against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	180441	29988	89968	33.3	4465	232	1816	12.8	828	59	381	15.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2362	331	569	58.2	0	0	0	-	21	0	0	-
3.	Assam	55313	3139	14880	21.1	0	1	26	3.8	9	3	29	10.3
4.	Bihar	122931	8500	47218	18.0	3836	216	1843	11.7	67	9	43	20.9
5.	Chhattisgarh	51370	11431	23636	48.4	466	94	327	28.7	551	103	363	28.4
6.	Goa	3005	311	1189	26.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	115183	23467	57081	41.1	1180	43	683	6.3	195	11	135	8.1
8.	Haryana	56229	12031	33155	36.3	303	50	274	18.2	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13315	1655	6766	24.5	87	12	58	20.7	1	0	0	-
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	21975	4776	10323	46.3	0	1	2	20.0	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	37436	10240	33016	31.0	631	95	373	25.5	182	70	202	34.7
12.	Karnataka	134042	26209	73367	35.7	2164	32	1565	2.0	272	5	221	2.3
13.	Kerala	118369	42935	75230	57.1	467	28	284	9.9	102	4	41	9.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	207762	53222	112284	47.4	3040	1014	2614	38.8	1135	409	1098	37.2
15.	Maharashtra	199598	7149	74273	9.6	1072	51	734	6.9	224	10	219	4.6
16.	Manipur	2852	7	26	26.9	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

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17. Meghalaya	2448	209	539	38.8	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
18. Mizoram	2047	1446	1589	91.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
19. Nagaland	1059	457	566	80.7	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-
20. Orissa	55740	3359	25517	13.2	1709	52	720	7.2	552	23	196	11.7	
21. Punjab	35545	6625	18926	35.0	108	8	78	10.3	0	0	0	-	
22. Rajasthan	166565	36722	60471	60.7	4985	638	1475	43.3	1183	217	515	42.1	
23. Sikkim	669	154	335	46.0	16	10	13	76.9	14	8	9	88.9	
24. Tamil Nadu	174691	68077	109547	62.1	1310	94	776	12.1	22	10	31	32.3	
25. Tripura	5486	267	2102	12.7	7	4	10	40.0	27	9	24	37.5	
26. Uttar Pradesh	172884	54374	100723	54.0	7461	3186	6063	52.5	4	7	14	50.0	
27. Uttarakhand	8802	2808	4051	69.3	58	26	56	46.4	0	4	5	80.0	
28. West Bengal	113036	3003	23758	12.6	21	0	2	0.0	16	0	0	-	
TOTAL STATE	2061155	412892	1001105	41.2	33389	5887	19792	29.7	5405	961	3526	27.3	
29. A & N Islands	941	56	149	37.6	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	
30. Chandigarh	3555	684	1420	48.2	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	
31. D & N Haveli	442	36	146	24.7	1	0	0	-	16	1	4	25.0	
32. Daman & Diu	276	21	166	12.7	2	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	
33. Delhi UT	50251	11830	20353	58.1	31	0	3	0.0	0	0	1	0.0	
34. Lakshadweep	134	0	74	0.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	
35. Puducherry	4591	2136	2368	90.2	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	
TOTAL UTs	60190	14763	24676	59.8	37	0	3	0.0	18	1	5	20.0	
TOTAL ALL INDIA	2121345	427655	1025781	41.7	33426	5887	19795	29.7	5423	962	3531	27.2	

Source : Crime in India



**Statement-III**

*Cases Reported (CR), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Conviction Rate (cvr) under IPC crimes and atrocities against SCs/STs during 2010*

Sl. No.	State	Total IPC cases				Atrocities against SCs				Atrocities against STs			
		CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR	CR	CV	TC	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181438	37816	110365	34.3	4271	263	1748	15.0	803	31	423	7.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	480	814	59.0	0	0	0	-	54	1	4	25.0
3.	Assam	61668	2556	15018	17.0	7	2	14	14.3	3	1	13	7.7
4.	Bihar	127453	8562	52733	16.2	3516	158	1378	11.5	71	5	41	12.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	54958	14050	34022	41.3	340	124	398	31.2	507	139	447	31.1
6.	Goa	3293	305	1426	21.4	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
7.	Gujarat	116439	20939	55227	37.9	1008	72	791	9.1	155	8	140	5.7
8.	Haryana	59120	10460	32606	32.1	380	70	303	23.1	0	0	0	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13049	1057	5315	19.9	100	5	23	21.7	2	1	2	50.0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	23223	5112	9628	53.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
11.	Jharkhand	38889	6429	26586	24.2	577	95	371	25.6	234	51	200	25.5
12.	Karnataka	142322	26027	74484	34.9	2472	80	1614	5.0	294	10	198	5.1
13.	Kerala	148313	56274	89741	62.7	583	18	185	9.7	88	5	36	13.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214269	60489	131902	45.9	3373	1070	3038	35.0	1383	384	1148	33.4
15.	Maharashtra	208168	7973	89001	9.0	1107	36	864	4.2	292	8	215	3.7
16.	Manipur	2715	37	54	86.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-

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17. Meghalaya	2505	207	492	42.1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
18. Mizoram	2174	2134	2280	93.6	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
19. Nagaland	1059	545	694	78.5	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
20. Orissa	56459	3329	33502	9.9	1707	116	1470	7.9	556	64	306	20.9
21. Punjab	36648	8314	20673	40.2	115	12	62	19.4	0	0	0	-
22. Rajasthan	162957	33627	56871	59.1	4979	534	1322	40.4	1319	168	373	45.0
23. Sikkim	552	89	188	47.3	3	0	0	-	1	0	0	-
24. Tamil Nadu	185678	67060	120578	55.6	1628	187	763	24.5	33	2	3	66.7
25. Tripura	5805	274	2478	11.1	11	1	4	25.0	35	7	26	26.9
26. Uttar Pradesh	174179	69448	119001	58.4	6272	4827	7493	64.4	0	25	47	53.2
27. Uttarakhand	9240	3175	4721	67.3	35	38	72	52.8	0	2	6	33.3
28. West Bengal	129616	3189	23609	13.5	63	0	3	0.0	47	0	0	-
TOTAL STATE	2164628	449957	1114009	40.4	32548	7708	21916	35.2	5877	912	3628	25.1
29. A & N Islands	980	82	165	49.7	0	0	0	-	1	0	6	0.0
30. Chandigarh	3373	751	186	40.3	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
31. D & N Haveli	378	30	131	22.9	0	1	1	100.0	2	0	2	0.0
32. Daman & Diu	203	18	129	14.0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0.0
33. Delhi UT	51292	10112	19641	51.5	16	7	19	36.8	0	0	0	-
34. Lakshadweep	42	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
35. Puducherry	3935	3178	5091	62.4	5	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
TOTAL UTs	60203	14171	27022	52.4	21	8	20	400	3	0	9	0.0
TOTAL ALL INDIA	2224831	464128	1141031	40.7	32569	7716	21936	35.2	5880	912	3637	25.1

Source : Crime in India

**Maoist attacks in 2012**

825. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Maoist attacks in the country during 2012 so far;
- (b) the details of civilians/police/para-military personnel died/injured during the said period, incident-wise;
- (c) the details of *ex-gratia* announced/paid, case-wise;
- (d) whether Maoists have killed 13 police personnel during January, 2012 in Lalmatia village of Garhwa district in Jharkhand and 4 para-military personnel during February in Malkangiri district of Odisha;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of fresh action Government proposes to check increasing fatal attacks by Maoists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The State-wise details of incidents of violence in the country and resultant deaths of civilians as well as security forces during 2012 (up to March 15) are given below:

State	Incidents	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed
Andhra Pradesh	12	1	0
Bihar	34	9	0
Chhattisgarh	69	5	9
Haryana	0	0	0
Jharkhand	141	39	19
Karnataka	2	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0
Maharashtra	12	2	0
Odisha	33	5	7
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0
West Bengal	4	0	0
Assam	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>35</b>

(c) The Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme of Government of India provides ex-gratia payment of Rs 1 lakh to the family of civilians killed and Rs. 3 lakh to family of security personnel killed due to naxal attacks. An ex-gratia compensation of Rs. 15 lakh is paid to the next of kin of personnel of Central Armed Police Forces killed in action. Besides this, the State Governments have their own policy for payment of ex-gratia to the families of civilians and security personnel killed in naxal attacks. Under the Central Scheme for Assistance to Civilians Victims/Family of Victims of Terrorist, Communal and Naxal Violence, an amount of Rs. 3 lakh is given to dependants of deceased civilians or for permanent incapacitation.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. 13 policemen, including the Officer-in-charge of Bhandaria PS, were killed in an IED explosion triggered by the CPI (Maoist) on 21 January 2012 on Bhandaria-Bargarh road, Bhandaria PS, district Garhwa, Jharkhand. In another incident, four BSF personnel, including a Commandant, were killed in an IED blast/ambush by the CPI (Maoist) on 10 February 2012 in Malkangiri District of Odisha.

(f) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the State in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

**Enhanced security forces at heavy water producing units at  
Hazira and Vadodara**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has enhanced security forces at heavy water producing units at Hazira and Vadodara;

(b) whether Central Government has conducted or is in the process of deep security assessment of Hazira unit as it is located near seashore area and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is tightening security arrangements while transporting nuclear materials and heavy water to avoid repeated incident of Andhra Pradesh where a truck carrying such highly sensitive materials met with accident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Department of Atomic Energy has reported that adequate departmental security forces backed up by Armed Police are already deployed at the Heavy Water producing units at Hazira and Vadodara.

(b) As reported by the Department of Atomic Energy, the security threat analysis of Heavy Water Plant, Hazira has been conducted by Inspector General (Security) of the Department of Atomic Energy. Periodic security audits of vital installations, many of which are located on the seashore including those of the Department of Atomic Energy, are conducted by the central agencies.

(c) The Department of Atomic Energy has reported that consequent to the incident in Andhra Pradesh, the Standard Operating Procedures have been suitably revised for transporting heavy water and nuclear materials.

**Steps taken to improve prison administration**

827. 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 improve efficiency in prisons administrative staff as it has been seen that there are large numbers of crimes generated from prisons and huge corruption among prison administrative staff;

(b) whether Ministry in coordination with State Governments are in process to separate Prison Administration from Police Department;

(c) whether Government has already made any agenda or is in process for prison reforms; and

(d) whether Ministry has issued any advisory to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) "Prisons" is a State subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Government of India had issued a comprehensive advisory covering all aspects of prison administration to States/UTs on 17.7.2009.

**ALLOCATION UNDER MPF SCHEME**

†828. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the amount allocated for modernization of police forces during last three years;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that some States have demanded for further increase in this amount;

(c) if so, the details there of; and

(d) the steps taken by Government on the States' demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) A statement indicating details of funds released to various State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during the last three years, 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Requests for providing additional funds under the MPF Scheme are received from State Governments from time to time. During the current financial year 2011-12, following proposals were received from States seeking additional funds:

Name of the State	Additional funds sought (Rs. in cr.)	Purpose
Punjab	4.50	Procurement of equipment for strengthening of Intelligence Wing.
Haryana	5.00	Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure at Police Sports Complex, Madhuban.
Manipur	12.17	Procurement of vehicles for Manipur Police Stations.

Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs. 4.50 crore, Rs. 5.00 crore and Rs. 12.17 crore have been released to the State Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Manipur, respectively, from out of the Contingency Reserve Funds under the MPF Scheme in the current financial year 2011-12.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Funds released under MPF Scheme from 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released under MPF Scheme (Rs. in crore)		
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	83.83	115.54	89.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.72	11.50	10.75
3.	Assam	68.11	60.79	48.51

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	41.57	59.34	63.67
5.	Chhattisgarh	26.54	17.04	29.8
6.	Goa	4.00	7.08	2.3
7.	Gujarat	48.02	52.18	55.27
8.	Haryana	27.51	46.63	30.41
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.99	7.10	6.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109.65	111.18	148.28
11.	Jharkhand	69.85	33.49	36.9
12.	Karnataka	69.61	63.96	83.01
13.	Kerala	22.90	32.54	42.68
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40.37	54.87	72.41
15.	Maharashtra	75.86	72.48	42.26
16.	Manipur	39.23	27.44	26.63
17.	Meghalaya	10.81	9.73	8.48
18.	Mizoram	12.69	11.48	19.55
19.	Nagaland	38.42	31.50	33.77
20.	Orissa	42.54	51.87	54.24
21.	Punjab	21.56	33.50	26.08
22.	Rajasthan	49.10	51.18	47.88
23.	Sikkim	6.12	4.72	2.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.10	60.67	92.52
25.	Tripura	20.66	22.92	23.08
26.	Uttar Pradesh	102.31	125.17	77.61
27.	Uttarakhand	19.39	5.29	6.35
28.	West Bengal	32.18	48.81	43.73
TOTAL		1157.64	1230.00	1224.63

**Allowing prisoners to use mobile phones in jails**

829. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to allow prisoners to use mobile phones in the jails in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for mooted such a proposal?

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

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

#### **Updating nrc in Assam**

830. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Prime Minister it was decided to update the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and to deport the identified illegal migrant of neighbouring countries in the tripartite talk between AASU, Government of Assam and Government of India.
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon and numbers of illegal migrants deported in the last three years;
- (c) whether it is a fact that illegal migration from neighbouring countries to the North Eastern Region is not totally stopped; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of such migration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) In the tripartite meeting held on 5.5.2005 to review the implementation of Assam Accord, the Government of Assam agreed to updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC), 1951. Pursuant to the above, the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules 2003 was amended based on modalities received from the Government of Assam for updation of National Register of Citizens (NRFC) 1951 in Assam based on relevant records. An amount of Rs. 5.02 crore was released to the Government of Assam during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 for this purpose. Pilot Projects for updating of NRC in two blocks (one each in Kamrup and Barpeta districts) was initiated. However, due to law and order problems in Barpeta District, the work of updating the NRC was stopped. The State Government constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to look into the issues, and to give recommendations on the guidelines/procedure to be followed for updation work. The State Cabinet Sub-Committee is yet to submit its report.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. Thirty Six (36) Foreigners Tribunals including additional four (4) Foreigners Tribunals



sanctioned in August, 2009 are set up for detection of foreigners/illegal migrants in the State of Assam. In Assam, during the last three years from 2008 to 2011, 617 illegal migrants/foreigners including fresh infiltrators/re-infiltrators were deported to their country of origin.

Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh Border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.

**Lack of disaster management practices**

831. SHRI B.S.GNANADESIKAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lack of disaster management practices costs India about Rs. 86000 crore every year as per United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) India's Disaster Management wing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether 58.6 per cent of India's land mass is prone to earthquake of moderate to very high intensity, 12 per cent of land is prone to cyclones and Tsunami and 70 per cent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas at risk from landslide and avalanches; and

(d) if so, the precautionary measures taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) This Ministry has no information regarding any United Nation's Development Programme (UNDP) India's Disaster Management wing report suggesting that the lack of disaster management practices costs India about Rs. 86000 crore every year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) India has been vulnerable, in varying degree, to a large number of natural disasters on account of its unique geo-climatic conditions. Almost 58.6 percent land

mass is vulnerable/prone to earthquakes, 12 percent of land is prone to floods and river erosion, of the 7516 km long coastline approximately 5700 km is prone to cyclones and Tsunami, 68 percent of the cultivable area is vulnerable to drought and hilly areas are at risk from landslides and avalanches.

(d) Government of India, in order to strengthen the existing disaster management system has enacted and notified Disaster Management Act, 2005 on December 26, 2005 to improve and provide for institutional mechanisms for drawing up and monitoring the implementation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and for mitigating the effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated, and prompt response to any disaster situation.

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. NDMA has already released 15 guidelines and 10 reports on natural as well as manmade disasters and also for preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management.

All these measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control and reduce the adverse impact of natural & manmade disasters in the country.

#### **Protection extended by nhrc to harassed people**

832. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of protection extended by NHRC to the most harassed people in the country during the last three years and the current year, so far;
- (b) what is the community-wise break-up of such harassed people; and
- (c) to what extent the NHRC has succeeded in ensuring that human rights are respected and protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) does not maintain any separate record in respect of 'Most Harassed People'. They examine complaints received regarding alleged violation of human rights in accordance with the provisions of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. Accordingly, a statement indicating state-wise details of the number of complaints registered during the last three years from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (upto 15.2.2012) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Act, the Commission has taken steps to promote research in the field of human rights, spread human rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through its publications, media, seminars, workshops etc. The Commission has also encouraged efforts of Non-Governmental Organisations and Institutions in the field of human rights. A large number of public servants and members of senior public including youth have been sensitized about human rights issue through these activities. The Commission also recommends compensation to the victims and departmental/criminal action against delinquent public servants.

***Statement***

Statewise details of the complaints registered from 2008-09 to 2011-12  
(upto 15.2.2012)

State's/UTs	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH	996	979	1272	1354
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	29	20	29	29
ASSAM	210	212	324	322
BIHAR	3490	2893	2862	2644
GOA	67	50	61	76
GUJARAT	2892	1288	1433	1001
HARYANA	3382	2921	3322	3674
HIMACHAL PRADESH	172	139	164	154
JAMMU & KASHMIR	202	189	224	323
KARNATAKA	738	531	635	1203
KERALA	326	295	659	508
MADHYA PRADESH	2317	2228	2321	2337
MAHARASHTRA	4321	2609	2297	2094
MANIPUR	28	63	66	135
MEGHALAYA	23	44	33	42
MIZORAM	23	13	23	15
NAGALAND	12	9	19	8
ODISSA	800	1126	1917	2940

1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB	999	986	1111	1113
RAJASTHAN	2535	2249	2724	2554
SIKKIM	14	8	5	12
TAMILNADU	2617	1466	1454	1675
TRIPURA	44	37	50	64
UTTAR PRADESH	53492	51270	49840	47602
WEST BENGAL	1168	927	1256	1348
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	22	19	20	40
CHANDIGARH	109	94	132	190
DADAR & NAGAR HAVELI	9	5	25	13
DAMAN & DIU	9	13	8	12
DELHI	5433	5228	5929	6874
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	8	8
PUDUCHERRY	78	52	49	65
CHATTISGARH	577	455	481	657
JHARKHAND	1552	1306	1596	1583
UTTARAKHAND	1806	1870	2010	1771
TOTAL	90512	81594	84359	84440

### Decision to modernize and develop NSG

833. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had taken a decision to modernize and develop the National Security Guard (NSG) during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is true that Government had set up the forth and final regional hub of the NSG; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has set up four Regional Hubs at Hyderabad, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. These hubs have been operationalised on 30<sup>th</sup> June/1<sup>st</sup> July, 2009.

**Smuggling of narcotics at Pakistan border**

834. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smugglers based in Pakistan are trying to sneak in narcotics at the Pakistan border in Punjab's Ferozepur district;

(b) if so, the details of the seizure from Pak smugglers in the last one year; and

(c) what effective steps the Ministry is taking to increase patrolling at border posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Seizure of 180.244 kgs South West Asian (SWA) origin heroin (a narcotic drug) during 2011 at the Indo-Pak border in various districts of Punjab including Ferozpur indicates that smugglers based in Pakistan are trying to sneak in narcotics by resorting to two main modus operandi:-

(i) Throwing the consignment over the fence which is retrieved by their Indian counterpart in Indian territory.

(ii) The consignment is concealed in a plastic pipe beneath the fence and cleared by their Indian counterpart in Indian side.

Since these seizures are made at Indo-Pak border, it can be inferred that these are from Pak Smugglers.

(c) Various steps have been taken to check, detect and prevent drug smuggling from the bordering countries, which among other things includes the following:

(i) Improved coordination among the various Drug Law Enforcement Agencies including border guarding forces in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.

(ii) Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational intelligence.

(iii) Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.

- (iv) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- (v) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (vi) Strict enforcement of provisions of Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985 and financial investigation against the accused is done under Chapter V-A of the NDPS Act and property of accused(s) and their associates is seized, freezed and forfeited.

#### **Rape of minor Girls and Women in Delhi**

835. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become notorious for raping of minor girls and women;
- (b) if so, how many such cases have taken place in the last one year up till now;
- (c) what are the reasons for the same; and
- (d) what effective action Government has taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The details of rape cases (Major/Minor) i.e. up to the age of 18 years and above the age of 18 year, reported to Delhi Police during the year 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) are as under:-

Year	Rape cases (Minor)	Rape cases (Minor)	Total rape cases
2011	364	208	572
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	52	39	91

(c) The proximate location of colonies of the affluent and the under-privileged is a critical crimogenic factor and in most of the rape cases the accused were found to be known to the victim or her family. In all the rape cases (except fourteen cases) reported in the year 2011 the accused were known to the victim and were first timers.

(d) The action taken against the culprits in rape cases during the year 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) is as under:-

Year	Persons arrested	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation
2011	711	500	197
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	102	-	102

**Children missing from various states**

836. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is aware that a large number of children are missing from various States in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has a proposal to constitute a special cell to find out the exact cause of the missing children and to locate them; and
- (d) if so, the concrete steps Union Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of missing children States/UT-wise for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement (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 31<sup>st</sup> 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**NUMBER OF CHILDREN MISSING DURING 2008-10*

S.No.	State/UT	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A & N ISLANDS	56	46	31
2.	ANDHRA PRADESH	2814	3084	3700
3.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12	NR	60
4.	ASSAM	747	899	995
5.	BIHAR	560	740	NR
6.	CHANDIGARH	118	119	159
7.	CHATTISHGARH	2706	2823	4808
8.	D & N HAVELI	23	17	17
9.	DAMAN & DIU	14	7	20
10.	DELHI	6268	5946	5091
11.	GOA	257	236	NR
12.	GUJARAT	2644	2718	2868
13.	HARYANA	845	915	1259
14.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	362	270	320
15.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	276	366	NR
16.	JHARKHAND	NR	NR	NR
17.	KARNATAKA	4192	3996	4845
18.	KERALA	1206	996	1037
19.	LAKSHADWEEP	1	NR	0
20.	MADHYA PRADESH	8655	9498	10720
21.	MAHARASHTRA	13215	13099	14823
22.	MANIPUR	45	45	NR
23.	MEHGALAYA	71	168	NR
24.	MIZORAM	0	0	0
25.	NAGALAND	128	117	242
26.	ODISSA	1733	1882	2521
27.	PUDUCHERRY	76	57	72



1	2	3	4	5
28.	PUNJAB	268	277	282
29.	RAJASTHAN	2477	2731	3492
30.	SIKKIM	218	226	342
31.	TAMIL NADU	1813	1855	2504
32.	TRIPURA	292	NR	299
33.	UTTAR PRADESH	3597	3136	NR
34.	UTTARAKHAND	414	431	554
35.	WEST BENGAL	11092	11527	15835
	TOTAL	67195	68227	76896

**NOTE : STATEMENT IS PREPARED ON THE BASIS OF DATA RECEIVED FROM STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAU.**

**DATA NOT YET RECEIVED FROM STATES HAS BEEN INDICATED AS 'NR'**

**\* FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL**

#### **Registration of births and deaths**

837. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that nearly 25 per cent of the children born in India are not registered at birth;

(b) if so, whether the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 2012 report also revealed that 59 per cent of births in urban India and 35 per cent in rural India are only registered;

(c) if so, whether the Compulsory Registration of Births and Deaths Act has completely failed to check such unregistered births; and

(d) if so, the latest strategy to be adopted to ensure that every citizen at the time of birth or after death is properly registered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Approximately 25 per cent of the births are not being registered in India. The level of registration of birth in India is 74.5 and 77.5 per cent respectively for the year 2007 and 2008.

(b) Yes, Sir. UNICEF Report on "The State of the World's Children, 2012" reveals that 59% of the birth in urban India and 35% in rural India are registered.

(c) No, Sir. The level of registration of birth in India is increasing year by year and the level of registration of births has increased to 77.5 percent in 2008 from 56.2 percent in 2000.

- (d) The measures being taken to improve the registration system in India are:
- Office of RGI has intensified publicity campaigns on the need and importance of registration of births and deaths through electronic and print-media at the central level.
  - Under the scheme of central assistance to States, the financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for-
    - (i) Publicity and advertisement through Information Education Communication (IEC) activities;
    - (ii) Training of Registration Functionaries &
    - (iii) Providing infrastructural support in terms of staff, computers, etc.
  - Launched National Campaign for birth registration.
  - Instructions have been issued to ensure cent per cent registration of institutional events to all States/UTs.

**Strengthening Security in VVIP areas in Delhi**

838. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a terror attack on an Israeli embassy car in the high security area close to Prime Minister's official residence has taken place on 13th February, 2012;
- (b) whether magnet bomb has been used in the attack for the first time in India;
- (c) whether the said terror attack is the failure of intelligence agencies and Delhi Police;
- (d) the measures taken to strengthen security arrangements in VVIP areas in Delhi; and
- (e) whether there is any proposal to install CCTV cameras at strategic locations in VVIP areas and other prominent places in Delhi and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) A bomb explosion took place in an Israeli Embassy car on 13.02.2012 near the crossing of Aurangzeb Road and Race Course Road in New Delhi. The matter is being investigated by Delhi Police.

(d) and (e) Security arrangements in VVIP areas in Delhi, including areas where most of the diplomatic missions and residences of foreign diplomats are located, are

reviewed periodically on the basis of inputs given by the Central Security Agencies and appropriate advisories are issued to Delhi Police. The actual arrangements based on these inputs and advisories, as well as local threat assessments, are made by Delhi Police. Delhi Police has taken additional measures including integrated patrolling along with Police Control Room Vans, surveillance system, deployment of pickets at vulnerable points etc, as also installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) at prominent markets, important areas, border check posts etc., in order to strengthen security.

### **Growing incidents of kidnapping**

839. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India ranks among the top ten countries in the world with growing incidents of kidnapping;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise cases including Hyderabad reported during the last three years;
- (d) the actual reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps to be taken to contain such kidnapping in future in coordination with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Data is not maintained about incidence of kidnapping in foreign countries. However, the States/UTs-wise and Mega City wise details of cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, number of persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under kidnapping & abduction during 2008-10 are given in Statement-I and Statement-II (See below).

(e) '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. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Governments/UT Administrations to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued on 16th July, 2010.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under kidnapping & abduction During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1970	1205	62	2380	2532	173
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	79	37	4	78	49	7
3.	Assam	2239	982	110	2516	1583	348
4.	Bihar	3047	1630	363	4759	4287	723
5.	Chhattisgarh	273	224	30	369	343	50
6.	Goa	36	9	1	44	10	1
7.	Gujarat	1323	922	48	1730	1739	79
8.	Haryana	854	466	105	935	880	165
9.	Himachal Pradesh	151	72	10	161	152	17
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	704	282	1	564	565	1
11.	Jharkhand	792	553	101	958	791	153
12.	Karnataka	758	385	8	903	758	28
13.	Kerala	253	207	2	342	357	6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	929	796	254	1471	1455	339
15.	Maharashtra	1379	966	79	2149	1956	109
16.	Manipur	176	1	0	90	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	56	12	1	69	18	9
18.	Mizoram	9	7	3	14	12	8
19.	Nagaland	44	18	12	57	31	20
20.	Orissa	908	619	77	781	772	90
21.	Punjab	718	351	37	884	686	78

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
22.	Rajasthan	2358	835	189	1766	1767	376
23.	Sikkim	4	5	1	8	8	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1375	627	144	1800	1419	316
25.	Tripura	146	108	6	158	127	13
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5428	3002	1469	10122	7320	3728
27.	Uttarakhand	247	140	64	223	189	190
28.	West Bengal	2332	1309	44	2174	1802	71
TOTAL STATE		28588	15770	3225	37505	31609	7096
29.	A & N Islands	17	8	0	11	11	0
30.	Chandigarh	50	17	9	63	36	22
31.	D & N Haveli	17	12	0	34	31	0
32.	Daman & Diu	4	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	1567	579	40	551	784	59
34.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	0	0
35.	Puducherry	17	6	0	16	8	0
TOTAL UT		1673	622	49	676	870	81
TOTAL ALL INDIA		30261	16392	3274	38181	32479	7177

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1958	1212	82	2521	2233	189
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	45	4	61	48	4
3.	Assam	2718	946	93	2875	1340	147
4.	Bihar	3222	1333	279	4727	3774	708
5.	Chhattisgarh	286	219	45	373	361	64
6.	Goa	33	18	2	40	39	2
7.	Gujarat	1348	935	51	1848	1819	84
8.	Haryana	916	482	99	909	921	153

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	75	5	148	140	17
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	873	442	12	725	722	11
11.	Jharkhand	827	567	200	836	799	210
12.	Karnataka	892	506	9	1094	904	27
13.	Kerala	256	213	9	436	443	18
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1036	837	171	1630	1585	332
15.	Maharashtra	1286	953	45	2043	1938	82
16.	Manipur	159	2	1	119	3	1
17.	Meghalaya	56	28	0	58	55	0
18.	Mizoram	9	7	6	4	6	11
19.	Nagaland	52	38	16	73	40	20
20.	Orissa	930	569	49	1013	958	64
21.	Punjab	692	292	48	816	565	102
22.	Rajasthan	2870	962	178	1828	1820	382
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3	7	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	1372	676	75	1779	1510	190
25.	Tripura	121	87	7	176	89	11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6083	3314	1506	12393	7918	4569
27.	Uttarakhand	275	166	44	213	209	117
28.	West Bengal	2750	1318	37	2291	2052	49
TOTAL STATE		31238	16245	3076	41036	32295	7568
29.	A & N Islands	16	3	0	16	8	0
30.	Chandigarh	40	20	13	32	25	24
31.	D & N Haveli	12	13	2	16	25	3
32.	Daman & Diu	0	1	0	4	4	0
33.	Delhi UT	2536	466	63	625	588	71

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1	0
35.	Puducherry	18	21	0	24	46	0
TOTAL UT		2622	525	78	717	697	98
TOTAL ALL INDIA		33860	16770	3154	41753	32992	7666

## 2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2053	1436	117	2543	2549	219
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	26	2	81	34	2
3.	Assam	3250	1222	116	3190	1452	159
4.	Bihar	3674	1823	267	4518	4129	416
5.	Chhattisgarh	359	234	59	439	408	110
6.	Goa	25	14	2	43	36	3
7.	Gujarat	1447	1151	52	2015	1965	101
8.	Haryana	963	573	110	903	857	169
9.	Himachal Pradesh	194	64	5	161	130	5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	896	367	5	570	563	10
11.	Jharkhand	978	625	130	1040	1008	195
12.	Karnataka	1374	559	16	1389	1224	62
13.	Kerala	261	231	6	340	421	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1187	998	269	1684	1723	575
15.	Maharashtra	1508	1000	35	2325	2035	65
16.	Manipur	199	4	0	120	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	71	27	0	104	39	0
18.	Mizoram	9	7	4	11	13	9
19.	Nagaland	50	38	10	90	43	4
20.	Orissa	1016	938	33	1297	1332	43

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	Punjab	789	353	83	1007	808	158
22.	Rajasthan	2985	1016	185	1953	1941	454
23.	Sikkim	6	10	1	13	10	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	1720	737	122	2126	1724	223
25.	Tripura	114	79	4	133	114	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6321	3449	2024	13727	8016	5363
27.	Uttarakhand	286	159	46	346	314	127
28.	West Bengal	3345	2356	41	2698	2932	56
TOTAL STATE		35147	19496	3744	44866	35824	8540
29.	A & N Islands	10	9	0	18	19	0
30.	Chandigarh	38	2	7	51	16	9
31.	D & N Haveli	18	8	1	20	15	1
32.	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	3208	404	116	512	516	156
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	17	14	2	31	35	2
TOTAL UT		3293	437	126	632	601	168
TOTAL ALL INDIA		38440	19933	3870	45498	36425	8708

Source : *Crime in India*

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

#### **Statement-II**

*Cases Registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under kidnapping & abduction in mega cities During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Agra	161	92	50	226	226	141
2.	Ahmedabad	172	107	6	176	199	6



Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
3.	Allahabad	58	24	10	66	41	25
4.	Amritsar	54	32	5	52	38	5
5.	Asansol	18	10	0	16	16	0
6.	Nengaluru	159	87	0	166	150	0
7.	Bhopal	38	35	4	78	75	7
8.	Chennai	43	19	1	70	52	2
9.	Coimbatore	17	12	1	24	22	2
10.	Delhi (city)	1317	456	33	428	685	52
11.	Dhanbad	21	20	3	32	31	16
12.	Faridabad	109	65	7	99	81	29
13.	Hyderabad	140	58	3	161	178	3
14.	Indore	49	54	20	72	71	26
15.	Jabalpur	35	38	38	62	62	30
16.	Jaipur	185	57	8	105	105	9
17.	Jamshedpur	33	11	10	19	19	12
18.	Kanpur	296	140	50	382	238	115
19.	Kochi	12	6	0	29	20	0
20.	Kolkata	116	98	7	109	114	7
21.	Lucknow	309	140	52	286	213	97
22.	Ludhiana	110	50	0	83	57	0
23.	Madurai	24	12	0	21	23	0
24.	Meerut	84	55	35	190	190	89
25.	Mumbai	189	108	15	194	211	25
26.	Nagpur	43	48	1	63	81	2
27.	Nasik	34	21	0	54	41	0
28.	Patna	230	136	10	233	245	30
29.	Pune	110	89	1	191	178	2
30.	Rajkot	54	35	4	73	72	12

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
31.	Surat	131	105	2	197	199	2
32.	Vadodara	34	32	0	56	58	0
33.	Varanasi	48	30	11	49	56	22
34.	Vijayawada	49	56	3	55	80	3
35.	Vishakhapatnam	34	42	2	60	67	3

Source : *Crime in India*

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Agra	170	92	34	340	239	85
2.	Ahmedabad	181	127	22	246	245	33
3.	Allahabad	56	29	12	140	73	43
4.	Amritsar	46	22	9	43	32	9
5.	Asansol	27	16	0	41	41	0
6.	Nengaluru	270	121	1	285	121	4
7.	Bhopal	67	37	4	65	50	4
8.	Chennai	42	14	7	55	37	21
9.	Coimbatore	23	9	1	29	23	1
10.	Delhi (city)	2149	371	53	539	506	63
11.	Dhanbad	27	16	5	54	53	13
12.	Faridabad	86	49	0	83	83	0
13.	Hyderabad	108	54	16	126	84	34
14.	Indore	28	20	13	35	36	18
15.	Jabalpur	25	21	0	35	38	0
16.	Jaipur	215	77	10	159	159	12
17.	Jamshedpur	54	45	15	65	68	21
18.	Kanpur	282	142	50	378	281	130
19.	kochi	11	12	2	17	18	2

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
20.	Kolkata	129	39	5	161	49	7
21.	Lucknow	256	139	56	308	227	96
22.	Ludhiana	86	25	3	71	36	3
23.	Madurai	25	13	2	83	30	9
24.	Meerut	83	53	49	151	121	96
25.	Mumbai	149	86	12	138	122	29
26.	Nagpur	73	54	0	130	109	0
27.	Nasik	24	14	1	53	52	4
28.	Patna	242	65	8	472	325	18
29.	Pune	105	107	6	166	198	10
30.	Rajkot	47	40	4	68	67	8
31.	Surat	119	78	2	139	125	3
32.	Vadodara	33	22	2	64	56	5
33.	Varanasi	25	12	7	47	31	15
34.	Vijayawada	63	39	5	163	157	13
35.	Vishakhapatnam	48	41	0	41	61	0

Source : *Crime in India*

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	Agra	171	141	49	612	215	87
2.	Ahmedabad	207	234	18	298	284	31
3.	Allahabad	40	22	27	73	62	64
4.	Amritsar	51	31	3	47	33	5
5.	Asansol	21	9	0	25	25	0
6.	Nengaluru	513	86	2	361	431	42
7.	Bhopal	59	21	5	51	76	9
8.	Chennai	47	25	1	102	66	4

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	Coimbatore	22	12	0	52	30	0
10.	Delhi (City)	2629	319	92	437	438	138
11.	Dhanbad	46	37	4	57	58	19
12.	Faridabad	102	80	1	99	95	9
13.	Hyderabad	121	76	5	96	116	5
14.	Indore	30	28	23	32	30	25
15.	Jabalpur	27	35	15	35	35	45
16.	Jaipur	207	76	8	129	129	9
17.	Jamshedpur	43	59	15	108	68	37
18.	Kanpur	316	144	88	475	315	176
19.	Kochi	8	10	0	15	23	0
20.	Kolkata	125	55	6	147	71	8
21.	Lucknow	251	120	66	312	202	135
22.	Ludhiana	143	55	7	148	80	8
23.	Madurai	15	2	5	29	12	15
24.	Meerut	93	68	38	145	99	145
25.	Mumbai	194	115	4	206	133	7
26.	Nagpur	57	49	0	112	124	0
27.	Nasik	27	11	0	32	24	0
28.	Patna	183	151	7	205	185	11
29.	Pune	129	110	9	200	196	19
30.	Rajkot	39	26	0	64	62	0
31.	Surat	82	60	0	93	121	0
32.	Vadodara	36	37	0	77	80	0
33.	Varanasi	38	29	15	106	56	41
34.	Vijayawada	57	53	2	126	104	3
35.	Vishakhapatnam	34	33	10	42	52	11

Source : Crime in India

**Ulfa Surrender and rehabilitation policy**

840. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the salient features of United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) surrender and rehabilitation policy;
- (b) the details of ULFA who have surrendered and amount reimbursed to State during 2009-10 and 2010-11 specially for Assam, district-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The Government has formulated a scheme for surrender-cum-rehabilitation of militants in the North Eastern State which is applicable to those militants including United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) cadres who have surrendered/surrender after 1.04.1998. The objective of the Scheme is to wean away the misguided youth and hardcore militants that have strayed into the fold of militancy and now find themselves trapped into that net. The Scheme also seeks to ensure that the militants who have surrendered do not find it attractive to join militancy again. The surrender scheme was revised w.e.f. 1.4.2005. The main features of revised surrender scheme is as under:-

- i. Immediate grant of Rs. 1.50 Lakhs to be kept in a bank in the name of surrenderee as fixed deposit for a period of three years. The money can be withdrawn by the surrenderee after 3 years subject to good behavior.
- ii. Monthly stipend of Rs. 2000/- to each surrenderee for a period of 36 months.
- iii. Incentives for surrendered weapons/ammunitions; and
- iv. Vocational training to the surrenderee of their choice.

As per available information, 151 ULFA cadres surrendered before the State authorities during the years 2009 to 2011. Expenditure incurred by State Government on rehabilitation of surrendered militants are reimbursed on yearly basis. Details of district wise surrender and expenditure on their rehabilitation are maintained by the respective State Governments.

**Non-implementation of polnet**

841. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has planning for POLNET for the modernization of the communication system;

- (b) if so, the present status thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to non implementation of the scheme, Government has incurred loss of crores of rupees; and
- (d) who is responsible for the non implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet Committee on Security during 1998 approved the proposal for setting up a Police Communication Network (POLNET) to modernize the police communication in the country. POLNET is a satellite based Police Telecommunication Network to cater to the communication needs of Police in maintaining the Law and Order of the country, covering States, Union Territories, and Central Police Organisations (CPOs). The project fulfilled its objective connecting national capital, State capitals, district head quarters and central Para Military Force (CPMF) locations. The network is functional since 2004. Presently under the POLNET network 961 Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs) are functional.

#### **National Police information technology centre**

842. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Police Information Technology Centre opened up recently;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof in the Eleventh Plan;
- (c) the funds allocated for them; and
- (d) the present status in Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### **Incidents of human rights violation in Delhi**

†843. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to a survey conducted on national level, National Capital of Delhi has been placed at the lowest level, in terms of security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether the incidents of human rights' violation in Delhi have increased;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has chalked out any policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) Details of the cases registered by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on the basis of complaints received about human rights violations in Delhi during the last three years and current year are given below:

Year	Cases registered
2008-09	5433
2009-10	5228
2010-11	5929
2011-12 (up to 15.02.2012)	6874

- (e) The Delhi Police have taken following measures in this regard:-
  1. Police Personnel have been sensitized not to violate human rights of citizens and to take immediate legal action if any complaint of human rights violation is received.
  2. A separate vigilance unit has been established for dealing with the complaints.
  3. Senior officers of Delhi Police attend to the complaints of citizens; enquiries are conducted; remedial steps are taken and complainants are informed accordingly.
  4. Various courses on Human Rights are conducted at the Police Training College (PTC) and the subject of Human Rights has been included in the basic training courses as well as promotional courses of the trainees.

**Organised gangs involved in kidnapping of children**

844. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several cases of missing children have been reported in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith total number of such cases registered, children traced/untraced during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether there are reports of organized gangs involved in kidnapping of such children and pushing them into prostitution, bonded labour, begging and other illegal activities; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the State-wise action taken to coordinate efforts to curb such crimes in the country during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Instances of missing children have been reported in the country. As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of missing children, traced/untraced States/UT-wise for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in the Statement (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 State/UTs.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently issued an Advisory on missing children on 31<sup>st</sup> 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 organisations, 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 quipped with policing infrastructure in crime-prone areas in adequate number.



## Statement

(A) Date on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2011 as received from State Crime Records Bureaux as on 15.03.2012\*

1	State/UT	2011									
		Missing		Traced		Un-traced		Total Children (M+F)		Total Children (M+F)	
		Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	A & N ISLANDS	19	48	67	16	42	58	3	6	9	
	ANDHRA PRADESH	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
	ASSAM	494	1071	1565	283	682	965	211	389	600	
	BIHAR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
	CHANDIGARH	3	5	8	1	0	1	2	5	7	
	CHHATTISGARH	1139	2455	3594	824	1577	2401	315	878	1193	
	D & N HAVELI	3	8	11	2	5	7	1	3	4	
	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
	DELHI	2446	2665	5111	1879	1873	3752	567	792	1359	
	GOA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
	GUJARAT	722	1573	2295	481	871	1352	241	702	943	
	HARYANA	622	441	1063	313	217	530	309	224	533	
	HIMACHAL PRADESH	41	39	80	19	12	31	22	27	49	
	JAMMU & KASHMIR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	

JHARKHAND	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
KARNATAKA	1398	1906	3304	873	1249	2122	525	657	1182
KERALA	337	717	1054	256	575	831	81	142	223
LAKSHADWEEP	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MADHYA PRADESH	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MAHARASHTRA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MANIPUR	8	11	19	6	10	16	2	1	3
MEGHALAYA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MIZORAM	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	-2	-2
NAGALAND	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
ORISSA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
PUDUCHERRY	16	52	68	12	40	52	4	12	16
PUNJAB	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
RAJASTHAN	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAMILNADU	568	1303	1871	431	1068	1499	137	235	372
TRIPURA	70	245	315	45	212	257	25	33	58
UTTAR PRADESH	119	72	191	84	44	128	35	28	63
UTTARAKHAND	279	218	497	193	147	340	86	71	157
WEST BENGAL	3311	7917	11228	1280	2622	3902	2031	5295	7326
Total	11595	20747	32342	6998	11249	18247	4597	9498	14095

\* Figures are provisional

NR : Data not received

## Statement

(B) Date on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2010 as received from State Crime Records Bureaux as on 15.03.2012\*

State/UT	2010									
	Missing		Traced		Un-traced		Total		Total	
	Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female	Children Male	Children Female	Children (M+F)	Children (M+F)	Children (M+F)	Children (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
A & N ISLANDS	15	16	31	14	16	30	1	0	1	
ANDHRA PRADESH	1501	2199	3700	1233	1833	3066	268	366	634	
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	26	34	60	13	29	42	13	5	18	
ASSAM	403	592	995	218	364	582	185	228	413	
BIHAR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
CHANDIGARH	70	89	159	37	49	86	33	40	73	
CHHATTISGARH	1467	3341	4808	1183	2382	3565	284	959	1243	
D & N HAVELI	9	8	17	6	5	11	3	3	6	
DAMAN & DIU	9	11	20	8	8	16	1	3	4	
DELHI	2634	2457	5091	2047	1890	3937	587	567	1154	
GOA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	
GUJARAT	1045	1823	2868	913	1362	2275	132	461	593	
HARYANA	755	504	1259	435	264	699	320	240	560	
HIMACHAL PRADESH	173	147	320	140	103	243	33	44	77	
JAMMU & KASHMIR	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	

JHARKHAND	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
KARNATAKA	2279	4845	1948	2286	4234	331	280	611
KERALA	411	1037	346	549	895	65	77	142
LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	4254	10720	3901	5788	9689	353	678	1031
MAHARASHTRA	6573	14823	5239	6461	11700	1334	1789	3123
MANIPUR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MEGHALAYA	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAGALAND	196	437	91	117	208	105	124	229
ORISSA	789	2521	441	736	1177	348	996	1344
PUDUCHERRY	29	72	28	43	71	1	0	1
PUNJAB	170	282	2	8	10	168	104	272
RAJASTHAN	1541	3492	1268	1574	2842	273	377	650
SIKKIM	145	342	79	115	194	66	82	148
TAMILNADU	994	2504	808	1254	2062	186	256	442
TRIPURA	81	299	79	218	297	2	0	2
UTTAR PRADESH	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
UTTARAKHAND	342	554	269	164	433	73	48	121
WEST BENGAL	5016	15835	1931	3587	5518	3085	7232	10317
TOTAL	30927	46164	22677	31205	53882	8250	14959	23209

\* Figures are provisional

NR : Data not received

**Statement**  
(C) Date on Missing/Traced/Untraced Children/Adults for the year 2009 as received from State Crime Records Bureaux as on 15.03.2012\*

State	Missing				Traced		Untraced		
	Children Male	Children Female	Total Children (M+F)	Children Male	Children Female	Total Children (M+F)	Children Male	Children Female	Total Children (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A & N ISLANDS	16	30	46	15	29	44	1	1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	1335	1749	3084	1112	1464	2576	223	285	508
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0
ASSAM	406	493	899	234	343	577	172	150	322
BIHAR	508	232	740	295	147	442	213	85	298
CHANDIGARH	51	68	119	26	42	68	25	26	51
CHHATTISGARH	997	1826	2823	913	1547	2460	84	279	363
D & N HAVELI	8	9	17	8	9	17	0	0	0
DAMAN & DIU	2	5	7	2	3	5	0	2	2
DELHI	3273	2673	5946	2969	2396	5365	304	277	581
GOA	90	146	236	75	131	206	15	15	30
GUJARAT	1071	1647	2718	883	1238	2121	188	409	597
HARYANA	598	317	915	328	163	491	270	154	424
HIMACHAL PRADESH	131	139	270	73	92	165	58	47	105
JAMMU & KASHMIR	209	157	366	136	111	247	73	46	119

JHARKHAND	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	0
KARNATAKA	1697	2299	3996	1482	2052	3534	215	247	462	NR
KERALA	401	595	996	344	524	868	57	71	128	NR
LAKSHADWEEP	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR
MADHYA PRADESH	4121	5377	9498	3948	4782	8730	173	595	768	NR
MAHARASHTRA	5927	7172	13099	4918	6034	10952	1009	1138	2147	NR
MANIPUR	28	17	45	27	15	42	1	2	3	NR
MEGHALAYA	65	103	168	55	91	146	10	12	22	NR
MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
NAGALAND	50	67	117	28	38	66	22	29	51	NR
ORISSA	633	1249	1882	246	422	668	387	827	1214	NR
PUDUCHERRY	25	32	57	25	32	57	0	0	0	NR
PUNJAB	198	79	277	3	2	5	195	77	272	NR
RAJASTHAN	1248	1483	2731	1044	1179	2223	204	304	508	NR
SIKKIM	93	133	226	42	74	116	51	59	110	NR
TAMILNADU	763	1092	1855	616	864	1480	147	228	375	NR
TRIPURA	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	0	NR
UTTAR PRADESH	2236	900	3136	1943	761	2704	293	139	432	NR
UTTARAKHAND	260	171	431	198	133	331	62	38	100	NR
WEST BENGAL	3926	7601	11527	1370	1985	3355	2556	5616	8172	NR
TOTAL	30366	37861	68227	23358	26703	50061	7008	11158	18166	NR

\* Figures are provisional

NR : Data not received

**Failure of Delhi Police in regulating Traffic**

845. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Police have failed to regulate traffic on Delhi roads with the result on an average four persons are killed every day on Delhi roads;
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to draw/develop strategies for better traffic management;
- (c) whether motorcyclist, two-wheelers and auto rickshaw drivers are not properly warned of erratic traffic on Delhi roads causing chaos at every inter-section; and
- (d) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to educate particular traffic offender?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. It is incorrect to say that Delhi Police have failed to regulate traffic on Delhi roads. Delhi Police have consistently worked for bringing down the number of road accidents. In order to tackle the situation in a comprehensive manner in the NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Traffic Police have prepared a Traffic Management Plan, which is based on the principles of road safety education, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions. Based on this Traffic Management Plan, the Delhi Traffic Police have taken a number of steps to decongest and streamline the traffic in the NCT of Delhi.

(c) and (d) It is not correct to say that motorcyclists, two-wheelers and auto rickshaw drivers are not made aware of traffic on Delhi roads causing chaos at every intersection. Apart from this, strict action is taken by Delhi Police against violations by drivers of two-wheelers and TSRs. In addition, regular campaigns are also organized to sensitize two-wheeler riders and auto rickshaw drivers about the lane discipline, intersection discipline, round-about discipline etc. to avoid congestion and chaos on Delhi roads.

**Geographical limit of GTA**

†846. SHRI SAMAN PATHAK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to implement the agreement which was signed on formation of Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA) through tri-partite agreement on Darjeeling;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether national political parties as well as other regional political parties of Darjeeling have been consulted before or after agreement regarding the said agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether this GTA, which is formed on the basis of this agreement, has been given statutory protection; and

(e) the geographical limit of GTA which is formed on the basis of this agreement?

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

(b) to (d) The process to bring peace and normalcy in the hill areas of Darjeeling was initiated on September 8, 2008 by way of tripartite talks between the Government of India, Government of West Bengal and GJM. This agreement was a result of such talks spanning a period of nearly two years.

The GTA is being constituted by an Act of the legislature.

(e) The geographic limit of GTA comprising the three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling, namely, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Kurseong, and includes the following *mouzas* in the sub-division of Siliguri of that district:-

- (i) Lohagarh Tea Garden,
- (ii) Lohagarh Forest,
- (iii) Rangmohan,
- (iv) Barachenga,
- (v) Panighata,
- (vi) Chota Adalpur,
- (vii) Paharu,
- (viii) Sukna Forest,
- (ix) Sukna Par-I,
- (x) Pantapati Forest-I,
- (xi) Mahanadi Forest,
- (xii) Champasari Forest,
- (xiii) Salbari Chhat Part-II,



- (xiv) Sitong Forest,
- (xv) Sivoke Hill Forest,
- (xvi) Sivoke Forest,
- (xvii) Chhota Chenga,
- (xviii) Nipania;

**Damage by maoists in Odisha**

847. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Maoists, security persons and civilians killed in the Naxal activities in the country during 2010 and 2011;
- (b) how many mobile towers, school houses and panchayat offices were damaged by the Maoists in Odisha during the period;
- (c) how many States have banned the activities of the CPI (Maoists) and its frontal organizations and whether Centre has asked any State to impose prohibition on the activities of any organizations in the States; and
- (d) whether Government is considering for including more districts in the Security Related Expenditure Scheme as Odisha Government recently requested to combat the activities of ultras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The State-wise details of naxals, security personnel and civilians killed in 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) During 2011, 11 Telephone exchange/towers, 01 school building and 01 panchayat bhawan were damaged by the Maoists in Odisha compared to 17 Telephone exchange/towers, 8 school buildings and 11 panchayat bhawans damaged in 2010.

(c) The CPI (Maoist) has been included in the schedule of terrorist organizations along with all its formations and front organizations on 22 June 2009, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Once an organization is notified as Terrorist Organisation under this Act by the Central Government, there is no provision in the Act which requires the State Governments to issue a separate Notification for the purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to cover some districts under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, including 04 more districts of Odisha namely, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Baragarh and Bolangir.

**Statement***Statewise details of Naxals, Security Personnel and civilians killed in 2010 and 2011*

State	2010			2011		
	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	Security Forces killed
Andhra Pradesh	13	24	0	04	9	0
Bihar	05	72	25	14	59	3
Chhattisgarh	83	171	172	34	124	80
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	15	132	25	16	149	33
Karnataka	01	0	0	0	1	0
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	01	0	0	0
Maharashtra	03	35	10	03	44	10
Odisha	10	62	17	23	39	14
Uttar Pradesh	00	1	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	42	223	35	05	39	2
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>142</b>

**CRPF and Police personnel killed in landmine and bomb blasts**

†848. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last year maximum number of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel and State police forces personnel were killed in land mine blasts and bomb blasts;

(b) the place-wise and State-wise details of personnel of CRPF/State police forces killed in these blasts; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of financial assistance and facilities given to families of personnel killed in these incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. 14 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel were killed in Landmine/Bomb blasts in the year 2011 as against 31 CRPF personnel killed in 2010. Information/data regarding State Police Forces personnel killed in land mine blasts and bomb blasts is not maintained centrally by MHA.

(b) The place-wise and State-wise details of CRPF personnel killed in these blasts are as under:-

Sl.No.	Place/State	Rank	Name	Date of death
1.	Gaya/Bihar	CT/GD	Sanjeev Kumar Singh	17.01.2011
2.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	SI/GD	Pratap Singh	03.05.2011
3.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	HC/GD	Satyabir Singh	03.05.2011
4.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	CT/GD	Gajener Singh	03.05.2011
5.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	HC/GD	Devanand Singh	03.05.2011
6.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	HC/GD	D.C. Deka	03.05.2011
7.	Lohardaga/Jharkhand	CT/BUG	Radha Kishan	03.05.2011
8.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/FTR	Ajit Pratap Singh	17.05.2011
9.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/DVR	Rashpal Chander	17.05.2011
10.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/GD	Anthony Minz	17.05.2011
11.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/GD	Sanjay Kumar	17.05.2011
12.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/GD	S.S. Pathania	17.05.2011
13.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	HC/GD	Abdul Quyoom	17.05.2011
14.	Dantewada/Chhatisgarh	CT/GD	Surendra Singh	17.05.2011

(c) The details of financial assistance and facilities given to families of CRPF personnel killed in these incidents are given below:-

Sl.No.	Financial Assistance	Amount	Remarks
1.	Ex-gratia	Rs. 2,10,00,000/-	All 14 NOKs have been paid ex-gratia @ Rs. 15 lakh.
2.	Risk Fund (Departmental)	Rs. 1,14,00,000/-	All 14 NOKs have been paid Risk Fund @ Rs. 10 lakh.
3.	Central Welfare Fund	Rs. 7,00,000/-	All 14 NOKs have been paid CWF @ Rs. 50,000/-

**March organised by sharia4hind**

849. SHRI TARUN VIJAY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had prior-information of a march to Parliament to be organised by a group 'Sharia4hind' on March 3, 2012 to press for the enforcement of Sharia in India;

(b) if so, then why did it take a complaint by some private persons to Delhi Police and investigation instructions by Delhi High Court on a P.I.L.;

(c) if not, then the reason for the failure of intelligence apparatus and what action Government proposes to take against the officials involved, if any; and

(d) whether Government contemplates to take action against the Indian organizers of the march and the people behind the website [www.sharia4hind.com](http://www.sharia4hind.com)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government was aware of the march to the Parliament to be organized by a group 'Sharia4hind' on March 2-3, 2012. A case vide FIR No. 25/12 dated 28.02.2012 under section 124A, 153A, 295A of IPC and 66A of IT Act was registered on 28.02.2012 by Delhi Police at PS Parliament Street and investigation undertaken.

**Reduction in funds under MPF to states**

850. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds granted under the Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF) scheme have been reduced for some States including State of Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the outlay for the various States under the said scheme is very low *vis-a-vis* the PP previous year, including for Gujarat State also; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) A statement indicating funds released to the States, including Gujarat, under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) in the year 2010-11, the details of Central allocation made to States in the current financial year 2011-12 and funds release position, as on 19.03.2012, is given in Statement (*See below*).

The Central assistance to States, including Gujarat, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, inter-alia, demands and security scenario in other States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance.

***Statement***

*Details of the allocation and release of funds as on 19.3.2012 for MRF Schemes to the States*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Funds released 2010-11	Funds Allocated on the basis of BE Provision 2011-12	Funds released as on 19.3.2012 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	89.96	69.81	4.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.75	10.93	6.99
3.	Assam	48.51	73.53	46.97
4.	Bihar	63.67	45.97	27.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	29.8	16.17	5.59
6.	Goa	2.3	1.70	0.08
7.	Gujarat	55.27	42.57	33.23
8.	Haryana	30.41	19.10	5.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	5.83	5.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	148.25	111.15	109.72
11.	Jharkhand	36.9	15.32	4.95
12.	Karnataka	83.01	63.85	52.50
13.	Kerala	42.68	26.82	26.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	72.41	45.12	36.92
15.	Maharashtra	42.26	78.40	63.55
16.	Manipur	26.63	26.60	38.03
17.	Meghalaya	8.48	10.45	5.41

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	19.55	13.30	10.94
19.	Nagaland	33.77	29.93	29.40
20.	Orissa	54.24	25.96	14.33
21.	Punjab	26.08	27.33	32.03
22.	Rajasthan	47.88	52.01	32.37
23.	Sikkim	2.17	4.94	5.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	92.52	57.97	42.73
25.	Tripura	23.08	21.85	15.95
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77.61	105.14	49.85
27.	Uttarakhand	6.35	5.60	5.75
28.	West Bengal	43.73	48.10	46.52
TOTAL		1224.63	1055.45	757.81

#### Amending section 171 (B) of IPC

851. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Election Commission has asked the Ministry to amend the law to make bribing of voters, in cash or kind, a cognizable offence;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the Ministry would amend IPC Section 171 (B) and make it a cognizable offence so that enforcing agencies would have arresting power?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission of India has suggested for amendment in the First Schedule to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to make the offence of bribery under section 171B/171E of IPC a cognizable offence.

(c) As the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure are in the List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and are administered by the State Governments, the comments/views of the State Governments/UT Administrations have been sought on the proposal. No time frame can be fixed in this regard.

**Steps to check fake encounters**

852. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently expressed its serious concern over the fake encounters by the police across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of fake encounters came to the notice of the Union Government in the last three years;
- (c) whether the Union Government has since contemplated any effective steps to check such fake encounters and fix responsibilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court in its judgement in Criminal Appeal Nos. 1174-1178 of 2011 {arising out of SLP (Criminal) Nos. 3865-69 of 2011} has stated that in cases where a fake encounter is proved against policemen in a trail, they must be given death sentence, treating it as the rarest of rare cases. The Court further states that fake encounters are nothing but cold blooded, brutal murder by persons who are supposed to uphold the law. However, the Supreme Court made it clear that the trial court will decide the criminal case against the appellants of the above case, uninfluenced by any observations made in this Judgement.

(b) State-wise details of the 427 cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of alleged fake encounters by police, defence and central armed police forces, during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 (as on 15.02.2012) are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subject. 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 in respect of custodial deaths. NHRC has framed guidelines for reporting all deaths in police action within 48 hours of their occurrence. The NHRC also calls for various reports for ascertaining any foul play or negligence by public servants, which resulted in custodial death.

Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides for enquiry by the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquest in cases of death in the custody of the police.

**Statement**

*Details of the Cases registered by NHRC of alleged Fake Encounters from  
2008-09 to 2011-12*

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (As on 15.2.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1
3.	Assam	1	5	7	1
4.	Bihar	2	1	3	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	5	11
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	3	0	2	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	11	8
11.	Jharkhand	0	1	6	11
12.	Karnatak	0	1	0	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	8	2
15.	Maharashtra	2	4	1	1
16.	Manipur	16	32	12	1
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	3	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	1	3	7	2
21.	Punjab	16	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	3
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Tamil Nadu	7	6	2	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	30	40	19
27.	Uttarakhand	1	7	0	1
28.	West Bengal	6	4	11	10
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	1	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	3	1	2	2
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		110	103	129	85

#### Approval to uid number scheme

853. DR. T.N. SEEMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has given approval for the Universal Identification number scheme;

(b) what are the conditions stipulated for clearance of the scheme;

(c) whether Government has noted that citizens' data are being collected through private agencies under the UID scheme; and

(d) what are the safeguards being taken for protection of privacy of the data being collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government has not approved any Universal Identification number scheme. However, the Government has set up the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of India based on demographic and biometric attributes.

(b) UIDAI was constituted as an attached office of the Planning Commission through Notification No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn. I dated 28th January, 2009. The

UIDAI has been assigned the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement the UID scheme in the Notification. The implementation of the scheme entails, inter alia, the responsibilities to generate and assign unique identification (UID) numbers to residents and define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services. A copy of the notification is given in Statement (See below).

(c) Enrolment is being done under the control and supervision of Registrars, who are agencies of the Central and the State Governments who, in the normal course of their activities, interact with the residents. The Registrars hire enrolment agencies, who may be private agencies, for carrying out enrolments.

(d) A number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in an unauthorized manner. These include encryption of data at source immediately on completion of enrolment, transfer of data to the data centre in an encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof, putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. UIDAI has also issued data protection and security guidelines for Registrars, Enrolment Agencies, Logistics Service Providers, UIDAI employees, Authentication User Agencies and Data Centre Service Providers. UIDAI will continue to engage with experts and stakeholders to further ensure protection of privacy and confidentiality of information.

#### *Statement*

#### **Notification by UIDAI**

**(To be published in Part-I, Section-2 of the Gazette of India)**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
PLANNING COMMISSION

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,  
New Delhi, 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2009

#### **NOTIFICATION**

No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I : In pursuance of Empowered Group of Ministers' fourth meeting, dated 4th November 2008, the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is hereby constituted and notified as an attached office under aegis of Planning Commission with following terms of reference and initial core staff composition:-

#### **Composition:**

2. UIDAI shall be set up with an initial core team of 115 officials and staff as per details given below:

Post	Level	No. of Posts
<b>UID Authority of India</b>		
Director General & Mission Director	Additional Secretary Govt. of India	1
Deputy Director General (DDG)	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	1
Assistant Director General (ADG)	Director, Govt. of India	1
<b>Support Staff</b>		
PS	PS	3
Peon	Peon	2
Driver	Driver	2
TOTAL MANPOWER		10
<b>State/UT Units of UIDAI</b>		
State/UT UID Commissioner	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	35
<b>Support Staff</b>		
PS	PS	35
Peon	Peon	35
TOTAL MANPOWER		105
GRAND TOTAL		115

**Role and Responsibilities of UIDAI**

3. UIDAI shall have the responsibility to lay down plan and policies to implement UID Scheme, shall own and operate UID database and be responsible for its updation and maintenance on an ongoing basis.
4. Implementation of UID scheme will entail, *inter alia*, following responsibilities being undertaken by UIDAI:
  - Generate and assign UID to residents.
  - Define mechanisms and processes for interlinking UID with partner databases on a continuous basis.
  - Frame policies and administrative procedures related to updation mechanism and maintenance of UID database on an ongoing basis.

- Co-ordinate/liaise with implementation partners and user agencies as also define conflict resolution mechanism.
  - Define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services.
  - Operate and manage all stages of UID lifecycle.
  - Adopt phased approach for implementation of UID specially with reference to approved timelines.
  - Take necessary steps to ensure collation of NPR with UID (as per approved strategy).
  - Ensure ways for leveraging field level institutions appropriately such as PRIs in establishing linkages across partner agencies as well as its validation while cross linking with other designated agencies.
  - Evolve strategy for awareness and communication of UID and its usage.
  - Identify new partner/user agencies.
  - Issue necessary instructions to agencies that undertake creation of databases, to ensure standardization of data elements that are collected and digitized and enable collation and correlation with UID and its partner databases.
  - Frame policies and administrative procedures related to hiring/retention/mobilization of resources, outsourcing of various tasks and budgeting & planning for UIDAI and all State units under UIDAI.
5. Planning Commission shall be the nodal agency for UIDAI for providing logistics, planning and budgetary support. Planning commission would provide initial office and IT infrastructure at central level.
6. Government housing will be provided to officers of UIDAI appointed on deputation from general pool of Department of Urban Development.

Sd/-

(Dr. Subas Panl)

Secretary to the Government of India

The General Manager  
Govt. of India Press,  
Faridabad.

Copy to:

1. Secretary to the President, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi
2. Secretary to the Vice-President, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi

3. Cabinet Secretary, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi
4. Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, South Block, New Delhi
5. Private Secretary to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
6. All Ministers/Departments of Govt. of India
7. Chief Secretaries of all States/Union Territories
8. Secretary General, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
9. Secretary General, Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi
10. Pr. Adviser (Admn. & PC)/AS & FA/Adviser (C & I)/Director (GA)/DS (Admn.)
11. Pay & Accounts Officer, Planning Commission
12. Drawing & Disbursing Officer, Planning Commission
13. Accounts-I Section, Planning Commission

**Bodos demand for statehood**

854. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Bodos had intensified their demand for statehood;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) had demanded centre to convene immediately a political dialogue;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. But, there is no such proposal from the State Government. A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) was signed between the Central Government, Government of Assam and the Bodo Liberation Tiger (BLT) on 10.2.2003. The main clauses of the MoS interalia includes setting up of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in the State of Assam under the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In order to protect the interest of the tribals, thirty (30) seats out of forty six (46) are reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the council, Legislative, financial, executive and administrative powers have been devolved for thirty nine (39) subjects transferred to the council. Besides, inclusion of Bodo language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, revision of list of Scheduled Tribes for the State of Assam, setting up of a Central Institute of Technology, additional development

package of Rs. 100 crore per annum for 5 years over and above the normal plan assistance to the State of Assam, rehabilitation of BLT cadres, etc. have been agreed to in the MoS. Following action has been taken to implement the MoS:-

- (i) The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India was amended for creation of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).
- (ii) General Election to the council was held on 13.5.2005 and Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) took office. Further election to the council was held in the year 2010.
- (iii) Scheduled Tribe (list) of Assam has been revised by amending the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes), Order 1950 to protect the interest of Bodo Tribe.
- (iv) Bodo language has been included into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- (v) Article 332 (6) of the Constitution of India has been amended by enacting Constitution (Ninetieth) Amendment Act, 2003 for ensuring the existing representation of the Scheduled Tribes and non-Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam from Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).
- (vi) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) has sanctioned 52 projects worth Rs. 585.24 crore for creation of socio-economic infrastructure since the year 2004-2005 and Rs. 505.29 crore has been released to the State Government of Assam for BTC. In addition to above, Rs. 67.37 crore were released during the years 2003-2004 to 2008-2009 for development of administrative infrastructure in the BTAD.
- (vii) Central Institute of Technology (CIT) has started functioning at Kokrajhar since 2006.
- (viii) 846 ex-BLT cadres have been recruited in the Central Police Forces (CPFs) and approval for appointment of 400 ex-BLT cadres as Special Police Officer (SPOs) has been given the State Government.

The Government is committed to implement MoS in letter and spirit. The implementation of MoS is being reviewed in the Ministry periodically.

#### **Police atrocities in states**

855. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of cases of police atrocities during last three years;

- (b) the State-wise details of action taken by Government; and
- (c) the steps taken to instill humanitarian ethos in day-to-day police working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public order' are State Subjects under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India and it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to appropriately prevent and ensure non-occurrence of Police atrocities. However, the Government of India have been advising the State Governments from time to time regarding the steps that need to be taken to afford a greater measure of protection to the public. As per details submitted by National Crime Records Bureau for the years 2007, 2008 & 2009, the total number of cases reported against police personnel were 7,908, 5, 445 & 14,975 respectively.

#### **Illegal immigration in north eastern region**

856. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise status/scenario of illegal immigration in North Eastern region;
- (b) the State-wise break up of the total magnitude of infiltration;
- (c) the State-wise, year-wise total infiltrators, arrested during last three years, total crimes registered and their disposal;
- (d) how many of them have been found involved in anti-national, criminal, smuggling, terrorist activities;
- (e) the social, religious, demographic, political, law and order fallout of said infiltration;
- (f) whether such illegal infiltration is threat to security and integrity of India;
- (g) the Supreme Court directions in above context;
- (h) whether porous Bangladesh border facilitates infiltration; and
- (i) the preventive steps taken there on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (i) There are reports that Bangladesh nationals having settled in India without valid travel documents. As entry of such Bangladeshi nationals into the country is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have correct estimate of such illegal immigrants living in the country. A

number of Bangladeshi nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, 28, 667 Bangladeshi national were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2010. Police authorities in the States/Union Territories and other law enforcement agencies are aware of the issues of illegal immigration and they maintain a strict vigil on the activities of such Bangladeshi nationals.

The powers of identification and deportation of illegally staying foreign nationals including Bangladeshi nationals have been delegated to the state Governments and Union Territories Administrations under Section 3 (2) (c) of the foreigners Act. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is continuous process. As per directions passed by the Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition No. 131 of 2000 on 12.7.2005, twenty five (25) additional Foreigners Tribunals have been set up in the State of Assam. Bangladeshi nationals involved in criminal activities are being detected and arrested by the State police and deported to Bangladesh immediately after completion of their sentences awarded by respective courts. A nodal point between India and Bangladesh has been set up for repatriation of sentenced prisoners. Besides, a revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Central Government is also implementing a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) which also facilitate improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Mission, during immigration check at the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and during registration at the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).

Government has taken steps for strengthening of the Border Security Force and equipping them with modern equipments, reduction of gaps between the border posts and intensified patrolling. The border fence along the Bangladesh border is being strengthened and a scheme for flood lighting along the border is being implemented. The issue of illegal migrants from Bangladesh is regularly taken up at various fora and steps have been taken for coordinated patrolling, identification of vulnerable gaps, strengthening of riverine patrolling etc. Government of Bangladesh has also been urged to take effective steps to check the illegal movement of their nationals into India, especially through vulnerable and riverine areas. The strengthening of security and erection of fencing along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in curbing illegal migration from Bangladesh to India effectively.



**Improving medical examination system of rape victims**

†857. DR. PRABHA THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the rape victims not getting justice in rape cases even after their medical examination;
- (b) whether sending of the proof obtained upon one medical examination secretly to three separate hospitals or clinics would prove more effective for an impartial examination report;
- (c) if so, whether Government would consider this suggestion and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. 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 conduct speedy investigation in cases of heinous crimes like rape and medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay. The advisory also advises the States/UTs to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and improve the quality of investigations in cases of crime against women.

**Hardships due to rallies and dharnas in Delhi**

†858. DR. PRABHA THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the common man of Delhi has to face a lot of hardships due to the increasing number of rallies, *dharnas* and demonstrations and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government intends to frame rules to prohibit these rallies, *Dharnas* and demonstrations in the urban areas of Delhi for maintaining law and order and for saving the common man from these day-to-day hardship;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Details of dharnas, demonstrations etc. held in Delhi during the last three years and current year i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) are given below:

Year	Demons- tration	Dharna	Procession	Meeting	Rally/ March	Strike
2009	1160	1314	62	478	180	241
2010	1160	1246	224	299	157	91
2011	1514	1611	195	447	232	216
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	161	168	39	80	23	08

(b) to (d) Supreme Court of India and High Court of Delhi have issued detailed guidelines regarding the conduct of rallies, processions, demonstrations, protests etc. Delhi Police issues guidelines/circulars from time to time for regulating rallies, dharnas, demonstrations etc.

#### **Grant of package to victims of 1984 sikh riots**

859. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi High Court recently asked the Centre to examine the plea of a group of 1984 anti Sikh riot victims, seeking grant of rehabilitation package on the basis of their residence here; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in WP(C) Nos. 2604 and 3035 of 2010 in the matter of Partap Singh vs UoI & Ors and Daljit Singh & Ors vs GNCTD & Ors, the High Court of Delhi has given its judgment on 28.2.2012 directing the Government of NCT of Delhi to examine the cases of each of the petitioners of merit, and if they are found to be genuine, grant the rehabilitation Grant of Rs. 2 lac per family within three months.

#### **Fire safety and preventive measures in Palika Bazar, New Delhi**

860. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipality Council (NDMC) Palika Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi has not taken fire safety and preventive measures;

(b) if so, the action taken by Delhi Fire Service (DFS) against NDMC, Palika Bazar for putting the lives and property of the people at risk in this fire prone area;

(c) how many times DFS inspected the Palika Bazar during the last three years together with the details of discrepancies found during inspections and action taken thereon to remove the said discrepancies; and

(d) the measures taken by DFS to educate the people of Delhi to adopt fire safety and preventive measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) All fire safety and preventive measures have already been taken in New Delhi Municipals Council (NDMC) Palika Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi as per guidelines issued by Delhi Fire Services. As the Palika Bazar was under renovation and was referred to Delhi Fire Services only in the year 2011, it was inspected only once during the last three years. During the inspection of Palika Bazar by Delhi Fire Services on 28.11.2011, the following shortcomings were observed:

- (i) Smoke venting system found non-functional.
- (ii) Sprinkler system required to be extended in all the shops as per risk.
- (iii) P.A. system not working properly.
- (iv) Detection system not found functional.
- (v) Fire Check door required on electric Shafts.
- (vi) Fire alarm system found non-functional and not connected with smoke management system.
- (vii) No fire safety arrangement found provided for electric panels.
- (viii) Sprinkler test valve/drain valve required to be provided near gate No. 2 and 7

The above shortcomings observed during the inspection were communicated to NDMC by Delhi Fire Services vide their letter dated 15.12.2011, with the direction to remove the shortcomings to enable issuance of fire safety certificate.

NDMC has intimated that the above deficiencies have been removed.

(d) Delhi Fire Services conduct regular mock drills apart from the public awareness campaigns notices under the Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 & Rules 2010 through print and electronic media.

**Anti-terror plan between India and Israel**

861. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and Israel have recently agreed to firm up on anti-terror plan between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) A Government of Israel delegation led by Minister of Public Security visited India in the month of November, 2011 and held talks with Government of India delegation led by Union Home Minister. During the talks, bilateral security matters of mutual interest were discussed.

**Working groups on political, social and economic issues of J & K**

862. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which of the five working groups constituted to look into political, social and economic issues of Jammu and Kashmir have submitted their recommendations and when; and

(b) how and when Government intends to take a final decision on their recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Working Groups (WG) I to V have submitted their recommendations on various issues of Jammu & Kashmir in January 2007 (WG I & II), March 2007 (WG III & IV) and December 2009 (WG V).

(b) Key recommendations having impact on the well being of various segments in the State of J & K have been implemented.

**Improving conviction rate in crimes against Women**

863. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the records of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the crimes against women have gone up from 19,500 in 2008 to 21,300 in 2010 but rate of conviction has come down from 30.1 per cent in 2008 to 27.8 per cent in 2010;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for gradual reduction in the rate of conviction;

(c) whether same is the case with regard to crime against children and minors; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps the Ministry is taking to improve the conviction rate so as to work as deterrent for others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) number of cases registered and persons convicted for crimes against women and children for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given below:

Crime against Women	2008	2009	2010
Cases registered	22,500	24,201	26,694
Persons Convicted	5,958	5,469	6,210
Percentage	26.48%	22.59%	23.26%
Crime against Children	2008	2009	2010
Cases registered	1,95,856	2,03,804	2,13,585
Persons Convicted	60,774	56,666	62,226
Percentage	31%	27.8%	29.13%

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 and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent detailed advisories dated 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 and dated 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2010 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 and set up of special women courts. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some states/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

In a separate advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trade the children-regarding date 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

**Illegal Immigration in India**

864. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of foreign immigrants living illegally in India is declining, but India continues to be among the 10 countries with the highest immigration in the world;
- (b) if so, whether Government has proposed any strategy to check foreign immigrants living illegally in India;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Union Government has given any directions to the State Government in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and to what extent there is a proper check on such illegal immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per information available, the number of foreign nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents and were found to be overstaying came down from 73,441 as on 31.12.2009 to 69,188 as on 31.12.2010. However, there is no specific data indicating the position of India in the world in the matter of immigration.

(b) to (e) Police authorities in the States/Union Territories and other law enforcement agencies are aware of the issues of illegal immigration and they maintain a strict vigil on the activities of such foreign nationals, Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section (3) (2) (c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

Central Government is also implementing a Mission Mode Project on Immigration, Visa and Foreigners Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) which also facilitates improved tracking of foreigners by integrating and sharing information captured during visa issuance at Missions, during immigration check at the Immigration Check Posts (ICPs) and during registration at the Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRROs)/ Foreigners Registration Offices (FROs).

**Operation swan**

†865. SHRI MOTILAL VORA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that after the Mumbai bomb blasts on 12th March, 1993, Government had started a scheme “Operation Swan” in the year 1993 in which the Central Excise, Navy, State police and coast guards had to jointly keep vigilance;
- (b) if so, the number of cases registered under this scheme till date;
- (c) if not, the reasons for the failure of this programme;
- (d) the steps taken by Government till date to beef up coastal security;
- (e) whether it is also a fact that a few months back three vessels drifted to Juhu coast; and
- (f) if so, the people found responsible for not sighting these vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The scheme ‘Operation Swan’ was formulated for implementation over a period of 6 years starting from the year 2005-06 for creating additional infrastructure for Coast Guard to ensure intensive patrolling and surveillance of the close coastal areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The scheme has been transferred in totality to Ministry of Defence with effect from 01.04.2011. No separate record of cases registered under ‘Operation Swan’ has been maintained.

(d) Subsequent to the Mumbai incident of 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level, inter-ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/initiative have been taken. These are highlighted below:-

- (i) The Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I which provides for 73 Police Stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts 30 Barracks, 204 boats, 153 Jeeps and 312 Motorcycles has been implemented up to 31.03.2011.
- (ii) The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security.

- (iii) Following a vulnerability/gap analysis and the inputs received from the Coast Guard and coastal States/Union Territories, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase II has been approved and its implementation over a period of five years has commenced with effect from 1st April, 2011. The Scheme provides for 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centers, 180 boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (A & N), 131 Four wheelers and 242 motorcycles.
- (iv) Ministry of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of compulsory registration of all types of vessels, i.e. fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of Automatic Identification System (AIS) on all type of boats/vessels.
- (v) Department of fisheries has been mandated to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- (vi) The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the whole coastal population.
- (vii) The Coast Guard has been mandated to create a chain of radar sensors along the coastline and to set up 9 additional coast guard stations on the western coastline of the country.
- (viii) Standard operating procedures for all coastal States/UTs has been finalized.
- (ix) Navy has set up 4 joint operation centre at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Portblair under the charge of existing naval C-in-Cs as the C-in-Cs Coastal Defence. A Sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising in 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force security protection of naval basis and co-located vulnerable areas and vulnerable point has been raised.
- (x) Joint coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach', conducted biannually, have been very useful and have ushered in an era of synergy in joint operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States/UTs. The lessons learnt are being communicated to all stake-holders, to fill the gaps.

(e) and (f) Two vessels drifted to Juhu coast. The details are as mentioned below:-



- (i) MT Pavit. Panama flag vessel was abandoned on 30 June 2011 off the Oman coast due to engine breakdown and ingress of water. The Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) Mumbai remained in touch with the vessels throughout the ordeal till abounding and thereafter the owners informed MRCC that the vessel had sunk. However, the vessel after drifting with the prevailing wind and current, finally ran aground of Versova Beach, Mumbai on 31 July, 2011. The Vessel drifted through Indian waters presumably following the recommended route of approaching the Mumbai harbour. As the vessel was drifting in the upright condition and following the heavy merchant traffic area, it raised nil suspicions and thus was into prominently picked up during the surveillance and patrol in area. Further, as there was a fishing ban in force on west coast since 01 July, 2011 the vessel could not be reported by the fishing boats which actively participate in the close coast surveillance under the “Eyes and Ears” mechanism.
- (ii) MV Wisdom. On 11 June, 2011 the Coast Guard region (West) was informed by MBPT and DG (Shipping) that the Tug Seabulk Plover which was towing MV Wisdom bound for Alang ship breaking yard, lost tow and the vessel grounded off Juhu Beach, Mumbai.

In both the incidents, the ownership of the vessel was known and the ships were not a threat to security.

#### **Incidents of rape and sexual offences**

†866. DR. PRABHA THAKUR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise details of number of incidents of rape and sexual offences during the last three years; and
- (b) the year-wise and State-wise details of incidents of rape and sexual harassments in the country during the last three years in which the accused have been arrested and the number of incidents in which accused have been convicted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the year-wise and State-wise details of the number of incidents of rape and sexual offences along with State/UT wise cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, number of persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted during 2008-2010 under rape, molestation and sexual harassment are given in Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (Cr), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1257	1083	100	1531	1526	244
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	42	22	1	37	28	2
3.	ASSAM	1438	988	94	1445	967	201
4.	BIHAR	1302	921	168	1464	1323	221
5.	CHHATTISGARH	978	922	206	1108	1059	207
6.	GOA	30	21	6	41	20	6
7.	GUJARAT	374	328	48	529	535	75
8.	HARYANA	631	508	128	849	801	175
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	157	115	29	182	176	48
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	219	142	10	234	236	17
11.	JHARKHAND	791	768	136	802	761	152
12.	KARNATAKA	446	412	45	642	581	53
13.	KERALA	568	467	38	623	557	45
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2937	2791	839	3875	3847	1357
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1558	1449	160	2206	2056	219
16.	MANIPUR	38	6	0	19	6	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	88	41	11	82	57	11
18.	MIZORAM	77	69	85	94	81	92
19.	NAGALAND	19	18	13	27	20	15
20.	ORISSA	1113	883	159	1045	1065	212
21.	PUNJAB	517	442	149	663	589	224
22.	RAJASTHAN	1355	857	232	1211	1205	273

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
23.	SIKKIM	20	20	5	24	20	5
24.	TAMIL NADU	573	466	109	740	583	113
25.	TRIPURA	204	185	23	210	173	21
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	1871	1405	681	2825	2199	1157
27.	UTTARAKHAND	87	79	39	108	106	81
28.	WEST BENGAL	2263	1693	138	1790	1664	148
TOTAL STATE		20953	17101	3652	24406	22241	5374
29.	A & N ISLANDS	12	2	0	13	2	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	20	19	5	27	26	7
31.	D & N HAVELI	6	7	0	8	8	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	DELHI UT	466	478	115	573	702	155
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	2	1	1	1	1	1
35.	PUDUCHERRY	8	6	0	8	9	0
TOTAL UT		514	513	121	630	748	163
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21467	17614	3773	25036	22989	5537

## 2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1188	965	118	1487	1302	182
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	59	46	3	60	51	3
3.	ASSAM	1631	1004	128	1644	1040	235
4.	BIHAR	929	763	178	1086	1043	237
5.	CHHATTISGARH	976	982	219	1128	1117	243
6.	GOA	47	24	7	56	41	7
7.	GUJARAT	433	377	33	610	597	44
8.	HARYANA	603	525	125	848	832	230
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	183	176	29	250	260	40

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	237	196	12	303	301	12
11.	JHARKHAND	719	687	294	765	764	341
12.	KARNATAKA	509	401	33	595	567	48
13.	KERALA	568	615	53	694	751	57
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2998	2951	562	4243	4221	854
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1483	1433	182	2075	2076	225
16.	MANIPUR	31	5	0	22	7	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	112	67	7	110	96	7
18.	MIZORAM	83	86	58	81	117	53
19.	NAGALAND	22	25	10	27	29	16
20.	ORISSA	1023	834	146	1119	1100	183
21.	PUNJAB	511	440	158	681	631	234
22.	RAJASTHAN	1519	967	221	1388	1387	296
23.	SIKKIM	18	19	5	19	19	5
24.	TAMIL NADU	596	515	91	776	776	111
25.	TRIPURA	190	169	24	336	169	24
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	1759	1312	623	2918	2168	1187
27.	UTTARAKHAND	111	98	49	138	146	83
28.	WEST BENGAL	2336	1572	130	1748	1707	132
TOTAL STATE		20874	17254	3498	25207	23315	5089
29.	A & N ISLANDS	18	17	1	36	27	1
30.	CHANDIGARH	29	17	16	38	25	26
31.	D & N HAVELI	4	4	1	5	5	1
32.	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	DELHI UT	469	440	178	557	615	195
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	1	8	4	1	8	4
TOTAL UT		523	484	200	638	681	227
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	17738	3698	25845	23996	5316

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	47	34	4	49	40	4
3.	ASSAM	1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117
4.	BIHAR	795	533	227	892	816	280
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1012	942	204	1198	1203	270
6.	GOA	36	44	5	50	62	7
7.	GUJARAT	408	391	33	617	620	40
8.	HARYANA	720	590	113	866	853	161
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	160	139	21	197	204	38
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	245	177	3	266	259	5
11.	JHARKHAND	773	705	171	836	911	194
12.	KARNATAKA	586	512	54	771	703	82
13.	KERALA	634	644	45	659	779	52
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202
16.	MANIPUR	34	4	1	22	5	1
17.	MEGHALAYA	149	80	4	135	73	4
18.	MIZORAM	92	94	84	112	125	123
19.	NAGALAND	16	13	14	17	19	12
20.	ORISSA	1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188
21.	PUNJAB	546	438	166	766	654	244
22.	RAJASTHAN	1571	972	202	1343	1355	298
23.	SIKKIM	18	31	2	21	30	1
24.	TAMIL NADU	686	487	105	777	682	136
25.	TRIPURA	238	185	28	320	226	32
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
27.	UTTARAKHAND	121	104	58	171	159	86
28.	WEST BENGAL	2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128
TOTAL STATE		21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	5412
29.	A & N ISLANDS	24	20	0	39	28	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	31	29	14	44	38	16
31.	D & N HAVELI	3	4	2	3	4	2
32.	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	0	1	1	0
33.	DELHI UT	507	449	141	602	532	201
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		569	505	158	694	605	220
TOTAL ALL INDIA		22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632

Source : *Crime in India*

#### Statement-II

*Cases Registered (Cr), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under molestation During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	4730	3713	520	4922	4831	608
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	72	64	13	73	66	16
3.	ASSAM	1272	731	78	1307	833	227
4.	BIHAR	999	684	76	1165	1042	105
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1621	1605	279	1934	1921	330
6.	GOA	32	26	4	28	33	3
7.	GUJARAT	828	800	48	1291	1296	111
8.	HARYANA	435	385	97	533	540	131

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	295	275	30	358	378	44
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	935	781	11	1748	1748	57
11.	JHARKHAND	271	235	43	302	362	51
12.	KARNATAKA	1954	1722	93	2927	2751	110
13.	KERALA	2745	2441	184	3452	3504	258
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	6445	6372	1971	7686	7683	2898
15.	MAHARASHTRA	3619	3340	180	4334	4253	205
16.	MANIPUR	57	0	0	47	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	54	24	12	18	19	11
18.	MIZORAM	78	71	38	76	71	40
19.	NAGALAND	15	10	3	22	14	5
20.	ORISSA	2782	2382	109	3765	3746	383
21.	PUNJAB	388	265	73	512	458	112
22.	RAJASTHAN	2520	1964	825	2893	2898	1076
23.	SIKKIM	19	16	3	18	20	3
24.	TAMIL NADU	1705	1363	338	2220	2059	543
25.	TRIPURA	346	291	17	349	312	18
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	2955	2599	1502	4109	3723	2277
27.	UTTARAKHAND	120	99	72	160	177	123
28.	WEST BENGAL	2396	1566	95	1584	1567	93
TOTAL STATE		39688	33784	6714	47833	46305	9838
29.	A & N ISLANDS	24	21	0	32	35	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	19	23	1	22	30	1
31.	D & N HAVELI	4	4	0	7	7	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	2	1	0	1	1	0
33.	DELHI UT	611	715	184	855	961	266
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	65	65	7	85	92	9
TOTAL UT		725	829	192	1002	1126	276
TOTAL ALL INDIA		40413	34613	6906	48835	47431	10114

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	5147	4229	253	5441	5163	427
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	58	54	15	70	57	15
3.	ASSAM	1342	767	111	1614	1050	156
4.	BIHAR	726	554	68	795	721	95
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1598	1566	291	1817	1790	307
6.	GOA	37	21	3	35	22	3
7.	GUJARAT	727	707	39	1025	1015	50
8.	HARYANA	451	403	90	553	550	129
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	318	308	20	345	354	34
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	972	940	82	2044	2043	217
11.	JHARKHAND	276	237	67	327	291	102
12.	KARNATAKA	2186	1855	71	3159	3032	91
13.	KERALA	2540	2358	166	3238	3293	234
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	6307	6331	1566	7567	7556	1941
15.	MAHARASHTRA	3196	3114	157	3938	3826	191
16.	MANIPUR	39	2	0	40	2	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	72	45	3	42	65	3
18.	MIZORAM	61	68	47	78	113	60
19.	NAGALAND	11	11	8	13	10	9
20.	ORISSA	2697	2436	78	3589	3534	120
21.	PUNJAB	319	219	79	355	315	104
22.	RAJASTHAN	2485	1893	633	2692	2692	893
23.	SIKKIM	10	32	6	36	32	8
24.	TAMIL NADU	1242	1104	393	1916	1936	716
25.	TRIPURA	384	354	16	434	354	16
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	2782	2525	1568	4026	3656	2510



Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
27.	UTTARAKHAND	119	108	90	178	172	173
28.	WEST BENGAL	1942	1740	85	1640	1602	100
	TOTAL STATE	38044	33981	6005	47007	45246	8704
29.	A & N ISLANDS	30	27	0	40	36	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	26	13	3	39	24	3
31.	D & N HAVELI	2	2	0	2	2	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	4	0	0	5	0	0
33.	DELHI UT	552	515	200	710	776	231
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	53	52	4	53	53	16
	TOTAL UT	667	609	207	849	891	250
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	38711	34590	6212	47856	46137	8954

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	4634	3868	496	4622	4698	484
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	84	54	4	88	61	5
3.	ASSAM	1400	892	73	2020	1090	138
4.	BIHAR	534	482	73	808	676	109
5.	CHHATTISGARH	1706	1650	409	1969	1960	512
6.	GOA	36	32	4	37	38	4
7.	GUJARAT	668	659	22	986	972	29
8.	HARYANA	476	415	117	605	596	165
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	350	334	17	418	421	27
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1038	889	29	2053	2049	55
11.	JHARKHAND	245	221	49	273	318	58
12.	KARNATAKA	2544	2169	52	3411	3102	89
13.	KERALA	2936	2682	168	3585	3602	246

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	6646	6609	1749	7863	7838	2155
15.	MAHARASHTRA	3661	3311	162	4386	4047	206
16.	MANIPUR	31	0	0	23	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	48	33	3	29	27	4
18.	MIZORAM	75	73	71	79	81	122
19.	NAGALAND	13	12	9	15	11	1
20.	ORISSA	2905	2719	98	4116	4265	147
21.	PUNJAB	349	235	77	454	445	162
22.	RAJASTHAN	2339	1727	550	2598	2598	804
23.	SIKKIM	11	13	3	23	13	3
24.	TAMIL NADU	1405	987	508	1946	1598	765
25.	TRIPURA	376	308	22	456	358	36
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	2793	2513	1818	4189	3646	2810
27.	UTTARAKHAND	125	116	51	184	183	65
28.	WEST BENGAL	2465	1915	81	1841	2167	91
TOTAL STATE		39893	34918	6715	49077	46860	9292
29.	A & N ISLANDS	31	24	0	40	34	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	29	24	7	28	30	7
31.	D & N HAVELI	11	5	1	12	5	2
32.	DAMAN & DIU	2	3	0	2	1	0
33.	DELHI UT	601	572	169	794	721	336
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	46	43	7	71	72	11
TOTAL UT		720	671	184	947	863	356
TOTAL ALL INDIA		40613	35589	6899	50024	47723	9648

Source : *Crime in India*

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

***Statement-III***

*Cases Registered (Cr), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Sexual Harassment During 2008-2010*

2008

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	3551	2945	569	3240	3260	636
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	0	1	1	0
3.	ASSAM	2	2	0	2	2	0
4.	BIHAR	21	12	3	30	28	3
5.	CHHATTISGARH	125	123	27	165	162	40
6.	GOA	12	8	0	12	8	0
7.	GUJARAT	122	120	5	161	181	12
8.	HARYANA	605	567	381	731	716	451
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	41	36	5	55	45	8
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	296	284	69	401	100	96
11.	JHARKHAND	23	16	1	63	55	1
12.	KARNATAKA	44	41	10	38	41	10
13.	KERALA	258	244	35	302	293	46
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	758	739	290	958	956	452
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1091	998	70	1352	1351	76
16.	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	4	0	0	2	1	0
18.	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	NAGALAND	1	0	1	0	0	2
20.	ORISSA	282	258	17	352	356	28

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
21.	PUNJAB	49	29	18	61	37	22
22.	RAJASTHAN	19	12	14	15	15	24
23.	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	TAMIL NADU	974	856	317	1245	1101	379
25.	TRIPURA	4	4	2	8	6	0
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	3374	3318	2130	4958	4876	3179
27.	UTTARAKHAND	306	289	72	459	443	250
28.	WEST BENGAL	94	70	20	156	125	23
TOTAL STATE		12057	10972	4056	14767	14459	5738
29.	A & N ISLANDS	3	2	0	4	2	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	2	5	6	3	7	6
31.	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0	0	0
33.	DELHI UT	130	131	57	141	163	68
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	21	20	9	28	28	11
TOTAL UT		157	158	72	176	200	85
TOTAL ALL INDIA		12214	11130	4128	14943	14659	5823

2009

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	3520	3103	613	4178	3848	681
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6	2	0	2	2	0
3.	ASSAM	10	5	3	15	7	3
4.	BIHAR	12	14	0	16	20	0
5.	CHHATTISGARH	152	140	26	235	233	56

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
6.	GOA	10	7	0	10	7	0
7.	GUJARAT	114	107	14	188	190	22
8.	HARYANA	605	583	358	717	717	396
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	37	37	1	40	51	1
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	371	365	99	512	511	114
11.	JHARKHAND	83	36	11	38	35	14
12.	KARNATAKA	64	30	1	40	39	1
13.	KERALA	395	361	58	456	445	68
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	728	848	221	1047	1042	285
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1099	1021	22	1337	1275	23
16.	MANIPUR	2	0	0	1	0	0
17.	MEGHALAYA	1	2	1	1	1	1
18.	MIZORAM	1	1	0	1	1	0
19.	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	ORISSA	210	199	15	297	290	19
21.	PUNJAB	33	34	13	50	40	18
22.	RAJASTHAN	24	21	9	24	24	16
23.	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	TAMIL NADU	501	519	296	568	651	371
25.	TRIPURA	5	5	0	10	6	0
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	2524	2475	1838	3878	3807	2734
27.	UTTARAKHAND	249	259	98	419	431	254
28.	WEST BENGAL	108	91	24	120	102	26
TOTAL STATE		10864	10265	3721	14200	13775	5103
29.	A & N ISLANDS	7	4	0	8	4	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	2	1	4	6	1	6

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
31.	D & N HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	1	2	0	1	1	0
33.	DELHI UT	118	92	53	132	151	68
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	16	13	6	21	21	9
TOTAL UT		145	112	63	168	178	83
TOTAL ALL INDIA		11009	10377	3784	14368	13953	5186

2010

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	4562	3332	731	3820	3965	861
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	1	0	0
3.	ASSAM	20	9	3	35	13	6
4.	BIHAR	16	9	0	22	20	0
5.	CHHATTISGARH	182	172	31	251	258	65
6.	GOA	16	13	2	22	21	2
7.	GUJARAT	110	98	9	131	134	13
8.	HARYANA	580	526	334	635	628	408
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	78	51	1	73	65	1
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	262	234	100	295	295	139
11.	JHARKHAND	16	11	3	20	37	3
12.	KARNATAKA	83	16	0	22	21	0
13.	KERALA	537	515	70	604	617	78
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	918	899	309	1182	1183	340
15.	MAHARASHTRA	1180	1063	34	1515	1441	42
16.	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
17.	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	MIZORAM	0	0	1	0	0	2
19.	NAGALAND	3	2	0	3	3	0
20.	ORISSA	232	231	11	354	346	16
21.	PUNJAB	38	27	13	42	36	17
22.	RAJASTHAN	23	17	9	22	22	11
23.	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	TAMIL NADU	638	624	417	739	752	353
25.	TRIPURA	9	4	0	9	7	0
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	11	21	1951	15	36	3157
27.	UTTARAKHAND	165	169	244	282	291	228
28.	WEST BENGAL	163	127	37	165	140	44
TOTAL STATE		9843	8170	4310	10269	10331	5786
29.	A & N ISLANDS	10	7	0	14	11	0
30.	CHANDIGARH	4	0	8	2	0	12
31.	D & N HAVELI	2	1	0	2	2	0
32.	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	DELHI UT	80	100	47	89	100	74
34.	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	PUDUCHERRY	22	20	2	28	26	6
TOTAL UT		118	128	57	135	139	92
TOTAL ALL INDIA		9961	8298	4367	10404	10470	5878

Source : *Crime in India*

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

**Illegal immigrants from Bangladesh**

867. SHRI S. THANGAVELU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of illegal immigrants from Bangladesh have settled in the country which would pose danger to internal security of the country;
- (b) if so, what actions has been taken by Government to prevent such illegal immigrants in the country; and
- (c) the details of total number of cases of illegal immigrants identified by Government and actions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDARAN) : (a) to (c) There are reports of Bangladeshi nationals having settled in 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 the country. A number of Bangladeshi nationals who have entered into the country on valid travel documents have been found to be overstaying. As per information available, 28,667 Bangladeshi nationals were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2010. Police authorities in the States/Union Territories and other law enforcement agencies are aware of the issues of illegal immigration and they maintain a strict vigil on the activities of such Bangladeshi nationals.

A number of initiatives have been taken by the Government to prevent/curb infiltration across the border from Bangladesh, which also include :

- (i) Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by Border Security Force.
- (ii) Construction of border fencing, roads and floodlighting.
- (iii) Setting up of more Border Out Posts (BOPs) along Indo-Bangladesh border.
- (iv) Induction of hi-tech surveillance equipment including night navigation devices.

Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)C of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administration in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February,



2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

**Extending Suspension of Operation with NDFB/P**

868. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has extended the suspension of operations with National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Progressive (NDFB/P) in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the number of time so far Government has extended operations so far;
- (d) whether the ground rules have been revised on 6.1.2009;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of Memorandum of settlement finalised in the Tripartite meeting held on 04.12.2011?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (f) A tripartite agreement of Suspension of Operations (SoO) with National Democratic Front of Boroland (NDFB) was signed and is in force with effect from 1.6.2005, and is being extended from time to time. A faction of NDFB was found involved in acts of violence on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008 in Assam. The pro-talk faction of NDFB reiterated its commitment to the path of peace and had agreed to renegotiate the ground rule of SoO agreement on 6.1.2009 to make it more stringent in terms of maintenance of designated camps and conduct of cadres during the course of SoO arrangements. Thereafter Pro-talk faction renamed itself as National Democratic Front of Boroland/Progressive (NDFB/P). In the meeting held on 4.12.2011 with NDFB/P, it was mutually agree to extend SoO agreement upto 30.06.2012. Tripartite talk on the demands of NDFB/P are continuing.

**Terror Funding Templates Prepared by NIA**

869. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the National Investigation Agency (NIA) has prepared a terror funding templates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how can it help in identifying source of funding for terrorist activities;
- (d) whether any incidents of transaction of funding have come to the fore particularly in Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps/actions taken to nab culprits and prevent recurrence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A template has been prepared for interrogation of suspects which has been circulated for utilization by all the States/ Union Territories. The template will help in properly examining a suspect which may lead to tracing of sources of terror funding.

(d) and (e) No case of terror funding pertaining to Jharkhand is being investigated by NIA.

**Meeting of Police Chiefs and Secretaries of 'Red Terror' Affected States**

870. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the outcome of the 22 February, 2012 meeting of the police chiefs and secretaries of 'red terror' affected States, including Jharkhand;

(b) whether it is a fact that Naxal terror is on decline in Jharkhand; and

(c) what is the forward path for curbing Naxal violence particularly in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) During the meeting convened by the Union Home Minister with the Chief Secretaries and Director General of Police of the Left Wing Extremism affected States on 22 February 2012, the overall current LWE scenario in the country was reviewed. In the meeting, a number of strategic and tactical issues concerning security and development interventions were discussed. Among other things, it was decided to fine tune the strategy to combat LWE problem.

(b) The quantum of violence level in Jharkhand in 2011 remained almost at par compared to 2010. In the current year, the violence level in Jharkhand has increased.

(c) 'Police and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. This strategy and philosophy is applicable to the State of Jharkhand also.

**Plans to Make Cities Slum Free**

871. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to conduct a survey to determine the number of urban poor so as to finalize plans for making the cities slum free and Gujarat State particularly in the district of Mehsana, Patan, Banaskantha and Sabarkantha and bringing the urban poor under the Food Security Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria fixed by Government for determining the urban poor;
- (d) the time by which the survey is likely to be completed;
- (e) whether Government also proposes to set up an expert committee to decide the methodology for the urban poor head count; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (f) With a view to have authentic identification of those below poverty line, Government of India has launched the combined Rule-Urban Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) in June, 2011 throughout the country in connection with determination of the number of urban poor. The SECC covers the entire country including the State of Gujarat, covering all district of the State. The States/UTs have initiated the survey work with financial and technical support of Government of India.

In order to evolve a uniform methodology for identification of urban BPL in the context of the 12th Plan, the Planning Commission, in May 2010, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The criteria for identification of urban population below poverty line will depend on the report of the Expert Group.

The survey work under SECC is being carried out by the State/UT Governments and its completion depends on the mobilization of the necessary technical and personnel resources by the respective States/UTs.

**Homeless People in the Country**

†172. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the total percentage of homeless people in the country at present;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) whether percentage of homeless people is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas;

(c) if so, whether Government has provided any financial assistance through centrally sponsored schemes for development of land and construction of houses in the States to check migration of people from rural areas to urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Census of India, 2001 had estimated that 19,43,766 people are homeless out of 1,02,87,37,436 people in the country which is 0.2% of the total population.

Out of 19,43,766 homeless people, 11,65,167 are rural homeless people (60% of the total homeless people in the country) and 7,78,599 are urban homeless people (40% of the total homeless people in the country).

(c) and (d) Government of India provides financial support for land and houses in the rural areas through 'Indira Awas Yojana' which is run by the Ministry of Rural Development. Similarly, under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) schemes, financial support for construction of houses is provided by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme.

**Excluding Stamp Duty, Registration Fee from Total Home Loan Cost**

873. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to exclude stamp duty, Registration fee and other series from the total home loan cost;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the division is likely to drop sales?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in recent notification has decided that banks should not include registration fee, stamp duty and documentation charges in the cost of the housing property they finance.

(b) In the said notification, RBI has stated that banks adopt different practices for deciding the value of the house property while sanctioning housing loans. Some banks include stamp duty, registration and other documentation charges in the cost of

the house property. This overstates the realizable value of the property as stamp duty, registration and other documentation charges are not realizable and consequently the margin stipulated gets diluted. Therefore, RBI has decided to exclude them so that effectiveness of Loan to Value (LTV) norms is not diluted.

(c) No assessment of the impact of this decision on the sale of house property in the country has been made by this Ministry.

**Scheme for Shelter and Sanitation for Footpath Dwellers**

874. SHRIMATI KONIMOZHI :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the total annual allocation for the scheme 'Shelter and Sanitation for Footpath Dwellers', over the past three years;
- (b) the target for coverage under this scheme, over the past three years; and
- (c) how many homeless people are covered under this scheme, over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, from 1988-89, the then Ministry of Urban Development extended financial support to States to create shelter for the houseless under the scheme for 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'. The scheme was transferred to the state sector in 2005-06 on the recommendation of the Planning Commission, and financial assistance from the Center was discontinued. Thus there have neither been any allocations nor any target under this scheme over the past three years.

**Construction of Night Shelters in All Tier I Cities**

875. SHRIMATI KONIMOZHI :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the National Advisory Council has recommended the Construction of night shelters in all Tier I cities across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what proportion of the urban homeless will be covered under the scheme; and
- (d) whether along with shelter, other essential facilities will also be provided?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) National Advisory Council (NAC) has recommended

that there should be at least one permanent and well-equipped shelter for 100 persons, for every one lakh population. The NAC's draft National Scheme for Homeless has been formulated keeping in mind cities having urban population of more than one lakh.

Details of the NAC's draft National Scheme for Homeless includes *inter alia* the following :

- (i) the shelters should be permanent, running throughout the year; and open round the clock, because many homeless persons find work in the nights.
- (ii) the strength per shelter should be a minimum of 100 occupants, because the services will not be viable and optimal with smaller populations.
- (iii) locations should be close to homeless concentrations and work sites.
- (iv) space per person should be 5.00 sq. mtrs. normally or a minimum of 3.5 metres under emergency conditions.
- (v) this National Scheme should recognize and respect the autonomy and independence of homeless persons and make clear that all shelters are voluntary.
- (vi) Women's shelter should have child care facilities and ensure that women are not separated from their dependent minor children.
- (vii) Separate enclosures for families should also be provided.

(c) and (d) The Census of India, 2001 had estimated that 0.77 million urban population is homeless in the country. This Minister has now prepared a concept note to initiate a National Programme for Urban Homeless and has obtained in-principle approval of the Planning Commission. Details of the scheme will be worked out in consultation with all stakeholders.

#### **Launching of Welfare Schemes for Urban Poor Families**

876. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) what action has been taken by Government to launch welfare scheme like MNREGA for urban poor families; and
- (b) by when Government proposes to introduce welfare scheme for poor families of urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since 1997 on all India basis. The scheme has been comprehensively revamped since 1st

April, 2009. The revamped scheme aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

### **Improvement of Slums**

877. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that since 2000 improvements have been made to the slums and about 59.7 million people have been lifted out of their slum conditions;
- (b) if so, State-wise and year-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the future policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) According to UN-HABITAT, India has lifted 59.7 million people out of slums conditions since 2000. As per the report, slum prevalence fell from 41.5 percent in 1990 to 28.1 percent in 2010. This is a relative decrease of 32 percent. State-wise and year-wise data are not published by UN-HABITAT.

The Government has launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) envisioning Slum-free India. RAY aims at providing 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.

### **Employment Growth**

878. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have the data regarding the growth of employment in the country for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the details regarding Government sector, private sector and the nature of employment like permanent, contract, casual etc. during the said period?

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 the three most recent surveys, employment growth rate estimated on usual status basis has decelerated from 2.95 percent during 1990-2000 to 2004-2005 to 0.28 percent during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(b) State-wise details of employment rate on usual status basis are given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) As per information collected under Labour Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment and Training, details of employment in Public and Private Sectors as on 31st March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given below :

Sector	Employment in organized sector (in lakh) as on 31st March		
	2008	2009	2010
Public	176.74	177.95	178.62
Private	98.75	103.77	108.46

Data regarding permanent, contract, casual employment etc. are not maintained centrally.

#### **Statement**

*State-wise employment rate in Rural and Urban areas on usual status basis during 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
		1999-2000		2004-2005		2009-2010	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54.2	34.8	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9	26.7	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2
3.	Assam	34.9	33.2	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2
4.	Bihar	33.8	26.6	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	Including in M.P.	50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3	
6.	Delhi	30.8	33.2	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3
7.	Goa	35.9	30.9	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2
8.	Gujarat	49.9	34.5	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0
9.	Haryana	34.6	31.4	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	50.3	32.2	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	44.2	28.1	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Jharkhand	Including in Bihar		42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4
13.	Karnataka	48.7	36.6	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2
14.	Kerala	38.7	37.3	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	46.2	31.9	45.9	24.7	42.6	32.6
16.	Maharashtra	48.4	34.6	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0
17.	Manipur	38.0	33.0	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5
18.	Meghalaya	48.6	29.6	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3
19.	Mizoram	49.9	36.3	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3
20.	Nagaland	48.2	30.5	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3
21.	Orissa	42.3	31.7	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0
22.	Punjab	41.0	35.3	44.0	36.5	29.1	36.5
23.	Rajasthan	44.6	32.3	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3
24.	Sikkim	38.0	37.5	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8
25.	Tamilnadu	51.3	39.3	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3
26.	Tripura	30.3	29.5	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7
27.	Uttarakhand	Including in UP		47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6
28.	Uttar Pradesh	34.5	30.4	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0
29.	West Bengal	34.9	35.0	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0
30.	A&N Islands	37.1	42.2	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2
31.	Chandigarh	63.5	35.1	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.0	40.4	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9
33.	Daman & Diu	50.3	37.6	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4
34.	Lakshadweep	28.5	30.8	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8
35.	Puducherry	42.5	35.2	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1
ALL INDIA		41.7	33.7	43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0

Source : NSSO Reports, 1999-2000, 2004-05 & 2009-10.

**Demand for Minimum Pension**

879. SHRI R.C. SINGH :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various central trade unions and employees associations have put forward a demand to make minimum pension to the tune of Rs. 2000 per month in view of the sky rocketing price-rise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) had considered the demand and took any decision in this regard; and

(d) likely time-frame by when the enhanced pension would be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Pensioners, Trade Unions and Employees' and Pensioners' Associations have been representing that the minimum pension be increased by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO).

(c) The demands have been considered by the Expert Committee constituted by the Central Government and its recommendations are under active consideration.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, the question of the likely time frame for disbursement of pension does not arise.

**Unemployed Persons in the Country**

880. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI R.C. SINGH :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that number of unemployed persons, both educated and uneducated have touched a new record figure recently in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of both the categories during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the posts falling vacant in various Government Departments/Ministries are not being filled up;

(d) if so, the details of such posts that fell vacant during the same period and posts not filled up in the same period;

(e) whether Government has finalized any plan to fill up all the vacant posts in near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per the latest information available, educated and uneducated job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges in country as on 31st December during 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given below :

(in lakhs)

Year	Educated	Uneducated	Total
2007	306.50	93.24	399.74
2008	292.54	98.61	391.15
2009	291.75	89.77	381.52

(b) The State-wise details of both educated and uneducated categories during the last three years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are at given in Statement (see below).

(c) and (d) As per the latest information available, the estimated number of vacant posts of regular Central Government Civilian employees as on 1st March, 2010 is 5,33,936.

(e) and (f) All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies vis-a-vis the work load regularly and take necessary steps in the light of such reviews. There is provision for filling up vacancies by Government Departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules on the matter.

*Statement*

(in thousands)

State/UT	Educated			Uneducated		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1559.0	1399.6	1450.3	790.9	789.4	551.4
Arunachal Pradesh	3.1	17.4	17.5	29.1	15.7	18.5
Assam	1277.4	1320.7	1493.5	660.9	693.2	222.9
Bihar	990.7	915.6	694.1	318.9	8.6	129.2
Chhattisgarh	967.8	1026.9	1143.5	129.9	202.8	215.7
Delhi	385.3	381.5	449.4	66.2	125.4	11.4
Goa	86.2	85.7	101.7	15.1	14.2	1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gujarat	714.6	759.3	832.7	94.2	87.0	72.8
Haryana	820.4	752.3	772.9	183.8	172.0	186.0
Himachal Pradesh	708.7	708.7	708.7	66.7	100.5	93.4
Jammu & Kashmir	79.2	77.0	77.0	27.7	12.2	244.6
Jharkhand	839.0	755.1	461.9	273.2	248.7	162.9
Karnataka	632.3	437.4	381.5	327.3	212.4	201.7
Kerala	3414.7	3575.6	3740.6	634.5	584.7	616.3
Madhya Pradesh	1475.0	1513.2	1555.8	365.6	405.5	380.5
Maharashtra	2724.2	2338.2	2230.0	642.3	816.2	778.3
Manipur	368.8	411.3	423.8	228.2	226.9	244.7
Meghalaya	21.5	20.1	23.3	9.8	9.4	11.3
Mizoram	15.4	29.3	31.9	33.9	25.6	20.2
Nagaland	26.7	27.6	31.4	19.3	21.1	22.3
Orissa	673.4	696.4	749.3	145.7	120.3	99.3
Punjab	317.4	292.0	242.2	117.9	112.6	146.6
Rajasthan	702.4	726.0	691.5	171.1	150.7	125.9
Sikkim*						
Tamilnadu	4654.3	3453.3	3453.3	186.8	1819.3	2116.8
Tripura	212.7	254.6	202.4	229.9	196.7	281.6
Uttarakhand	402.8	428.1	429.8	77.6	60.5	57.6
Uttar Pradesh	3008.5	2890.4	1858.1	335.0	274.1	277.6
West Bengal	3308.0	3698.0	4649.0	3091.8	2301.3	1639.9
Andaman & Nicobar	20.1	23.2	23.3	20.1	17.6	17.0
Chandigarh	28.1	23.8	23.6	20.7	19.6	16.5\
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.8	5.4	61.1	1.7	2.6	2.1
Daman & Diu	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.7	7.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	8.6	10.7	11.9	2.6	3.0	2.7
Puducherry	193.7	194.6	207.9	0.0	5.7	0.2
GRAND TOTAL	30649.6	29253.8	29174.8	9324.4	9861.1	8977.4

Note : *Figure may not tally due to rounding off.*

\* No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

### **Job Opportunities in Social Sector**

†881. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that organisation working in the social sector in the country are continuously increasing the job opportunities;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that job opportunities are not being increased in the corporate sector in comparison to these organisations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the rate of increase of job opportunities in social and corporate sector in the year 2011?

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 round of surveys, about 23.4 per cent and 25.3 percent of persons were estimates to employed in services sector. Against these estimates persons employed in social sector comprising education, health and social work and other community, social and personal service activity combined together were 6.0 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively during the corresponding period.

(c) and (d) As per data collected under Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment & Training, employment in the organized sector, both public and private, increased from 26.4 million in 2004-05 to 28.7 million in 2009-10.

**Strike by Trade Unions**

†882. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :  
SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the Trade Unions of the country had gone on a national level strike simultaneously on February 28, 2012;
- (b) if so, the main issue of the strike;
- (c) whether Government has arrived at a solution through negotiations with the Trade Unions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Major Central Trade Unions viz. Indian National Trade Union Congress, Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh, Centre of Indian Trade Unions, All India Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, United Trade Union Centre and their affiliated unions observed countrywide general strike on 28th February, 2012.

(b) The strike was called to press the following 10 points charter of demands :

1. Concrete measures to contain price rise,
2. Concrete measures for linkage of employment protection with the concession/incentive package offered to the entrepreneurs,
3. Strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws,
4. Universal social security cover for the unorganized sector workers,
5. Stoppage of disinvestment in Central and State PSUs,
6. No contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature of job,
7. Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of statutory minimum wage at not less than Rs. 10,000/-.
8. Remove all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund, increase the quantum of gratuity,
9. Assured Pension for all,
10. Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO conventions No. 87 and 98.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) and (d) All the Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) in the field had intervened on the strike notices received by them pertaining to Central Sphere. Some of the remedial measures taken/initiated by the Government are as under :

- (i) The Government has taken various fiscal as well as administrative measures to contain price rise as a result of which inflation is moderating;
- (ii) So far as enforcement of labour laws in Central sphere is concerned, there exists a well-defined and effective machinery consisting of Labour Enforcement Officers (Central), Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Regional Labour Commissioners (Central) and Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) under Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). Similarly, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Employees Provident Fund Organisation have their own enforcement machinery. Similar arrangements are also available in the States for enforcement of labour laws in the State sphere;
- (iii) Keeping in view the recommendations of National Commission for Enterprises in Unorganised Sector and Parliamentary Standing Committee, the Government has enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The Government has also set up National Social Security Fund with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore. National Social Security Board has also been constituted which is advising the Government from time to time on new Social Security Schemes.
- (iv) To ensure universal coverage of employment under Minimum Wages Act, a proposal for amendment in the Act has already been mooted. Regarding fixation of statutory minimum wages at not less than Rs. 10,000, the matter was discussed in the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Labour Conference held on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 but no consensus could emerge.
- (v) So far as removal of wage ceilings under Provided Fund Act is concerned, the matter was debated in the 44<sup>th</sup> Indian Labour Conference held on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 and a broadbased consensus emerged for raising wage ceiling from present level of Rs. 6500 to Rs. 10000 or Rs. 15000.

**ESI Medical College at Chest Disease ESI Hospital, Ahmedabad**

883. SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL :

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

proposes to set up a new medical College at the Chest Disease ESI Hospital, Ahmedabad;

- (b) if so, what steps have been taken by the ESI Corporation in this regard;
- (c) by when the Medical College is likely to be set up; and
- (d) whether the proposed Medical College will be giving admission as per admission rules of State Government or under any new policy under consideration by ESI Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has approved the setting up of medical colleges at various locations which include one at Chest Disease ESI Hospital, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. This Project will be considered after completion of ongoing projects.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.
- (d) Admissions to Employees State Insurance Corporation Medical Education Institutions are given as per guidelines of the Central Government.

#### **Educated Unemployed**

†884. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI :  
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise number of educated unemployed persons in the country;
- (b) the details of demand and supply of skilled labour in the country during the last three years;
- (c) the achievement of Central Government sponsored schemes being implemented to provide employment to educated unemployed persons during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of the funds allocated and spent along with the achievement of the schemes run by the Central Government for providing vocational training to educated unemployed persons during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) State-wise number of educated job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, in the country as on 31-12-2009 is given in Statement (*See below*).



(b) Ministry of Labour & Employment has not conducted any survey to assess the demand and supply of skilled labour in the country so far. However the seating capacity of Government and Private ITIs in the country in the last three years is as follows :

Year	Government ITIs	Private ITIs	Total
2009-10	4,32,006	6,83,622	11,15,628
2010-11	4,57,794	7,69,038	12,26,832
2011-12	4,72,738	8,62,750	13,35,488

(c) There are four main Schemes run by the Government for generation of employment, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme out of which the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme caters to the needs of educated unemployed. The details of employment generated under the scheme during the last three years and current years are given at Statement II (*See below*).

(d) Details of the funds allocated and spent along with the achievements of the Schemes run by Directorate General of Employment and Training under Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in Statement III.

***Statement I***

*State-wise number of educated job seekers as on 31-12-2009*

		(in thousands)
Sl.No.	State/UTs	Educated
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1450.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.5
3.	Assam	1493.5
4.	Bihar	694.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1143.5
6.	Delhi	449.4
7.	Goa	101.7
8.	Gujarat	832.7
9.	Haryana	772.9

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	708.7
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	77.0
12.	Jharkhand	461.9
13.	Karnataka	381.5
14.	Kerala	3740.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1555.8
16.	Maharashtra	2230.0
17.	Manipur	423.8
18.	Meghalaya	23.3
19.	Mizoram	31.9
20.	Nagaland	31.4
21.	Orissa	749.3
22.	Punjab	242.2
23.	Rajasthan	691.5
24.	Sikkim*	
25.	Tamilnadu	3453.3
26.	Tripura	202.4
27.	Uttarakhand	429.8
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1858.1
29.	West Bengal	4649.0
30.	A&N Islands	23.3
31.	Chandigarh	23.6
32.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.1
33.	Daman & Diu	5.2
34.	Lakshadweep	11.9
35.	Puducherry	207.9
TOTAL		29174.8

\* No Employment Exchange is functioning the State

**Statement II**

*Statement showing Physical achievements made under various  
employment generation schemes*

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)* Estimated Employment Generated (in lakh persons)	2.55	4.20	4.82	3.57 (upto 29.02.12)
2.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) \$ Total Swarozgaries Assisted (in lakh)	18.62	20.85	21.10	11.63 (upto Jan. 12)
3.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Persondays of employment generated (in crore)	216.32	283.59	256.64	140.19 (upto 16.02.12)
4.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)				
	(i) No. of Urban poor assisted for setting up individual and Group Micro Enterprises (in lakh)	1.84	1.51	1.57	0.68 (upto Dec., 11)
	(ii) Number of Beneficiaries provided skill trainign (STEP-UP) (in lakh)	3.03	1.88	2.54	2.53 (upto Dec., 11)

\$ Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) has been restructured as the National rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

**Statement III****Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements of Schemes run by Directorate General of Employment & Training, Ministry of Labour & Employment**

Schemes	Year	Financial Targets & Achievements in (Rs. in Lakhs)	Physical Targets	Physical Achievements
Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through Public Private Partnership	2009 - 2010	Allocation 76331.00 Expenditure 75440.00	An amount of Rs. 750 Cr. as interest free as interest free loan to 300 ITIs @ Rs. 2.5 Cr to each ITI.	Interest free loan to 300 ITIs.
	2010 - 2011	Allocation 76026.00 Expenditure 30259.00	To upgrade 300 Govt. ITIs	Interest free loan to 120 Govt. ITIs.
	2011-12	Allocation 74800.00 Expenditure 24394.38	To upgrade 296 Govt. ITIs later revised to 200 ITIs	Interest free loan to 94 Govt. ITIs
		(Expenditure up to Dec. 2011)		
Externally Aided Projects for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services Rendered by the Central and State Governments	2009 - 2010	Allocation 24000.00 Expenditure 19635.00	1. Continuation of upgradation of 400 ITIs.	1. ITIs being upgraded.
	2010 - 2011	Allocation 23100.00 Expenditure 18877.00	2. Development of MIS for establishment of 10 ITWs.	Joint Review meeting with World Bank held regularly to monitor/guide the States.
	2011 - 2012	Allocation 10000.00 Expenditure 7317.00	3. Identification of ITIs for establishment of 10 ITWs.	2. SRS/design completed for MIS. User Testing is in progress.
		(Expenditure upto Feb. 2012)	4. Strengthening of Central Institutions for Instructors Training	3. 10 ITWs identified in various States.
Skill Development Initiative	2009 - 2010	Allocation 10127.83 Expenditure 10068.00	1.20 lakh trainees to be trained.	4. Central institutions are being upgraded to impart instructors training.
	2010 - 2011	Allocation 15470.68 Expenditure 14352.00	3 lakh trainees to be trained	5,75,489 persons trained/ tested.
	2011 - 2012	Allocation 20000.00 Expenditure 8200	3 lakh trainees to be trained	4,41,214 persons trained/ tested
		(Expenditure upto Feb. 2012)		1,20,809 (upto Feb. 2012) persons trained/tested.

**National Policy on Skill Development**

885. SHRI R.C. SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts the Ministry is making to achieve the target of 50 crore skill development people by 2020 as envisaged in the National Policy on Skill Development;

(b) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with States, industry and other stakeholders; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) approved by the Government has set a target of skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. The policy has allocated targets for different Ministries/Departments. The details are given in Statement (see below). Ministry of Labour and Employment has been mandated to train 100 million and the same is planned to be achieved as follows :

Name of the Scheme/Target

i.	Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)	-	29.4 million
ii.	Skill Development Centres (SDC)	-	57.2 million
iii.	Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS)	-	5.4 million
iv.	Skill Development Initiative (SDI) through MES	-	11.0 million
v.	DGE&T field institutes	-	0.5 million
	Total	-	103.5 million

The road map for achieving the target of 100 million is as under :

1. The seating capacity of Government and Private ITIs will be increased at the rate of 8% annually by opening new ITIs and running second and third shifts.
2. 1500 new ITIs under PPP mode are proposed to be opened in XII Plan period.
3. The seating capacity under ATS is planned to be increased at the rate of 5% annually by increasing the coverage of industries.
4. 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) are proposed to be set up in XII Plan (2012-2017) period in PPP mode. Thereafter, another 5000 SDCs will be set up.
5. Existing capacity of DGE&T institutes would be increased at the rate of 5% annually.
6. 1 million persons will be trained and tested every year under SDI scheme.

(b) and (c) The strategy has been worked out in close consultation with State Governments, industry, trade unions and other Stakeholders. Recently on 27th February, 2012a "National Level Consultation" to finalize the road-map for skilling 100 million persons by 2022 by Ministry of Labour and Employment was held. The

meeting was attended by representatives from States, Union Territories, employees' organizations, industry and other stakeholders.

**Statement**

*Details of Allocated Targets for Different Ministries/Departments*

Sl.No.	Ministry/Department /Organization	Present number of institutions	Present raining capacity per annum (in lakh)	Projected number of trained persons by 2022 (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Skill Development Corporation	-	-	1500
2.	Labour & Employment	33,000	12.00	1000
3.	Tourism	38	0.17	50
4.	Textiles	277	0.15	100
5.	Transport	1	0.02	300
6.	Tribal Affairs	63	0.06	
7.	Rural Development (RUDSETI) and IL & FS	156	5.48	200
8.	Women & Child Welfare	68	17.50	100
9.	Agriculture	72	19.81	200
10.	HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	10,000 (Voc. schls) (Engg. Coll. 2297 Polytechnics 1675)	19.60 14.00	500
11.	Dept. of Heavy Industry	*	*	100
12.	Urban Development	34	0.013	150
13.	Department of Information Technology	1000 (Affiliated centres) + 7 CDAC	1.37	100
14.	Food Processing Industries	34	0.10	50

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	147	4.64	200
16.	Health & Family Welfare	3802	1.35	100
17.	Micro Small Medium Enterprise	356	2.92	150
18.	Social Justice & Empowerment	Through NGOs & others		50
19.	Overseas Indian Affairs	In partnership with MSME/State Government/CII/NGO etc.	0.13	50
20.	Finance-Insurance/Banking	*		100
21.	Consumer Affairs	*		100
22.	Chemicals & Fertilizers	6	0.19	50
23.	Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	NA		150
TOTAL			99.503	5300

i.e. 53 crore

*\*At present these Ministries are not directly involved in pre-employment training activities.*

### Proposals Received from M.P. Under NCLP

†886. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals related to National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) of Government to Madhya Pradesh have been received by the Ministry, till date, since 2006 and the status thereof;

(b) the reasons for the pendency of the proposals received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh

(c) whether any time limit has been set for the disposal of proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Under the National Child Labour Project Scheme, a detailed survey report containing the name of child, father's name, age

and occupations/process from where the child would be withdrawn, etc., conducted by the District Administration duly recommended by the respective State Government is required for considering the feasibility for approval of the proposal. No such specific detailed proposal for rehabilitation of child labour has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has given approval for implementation of the Scheme in 271 districts which have already been covered. Expansion of the NCLP Scheme to other districts is subject to the necessary approval of the Planning Commission.

**Implementation of Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008**

887. DR. BHAL CHANDRA MUNGEKAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the status of the implementation of the Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 in terms of coverage of the sections of workers and number of workers;

(b) the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) what are the difficulties in implementing the Act?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) Recognizing the need to provide social security to unorganised workers, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. As a follow up to the implementation of the Act, the National Social Security Board was set up on 18.08.2009, and it has since held five meetings recommending extension of coverage of social security schemes viz. Janshree Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Old Age Pension to certain category of unorganized workers.

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector. More than 2.79 crore BPL families have been covered as on 29.02.2012.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability to landless rural households. More than 1.98 crore lives have been covered under AABY as on 29.02.2012.



Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) was expanded by revising the eligibility criteria. The persons living below poverty line and above the age of 60 years are eligible for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month. More than 1.90 crore beneficiaries have been covered under IGNOAPS as on 29.02.2012.

Similar Social Security Board shall be constituted at the State Level also. As per available information, States of Karnataka, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Assam have constituted State Social Security Board and framed Rules under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. State of Gujarat, Orissa, Kerala and Tripura have framed rules only.

State of Tamilnadu has, however, informed that there is no requirement of constitution of State Social Security Board in the State as it is already implementing various welfare schemes for unorganized workers.

#### **Amending Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for MNREGA**

888. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is to be amended to empower Government to fix a lower figure for payment to those employed under Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the decision comes in the wake of the Karnataka High Court verdict; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Not applicable.

#### **Vocational Training Programme for Women**

889. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of vocational training programme being run for women;

- (b) the details of ITIs in Andhra Pradesh through which women are given training and the number of beneficiaries;
- (c) the details of trades in which women are given training;
- (d) whether there are any plans to introduce new trades;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Vocational Training for women under the Ministry of Labour & Employment is provided through a network of 11 institutes. One National Vocational Training Institute (NVTI) at NOIDA and ten Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) at Mumbai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Kolkata, Tura, Panipat, Allahabad, Indore, Vadodara and Jaipur. These are functioning directly under the control of Central Government. Around 9000 women are being trained every year in long-term and short-term courses.

Under the State Sector, vocational training to women is provided through 1409 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) for women/women wings with about 74,124 training seats.

(b) There are 23 Governments ITIs running 13 trades with a seating capacity of 3220 in Andhra Pradesh. List of ITIs with trades and seating capacity is given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) Trades in which training is given are Draftsman Civil (D'M Civil), Dress Making, Cutting & Sewing, Electronics, Stenography, Computer Operator & Programming Assistant (COPA), Radio and Television (R&TV), Draftsman Mechanical (D'M Mech.), Electrician Instrument Mechanic (Instrument Mech), Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (R&AC), Book Binding & Desk Top Publishing Operator (DTPO).

(d) to (f) It is a continuous process. New trades are introduced based on demand. New courses under Modular Employable Skills are being run for imparting training in Garment Making, Computers, Fashion Designing, Hospitality, Weaving, Toy Making, Soft Skills and Indian Sweets Snacks and Food, etc. to supplement the efforts of long term training under Craftsman Training Scheme.

**Statement**  
*List of Women ITIs in Andhra Pradesh with Trades and Seating Capacity*

Sl. No.	Name of the Training Institute	DM Civil	Dress Making	Cutting & Sewing	Electronics	Stenography	COPA	R&TV	D'M Mech	Electrician	Instrument Mech	R&AC	Book Binding	DTPO	Total
1.	ITI (G), Eicherla			20	20	40	20						100		
2.	ITI (G), Vizianagaram	20	20		20	20	40				20				140
3.	ITI (G), Visakhapatnam	20	20		20	20	40								120
4.	ITI (G), Rajahmundry	20			20	20	40					40			140
5.	ITI (G), Bhimavaram				40	20	40				40			140	
6.	ITI (G), Gudivada		20		20	20	40		20						120
7.	ITI (G), Nellore		20		20	20	40				20				120
8.	ITI (G), Chittedu	20			40	20	20								100
9.	ITI (G), Ongole	20			20	20	40								100
10.	ITI (G), Ananthapur	20			20	20					40				100
11.	ITI (G), Karvetinagaram		20		40	20	40								120
12.	ITI (G), Kadapa	20	20		40	40	40			20			40	20	240
13.	ITI (G), Kurnool				40	20	40			20				120	
14.	ITI (G), Khammam	20	20		20	20	40							120	
15.	ITI (G), Karimnagar		40		20	20	60		20						160
16.	ITI (G), Adilabad	20	20		20	40	60								160
17.	ITI (G), Nizamabad		20		20	20	40					20	120		
18.	ITI (G), Warangal				20	40					20	40			120
19.	ITI (G), Nalgonda	20	20		20	20	40				40				160
20.	ITI (G), Mahaboobnagar	20	40		40	40	40	40		20	20		20	300	
21.	ITI (G), Kalwakurthy		20		40	20	40								120
22.	ITI/DLTC (G), Malleshpally	60		20		20	40	20			40	20		220	
23.	ITI (G), Q. Q. Hyderdabad		20		20	20		20							80
TRADE TOTAL		280	320	20	580	540	820	80	60	40	220	140	80	40	3220

**Rehabilitation of Child Labourers**

890. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise details of child labourers at present in the country;
- (b) the details of schemes being implemented for the child labourers liberation and rehabilitation; and
- (c) the details of child labourers freed and rehabilitated by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend. The State-wise information is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming them into formal education system. As per the available information, 3,76,945 children have been rehabilitated during last three years and current year (upto June, 11) through NCLP Scheme.

**Statement**

*Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during  
NSS 66th Round (2009-10)*

Sr. No.	Major State all India	Age Group 5-14			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2.	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3.	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548
4.	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5.	Delhi	-	-	18576	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7.	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10.	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11.	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12.	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14.	Maharashtra	66370	12796	54230	12077
15.	Orissa	54390	38288	36522	5363
16.	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17.	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19.	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21.	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
ALL INDIA		2511101	1727271	546897	198602

**Schemes for Rehabilitation of Child Labour**

891.    SHRI N. BALAGANGA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a)    the details of schemes or programmes of Government for assisting in rehabilitation of child labour;

(b)    whether Government proposes to rehabilitate children who are rescued as per the Anti-Labour Act who do not have any parental support;

(c)    if so, the details thereof;

(d)    whether financial assistance is being given to special schools run by the NGOs for their rehabilitation; and

(e)    if so, the details of NGOs and the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years, year-wise and NGO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Government is implementing two Schemes for rehabilitation of child labour i.e. (a) National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme, which is 100% Central Sector Scheme is being implemented through District Project Societies headed by Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate. (b) Grant in Aid (GIA) Scheme under which funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project.

(b) and (c) Under National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme and Grant in Aid Scheme (GIA) of Ministry of Labour & Employment, the children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridging education, vocational training, stipend, health care, nutrition, etc. The children who do not have parental support are being taken care of under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of Ministry of Women & Child Development. As per the available information 3,76,945 children have been rehabilitated during last three years and current year (upto June, 2011) through NCLP Scheme and 94,310 children have been benefited through ICPS Scheme during 2010-11.

(d) and (e) Under Grant in Aid Scheme, funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to the NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the district which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project. The details of NGOs and the funds allocated to them during the last three years is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Grants Released to NGOs in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11*

*I. Grant Released to NGO in 2008-2009*

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of Grant Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Gyan Niketan, Sahibganj, Jharkhand	120770
2.	National Development Institute, J&K	457650
3.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti, Dist. Datiya, MP	152000
4.	Ravindra Bhardwaj Samaj Kalyan Sansthan Sheopur, MP	228725
5.	Gayanpath Shiksha Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal, MP	50850
6.	Sonali Shikshan Sanstha Nagpur	75570

1	2	3
7.	Association of People Action & Rural Dev. Imphal, Manipur	330503
8.	Rural Voluntary Org. Pastoi Part-II Imphal (W), Manipur	380625
9.	People Development Society (PDS), Thouble, Manipur	139837
10.	Society of Rural Development (SORDEV), Manipur	279675
11.	Dzevi Society Kohima, Nagaland	381375
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-Op Society Ltd.	211374
13.	Multi Vision Foundation, Narela, Delhi	228825
14.	All India Konark Educ & Welfare Society, Delhi	305100
15.	Council for Awareness & Rural Development (CARD), Orissa	317781
16.	Saradhanjili Bhubneshwar, Orissa	113738
17.	Jan Kalyan Seva Sansthan, Kendrapara	228825
18.	Gandhian Instt. of Technical Advancement, Orissa	228825
19.	Harijan Adovasi Mangal Samithi, Nayagarh, Orisss	470357
20.	Darshan Shiksha Samiti, Kota Raj	225164
21.	Shivam Shikshan Samiti, Karol, Raj	328625
22.	Mahila Yuva Vikash Foundation, Karoli, Raj	114413
23.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Baran, Raj.	228825
24.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Khushinagar, UP	114560
25.	Jagriti Foundation, Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	381375
26.	Hitesh Grammuddyog Sdewa Sansthan, Farukhabad, UP	302400
27.	Dam Dam Park Unnayani Sanabhay, Kolka, WB	26318
28.	Vaishali jan-Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	228825
29.	Jan Hitkari Sansthan Kushinagar, UP	228825
30.	Gram Samgra Vikas Parishad Dhanbad	572061

1	2	3
31.	Azad Navyuvak Mandal Samiti, Dausa, Raj	343238
32.	Manav Sewa Sansthan Jaipur, Raj.	343238
33.	Sarjubai Goswami Gwalior, MP	457650
GRAND TOTAL		8597922

*II. Grant Released to NGOs in 2009-2010*

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of Grant Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	National Development Institute, 146, Vidhata Nagar, Bhatinda Rd., Nerwal, Jammu	457,650
2.	Gramin Vikas Sansodhan Va Parshikshan Sansthan, 6, Subham Apartment, Nagapur	355,444
3.	Samajik Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, Near Kamal Talkies, Nagpur - 440017	495,787
4.	Socio Oriental Fast Industrial Association (Sofia) Phouden, Distt Thoubal, Manipur - 795138	608,382
5.	All Manipur Women's Voluntary Service, Sagalband, N.M. Lane, Imphal (West), Manipur-1	572,062
6.	Rural Education and Sports Development Assnn. (RESDA), Wangbal-1, Distt. Thoubal, Manipur	640,764
7.	Urban Welfare Association, Near MM Gas Godown, Imphal (West), Manipur	76,275
8.	Hangul United Dev. Association (HUDA), Mayang Imphal Manipur	406,800
9.	Urban & Rural Dev. Agency (URDA) Imphal, Manipur	648,336
10.	Ravindra Smriti Samaj Kalyan Avem Sodh Sanstha, S-14, Mandi Campus, Bijaypur, Distt. Sheopur	457,650
11.	Mahila Samaj Shiksha Samiti Thatipur, Distt. Gwalior	152,550



1	2	3
12.	Alongmen Multipurpose Co-op. Society, Alongmen Ward, Mokochung, Nagaland	62,829
13.	Anchalika Yuba Parishad, Laxminarayan hat, P.O. Shankeshwar, Distt. Jagatsingpur, Orissa	152,550
14.	Narayani Mahila Mandal, At- Padanpur, P.O. - Bhimpur, Via - Jatna, Distt. Khurda-752050	241,538
15.	Institute for Communication & Developm. Action (ICDA) At-Naripur, Distt. Bhadrak-756100	304,600
16.	Association for voluntary action (AVA) Distt. Orissa	378,325
17.	Association for health education & development (AHEAD) pleet 216 areelarn Bhubneshwar 751020	432,225
18.	Natural Rural Development Corporation (NRDC) Nidadri Bhubneshwar, Orissa	457,649
19.	M.M. Malviya Vikland Sewa Sansthan, U.P.	189,902
20.	Karma Bal Vidhya Niketan Samiti, 2F-43, Mahavir Nagr Ext., Kota, Rajasthan	25,425
21.	Academy of Education Society, Nagarpalika Colony, Near Cloth Mata Mandir, Distt. Baran	302,700
22.	Hitesh Gramuddyog Sewa Sansthan, 1/35, Bajaria Aligang, Fatehgarh, Distt. Farukhabad	304,791
23.	Jagriti Foundation, Banjaria Rod, Khalilabad, Distt. Sant Kabir Nagar (UP)	305,100
24.	Harijan Avem Nirbal Shiksha Vikas Samiti, 18/32, Judge Colony, Allahabd	228,825
25.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi wa Samaji Mission, 196, Chilla, Amroha, J.P. Nagar, U.P.	291,809
26.	Shanti Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Parishad, Vill. Nagwal, Distt. Balia, U.P.	686,475
27.	Nawada gramudhyog Vikas Samiji J.P. Nagar, UP	127,950
28.	Manav Samajothan Sewa Sansthan, Ambedkar Nagar, UP	228,825

1	2	3
29.	Project SAWARAJAAYA, Ganesh Ghat, Cuttak, Orissa	330,507
30.	Dayanand Saraswati Shiksha Samiti, Siswali, Distt. Baran, Raj.	76,275
Grand Total		10,000,000

*III. Grant Released to NGOs in 2010-11*

Sl.No.	Name of NGOs	Amount of Grant Released (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Sardar Hameedi Taleemi, Amroha U.P.	305,100
2.	NISSA, Kendrapara, Orissa	381,375
3.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	50,100
4.	Samaj Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Basti, UP	114,413
5.	Instt. for Natl. Dev. on Integral Assistance, Orissa	165,262
6.	Adarsha Shikshya Kendra, Khurda, Orissa	347,792
7.	Ganpat Rao Nimbalkar S. Mukti Ashram, Latur, Mah.	293,100
8.	Vaishali Jan Jagran Samiti, Hajipur, Bihar	322,900
9.	NRDC, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	485,789
10.	RESDA, Manipur	762,750
11.	SOFIA, Thobal, Manipur	764,568
12.	Brightways, Bishnupur, Manipur	1,029,712
13.	ORSSA, Nayagarh, Manipur	686,475
14.	Adarsha Sikshya Kendra, Distt. Khurds, Orissa	338,683
15.	Bahujan Hitaya Bahujan Mandel Latur Maha	686,475
16.	Terakhong Mning Mahila Mandal Manipur	850,000
17.	CRUS Thoubal Manipur	686,475
18.	SORDEV Thoubal Manipur	203,401

1	2	3
19.	NISSA Kendrapara Orissa	305,100
20.	National Dev. Institute Jammu J&K	114,412
TOTAL RELEASED IN 2010-11		8,893,882

### **Increase in Child Labour Despite Ban on it**

892. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether child labour is increasing inspite of ban on it;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of child labourers in the country;
- (c) the measures taken by Government to eradicate child labour system completely from the country;
- (d) whether any convictions have taken place during the last three years on charges of engaging child labour; and
- (e) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

(c) 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, Government 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 process of eradication of child labour.

(d) and (e) Central/State Governments are the appropriate authorities for enforcement of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act for

the areas falling under their jurisdiction. As per information available, details of convictions made during last three years, state-wise is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the Conviction made State-wise during the last three Years*

State	No. of Convictions		
	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4
Admn & Nico I. UT	Nil	Nil	Nil
Andhra Pradesh	5	23	22
Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
Assam	2	NA	1
Bihar	45 from 2007-2011		
Chandigarh U.T.	Nil	Nil	6
Dadra & Nagar H. U.T.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Daman & Diu U.T.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Delhi	14	4	NA
Gujarat	17	16	23
Haryana	43	33	81
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jammu & Kashmir	25	62	19
Jharkhand	1	5	3
Karnataka	89	311	12
Kerala	4	Nil	Nil
Lakshadweep U.T.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	68	447	324
Maharashtra	4	10	1
Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orissa	7	Nil	1
Pondicherry U.T.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Punjab	100	29	251
Rajasthan	2	15	5
Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tamil Nadu	295	178	56
Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	99	198	444
Uttarakhand	Nil	1	2
West Bengal	Nil	Nil	Nil

**SC/ST Beneficiaries Enrolled with ESIC**

893. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise details of beneficiaries belonging to SC and ST categories, who have been enrolled with Employee State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The employees covered/coverable under Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not required to mention his/her category while submitting their Declaration Form for coverage to Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC). Therefore, category wise list of beneficiaries is not maintained in ESIC.

**Need to Amend the Existing Labour Laws**

894. SHRI A.A. JINNAH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to strengthen or amend the existing labour laws as they are insufficient to maintain growth in the manufacturing sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether rapid growth has created a skill shortage and skill mismatch in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to solve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Review/amendment of labour laws is a continuous process in order to bring them in tune with the emerging needs of the economy including to maintain growth in the manufacturing sector.

(b) Recent amendments carried out include those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923. In addition the Government introduced in Parliament the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2011, the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

The estimated current capacity for Skill Development in the country is about 5.3 million. The limited capacity is contributing to skill shortage. Further, the change in technology, use of new technologies and shifting of industries from one place to other is also contributing towards skill mismatch.

(c) The National Policy on Skill Development (NSPD) formulated in 2009 has identified a need for considerable expansion and diverse approaches to raise the capacity of the existing system extensively over a limited period and set a target for providing skill training to 500 million persons by the year 2022. The Policy also envisages expansion of coverage of vocations.

The Policy has allocated targets for different Ministries/Departments. The Ministry of Labour & Employment would train 100 million and the roadmap to achieve the target is through the various skill development scheme viz. opening of second and third shifts in existing and private Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), setting up of 1500 new Industrial Training Institutes and 5000 Skill Development Centres (SDC) under Public Private Partnership mode, increasing seating capacity under Apprentice Training Scheme, increasing existing capacity of Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) Institutes and training & testing under Skill Development Initiative etc.

#### **Embezzlement in EPF Amount**

895. SHRI SABIR ALI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has recently unearthed embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 175 crores of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) amount;

(b) whether it is a fact that some employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) have been found involved in the embezzlement; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the punitive actions which are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) No, Sir. However, a substantial evasion of Provident Fund contribution has been detected on 30.06.2010 in respect of M/s. B.L. Kashyap & Sons, Delhi, a major construction company.

(b) and (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation has started an investigation in the matter and registered a case No. RC No. 2172011A0008 CBI ACU-IV, New Delhi. As per FIR lodged by the Central Bureau of Investigation, nine officials of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation figure in the case. Further action can be taken only after the investigation is completed by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

#### **Modification in the National Council for Vocational Training**

†896. SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to bring some modifications in the National Council for Vocational Training (NCTV);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that great discontent is rooting in the concerned people in view of likely modifications; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Government has approved National Policy on Skill Development, a guiding document for Skill Development Programme in the country, in February, 2009. The Policy envisages NCVT to be strengthened and re-engineered with a broader mandate and representation including the current functions and following new functions :

(i) Design, Development and maintenance of National Vocational Qualifications Framework (NVQF).

(ii) Labour market information system and dissemination of information at the national level.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness and efficiency of national skill development efforts through appropriate reporting and communication mechanism.

In its 38<sup>th</sup> meeting, NCVT has approved to make it a statutory professional institution. Accordingly, Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) under Ministry of Labour & Employment has drafted "NCVT Bill, 2012" to grant statutory autonomous status to NCVT.

(c) and (d) Representations/comments from peoples' representatives, employees' organisations and Central Ministries have been received on the proposed "NCVT Bill, 2012", which are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Revising Pension Under PF Scheme**

†897. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether employees retiring under Provident Fund (PF) scheme are given pension on a fixed rate;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to revise the pension to employees being given under PF scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The rate of pension payable to a pensioner depends on various factors like pensionable service, pensionable salary and age at the time of grant of pension.

(b) to (d) The Pension Implementation Committee, a sub committee of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund [CBT (EPF)], has recommended that the minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure. The issue was placed for consideration of the CBT (EPF) in its 198<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 22.02.2012 wherein the Board decided to defer the discussion.

#### **Legislation for an Industrial Relation Commission**

898. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India has ratified all International Labour Organisation (ILO) core labour standard; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



(b) whether Government has any proposal to bring legislation for an Industrial Relation Commission as it is in Australia and other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Sir, we have ratified 4 ILO core conventions, namely, Forced Labour Convention (No. 29), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105), Equal Remuneration Convention (No. 100) and Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No. 111). We have not ratified 4 ILO Core Conventions C-87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise, C-98 concerning Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining, C-138 concerning Minimum Age and C-182 concerning Worst Forms of Child Labour.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration to bring legislation for an Industrial Relation Commission.

#### **Pending Industrial Disputes Failure Reports**

899. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise total cases of industrial disputes failure reports given and total cases referred to Government for adjudication during last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of failure reports are pending with Government for more than two years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The total number of Failure of Conciliation Reports on various industrial disputes received by the Ministry during the last three years and the number of cases referred for adjudication is indicated as under :

Year	No. of FOC Reports received	No. of cases referred for adjudication
2009	1750	941
2010	1915	965
2011	2004	1207

State-wise details of the FOCs received and referred for adjudication during 2009, 2010 and 2011 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Statewise Details of the FOCs received and referred for adjudication during 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FOCs Received			No. of cases referred for adjudication		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	96	143	40	29	65
2.	Assam	7	12	39	2	7	13
3.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	2	1	3	1	1
4.	Bihar	47	16	50	14	9	17
5.	Chandigarh	131	34	27	57	18	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	12	12	26	3	6	12
7.	Delhi	75	141	151	55	66	130
8.	Goa	39	30	32	14	3	14
9.	Gujarat	119	135	137	67	71	100
10.	Haryana	172	70	110	10	23	103
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	3	4	0	3	3
12.	Jharkhand	129	137	184	87	70	63
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	36	105	7	2	25	5
14.	Karnataka	59	67	53	43	45	32
15.	Kerala	42	39	28	27	28	21
16.	Madhya Pradesh	112	93	148	73	47	92
17.	Maharashtra	144	131	172	111	78	104
18.	Orissa	33	61	100	21	35	66
19.	Punjab	28	156	16	17	103	11
20.	Rajasthan	120	140	116	48	43	68
21.	Tamil Nadu	89	113	95	67	55	60
22.	Uttar Pradesh	172	229	193	126	160	126
23.	Uttarakhand	55	43	79	9	22	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	West Bengal	71	50	92	45	18	27
25.	Port Blair	0	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL		1750	1915	2004	941	965	1207

#### **Abolition of Child Labour**

900. SHRI S. THANGAVELU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Advisory Council has recommended abolition of child labour in hazardous or non hazardous jobs under the age 14 and its regulation between the age of 15 and 18;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of the Right to Education law in place, the demand for complete abolition of child labour has great importance; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The National Advisory Council has recommended abolition of child labour under the age 14. These recommendations are in the backdrop of the Right to Education Act which provides for free and compulsory education for children up to 14 years.

(d) Certain amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Casual Workers in Ministries**

901. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of casual workers are engaged in various Government Ministries and Departments;

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

(c) whether Government has in the recent past issued any guidelines to regulate their issues;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the number of casual workers engaged in various Government Ministries/ Departments likely to be benefited on implementation of said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The casual workers are engaged by various Ministries/ Departments and their Attached & Subordinate Offices for work of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature. No centralized data regarding their engagement is maintained.

(c) to (e) No such guidelines have been issued by the Government.

#### **Textile Training Centres**

902. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

SHRI KANJIBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the State/UT-wise detail of Textiles Training Centres functioning in the country at present;
- (b) whether Government proposes to open more such centres in the country;
- (c) if so, whether proposals in this regard have been received from some State Governments and Union Territories Administration;
- (d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof; and
- (e) the State/UT-wise financial and other assistance provided to such centres during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There are 44 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) and 25 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) in the country. The detailed State/UT wise list is given in Statement I (see below).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) A proposal from State Government of Manipur had been received for opening the Powerloom Service Centre (PSC) at Imphal which was approved on 26.02.2011 with financial assistance of Government of India of Rs. 94.47 lakhs towards machines and equipments. Out of which, an amount of Rs. 70.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government.

(e) The financial and other assistance to PSCs and WSCs during each of the last three years and the current year is given in Statement II.

***Statement I***

*State/UT wise list of Powerloom Service Centres/  
Weaver's Service Centres Functioning in the Country*

(A)

Sl. No.	Location of Powerloom Service Centre	State
1	2	3
1.	Ichalkanaji	Maharashtra
2.	Madhavnagar	Maharashtra
3.	Solapur	Maharashtra
4.	Bhiwani-I	Maharashtra
5.	Bhiwani-II	Maharashtra
6.	Malegaon	Maharashtra
7.	Karur	Tamilnadu
8.	Komorapalayam	Tamilnadu
9.	Palladam	Tamilnadu
10.	Salem	Tamilnadu
11.	Rajapalayam	Tamilnadu
12.	Somanur	Tamilnadu
13.	Thiruchengode	Tamilnadu
14.	Erode	Tamilnadu
15.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
16.	Dholka	Gujarat
17.	Pandesara	Gujarat
18.	Sanchin	Gujarat
19.	Surat	Gujarat
20.	Umargaon	Gujarat
21.	Bangalore	Karnataka
22.	Doddaballapur	Karnataka
23.	Gadag - betagiri	Karnataka

1	2	3
24.	Belgaum	Karnataka
25.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Nagari	Andhra Pradesh
27.	Kannur	Kerala
28.	Gorakhpur	Andhra Pradesh
29.	Kanpur	Andhra Pradesh
30.	Meerut	Andhra Pradesh
31.	Tanda	Andhra Pradesh
32.	Maunath Bhanjan	Andhra Pradesh
33.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Bhilwara	Rajasthan
37.	Kishangarh	Rajasthan
38.	Ludhiana	Punjab
39.	Amritsar	Punjab
40.	Panipat	Haryana
41.	Ranaghat	West Bengal
42.	Cuttak	Orissa
43.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
44.	Guwahati	Assam

## (B)

Sl.No.	Location of the Weavers' Service Centres	State
1	2	3
1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Agartala	Tripura
3.	Imphal	Manipur

1	2	3
4.	Kolkata	West Bengal
5.	Bhagalpur	Bihar
6.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
7.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu
9.	Bangalore	Karnataka
10.	Kannur	Kerala
11.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
12.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Salem	Tamil Nadu
14.	Delhi	Delhi
15.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Chamoli	Uttarakhand
17.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Panipat	Haryana
19.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir
20.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
21.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
22.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
23.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
24.	Nagpur	Maharashtra
25.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh

#### Pending Applications Under TWRFS

†903. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of workers benefited from Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) the number of applications pending for getting the benefit under the said scheme and the number of workers covered under such applications;
- (c) the reasons for delay in granting approval for relief under this scheme;
- (d) the number of such applications pending for the benefit under the said schemes as approval granting process of which have been discontinued partially and the number of workers from whom such applications received; and
- (e) the reasons for partially discontinuing the process on applications under said scheme and delay in providing relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The total number of workers benefited under Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) during the last 3 years is as under :

Sl.No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries
1.	2009	7490
2.	2010	7374
3.	2011	1022

- (b) 150 applications received in the month of February 2012 are under examination.
- (c) There is no delay in granting relief under the Scheme.
- (d) The Scheme has not been discontinued and is in operation.
- (e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

#### **Concession to Indian Apparel Companies**

904. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has given concession to the Indian apparel companies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (c) the funds spent on such companies; and
- (d) the plan of action prepared by Government for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No specific concessions have been given to Indian apparel companies. However, government have introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, further supplemented in August, 2011, for providing incentives/concessions to the Textiles & Clothing sector exports. This



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 garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme, for enhancing share in existing markets and for exploring new markets.

(c) No funds have been spent on such companies.

(d) The plan of action for the 12th Five Year Plan in respect of the textiles sector includes Knitwear Technology Mission at Ludhiana and Kolkata; Productivity Improvement Programme; new Wovenware Technology Mission and Size India Project.

#### **TUFS and SITP**

905. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) and Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) are two flagship schemes of the Ministry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that TUFS facilitates modernization and upgradation of textile industry by providing credit at reduced rates;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under SITP, 40 Integrated Textile Parks of international standards, covering the weaving, knitting, processing and garmenting sectors with projects proposals of Rs. 4141.39 crore (of which Government assistance is Rs. 1,422.43 crore) have been sanctioned); and

(d) how many textile parks have been inaugurated so far after 2009 and what outlay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under SITP, 40 integrated textile parks of international standards, covering the weaving, knitting, processing and garmenting sectors with projects proposals of Rs. 4140.44 crore (of which Government assistance is Rs. 1487.35 crore) have been sanctioned.

(d) 7 (seven) parks have been completed with the Project Cost of Rs. 674.30 crore and 24 (twenty four) parks are operational with the Project Cost of Rs. 2438.19 crore.

**Benefits Under TUFS to Maharashtra**

906. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Maharashtra has derived benefits under the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUFS) scheme;
- (b) if so, give details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering any proposal to continue the TUFS in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The progress of TUFS in the state of Maharashtra since inception is as under :

No. of applications received	Project cost (in Rs. crore)	No. of applications sanctioned	Project cost (in Rs. crore)
2147	53353.45	2070	51160.87

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Government has recommended for continuation of TUFS with an allocation of Rs. 15886 crore for the entire 12th Five Year Plan against the allocation of Rs. 15404 crore during 11th Five Year Plan.

**Cash Incentives to Exporters of Handicrafts / Carpets**

907. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total amount of cash incentives distributed among exporters of handicrafts by the Handicrafts Exports Promotion council of India and the amount distributed against the export of Kashmir handicrafts during the last three years; and
- (b) the total amount of cash incentives distributed among carpet exporters by Carpet Export Promotion Council of India and the amount distributed against the export of Kashmir carpet, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Nil, no cash incentives have been distributed amongst the Exporters of Handicrafts including exporters of Kashmir Handicrafts and Carpet Exporters during the last three years as reported by the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts & Carpet Export Promotion Council.

**Deaths of Cotton Farmers in Andhra Pradesh**

908. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the death of eight farmers in Bijinepalli Mandal, Nagar Kurnool, of Mahaboobnagar, district, A.P., within two months recently has come to the notice of the Ministry;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of the Ministry that loss of cotton crop is nearly 5.5 lakh hectares in Mahaboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and how the Ministry is planning to help the cotton farmers in this district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported that there have been three cotton farmer suicide deaths in the Bijnepally Mandal of Nagarkurnool division in Mahabubnagar District.

(b) The normal area under cotton in Mahabubnagar District is 96,948 ha and during 2011-12, 1,81,939 ha was covered under cotton and it was reported that 1,57,667 ha of cotton crop (i.e., 86.6% of sown area) was damaged in the district due to drought conditions.

(c) Under MM-II Technology Mission on Cotton 2011-12, assistance is provided to the farmers of Mahabubnagar District which included organizing of Farmers Field Schools, distribution of Bio-agent/Bio-pesticides and installation of Drip Irrigation Systems. In addition to this, Government also announced the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for raw cotton based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

**Assistance to States for Development and Upliftment of Handicrafts**

909. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance for development and upliftment of handicrafts in the country;

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

(c) the State-wise details of assistance provided during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under each of such schemes;

(d) the criteria adopted by Government for such assistance;

(e) the details of the amount utilized so far by various States;

- (f) the reasons for non-utilization of assistance by some of the States;
- (g) the States who have not settled the accounts for the last three years; and
- (h) the action taken against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been implementing following six generic schemes for the development and upliftment of handicrafts in the country :

- (i) Baba Saheb Admbedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY for integrated development of the Handicrafts cluster).
- (ii) Design & Technology Up-gradation Scheme.
- (iii) Marketing Support Services Scheme.
- (iv) Research & Development Scheme.
- (v) Human Resource Development Scheme.
- (vi) Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

(c) to (e) The scheme of the Government for promotion and Development of Handicrafts does not envisages any assistance to the State Government directly. However, Schemes are implemented through different eligible agencies i.e. State handicrafts Corporations, Apex bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations, etc. Such assistance are provided to eligible agencies as per prescribed guidelines for each scheme. The consolidated details of assistance provided to these agencies state wise during 2010-11 and 2011-12 under the above mentioned schemes is given in Statement I and II (see below).

(f) to (h) Do not arise.

**Statement I**

*Statewise, Schemewise fund released under Handicrafts scheme during 2010-11 for different eligible agencies*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	AHVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Welfare	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125.58	5.11	19.9	36.50	246.87		433.96
2.	A&N Island		0	0	9.40	0		9.4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.38	0	4.95	5.00	0		31.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Assam	313.54	24.57	172.27	213.89	794.28		1346.28
5.	Bihar	64.04	2.35	13.62	61.68	81.97		223.66
6.	Chandigarh	54	0	0	0	4.79		58.79
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.9	2.47	0.9	38.97	16.52		90.76
8.	Delhi	90.6	406.77	45	1120.09	1323.1		2985.56
9.	Goa	37.67	0	0	0	50.39		88.06
10.	Gujarat	349.99	1.80	15.27	26.70	130.78		524.54
11.	Haryana	23.99	0	9.5	69.67	48.82		151.98
12.	Himachal Pradesh	54.18	0	7.70	8.32	72.49		142.69
13.	Jharkhand	77.32	0	5.4	6.61	51.24		140.57
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	263.73	4.23	29.8	114.26	41.49		453.51
15.	Karnataka	68.51	0	4.8	35.5	99.58		208.39
16.	Kerala	52.22	2.21	9.9	43.56	22.56		130.45
17.	Madhya Pradesh	430.27	0	52.77	152.04	165.35		800.43
18.	Maharashtra	92.37	0	20	89.42	83.49		285.25
19.	Manipur	453.83	10.00	122.21	65.57	241.35	892.96	
20.	Meghalaya	2.25	0	0.9	13.48	6.75		23.38
21.	Mizoram	6.22	0	0.9	0	1.15		8.27
22.	Nagaland	125.38	7.50	12.13	24.11	13.26		182.38
23.	Orissa	284.4	6.5	26.15	57.96	213.56		588.57
24.	Punjab	77.66	0	24.35	101.42	43.23		246.66
25.	Pondicherry		0	0	7.75	14.00		21.76
26.	Rajasthan	135.66	0	21.9	85.35	180.9	423.81	
27.	Sikkim	7.22	0	0	9.62	16.71		33.55
28.	Tamil Nadu	96.56	75.71	7.1	28.16	257.93		465.46
29.	Tripura	82.39	0	17.19	24.54	0		124.12
30.	Uttar Pradesh	969.32	58.59	555.92	228.43	620.63		2427.89
31.	Uttaranchal	149.16	0	11.3	8.13	22.37		190.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	West Bengal	56.37	0	21.07	55.96	169.12		302.52
TOTAL		4597.68	602.81	1040.73	2742.10	5034.68	2686.00	16704.00

Note : In welfare scheme funds released country as a whole not state wise.

### Statement II

State-wise, scheme-wise funds released under handicrafts schemes during 2011-12 up to 15th March, 2012 for different eligible agencies

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	AHVV	Design	MSS	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200.82	17.04	39.46	55.99			313.31
2.	A&N Island				6.36			6.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.81	15.40		28.68			120.89
4.	Assam	435.75	146.88	335.08	76.01	25.92		1019.64
5.	Bihar	36.03	18.25	17.88	37.94			110.1
6.	Chandigarh	0.75						0.75
7.	Chhattisgarh	12.81	2.70	17.57	4.19			37.27
8.	Delhi	100.52	143.03	1296.76	148.51	318.56		2007.38
9.	Daman & Diu	13.55						13.55
10.	Goa	6.32	2.70	39.87	5.82			54.71
11.	Gujarat	487.00	45.65	17.44	27.16			577.25
12.	Haryana	263.46	12.20	32.86	15.33			323.85
13.	Himachal Pradesh	22.61	35.88	25.55	7.07			91.11
14.	Jharkhand	153.32	9.65	8.91	7.12			179
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	277.92	24.89	50.95	60.16			413.92
16.	Karnataka	46.20	7.35	10.32	32.28	7.35		96.15
17.	Kerala	109.90	10.80	-	47.13			167.83
18.	Madhya Pradesh	139.93	89.17	41.26	65.14			335.5
19.	Maharashtra	101.22	43.97	46.25	35.99			227.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Manipur	502.11	94.06	90.51	51.66			738.34
21.	Meghalaya	111.36	5.90	13.50	17.59			148.35
22.	Mizoram	74.63	7.70		10.30			92.63
23.	Nagaland	118.04	4.37	22.05	26.50			170.96
24.	Orissa	110.74	44.57	26.26	71.10	15.05		267.72
25.	Punjab	116.67	24.75	15.79	49.85			207.06
26.	Pondicherry	2.00		4.59	18.72			25.31
27.	Rajasthan	120.37	14.40	43.60	59.47	22.66		237.84
28.	Sikkim	49.03	21.80	7.76	14.97		93.56	
29.	Tamil Nadu	67.13	11.10	39.29	98.42	3.51		219.45
30.	Tripura	60.50	23.36	18.17	68.59			170.62
31.	Uttar Pradesh	902.95	752.88	140.07	381.59	7.84		2185.33
32.	Uttaranchal	79.65	16.20	4.50	38.07			138.42
33.	West Bengal	110.84	8.79	35.63	41.46			196.72
TOTAL		4910.94	1655.44	2441.88	1609.17	400.89	17.26	11035.58

Note : In welfare scheme funds released country as a whole not State-wise.

### Boost to Export Sector in Textiles Sector

910. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's export sector in clothes and textiles needs a boost compared to China's export which is \$185 billion constituting 30.3 per cent of global value against India's \$21 billion which is 3.5 per cent of global exports in 2008;

(b) India's ports being not well equipped, the garments and apparel take unduly long time to reach the industrialized nations where they are to be retailed, what steps are under contemplation to do away with the system of travel from feeder ships to larger vessels at major ports to avoid delays; and

(c) what initiatives have been taken by Government to attract FDI in this direction since 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is fact that India's export of Textiles &

Clothing to the world markets is way behind that of China. Government has been taking steps on all fronts to increase the exports of Textiles & Clothing.

(b) The ports are adding capacity through public private partnership by construction of jetties, mechanization to reduce the waiting time of the vessels. The depths in the ports are being increased by dredging to accommodate bigger vessels and the travel time is reduced by avoiding trans-shipment.

(c) 100% FDI is permitted in the ports and shipping sector.

**Bringing Cotton and Yarn Under Essential Commodities Act**

911. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that due to fluctuation in cotton and yarn prices, spinning mills and powerloom industries in Maharashtra are facing difficulties in getting raw materials;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the fluctuations in cotton and yarn prices, the Government of Maharashtra has urged the Union Government to bring cotton and yarn under Essential Commodities Act and also put stock limit for cotton and yarn; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No, Sir. Cotton and yarn markets have witnessed price stability in 2011-12 Cotton season. Government does not have any reports of supply side disruptions.

(b) No, Sir, there is no proposal to amend the provisions of Essential Commodities Act with regard to cotton and cotton yarn.

(c) Does not arise.

**Housing Projects in the Country**

912. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over three-fourth (77%) of housing projects in National Capital Region and one-third of projects in Mumbai and Bangalore which were launched between January 2007 and June 2009 will not be completed as scheduled for delivery by January, 2012;



(b) whether thousands of investors in the country who have booked apartments in these projects continue to pay their loan instalments without delay; and

(c) if so, the main reasons for the worst on time performance of projects and what action proposed to be taken by Government against builders who were reportedly favoured?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry is not in receipt of any report stating that over three-fourth (77%) of housing projects in National Capital Region and one-third of projects in Mumbai and Bangalore which were launched between January 2007 and June 2009 will not be completed as scheduled for delivery by January, 2012 while thousands of investors in the country who have booked apartments in these projects continue to pay their loan installments without delay.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects and building plan approvals and its monitoring is done by the State Governments through its Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Municipalities/Local Authorities. This Ministry does not monitor the number of projects approved or the reasons for its delay.

In order to provide for a uniform regulatory environment which would protect consumer interests, help speedy adjudication and ensure orderly growth of the real estate sector, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is piloting a Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill.

#### **Report on Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi**

†913. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

HRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Vijay Dev, Divisional Commissioner, who is looking into the issue of unauthorised colonies in the State of Delhi, has submitted a report holding Delhi's various governmental institutions responsible for the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has initiated any action so far, in the light of above stated report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected from the Government of NCT of Delhi and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Schemes for Development of Basic Amenities in Urban Areas

†914. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN :

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA :

Will the URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the scheme being implemented for the development of basic amenities and infrastructure in the urban areas;
- (b) the criteria regarding inclusion of cities in the schemes;
- (c) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposals to the Central Government under the scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the cities to which they belong to; and
- (e) the action taken on those proposals along with the details of quantum of funds released to Madhya Pradesh, proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The details of schemes being run in the Ministry of Urban Development for basic amenities and infrastructure development in the urban areas are as follows :

- (i) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM), a reform driven scheme was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens and to ensure sustainable development of cities during the Mission period 2005-12. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JnNURM, 65 Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) have been selected on the basis of population as per census 2001 and as per norms/criteria mentioned below :

Category	Norms/Criteria	No. of Cities
A	Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census	7
B	Cities/UA with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census	28
C	Selected cities/UAs (State Capitals and other cities/UAs of religious historic and tourist importance)	30

- (ii) Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), one of the sub-components of JnNURM, all cities/towns as per 2001 census except cities/towns covered under UIG, are eligible to be covered. The components for assistance under the Scheme include all urban infrastructure development projects including water supply and sanitation.
- (iii) Other than JNNURM, there are schemes like 10% Lumpsum Assistance in the North-Eastern States, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) for north eastern states, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns (UIDSST) around seven mega cities, for basic amenities and infrastructure development in the urban areas.

All Urban areas falling under North Eastern Region (NER) and Sikkim excepting the cities covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) shall be eligible for assistance under the 10% Lumpsum Provision Scheme for NER States.

The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns around seven Mega cities is a pilot scheme launched in 2009 and covers eight towns around seven megacities. The towns for the pilot scheme have been nominated by the State Government concerned.

In addition, Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the World Bank-Global Environment Facility (GEF)-UNDP assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project to reduce Green House Gas emissions (GHG) through capacity building, demonstration projects in selected cities and project management. The criteria regarding inclusion of cities under the project is (i) population, (ii) Regional spread covering all parts of the country (iii) Demonstration effect/value (iv) commitment and pro-active steps by the city/state authority to implement the project.

(c) to (e) Under UIG, 23 projects have been approved for Madhya Pradesh, with the approved cost of Rs. 2458.22 crore with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 1259.20 crore. An amount of Rs. 668.80 crore has been released till now. The Project-wise, city-wise details are given in Statement I (*See below*).

Under UIDSSMT, an amount of Rs. 902.20 crore has been committed for the State of Madhya Pradesh against which Rs. 485.94 crore has already been released for 60 projects in 45 towns in the State so far. The Project-wise, city-wise details are given in Statement II (*See below*).

The Government of Madhya Pradesh had proposed the inclusion of Indore city under the World Bank-Global Environment Facility (GEF)-UNDP assisted Sustainable

Urban Transport Project, which has since been approved by the Central Government an amount of Rs. 9.14 crore have been approved under GEF assistance and Rs. 29.28 crore has been approved as Government of India's share.

**Statement I**

*Project-wise City-wise Details of Projects approved for Madhya Pradesh under UIG*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Total eligible Central Share	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	Water Supply	1,418.31	709.16	638.25
2.	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	Drainage/ StormWater Drains	3,057.00	1,528.50	993.54
3.	Bhopal	Renewal of Basic Infrastructre in Categorised Scrap Mart in Bhopal	Urban Renewal	811.00	405.50	364.95
4.	Bhopal	Renewal of upgradation of Basic Infrastructre in M.P. Nagar, Bhopal	Urban Renewal	1,894.00	947.00	852.30
5.	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) or Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	Mass Rapid Transport System	24,712.00	11,888.00	7,727.20
6.	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	Water Supply	30,604.16	15,302.08	13,774.87
7.	Bhopal	Water Supply distribution network of Bhopal Municipal Area	Water Supply	41,55.64	20,772.84	8,309.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	2,375.00	1,187.50	1,187.75
9.	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-PILOT PROJECT-11.65 km	Mass Rapid Transport System	9,845.00	4,922.50	3,199.66
10.	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	Sewerage	30,717.00	15,358.50	9,983.01
11.	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4,083.35	2,041.68	2,041.68
12.	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,966.34	983.17	639.06
13.	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,974.64	1,987.32	1,291.76
14.	Indore	Solid Waste Management of Indore City	Solid Waste Management	4,324.66	2,162.33	1,621.74
15.	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	631.00	315.50	283.97
16.	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore city	Parking lots and basis spaces on PPP basis	5,600.00	2,800.00	700.00
17.	Indore	Reviarside corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I -14.30 Km	Mass Rapid Transport System	18,000.00	9,000.00	-
18.	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	Sewerage	7,801.00	3,900.50	975.00
19.	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	Sewerage	7,081.00	3,540.50	885.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	Water Supply	1,406.00	703.00	456.95
21.	Jabalpur	Storm Water drains at Jabalpur City	Drainage/Storm Water drains	32,649.00	16,324.50	6,529.80
22.	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	Water Supply	6,686.44	5,349.15	3,476.94
23.	Ujjain	Restoration, Construction and Development of Mahakal and Goptal Virasat Kshetra	Development of Heritage Areas	4,739.00	3,791.20	947.80
				245,921.54	125,920.42	66,880.35

**Statement II**

*Project-wise City-wise Details of Projects approved for Madhya Pradesh under UIDSSMT*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Towns/Cities	Scheme/Name of Component	Cost Approved by SLSC	Total Eligible Central Share (80%)	Total Release
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Biaora	Water Supply	709.47	567.58	283.79
2.	Budhni	Water supply	194.60	155.68	77.84
3.	Budhni	Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02
4.	Chhatarpur	Water supply	1593.80	1275.04	637.52
5.	Damoh	Water supply	874.20	699.36	699.36
6.	Damoh	Urban Renewal	62.35	49.88	49.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Damoh	Gajanan distribution system Upgradation	130.17	104.14	104.14
8.	Damoh	Water Bodies	53.00	42.40	21.20
9.	Damoh	Road	418.97	335.18	167.59
10.	Garhakota	Water Supply @	596.36	477.09	477.09
11.	Garhakota	Road	143.76	115.01	115.01
12.	Itarsi	Water Supply	1467.83	1174.26	587.13
13.	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.37
14.	Itarsi	Road	844.57	675.66	350.50
15.	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	530.40	265.20
16.	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	235.40	117.70
17.	Malajkhand	Water Supply \$	525.42	420.34	420.34
18.	Malajkhand	Drain	27.60	22.08	22.08
19.	Mandsaur	Source Augmentation of water supply	1552.45	1241.96	620.98
20.	Panna	Water Supply	1808.37	1446.70	723.35
21.	Rehli	Water supply	602.75	482.20	482.20
22.	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.39
23.	Rewa	Water supply	1427.87	1142.30	571.15
24.	Sanawad	Water supply	729.68	583.74	583.74
25.	Shujalpur	Water supply	1745.32	1396.26	698.13
26.	Sironj	Water supply	622.95	498.36	498.36
27.	Tikamgarh	Water supply	983.18	786.54	393.27
28.	Vidisha	Water supply	1557.52	1246.02	623.01
29.	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	174.40	87.20
30.	Vidisha	Road	73.58	58.83	58.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Dabra	Water Supply (source augmentation)	1112.1	889.68	906.36
32.	Dabra	Water Supply (Augmentation Water Supply)	1441.84	1153.47	598.36
33.	Sehore	Water Supply	1454.52	1163.62	603.63
34.	Ratlam	Water Supply	3265.1	2612.08	1355.02
35.	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5964.66	4771.73	2475.33
36.	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	784.32	406.87
37.	Khandwa	Water Supply	10672.30	8537.84	4268.92
38.	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.59
39.	Nasrullaganj (Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	195.58
40.	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4669.60	4669.60
41.	Hoshangabad	Water Supply	1615.26	1292.21	646.10
42.	Agar	Water Supply	1005.80	804.64	402.32
43.	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00
44.	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	796.80	398.40
45.	Harda	Water Supply	1787.00	1429.60	714.80
46.	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3064.62
47.	Katni	Water Supply	4080.95	3264.76	1632.38
48.	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5732.87	45836.30	2293.15
49.	Pipariya	Water Supply	2408.11	1926.49	963.24
50.	Pandhurna	Water Supply	6443.79	5155.03	2577.52
51.	Betul	Water Supply	3262.07	2609.66	1304.83
52.	Sausar	Water Supply	1930.22	1544.18	772.09
53.	Chorai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
54.	Khurai	Water Supply	3662.82	2930.26	1465.13



1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	Pipla Narayanvar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
56.	Dongar Parasul	Water Supply	3013.33	2410.66	1205.33
57.	Dewas	Water Supply-II	3975.00	3180.00	1590.00
58.	Multai	Water Supply	1929.60	1543.68	771.84
59.	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1225.70	980.56	
60.	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1683.75	1347.00	
TOTAL 45			112492.74	89994.20	48594.45

*Note: Cost of Water Supply projects of Garhakota and Malajkhanda have been revised from Rs. 468.49 lakhs to Rs. 596.36 lakhs and from Rs. 276.50 lakhs to Rs. 525.42 lakhs respectively in the State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) meeting.*

#### **Projects Launched Under JNNURM**

915. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether projects have been launched under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme in various cities in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof with present status of the last three years;

(c) the State-wise details of funds sanctioned/released and utilized during the said period;

(d) the criteria/parameters adopted by Government to include other cities under JNNURM; and

(e) whether Government has any proposal to include more cities under JNNURM, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Projects have been approved for all the Mission cities in the country including Gujarat. Details of project approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) statewise alongwith Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released for utilization during the last 3 years is given in Statement (*See Below*).

(d) The cities/towns can be considered for addition or deletion under Category-C (other than State capitals) based on the suggestion received from the State Government.

(e) In the present JnNURM, there is no proposal for inclusion of new cities.

**Statement**

*Details of the Projects Approved Under UIG< JnNURM and ACA during the Last 3 Years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment	Relased for Utili-sation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utili-sation	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utili-sation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34993.75	18898.95	13935.00	27385.07	-	15569.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8215.65	2053.91	-	2006.94	-	-
3.	Assam	-	6321.15	-	7112.41	-	3792.54
4.	Bihar	37628.03	1955.62	-	7441.39	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	405.20	10738.80	-	-	734.52
6.	Chattisgarh	-	-	-	12145.60	-	3643.68
7.	Delhi	17472.30	2220.58	186904.60	17248.00	47520.00	43509.00
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	54294.22	47035.34	20604.09	47788.21	2104.84	7297.21
10.	Haryana	24674.50	9147.46	-	-	-	5283.80
11.	Himachal Pradesh	5788.80	-	3880.00	2619.01	-	-
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	10000.00	2500.00	-	-	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	48268.46	6682.46	-	5384.636	1668.12	417.03
14.	Karnataka	32211.85	12992.94	4332.00	21578.53	-	7659.85
15.	Kerala	18405.20	3350.50	1105.00	2439.45	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	24275.82	15931.43	20115.70	12343.27	9000.00	4828.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Maharashtra	140074.76	88349.54	10336.86	88649.86	-	42004.49
18.	Manipur	2308.34	-	9225.12	2883.37	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	19616.15	4904.04	-	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	756.82	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	389.26	4538.19	1702.81	-	-
22.	Orissa	18818.40	3338.00	4500.00	2491.60	-	-
23.	Punjab	3624.50	4939.22	2289.00	3346.62	-	-
24.	Puducherry	3972.80	993.20	-	-	-	-
25.	Rajasthan	23364.47	20281.38	-	2826.10	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	538.20	6535.49	1663.87	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	94398.69	28446.11	9000.00	37723.44	4063.50	2635.84
28.	Tripura	7043.40	1760.85	9000.00	2250.00	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	142547.53	43078.75	31500.00	47632.21	-	25479.16
30.	Uttarakhand	12866.12	2678.56	4628.00	7546.69	3501.86	981.06
31.	West Bengal	54824.29	22857.17	44822.75	27717.88	42259.61	17412.81
TOTAL		839688.03	352049.82	397990.60	392683.81	110117.93	181249.51

### **SWM Project of Ghaziabad**

916. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Solid Waste Management (SWM) Project of Ghaziabad was approved by the Ministry for Rs. 13.51 crores in 2005;

(b) whether landfill site should be away from habitation clusters should not be 2 m below ground water surface and should be away from airfields at least by 20 km etc.;

(c) whether guidelines given in MSW (M&H) Rules and CPHFEO manual be followed while selecting such site;

(d) if so, whether site selected by GNN at Dundahera, Ghaziabad meets these criteria; and

(e) if not, why Ministry has given funds and allowed construction of SWM plant at that site in contravention of these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 selected IAF Airfields, a project for solid waste management and drainage for Ghaziabad town (Hindon Airfield) was approved in August, 2005 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.52 crore.

(b) Yes, Sir. The landfill site should be away from a notified habitation and should not be constructed in an area where water table is less than 2 m below ground surface. In case the site falls within 20 km radius of an airfield, permission from the airfield authority is required.

(c) The guidelines given in the Municipal Solid Waste (Management & Handling) Rules 2000 and the Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management published by the Ministry were followed by Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation while selecting the landfill site at Dundahera.

(d) As the site is situated within 20 km radius, necessary "No Objection Certificate" was obtained by Ghaziabad Municipal Corporation from Hindon Airfield Authority. This was ensured by the Ministry while approving the project.

(e) Does not arise.

**Extending Third Phase Delhi Metro Line in Ghaziabad**

917. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to extend the network of Delhi Metro line beyond Vaishali to cover Indirapuram, CRPF camp, Vijay Nagar and Lalkuan along the NH-24 in Ghaziabad in the proposed third phase;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government is considering any other mode of transport in view of large number of people residing in these areas as there is no proper transport for commuting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal for extension of metro line beyond Vaishali has been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(d) It is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to either provide or propose for Central Government financial support/approval, an appropriate mode of transport for that area.

### **Popularizing of Public Transport in Delhi**

918. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of vehicles in Delhi are more than the total number of vehicles in all other metropolitan cities of the our country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to check the alarming increase of private vehicles to avoid traffic jam and consequent wastage of fuel and time; and

(c) what steps for popularizing the pubic transport are being taken and the reasons behind the unpopularity of public transport system so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Measures to encourage a shift from private (two-wheelers and cars) mode of transport to public transport in order to check the alarming increase of private vehicles has to be a joint endeavour of the Central, State and local Governments. For popularizing the public transport, the Central Government is emphasizing on providing quick, comfortable, reliable, safe, affordable and quality public transport as envisaged in the National Urban Transport Policy, 2006. Accordingly, the Central Government is supporting various public transport projects such as Metro Rail, Bus Rapid Transport System and modern city bus services as per urban bus specifications in various cities.

### **Safety Norms in DMRC**

919. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that on 17 January, 2012 a man's ankle and hand got stuck in a Delhi Metro coach and the train travelled like this way from one station to another;

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

(c) how is DMRC ensuring safety norms after this major mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that on 17.01.2012 at 22:50 hrs, a man's ankle and hand got stuck in between the train doors while de-boarding from train no. 1#BT-03 at Janakpuri West Down. The passenger,

amed Shri Sunny Kumar, aged 20 years had kept on sitting in the metro coach despite the doors remained opened for a sufficiently long duration. He rushed to alight when the doors had started closing, thus willfully endangering his own safety. The passenger de-boarded at Janakpuri East station. There was no injury to the passenger.

(c) The following measures have been taken by DMRC for ensuring safety norms :

- (i) Customer Facilitation Agents are deployed at the busy platforms for assisting passengers in boarding/de-boarding from train, smooth train movement and to prevent any untoward incident.
- (ii) Necessary software modifications in Rolling Stock have been finalized and implemented in more than 80% trains.
- (iii) Action has been taken for pasting warning stickers in all trains for passengers to be careful of the closing doors.

**Status of Utilization of Funds to Pune Corporation Under JNNURM**

920. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of status of utilization of funds sanctioned to Pune Corporation under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2007;
- (b) the reasons for under performance;
- (c) whether Government has taken review of implementation and if so, the findings thereof; and
- (d) what steps Government is taking for timely implementation and ensure quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (d) Details of funds released for utilisation for the projects approved for the Mission city of Pune since 2007-08 onwards are given in Statement. (see below) The projects approved are in various stages of implementation. However, constraint are being experienced in implementation of projects due to various reasons such as utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission/clearances from various authorities, lack of capacity of Urban Local Body, land acquisition issues, high tender premium, cost escalation, lack of response to tender & re-tender, etc.

The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the Stage/City in accordance with rules and procedures and they report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs).

In addition, the Independent Review & Monitoring Agency (IRMA) which are appointed by the states and approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Ministry of Urban Development undertake monitoring and the implementation of projects sanctioned under the JnNURM, undertake desk review of project documents and make periodical site visits to each project so that the funds released are utilized in a purposeful and time-bound manner.

IRMAs observations on implementation of the projects are sent to the State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) which scrutinizes them and initiates corrective action wherever necessary. The SLNA's appraisal of action taken on IRMA report is taken into account while sanctioning further installments for the projects by the CSMC.

The Ministry has also approved for constitution of District Level Review & Monitoring Committee (DLRMC) headed by the Member of Parliament of the district concerned for monitoring the projects approved and JnNURM and reforms committed for achievement as per the timelines in the MoA.

***Statement***

***Details of Funds Released since 2007-2008 onwards for the Projects Approved for Mission Cities of Pune***

Sl. No.	Project Name	Approved Cost	ACA committed	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2007-08	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2008-09	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2009-10	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2010-11	ACA Released for Utilisation in 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	BRT Pilot Project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	10313.50	156.75	1558.00	1530.56	0.00	0.00	1289.19
2.	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station.	8613.00	4306.50	1076.63	0.00	1076.63	1076.63	0.00
3.	Construction and Improvement of drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune	9996.00	4998.00	0.00	1249.50	0.00	749.70	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	(Environmental Restoration/Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos)							
4.	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nallah and Rivers)	9778.00	4889.00	0.00	1222.25	1222.25	733.35	0.00
5.	PCMC-Solid Waste Management-Pimpri-Chinchwad	7044.81	3522.40	0.00	350.50	880.60	880.50	880.71
6.	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	43422.00	21711.00	3258.13	2069.62	10855.50	0.00	5427.75
7.	PCMC-Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	5969.44	1492.36	1492.36	1492.36	0.00	0.0
8.	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city	47662.20	23831.10	10966.38	9.77	5957.78	3574.03	0.00
9.	PCMC-Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	35862.00	17931.00	0.00	4482.75	4482.75	0.00	4482.75
10.	BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)	31214.00	15607.00	3901.75	7803.50	3901.75	0.00	0.00
11.	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	661.00	330.50	82.63	0.00	82.63	0.00	165.26
12.	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	726.00	363.00	90.75	181.50	0.00	0.00	90.75
13.	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	782.00	391.00	97.75	195.50	0.00	58.65	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	3703.00	1851.50	0.00	462.88	0.00	462.88	462.88
15.	PCMC-Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	12070.45	6035.23	0.00	1207.05	1810.55	1508.80	1508.80
16.	PCMC-BRTS Corridor- Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7	21920.00	87687.00	0.00	2192.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	PCMC-BRTS Corridor- Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)	20682.00	8272.80	0.00	2068.20	0.00	0.00	2068.20
18.	PCMC - Water Supply Phase - II	13511.82	6755.91	0.00	1751.1	0.00	3315.84	1688.98
19.	PCMC-Storm Water Drains (Phase-I)	11630.24	5815.12	0.00	1453.78	0.00	0.00	1453.78
20.	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase-I	17747.00	8873.50	0.00	2500	0.00	0.00	1936.76
TOTAL		319277.90	155378.75	22524.38	32222.82	31762.80	12360.38	21455.81

### Non-Updation of Master Plan of Cities

921. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Master Plan for the most of the cities in the country are not being updated within time-frame;

(b) if so the names of those cities;

(c) whether Central Government has issued directions to the State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The responsibility of formulating Master Plans and updating them vests with Town and Country Planning Departments of State Governments, Urban Development Authorities and Urban Local Bodies of cities under

the provisions of relevant State Acts. Master Plans are formulated for a horizon period (perspective period) and before the expiry of the said period, they are taken up for revision. As per 2011 Census, the total number of statutory towns in 4041. According to available information 1233 cities have Master Plans.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development has already advised all the State Governments and Union Territories on the need for expeditious preparation of Master Plans.

**Replacement of Barsati Lines by CPWD in Aram Bagh, New Delhi**

922. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many barsati lines were replaced by CPWD during the period from January 2010 to March 2011, in block No. 1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi;

(b) how many barsati lines were replaced by CPWD during the period from April 2011 to October 2011 in the said area;

(c) in case the work has not been completed so far, how much time it will take to complete the same;

(d) the present status thereof; and

(e) the details of budget amount for this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No barsati line was replaced by the CPWD during the said period in block No. 1 to 53 Aram Bagh, New Delhi;

(b) 350 meters of barsati line was replaced by the CPWD in the aforesaid area;

(c) and (d) The work will be completed by 31st March, 2012.

(e) Tender amount is Rs. 16,35,150/- in which all types of quarters i.e. Type-I, II & III including Type-I quarter of block-I to 53 have been covered.

**Fate of Flat Owners/Applicants in Noida Extension  
pending with NCRB/Ministry**

923. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the issue relating to the fate of thousands of flat owners/flat applicants in Noida Extension (Greater Noida), Uttar Pradesh pending with the National Capital Region Board/Ministry;

(b) if so, since when the issue is pending with the Board/Ministry;

(c) the reasons for delay in approving the proposal received from Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(d) by when the proposal will be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise in view of the reply at (a) above.

**Status of Development Works in MP Under JNNURM**

†924. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the status of development works being carried out in Madhya Pradesh under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether works being carried out under the said Mission are completed in scheduled time period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) 23 projects have been approved for the mission cities of Madhya Pradesh with approved cost of Rs. 2459.22 crore with ACA commitment of Rs. 1259.20 crore, out of which, Rs. 668.80 crore has been released for utilization for the projects. The projects approved are in various stages of implementation. However, constraints are being experienced in implementation of projects by state/local bodies leading to time overruns due to various reasons such as utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission/clearances from various authorities, lack of capacity of Urban Local Bodies, land acquisition issues, high tender premium, cost escalation, lack of response to tender & re-tender, etc.

**Survey by NDMA on unsafe buildings in NCT of Delhi**

925. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several 'unsafe buildings' in NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) whether Government has asked National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to conduct a survey to find out the number of unsafe buildings in the NCT of Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and by when this survey will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that it has not carried out any specific survey to identify the unsafe buildings in National Capital Territory of Delhi. However, MCD carries out routine pre-monsoon survey of buildings every year to identify the dangerous buildings and necessary action is accordingly taken. New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has informed that insofar as NDMC area is concerned there are no unsafe buildings noticed.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

#### **Objectives of NCR Planning Board**

926. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Capital Region Planning Board has achieved its objectives;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) As per the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) Act, 1985, NCR Planning Board has a mandate for preparation of a Plan for the development of the National Capital Region (NCR) and for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of such plan and for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land uses and development of infrastructure in the NCR so as to avoid any haphazard development of the region.

The NCRPB has informed that the Board prepared and notified the Regional Plan 2021 in September, 2005, which contains policies & proposals for sustainable urban development and seeks to achieve its objectives through inter-related policy framework relating to population (re-distribution), settlement systems, regional land use patterns, efficient and economic connectivity, physical and social infrastructure development, environmental factors and economic activities.

Besides the Board has provided financial assistance for 265 projects with total estimated cost of about Rs. 18,069 crores upto December 2011 in the NCR and its Counter-Magnet Areas.

NCRPB has also informed that the planning and development is a long drawn and continuous process. The policies and proposals of the Regional Plan are to be implemented by the NCR participating States and the concerned Central Ministries.

NCRPB has further informed that the implementation of Regional Plan policies and financing projects by NCRPB has brought about development of the Region in terms of better connectivity, economic growth and improved infrastructure, which has helped in reduction of population growth rate of Delhi from 51.45% during the decade 1981-91 to 47.02% during the decade 1991-01. It has further reduced to 20.96% during the decade 2001-11 as per Census of India, 2011 provisional Census results. As per Census of India, 2001, during the decade 1991-2001 the number of migrants to NCT of Delhi was 21.02 lakhs, while during the same period, the number of migrants to NCR (excluding NCT of Delhi) was 24.55 lakhs.

**Dwelling Units Planned Under Twelfth Plan**

927. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of dwelling units, the Twelfth Plan aims to provide every year to the people belonging to general as well as reserved category;
- (b) the details of the schemes proposed in this regard in physical and financial terms; and
- (c) the action taken to provide adequate living space and amenities to people of the National Capital Region (NCR) and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has informed that the Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 cities in the country under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme for the urban in the country. For other cities/towns, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched. The duration of the Mission is 7 years (2005-12). As on 06.03.2012, a total of 1524 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 40217.02 crores along with Central Share of Rs. 21836.16 crores was approved for construction/upgradation of total 1572780 Dwelling Units (DUs) in 951 Mission cities/towns across the country. Out of which 572250 DUs have been completed, 380117 DUs are in progress and 382455 DUs have been reported as occupied by the beneficiaries.

(c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has informed that as on 06.03.2012, total 55 projects with total project cost of Rs. 39009.79 crores comprising Central Share of Rs. 1810 crores have been approved for construction/upgradation of 95554 DUs under the Scheme of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for the people of Delhi & NCR. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

**Statement**

Sl No. of the State/UT	Name	Mission Cities	No. of Projects approved	Total project cost approved	Total No. of Dwell-ing Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released	Total No. DUs under progress	Total No. of DUs completed	No. of DUs occu-pied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Delhi	Delhi	17	3257.72	74312	1469.43	1788.29	440.42	3956	13528	85
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	31.18	40.8	2840	202
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	14	391.86	10838	180.349	211.37	174.19	3595	6189	6149
	Total	3	33	3713.81	88398	1681.10	2032.71	645.79	7959	22557	6436
	BSUP			% Financial and Physical progress-DUS under progress/completed.				38.41%	98.00%	25.52%	
	IHSPD										
	Total	19	22	195.98	7156	128.92	67.06	99.41	1879	3282	3402
	IHSDP			% Financial and Physical progress-DUS under progress/completed.				77.11%	26.26%	45.86%	
	Grand Total	22	55	3909.787	95554	1810.0	2099.77	745.2	9838	25839	9838
				% Financial and Physical progress-DUS under progress/completed.				41.17%	10.30%	27.04%	

**Allotment of Land for Offices of Political Parties in Delhi**

928. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of political parties whose requests for allotment of land for construction of their party offices in Delhi are pending with Government as on date;

- (b) the status of each request made; and
- (c) the steps taken to allot suitable land to the political parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATARAY) : (a) The names of political parties whose request for allotment are pending are as under :

1. Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party
2. Nationalist Congress Party
3. Bahujan Samaj Party
4. Shiromani Akali Dal

(b) The status of each request made is as under :

1. Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party : The Land Allotment Screening Committee (LASC) recommended allotment of land to Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party at M.b. Road, New Delhi. However, Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party has requested for allotment of land only at DDU Marg. Due to non-availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party is still pending.
2. Nationalist Congress Party : The party has requested for allotment of land at DDU Marg. Due to non availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Nationalist Congress Party is still pending.
3. Bahujan Samaj Party : The party has requested for allotment of land at DDU Marg. Due to non-availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Bahujan Samaj Party is still pending.
4. Shiromani Akali Dal : The party has requested for allotment of land near Gold Market. Due to non availability of vacant land in the desired location, the request of Shiromani Akali Dal is still pending.

(c) Due to non-availability of vacant land in the desired locations, it is not possible to allot land to these political parties.

**Performance based Grants for Urban Development Projects**

929. SHRI S. THANGAVELU :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to provide performance based grants worth Rs. 80 billion to 13 States for implementing various guidelines pertaining to Urban Development Projects and related schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grants will be allocated as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) As per the recommendations of the 13th Central Finance Commission, performance based grants to the extent of Rs. 8000 crore (approximately) have been earmarked to the Urban Local Bodies in 28 States as per the details given in the Statement I ( see below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The release of grants is subject to fulfilment of the conditions specified by the 13th Central Finance Commission. These conditions are given in Statement II.

***Statement I***

*Details of performance based grants to be released for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)  
under the 13th Central Finance Commission's recommendations*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	663.4669
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.37873
3.	Assam	170.0042
4.	Bihar	527.6084
5.	Chhattisgarh	193.8766
6.	Goa	15.95969
7.	Gujarat	337.5138
8.	Haryana	141.2499
9.	Himachal Pradesh	59.3593
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	104.2342
11.	Jharkhand	180.3579
12.	Karnataka	603.2224
13.	Kerala	248.4883



1	2	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	520.7149
15.	Maharashtra	805.6556
16.	Manipur	27.94957
17.	Meghalaya	36.5061
18.	Mizoram	27.43993
19.	Nagaland	35.46001
20.	Odisha	286.6574
21.	Punjab	162.8424
22.	Rajasthan	476.5911
23.	Sikkim	17.3813
24.	Tamil Nadu	506.5792
25.	Tripura	32.40218
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1182.975
27.	Uttarakhand	72.52939
28.	West Bengal	534.797
	TOTAL	8000.21

***Statement II***

Conditions set by the 13th Central Finance Commission for Performance Based Grants.

- (i) **Finance Accounts and Budget :** The State Government must put in place a supplement to the budget documents for local bodies furnishing the details of plan, non-plan wise classification of transfers separately for all categories of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) from major head to object head, which have been depicted in the main budget under the minor heads 191, 192 and 193; and also incorporate details of funds transferred directly to the local bodies outside the State Government's budget. The supplement should aim to provide details of spatial distribution of transfers-at least upto district level. Parallel to this the finance accounts should also reflect such a distinction. A separate statement needs to be included in the finance accounts showing the detailed plan and non-plan wise classification of transfers separately for all categories of ULBs from major head to object head which have been depicted in the finance accounts under the minor heads 191, 192 and 193.

- (ii) **Audit :** The State Government must put in place an audit system for all local bodies so that their accounts can be audited on a regular basis in a uniform manner across the country. The C&AG must be given TG&S over the audit of all the local bodies in a state at every tier/category and his Annual Technical Inspection Report as well as the Annual Report of the Director of Local Fund Audit must be placed before the state legislature. Certificate from the C&AG will demonstrate compliance with this condition.
- (iii) **Ombudsman :** The State Government must put in place a system of independent local body ombudsmen who will look into complaints of corruption and maladministration against the functionaries of local bodies, both elected members and officials, and recommended suitable actions. This system should be made applicable to all elected functionaries and officials in all municipal corporations, municipalities and zilla parishads at least. The passage of relevant legislation and its notification will demonstrate compliance with this condition. In the event that all or a class of the functionaries mentioned above all under the jurisdiction of the Lok Ayukta of the stage, we leave it to the state to decide whether to continue with these arrangements or so shift the functionaries to the jurisdiction of the ombudsmen. Self-certification by State governments will demonstrate compliance with this condition.
- (iv) **Transfer of funds :** The State Government must put in place a system to electronically transfer local body grants provided by this Commission to the respective local bodies within five days of their receipt from the Central Government. Wherever this is not possible due to lack of easily accessible banking infrastructure, the State governments must put in place alternative channels of transmission such that funds are transferred within ten days of their receipt. Self Certification by the State Governments with a description of the arrangements in place will demonstrate compliance with this condition.
- (v) **Qualifications of Members of State Finance Commission :** The State Governments must prescribe through an Act the qualification of persons eligible for appointment as members of the State Finance Commission (SFC) consistent with Article 243(2) of the Constitution. The passage of relevant legislation and its notification will demonstrate compliance with this condition.
- (vi) **Levy of Property Tax :** All local bodies should be fully enabled to levy property tax (including tax for all types of residential and commercial properties) and any hindrances in this regard must be removed. Self-

certification by the State Government will demonstrate compliance with this condition.

- (vii) **Property Tax Board :** State Governments must put in place a state level Property Tax Board which will assist all municipalities and municipal corporations in the state to put in place an independent and transparent procedure for assessing property tax. The Board (a) shall, or cause to, enumerate all properties within the jurisdiction of the municipalities and corporations; (b) shall review the present property tax system and make suggestions for a suitable basis for assessment and valuation of properties; and (c) shall make recommendations on modalities for periodic revisions. The findings, suggestions and recommendations of the board will be communicated to the respective urban local bodies for necessary action. The exact model to be adopted is left to the respective state. The board should be staffed and equipped in such a manner as to be able to make recommendations relating to at least 25 per cent of the aggregate number of estimated properties across all municipal corporations and municipalities in the state by 31st March, 2015. The board should prepare a work plan indicating how it proposes to achieve this coverage target and the human and financial resources it proposes to deploy. Passage of the relevant legislation or issue of the necessary executive instructions by the State Government for creation of the Property Tax Board as well as publication of the work plan by the Board in the State Government gazette will demonstrate compliance with this condition.
- (viii) **Benchmarking :** State Governments must gradually put in place standards for delivery of all essential services provided by local bodies. For a start, State Governments must notify or cause all the municipal corporations and municipalities to notify by the end of a fiscal year the service standards for four service sectors - water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, and solid waste management proposed to be achieved by them by the end of the succeeding fiscal year. This could be in the form of a declaration of a minimum level of service for the indicators mentioned against each of these four service sectors in the Handbook on Service level Benchmarks published by the Ministry of Urban Development. These levels may be different for different municipalities. We envisage such a commitment to be achieved through a consultative process with the local bodies. Such a notification will be published in the State Gazette and the fact of publication will demonstrate compliance with this condition.

- (ix) **Fire Hazard :** All Municipal corporations with a population of more than 1 million (201 census) must put in a place a fire hazard response and mitigation plan for their respective jurisdictions. Publication of these plans in the respective State Government gazettes will demonstrate compliance with this condition.

#### **Waste Management**

930. SHRI BALVANT ALIAS BAL APTE :

Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on challenges of waste management;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any long term scheme for waste management; and
- (d) the steps taken for adoptng modern technology for the purpose of waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development constituted a Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management. The report of the Group which was finalised in May 2005 addresses various issues related to solid waste management including financial and technological issues. The report was circulated to all State Governments for adoption. In March 2003, a Task Force was set up to prepare an action plan for promoting integrated plant nutrient management using city compost along with chemical fertilisers. This report was also circulated to State Governments.

(c) Under the various schemes of this Ministry, which incude the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Central Sector Scheme for Solid Waste Management projects in 10 Airfield Towns, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Sateite Towns, 10% Lump Sum Scheme for North Eastern Region including Sikkim, support is provided for implementation of solid waste management projects.

(d) The Manual on Solid Waste Management and report of Technology Advisory Group on Municipal Solid Waste Management brought out by the Ministry of Urban Development in the years 2000 and 2005 respectively specify various technologies for collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in a scientific and hygienic manner.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE****Notification of the Ministry of Defence**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 347 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. G.S.R. 12 (E), dated the 26th December, 2011, publishing the Grant of Leave to members of Cantonment Board Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6186/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2007-08 and 2008-09) of the Victoria Memorial Hall  
Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
AND THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6315/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6316/15/12]
- i. Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- ii. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of FIEO, New Delhi and related papers.
- iii. Report (2010-11) of (GPDTM), Mumbai and related papers.
- iv. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ICA, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I lay on the  
Table-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No G.S.R. 99 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2012, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 5th February, 2011, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6463/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
  - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), 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 Federation.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6186/15/12]
- III.
  - (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indication (CGPDTM), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6520/15/12]
- IV.
  - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6286/15/11]
- i. Notification of the Ministry of Textiles.
- ii. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various committees, corporations Research Associations and Textiles and Management School and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 88 (E), dated the 17th January, 2012, specifying the commodities or class of commodities and percentage thereof for Jute for the year 2011-12, under Section 3(ii) of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6187/15/12]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963:-
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Textiles Committee, Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying of papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6297/15/12]
- (ii) (1) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited (BJEL), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6291/15/11]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6188/15/11]
- (iv) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited (NJMC), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6292/15/11]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6189/15/11]
- (vi) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6293/15/11]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-
  - (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6294/15/11]
- (viii) (a) Sixty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying of the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6296/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reason for the delay in laying of papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6295/15/11]

## THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) :

Sir, I lay on the Table-

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2628 (E), dated the 25th November, 2011, publishing the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968 along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6164/15/11]
  - II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Special Order No. 5/3/2009-M & G dated the 1st February, 2012, authorizing the Governor of Haryana for increasing the ceiling on Hospitality Expenses, Contract Allowance and Tour Expenses under Schedule-II to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987, for the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6204/15/11]
  - III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Special Order No. 5/3/2009-M & G dated the 12th March, 2012, authorizing the Governor of Karnataka for increasing the ceiling under Schedule-I and Schedule-II to the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Rules, 1987, for the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6203/15/12]
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**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,  
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I present the Two Hundred and Twenty-first Report\* (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on 'The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011'.

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**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat) : Sir, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2011-2012):-

- (i) Nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on the subject "Scholarship Schemes for SCs/OBCs" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (ii) Twentieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (iii) Twenty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iv) Twenty-second Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in one Hundred and Fiftieth Report of The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I make a statement regarding Status

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\* The Report was presented to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha on the 6th March, 2012.

of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu & Kashmir) : Sir, can I speak for a minute?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can you do it after we finish this exercise?

**Need to Send MDMA team to kashmir valley for  
assessing damage caused by heavy storm**

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu & Kashmir) : Sir, Kashmir Valley suffered a very heavy storm yesterday.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, मुझे आधे सैकेंड का समय दिया जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : See, we have a formal farewell.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : The roofs of hundreds of houses were blown off. I want the Government of India to ask the National Disaster Management Authority to visit the Kashmir Valley, assess the loss and see in whatever way it can help.  
...(Interruptions)...

The Home Ministry should send a team from the National Disaster Management Authority so that the loss could be assessed, and see in what way the Government of India can lend its helping hand to give relief to the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, fine; you made your point.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, हमने प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान).... संसद के अपमान के लिए ...(व्यवधान).... अरविन्द केजरीवाल हमें धमकी दे रहा है ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : देखिए, आपको मालूम है कि प्रोसीजर क्या है।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, वह हम लोगों को धमकी दे रहा है ...(व्यवधान).... वह हम लोगों को धमकी दे रहा है ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : आपको प्रोसीजर मालूम है ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, आप मेरी बात समझिए, वह हमें धमकी दे रहा है ...(व्यवधान)....

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

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : ये लोग धमकी देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, यह सदन के सदस्यों का अपमान है ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सभापति : देखिए, उसका प्रोसीजर है, आप प्रोसीजर को ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद : सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Sir, may I say something?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is there something you want to say now or at the end of this exercise?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Can I speak now, Sir?

Mr. Chairman : Just for one minute.

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**EXTENDING NEW YEAR WISHES TO ZOROASTRIAN COMMUNITY ON  
EVE OF JAMSHEDI NAVROZ**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat) : Sir, through you, I would urge the entire House today to join me in extending our warmest wishes to the Zoroastrian community in the country on this occasion of Jamshedi Navroz. Sir, the Parsee community is very insignificant in number for some, but significant in their contribution to the development of the nation. In fact, the co-creator of the Indian Flag was a proud Parsee, Madam Bhikaji Cama. Sir, for this community, I just have one request that the Government of India recognises the Pak Iranshah at Udvada as a national heritage site. This pious fire and Zoroastrians in large numbers had to flee persecution from Iran and found a home in India. I feel that Pak Iranshah, which propagates the philosophy of Humata, Hukete and Hurarshta, which is good thoughts, good words and good deeds, which is the cornerstone of the Indian philosophy, finds support in this House, Sir. Thank you so much. Navroz Mubarak.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE (*Contd*)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : One item remained. Mr. Ahluwalia, do you wish to lay your Report?

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fiftieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2011-12) on 'The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2011'.

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**FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues, who are retiring in April this year on completion of their term of office.

Fifty-two Members from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal will be completing their term of office on the 2nd April, 2012, while six Members from the States of Odisha and Rajasthan will be completing their term of office on the 3rd April, 2012.

As you are aware, in the constitutional scheme of things, one-third of our Members retire every two years. This constitutional provision ensures continuity as well as change in the composition of the House. Some of the Members, I am sure, will be re-elected. The House will certainly miss those, who would not be coming back.

Membership of the Rajya Sabha is, in itself, a great honour and an abiding political experience. I do hope, the retiring Members would cherish their association with this august House and they leave with a sense of fulfilment in having played a stellar role in strengthening the democratic system of the country.

I also wish to place on record my personal appreciation for the valuable contributions made by the hon. Deputy Chairman, Shri K. Rahman Khan, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley, and all other retiring Members for the cooperation they always extended to me.

I wish the retiring Members good health and happiness and I do hope that they would continue to serve the nation with the same zeal, vigour and earnestness as they have shown in this House.

Do any of the Leaders of the political groups wish to join me? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the Opposition, of course. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया** (झारखंड) : सर, ये हम लोगों के बाद बोलें तो अच्छा रहेगा।

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है, ये आप सबके बाद बोलेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट। All right, once we will reverse it ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** (बिहार) : सर, पहले मैं बोलूँ?

**श्री सभापति** : ठीक है। पहले आप बोल दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Just three minutes.

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद** : ठीक है, सर। मैं अपनी बात एक मिनट में ही खत्म कर दूँगा।

सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं हमारे नेता, श्री लालू प्रसाद जी, का शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने मुझे यहाँ भेजा। मैं आपका भी शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूँगा कि छः वर्षों तक मैंने आपके बीच में रह कर अपना काम किया। हमसे कुछ गलतियाँ भी हुई हैं, उसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। अगर आपको कभी हर्ट किया हो, तो उनके लिए भी मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। लेकिन, मुझे जो प्रतिष्ठा मिली है, मुझे जो सम्मान मिला है और मुझे जो प्यार मिला है, उसे मैं जीवन में कभी भूलने वाला नहीं हूँ। इतनी बढ़िया वादियाँ और इतने अच्छे लोग, इनको मैं जीवन भर याद रखूँगा। यह तो चांस की बात है कि कभी कोई आता है, कभी कोई जाता है, यह सिलसिला तो बना हुआ है, लेकिन मैं अपनी सुखद यादों को लेकर जा रहा हूँ और इसे मैं अपने जीवन में याद रखूँगा।

आप लोगों का प्यार और मुहब्बत मुझे जो मिली है, उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद, नमस्कार, प्रणाम।

**श्री गंगा चरण** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले अपनी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उन्होंने मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजने का काम किया है। दूसरा, मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, सदन में अपने नेता सतीश मिश्रा जी का, जिन्होंने मुझे उचित मार्गदर्शन दिया और सबसे ज्यादा आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, मान्यवर, आपका कि आपके कुशल निर्देशन और मार्गदर्शन में हमने काम किया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने कई बार हमारी जिद पर हमारी माँगों को स्वीकार किया। जब मैंने महान स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सैनानी, महारानी अवंती बाई के इतिहास को NCERT के सिलेबस में शामिल करने की मांग की, तो उन्होंने इस मांग को स्वीकार किया, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं नेता विपक्ष माननीय अरुण जेटली साहब का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने हम सबका नेतृत्व किया और देश के हित में, राष्ट्र के हित में उन्होंने जोह मुदे उठाए, कई बार सरकार ने उनको माना भी। मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ अपने उन साथियों का भी, जो विपक्ष में हैं, प्रोफेसर राम गोपाल जी का, क्योंकि जनहित के कई मुद्दों पर हम लोग एक साथ हुए और जनति की माँगों को मनवाया। मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ राज्य सभा के महासचिव और राज्य सभा के सारे स्टाफ का और उन्होंने जिस तरह से हम लोगों को cooperate किया, सहयोग किया और मार्गदर्शन किया, इसके लिए मैं राज्य सभा के सभी स्टाफ मेम्बर्स का और राज्य सभा के महासचिव का आभारी हूँ। यदि मुझसे कुछ गलतियाँ हुई हों या मैंने किसी को कटु शब्द कहा हो, तो इसके लिए भी मैं पूरे सदन से क्षमा चाहता हूँ। सर, मैं एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ:

“मुसाफिर हैं हम भी, मुसाफिर हो तुम भी,  
फिर किसी मोड़ पर मुलाकात होगी।”

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत, जय हिन्द।

**DR. K. KESHAHA RAO** (Andhra Pradesh) : Let me thank you, Sir, for the sentiments that were expressed about our role in this House. It is true and we are again thankful to you. Sir, one has to retire but let me also agree with you that it has been one of the great privileges for us, those who have been here for the last few years, that we associated ourselves with the great, eminent personalities who are sitting here and who have sat earlier also a few years back. I make a special reference to a person whom I hold in highest esteem and that is, Dr. Manmohan Singh and I always cherish it. I would not believe for myself that I had been sharing one seat with him, sitting next to him, in a House like this. Sir, on an occasion like this, I would like to make observations, whether you take them seriously or as casual, but, nonetheless, the thing is that our Parliamentary democracy has come of age but not the Parliamentary procedures and debates. They need much more reformations, I suppose. The obstructionist politics that we are using as a protest need refinement. There needs to be a protest in the House, but it need not lead to some kind of obstructions in the House itself. This, the Chairman, would certainly agree with. Sir, second is, the debate here that we have seen in the Parliament. This was discussed in the Presiding Officers' Conference, time and again, that the rules and the time cannot be constrained to very important issues of free expression which the Constitution has zealously guarded. It is quite possible that Members in this part of the House think that they cannot catch the eye of the Chairman for the simple reason, of the time factor. But, I think it has been a

[DR. K. KESHAVA RAO]

duel between the Government and the Opposition. Some method has to be found where the people from the ruling party should also think. Sir, there are thinking minds here. You must also give room to the fact. But, when we have thought of the Constitution and having this kind of free speech, the Opposition has its full role to play and it should. That is why the dissent had become vital in a living democracy. But the ruling party Members are just being reduced to as if they are nothing at all. The party formulations and debates are again constrained with what is known as party rules, whips and other such things. This also must be given a thought. Mr. Gill is sitting here. At one time the Election Commission thought how it could be integrated to a Parliamentary debate.

So, things have to be thought of where, during the party formulations, the internal functioning of the party is also tied up with the party debate wherein the voice and expression is taken note of. This kind of widening the debate of this House will also take care of public opinion, civil society and others. All these matters, I think, Sir, require your attention and we need to think innovatively and we need to think out-of-the-box to see how the debate of the House becomes truly the people's voice.

I know there are many issues when we go out. I think, the speaker must have some power, a separate power, when he takes up an issue, *suo motu*, which concerns the nation. It need not necessarily come through under a particular rule or raising that issue through other means. This kind of a thing makes a debate here holistic.

I would not like to get into any debate. For example, we have been trying to raise the issue of Telangana. Today, the results show you that although we did not give scope for discussing this here, the entire people of Telangana have voted against what exactly we have been thinking of. Now, if that kind of a thing and the people's urge is not reflected here, it creates a problem. The other hon. Member from the North-Eastern Region yesterday was talking with emotion and sentiment and said that he had, for the first time, got an opportunity to speak on the North-East during his entire term of six years. This itself shows that there is something lacking with the speaker and also the minds here. We should together see how we really integrate those feelings into the debate so that Parliamentary debate becomes holistic and also very purposeful.

Thank you very much, Sir. I again wish to say that I cherish the six years of my stay here. As a person in public life, there is no retirement at all. I may take up other field which I would cherish more than this House where I have to act within the four walls and rules.

Thank you very much.

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** सभापति महोदय, मैं 1986 में इस सदन का सदस्य बना था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ठहर जाओ भाई, हमें सब याद है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, जिस वक्त देश को आज़ादी मिली, जब सारा देश खुशी से नाच रहा था, गा रहा था, आनंद कर रहा था, उस वक्त मेरे पूर्वज विस्थापित हो रहे थे। मेरे दादा-दारी, मेरे पिता जी, मेरी माँ, मेरी चाचा-चाची, सारा परिवार सियालकोट से दिल्ली पैदल पहुँचा था। हमारे पिता जी, जो कि एक कार्बन स्पेशलिस्ट थे, वे दिल्ली से अंततः बंगाल में जा बसे, जहाँ पर मेरा जन्म हुआ।

मैं एक मध्य वित्त परिवार से आता हूँ और अभी भी मध्य वित्त परिवार का जीवन यापन करता हूँ। मैंने अपने छात्र जीवन में छात्र आन्दोलन शुरू किया और प्रियरंजन दास मुंशी के नेतृत्व में छात्र परिषद् ज्वाइन किया। छात्र परिषद् ज्वाइन करने के बाद मैं नेशनल स्टूडेंट यूनियन ऑफ इंडिया की नेशनल काउंसिल का मेम्बर बना। आज एनएसयूआई का जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है, उसकी ड्राफ्टिंग कमिटी का मैं चेयरमैन था और केरल में केएसयू की कांग्रेस में हमने उस कांस्टीट्यूशन को अपनाया। एनएसयूआई का जो झण्डा है, वह मेरे द्वारा बनाया गया, जिसमें केएसयू का रंग और छात्र परिषद् के स्लोगन जोड़े गये। अपने इस जीवन में मैं बंगाल में नक्सलवाद के खिलाफ लड़ता रहा।

और शायद वहीं रह जाता तो मर जाता, कहीं मेरी शहीद वेदी बनी होती या जेल में सड़ जाता। पर, मैं वहाँ से बिहार आ गया और अन्ततः मैंने कई प्लेटफार्म इंदिरा जी के साथ शेयर किए थे, as a student leader, मुझे बाई नेम पहचानती थी। अन्ततः उन्होंने परिचय कराया। Indiraji knew me by name. She introduced me to Rajivji. I came closer to Rajivji and, for the first time, Rajivji brought me to this House in 1986. I was not computer literate, but he was. He wanted to have more information, but Internet was not there. I started working on computer on his behalf. I learnt computer at that age. Then, I started collecting data of the Congress men, and also of the Congress workers, and created a data bank for the Congress Party. Sir, I got my second term with the blessings of hon. Narsimha Raoji; of course, also with the blessings of Soniaji. Soniaji and Narsimha Raoji brought me here again in 1992. Till 1998, I was here as a Member, During that period, I became the Minister of Urban Development, and also the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Sir, after that, due to Kargil War and Sikh riot victims not getting relief or the compensation or the rehabilitation programme not working well, there was some confusion and misunderstanding, and ultimately, I left the Congress Party and joined the BJP. I became a member of the BJP with the blessings of Atalji and Advaniji. Of course, at that time, Kushabhau Thakre, the great pillar of BJP, was President of the BJP. He called me and I joined the BJP. During my tenure as a Congress Member, I worked under S.B. Chavanji, who was the Leader of the House; I worked under Shri P. Shiv Shankar who was the Leader of the Opposition; and, I also worked under Dr. Manmohan Singhji who was also the Leader of the Opposition at that time. I worked under them. After that, in 2000, I worked under Jaswant Singhji, Sushmaji, and since 2009, I have been working under Arunji. Sir, it is a long period. I have seen may ups and downs during that period. I have seen Rajivji as Prime Minister; I have seen Vishwanath Pratap singhji as Prime Minister; I have seen Chandrashekhari as Prime Minister; I have seen Narsimha Raoji as Prime Minister; I have seen Deve Gowdaji, I.K. Gujralji then Atalji and, then, Dr. Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister.



[SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA]

It is a long history, Sir. When I came here, at that time, Mr. Venkataraman was there. Then, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma was there; then, Shri K.R. Narayanan was there; then, Shri Krishan Kantji was there; then, Bhairon Singh Shekhawatji was there, and now, you are presiding over the chair. Sir, Shrimati Pratibha Patil, the President of India, was my Deputy Chairperson. She was here. At that time, I was a Member of this House. After that, Najmaji came, and after Najmaji, Mr. Rahman Khan came. I worked under them also. Sir, I was a debater in my college life. I did my Law Graduation from Kolkata University, Law College. When I was student, I used to think that when I reach Parliament, with my debating skills, I would convert the legislations/laws.

But when I reached here, I found, it is not the merit, it is not the logic; it is the number. Whosoever has the number can get passed everything. So, when I reached here, I realized that there is no value of the merit. Value of the number is main; merit is not required. It is immaterial. Material is only number. Sometimes we have the number; sometimes we don't have, and we have to go. But when we decide about the legislation, we decide the fate and future of the future generations. So, we should think about it. It is not the number alone. There should certainly be a vision that we provide for better living conditions to our future generations. So, those things are required. But, unfortunately, our policies, our thinking, our line, our emotional ideologies are dividing India. Sir, there is no national agenda in the country till today. Nobody can draw a national priority as to which ten things are required first to build a strong nation. We have not yet drawn it. Emotionally, all political parties, from that corner to this corner, Sir, are divided on manifestoes and we have divided the society on manifestoes. We have our ideology and we put that ideology into the people's mind, into their brain and influence their future. Sir, I don't know how long the people of this country have to wait to get real justice or right of equality or real justice to live with dignity. I don't know how long it will take. My term is over. I am going; I have to go back. Everybody has to go back. In *Siri Guru Granth Sahib*, it is written. "जो उपजे है, वो विनाश है। जिसकी उत्पत्ति हुई है, उसका नाश होना ही है, उसे समाप्त होना ही है।"

**श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) :** नाश नहीं होना है, जाना है।

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** जाना है, लेकिन कहाँ जाना है, यही हम सीख लें। अगर हमने कृष्ण और सुदामा से सीख ली होती तो शायद बात कुछ और होती, पर हमने उसने सीख नहीं।

सर, मैं अर्बन डवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर था। अभी कुछ देर पहले अपने नेता से बात कर रहा था कि मुझे अपनी पत्नी को अपना मकान ठीक कराने के लिए पटना भेजना है। उन्होंने पूछा कि क्या आपका मकान नहीं है? मैंने कहा कि मैं यहाँ अर्बन डवलपमेंट मिनिस्टर था, लेकिन मैंने कोई मकान नहीं बनाया। मेरे पास सारी दुनिया में एक रूम का फ्लैट भी कहीं नहीं है। मेरा पैत्रिक घर, जो पटना में है, बस वही घर है। मैंने उनसे कहा कि उसी घर की सफाई कराने के लिए पत्नी

को पटना भेजना है, इस कारण हो सकता है कि आपकी पत्नी ने जो निमंत्रण दिया है, वह उपस्थित न हो सकेंगी। वे मुझसे कहने लगे कि आपने अपनी लाइफ में क्या किया? मैंने कहा कि मैंने जो किया, वह मेरे साथ है और मेरे साथ जाएगा। मैंने जो कुछ किया है, वह मेरे साथ है। मैं कहता हूँ कि जब आदमी यहाँ **enter** करता है, उस समय लोग टेबल थपथपाते हैं, मैं जब जाऊँगा तब लोग टेबल थपथपाएँगे और आँखों में आँसू लेकर जाएँगे।

सर, मैंने अपनी जिंदगी का एक ही मकसद रखा और मैं उसके लिए लड़ता रहा, अपने से बड़ों के साथ लड़ता रहा, अपने से ऊँचे लोगों के साथ लड़ा, लेकिन अपने से नीचे लोगों के साथ नहीं, क्योंकि गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी ने सिखाया है कि, “जो डूब रहा हो, उसका हाथ पकड़ लो, अपनी छाती से लगा लो और उसके लिए लड़ के जूझ मरो और उसकी रक्षा करो।” यह गुरु गोविंद सिंह जी ने सिखाया और मैं सारी उम्र यही करता रहा और मेरे जीवन का मकसद रहा, “ऐ नाखुदा मुझे किनारों से दूर ही रखना, उधर ले चल जिधर से तूफ़ान उठने वाला है।” सर, मैंने कभी **compromise** नहीं किया और आगे भी नहीं करूँगा।

मैं भाग्यवान हूँ कि लोग 60 साल की उम्र में राज्य सभा का सांसद बनकर आते हैं, मैं 61 साल का हूँ और चार टर्म्स पूरी करके सम्मान से जा रहा हूँ। मेरे दिल में तमन्ना है कि जो सदस्य राज्य सभा में आएँ, वे भी देश के लिए कुछ करके जाएँ, फ़ख़्र से सिर ऊँचा करके जाएँ कि हम कुछ करके आए हैं। मैं इतने साल यहाँ रहकर परिवर्तन तो नहीं ला सका, आने वाले लोग कुछ परिवर्तन करेंगे तो शायद जनता के लोगों की आँखों में जो आशा भरी है और देश के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों ने भारत को आज़ाद कराते वक्त जो सपने देखे थे, उन सपनों को हम साकार कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, मैं जाते-जाते धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहले जो हमारे ये चैम्बर अटेंडेंट खड़े रहते हैं, हमारे एक इशारे पर दौड़ कर आते हैं, मैं उनका धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ। मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ यह टेबल ऑफिस का, जो हमारी हर ऊँची-नीची आवाज को सुनता है। हम धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करते हैं इंटरप्रेटर्स का, जो हमारी आवाज को हमारी भाषा को परिवर्तित करके दूसरी भाषा में बताने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ इस प्रेस दीर्घा में मूकदर्शकों का, जो हमारी बात सुनते हैं और वहाँ रिएक्ट नहीं करते, लेकिन अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से रिएक्ट करके बताते हैं कि क्या सही था और क्या गलत था? मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ इन टीवी कैमरों का, जिन्होंने आज की प्रोसीडिंग दिखाकर बताया या दिखाते रहे हैं कि क्या सही है और क्या गलत है, अंदर क्या हो रहा है, यानी जो जनता यहाँ नहीं आ सकती वह भी देख सके कि अंदर क्या हो रहा है, अहलुवालिया किसके हाथ से कागज छीन रहा है? मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ पार्लियामेंट की लाइब्रेरी का, जब इंटरनेट नहीं था, उस समय मैंने जैसी इंफॉर्मेशन माँगी, उन्होंने दी, क्योंकि मैंने अपनी जिंदगी का एक मकसद बनाया था कि **Information is power**. अगर आपके पास इंफॉर्मेशन है, **then you are the most powerful person** और अगर नहीं है, तो **you are the weakest person**. मैं उनका धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ। मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ सेक्रेटरी जनरल का, मैंने यहाँ सेक्रेटरी जनरल भी बहुत सारे देखे हैं, उनका भी मुझे सहयोग मिलता रहा है। मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ अपने साथियों का, जिन्होंने मेरे लिए भरपूर प्रेम दिया है, भरपूर प्यार दिया है, स्वेच्छाएँ दी हैं, प्रार्थनाएँ दी हैं। उस कोने से लेकर इस कोने तक हर आदमी ने मेरे लिए जो कुछ किया है, मैं उनके प्रति कृतज्ञ रहूँगा, मैं ही नहीं मेरी चौदह पुश्तें कृतज्ञ रहूँगी। कहाँ किस रास्ते में, किस दौरे में आपसे फिर मुलाकात होगी, मैं यह नहीं बता सकता।

महोदय, लास्ट में बशीर बद्र का एक शेर कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा :

उजाले अपनी यादों के हमारे साथ रहने दो।

न जाने किस गली में जिंदगी की शाम हो जाए।

धन्यवाद। वंदेमातरम।

**श्री के. रहमान खान** (कर्नाटक) : मुअज्जिज चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस ऑगस्ट हाउस में मोहब्बत और अकीदत के साथ उन तमाम मेम्बरान् को नेक-ख्वाहिशात पेश करता हूँ, जो निहायत कामयाबी के साथ राज्य सभा में अपनी रुकनियत की मियाद पूरी होने के बाद रिटायर हो रहे हैं। बिला-शुबाह यह हम सबके लिए एक जज़्बाती लम्हा है। इस मौके पर अपने जज़्बात का इज़हार मेरे लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल काम है, क्योंकि आज हम अपने इन अजीज और काबिले-एहताराम मेम्बरान् को राज्य सभा के ऐवान से रुखसत कर रहे हैं, जिनके साथ हमारा बहुत ही खूबसूरत और यादगार वक्त गुजरा है। राज्य सभा की जिंदगी में यह खुसूसी मौका हर दो साल बाद आता है, जब एक नई तब्दीली वाकये होती है। नए मेम्बर आते हैं, कुछ मेम्बर रिटायर होते हैं, बाकी दीगर मेम्बरान् की रुकनियत जारी रहती है और सच तो यह है कि राज्य सभा की यही वह ताकत है, जो हमारी जम्हूरी सियासत में तब्दीली के साथ रवानी जाहिर करती है।

अगर यह कहा जाए तो गलत न होगा कि किसी भी जम्हूरी मुल्क में पार्लियामेंट की मेम्बरशिप बजाते खुद एक बहुत बड़ा ऐजाज है। पार्लियामेंट के किसी भी ऐवान का मेम्बर होने की हैसियत से हम मुल्क और कौम की मिसाली खिदमत करने के ऐहल हो जाते हैं। हमारे मशविरे और हमारी तनकीद मुल्क की तरक्की की सिम्त और रफ्तार तय करती है। सच तो यह है कि कोई जिम्मेदारी या कोई ऐजाज इस आला इदारे की मेम्बरशिप से बड़ा नहीं हो सकता, जिस पर इस मुल्क में रहने वाले करोड़ों इंसानों की तकदीर बनाने की जिम्मेदारी है।

आज हमें फख्र है अपने मुल्क हिंदुस्तान की जम्हूरियत पर, अपने मुल्क के पार्लियामानी निज़ाम पर कि हम तमाम मेम्बरान्, जिनके प्लेटफार्म मुख्तलिफ हैं, जिनके नजरीयात मुख्तलिफ हैं, जिनकी जुबान और बयान अलग हैं, इस इख्तिलाफ के बावजूद जब हम यहाँ पर अपने मुल्क की तामीर और तरक्की के लिए बहस और तकरार करते हैं, तो हमारी सोच और रफ्तार बहुत ही मरबत होती है। आज हमें तेज रफ्तार तरक्की, अच्छी हुक्मरानी और तरक्की की दौड़ में सबको शामिल करने के **challenges** का सामना करना है। आज मेम्बरान की जिम्मेदारी ने और भी अहमियत अख्तियार कर ली है। मुल्क के दरपेश मसाइल पर आज़ादाना और खुली बहस पार्लियामानी जम्हूरियत में मरकज़ी हैसियत रखती हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आप सबने इस ऐवान की मेम्बरशिप की हैसियत से अवाम और समाज की फलाहोबहबूद के तई अपने फराइज़ और जिम्मेदारियों को खूब निभाया। आप लोगों ने राज्य सभा के मेम्बर की हैसियत से पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर तामीरी बहस में जिन सलाहियतों का इज़हार किया, अवामी मसाइल को जिस तरह से उजागर किया, मुल्क और कौम के लिए जो कोशिशें कीं, वे सब सुनहरे औराख में महफूज़ हैं।

राज्य सभा के डिप्टी चेयरमैन की हैसियत से मैं ज़ाती तौर पर आपका शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि आपने हमेशा जम्हूरी तरीके पर इस हाउस को चलाने में मेरा तावुन किया और आपने पार्लियामानी निज़ाम को कामयाबी के साथ चलाने में मेरी मदद की। राज्य सभा की डिबेट में सरगरम और तामीरी अंदाज़ में हिस्सा लेकर आपने मुसलसल इस बात को यकीनी बनाया है कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट हमारे अवाम की जरूरियात और तवख्वात को बखूबी पूरा कर सकती है। सेहतमंद और तामीरी बहस में हिस्सा लेकर आपने काबिले तहसील काम किया है। आपने राज्य सभा की कार्रवाई को कामयाबी के साथ चलाने के लिए मेरा तावुन किया, इसके लिए मैं एक बार फिर आप तमाम हज़रात का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

आज इस मौके पर मैं शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ UPA Chairperson मोहतरमा सोनिया गाँधी साहिबा का, आला मर्तबत डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह साहब का और काबिले ऐहताराम चेयरमैन, राज्य सभा, जनाब हामिद अंसारी साहब का, हज्बे इख्तिलाफ के लीडर जनाब अरुण जेटली साहब का, जिन्होंने गुजिश्तां 8 सालों में डिप्टी चेयरमैन की हैसियत से मेरा तावुन किया।

मैं उन तमाम मेम्बरान का शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ जिन्होंने कदम-कदम पर इस हाउस में मेरा तावुन किया, क्योंकि अक्सर हाउस में इस तरह के हालात पैदा हुए हैं कि मेम्बरान ने अपना मौकुफ ज़ाहिर करने के लिए शदीद और ज़ज़्बाती लबो-लहज़ा अख्तियार किया। चूँकि हाउस में इज़हारेराय की आज़ादी है, इसलिए मेम्बर का यह हक बनता है कि वह अपनी राय को ज़ाहिर करे। ऐसे मौके पर मेम्बरान ने जम्हूरी तरीका अपनाते हुए हाउस का ऐहताराम किया, मेरा साथ दिया और कोई नाखुशगवार बात होने नहीं दी। मैं उन तमाम लीडराने पार्टी का शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि उन्होंने मेरे साथ तावुन किया। इसके लिए मैं न सिर्फ़ मेम्बरान का, बल्कि तमाम सियासी पार्टीज़ के कायदीन का भी शुक्रगुज़ार हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना तावुन पेश किया।

इस सच्चाई से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि राज्य सभा के मेम्बर की हैसियत से आप हमारी मरकज़ी सियासत की नुमाइंदगी करते हैं और नज़रयाती रंगारंगी का बेहतरीन नमूना पेश करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही हमारी जम्हूरियत की रूह और उसका जौहर है, तांहम यह इख़िलाफात हमें एक-दूसरे को अच्छी तरह समझने में मदद करते हैं और नज़रयाती रंगारंगी का एक बेहतरीन नमूना पेश करते हैं। हमें फख़ है कि हमारे इज़हारे ख़्याल की आज़ादी समाज और कौम के तई हमारी जिम्मेदारियाँ, हमारे फरायज़ की अंजामदेही में आड़े नहीं आती।

मुझे यकीन है कि रिटायर होने वाले मेम्बरान इस ऐवान के साथ अपनी वाबस्तगी और आपसी दोस्ती के जज़्बे को अज़ीज़ रखेंगे जिसके साथ हम सबने मिल-जुलकर पार्लियामानी जम्हूरियत को मजबूत बनाने के लिए काम किया है। आप इसे जरूर याद रखें। हालांकि ऐवान से आपकी विदाई आपकी सियासी ज़िंदगी का आरज़ी दौर है, मुझे उम्मीद है कि रिटायर होने वाले मेम्बरान एक बार फिर मुंतख़िब होकर आएँगे। हाँ, यह जरूर है कि वे मेम्बरान जो हमारे साथ नहीं रहेंगे, हमें उनकी कमी महसूस होती रहेगी और जो मेम्बरान दोबारा मुंतख़िब होकर यहाँ आएँगे, वे नए जोश और जज़्बे के साथ अवाम की खिदमत अंजाम देते रहेंगे। इस मौके पर आप हज़रात को अपने दरम्यान से रुखसत करते हुए अगर हमें अफसोस हो रहा है, तो दूसरी तरफ़ इस बात का इत्मीनान है कि आप अपनी मुद्दत का ज़माना निहायत नेकनामी और कामयाबी के साथ गुज़ार कर नयी मंजिलों की तरफ़ जा रहे हैं।

हालांकि मिलना और बिछड़ना फितरत का लाज़िमी अमल है। जहाँ आप हज़रात से बिछड़ने का गम है, वहाँ इस बात का यकीन है कि आप जहाँ भी रहेंगे, अपनी सलाहियतों की रोशनी बिखेरते रहेंगे। मुझे इस बात का फख़ है कि समाजी खिदमतगार की हैसियत से आपकी ज़ातेगरामी उस चिराग के मानिंद नहीं, जो अँधेरे में रोशनी का अमीन है। आपके बारे में यह कहा जाए, तो गलत नहीं होगा :

“जहाँ भी जाएगा, वह रोशनी लुटाएगा,  
किसी चिराग का अपना मक़ां नहीं होता।”

आज इस अलविदाई खिताब के हवाले से मैं आप हज़रात को नेक ख्वाहिशात पेश करता हूँ और दुआ के साथ आपसे रुखसत लेता हूँ :

“फूलों की तरह हँस के गुज़रती रहे हयात,  
गम आपके करीब न आए, खुदा करे।”

†جناب کے رحمن خان (کرنٹاک) : معزز چیئرمین صاحب، آج اس لگسٹ ہاؤس میں محبت اور عقیدت کے ساتھ ان تمام معبران کو نیک خواہشات پیش کرتا ہوں جو نہایت کامیابی کے ساتھ راجہ سیہا میں اپنی رکنیت کی میعاد پوری ہونے کے بعد ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں۔ بلاشبہ یہ ہم سب کے لئے ایک جذباتی لمحہ ہے۔ اس موقع پر اپنے جذبات کا اظہار میرے لئے بہت مشکل کام ہے کیوں کہ آج ہم اپنے ان عزیز اور قابل احترام معبران کو راجہ سیہا کے ایوان سے رخصت کر رہے ہیں جن کے ساتھ ہماری بہت ہی خوبصورت اور پائیدار وقت گزرا ہے۔ راجہ سیہا کی زندگی میں ہم خصوصی مواقع پر نو سال بعد آتا ہے جب ایک نئی تبدیلی واقع ہوتی ہے، نئے معبر آتے ہیں، کچھ معبر ریٹائر ہوتے ہیں باقی دیہاتی معبران کی رکنیت جاری رہتی ہے اور سچ تو یہ ہے کہ راجہ سیہا کی یہی وہ طاقت ہے جو ہماری جمہوری سیاست میں تبدیلی کے ساتھ روانی ظاہر کرتی ہے۔

اگر ہم کہا جائے تو غلط نہ ہوگا کہ کسی بھی جمہوری ملک میں پارلیمنٹ کی معبر شپ بذات خود ایک بہت بڑا اعزاز ہے، پارلیمنٹ کی کسی بھی ایوان کا معبر ہونے کی حیثیت سے ہم ملک و قوم کی مثالی خدمت کرتے گئے ہوں جو جاتے ہیں ہمارے مشورے اور ہماری تقلید ملک کی ترقی کی سمت اور رفتار طے کرتی ہے۔ سچ تو یہ ہے کہ کوئی ذمہ داری یا کوئی اعزاز اس اعلیٰ ادارے کی معبر شپ سے بڑا نہیں ہو سکتا جس پر اس ملک میں رہنے والے کروڑوں انسانوں کی تقدیر بنانے کی ذمہ داری ہے۔

آج ہمیں فخر ہے اپنے ملک ہندوستان کی جمہوریت پر اپنے ملک کے پارلیمانی نظام پر کہ ہم تمام معبران جن کے ہاں فارم مختلف ہیں جن کے نظریات مختلف ہیں جن کی زبان و بیان الگ ہیں۔ اس اختلاف کے باوجود جب ہم یہاں پر اپنے ملک کی تعمیر و ترقی کے لئے بحث و تکرار کرتے ہیں تو ہماری سوچ اور فکر بہت ہی مثبت ہوتی ہے۔

آج جبکہ ہمیں نوڑ رفتار ترقی، اچھی معاشی اور ترقی کی نوڑ میں سب کو شامل کرنے کے چیلنجز کا سامنا ہے، معبران کی ذمہ داری ہے اور یہی اہمیت

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

اختیار کر لی ہے۔ ملک کو درپیش مسائل پر آزادانہ اور کھلی بحثیں پارلیمانی جمہوریت میں مرکزی حیثیت رکھتی ہیں۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ آپ سب نے اس ایوان کیے ممبر شپ کی حیثیت سے عوام اور سماج کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے اپنے فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں کو خوب نبھایا۔ آپ لوگوں نے راجہ سبھا کیے ممبر کی حیثیت سے پارلیمنٹ کے طور پر تعمیری بحث میں جن صلاحیتوں کا اظہار کیا، عوامی مسائل کو جس طرح اجاگر کیا، ملک و قوم کے لئے جو کوششیں کیں وہ سب سب سے اوراق میں محفوظ ہیں۔

راجہ سبھا کیے ڈپٹی چیئرمین کی حیثیت سے میں ذاتی طور پر آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے ہمیشہ جمہوری طریقہ پر اس ہاؤس کو چلانے میں تعاون کیا اور آپ نے پارلیمانی نظام کو کامیابی کے ساتھ چلانے میں میری مدد کی۔ راجہ سبھا کی ٹیٹ میں سرگرم اور تعمیری انداز میں حصہ لے کر آپ نے مسلسل اس بات کو یقینی بنایا ہے کہ ہماری پارلیمنٹ ہمارے عوام کی ضرورت اور توقعات کو بطوری پورا کر سکے۔ مستعملہ اور تعمیری بحث میں حصہ لے کر آپ نے قابل تحسین کام کیا ہے۔ راجہ سبھا کی کاروائی کو کامیابی کے ساتھ چلانے کے لئے میرا تعاون کیا، اس کے لئے میں ایک بار پھر آپ تمام حضرات کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ آج اس موقع پر میں شکر گزار ہوں بوجہ ہے۔ چیئرمین محترمہ سونیا گاندھی صاحبہ کا، عالی مرتبت ڈاکٹر مشوین سنگھ صاحبہ کا، قابل احترام چیئرمین، راجہ سبھا جناب حامد انصاری صاحبہ کا، حزب اختلاف کیے لیڈر جناب ارون جیٹلی صاحبہ کا، جنہوں نے گزشتہ 8 سالوں میں ڈپٹی چیئرمین کی حیثیت سے میرا تعاون کیا۔

میں ان تمام معبران کا شکر گزار ہوں جنہوں نے قدم قدم پر اس ہاؤس میں میرا تعاون کیا۔ کیوں کہ اکثر ہاؤس میں اس طرح کے حالات پیدا ہوتے کہ معبران نے اپنا موقف ظاہر کرنے کے لئے شدید اور جذباتی لب و لہجہ اختیار کیا۔ کیوں کہ ہاؤس میں اظہار رائے کی آزادی ہے اس لئے ممبر کا یہ حق ہوتا ہے کہ وہ اپنی رائے کو ظاہر کرے۔

اسے موقع پر معبران نے جمہوری طریقہ اپنائے ہوئے ہاؤس کا احترام کیا

میرا ساتھ دیا اور کوئی ناخوشگوار بات ہونے نہیں دی۔ میں ان تمام لیڈران پارٹی کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے میرے ساتھ تعاون کیا۔ اس لیے کہ میں نہ صرف معبران کا، بلکہ تمام سیاسی پارٹیز کے قائدین کا بھی شکر گزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے ایذا تعاون پیش کیا۔

اس سہائی سے انکار نہیں کیا جا سکتا کہ راجیہ سبھا کے معبر کی حیثیت سے آپ ہماری مرکزی سیاست کی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں اور نظریاتی رنگا رنگی کا بہترین نمونہ پیش کرتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہی ہماری جمہوریت کی روح اور اس کا جوہر ہے، تاہم یہ اطلاعات ہمیں ایک دوسرے کو اچھی طرح سمجھنے میں مدد کرتے ہیں اور نظریاتی رنگا رنگی کا ایک بہترین نمونہ پیش کرتے ہیں۔ ہمیں فکر ہے کہ ہمارے اظہار خیال کی آزادی سماج اور قوم کے تقابلی ہماری ذمہ داریاں، ہمارے فرائض کی انجام دہی میں لڑے نہیں آئیں۔

مجھے یقین ہے کہ ریٹائر ہونے والے معبران اس ایوان کے ساتھ اپنی وابستگی اور ایسی دوستی کے جذبے کو عزیز رکھیں گے جس کے ساتھ ہم سب نے مل جل کر پارلیمانی جمہوریت کو مضبوط بنانے کے لیے کام کیا ہے۔ آپ اسے ضرور یاد رکھیں۔ حالانکہ ایوان سے آپ کی وداعی آپ کی سیاسی زندگی کا عارضی نور ہے، مجھے امید ہے کہ ریٹائر ہونے والے معبران ایک بار پھر منتخب ہو کر آئیں گے۔ ہاں، یہ ضرور ہے کہ وہ معبران جو ہمارے ساتھ نہیں رہیں گے، ہمیں ان کی کمی محسوس ہوئی رہے گی۔ اور جو معبران دوبارہ منتخب ہو کر یہاں آئیں گے، وہ نئے جوش اور جذبے کے ساتھ عوام کی خدمت انجام دیتے رہیں گے۔ اس موقع پر آپ حضرات کو اپنے درمیان سے رخصت کرتے ہوئے اگر ہمیں افسوس ہو رہا ہے، تو دوسری طرف اس بات کا اطمینان ہے کہ آپ اپنی مدت کا زمانہ نہایت ایک نامی اور کامیابی کے ساتھ گزار کر نئی منزلوں کی طرف جا رہے ہیں۔ حالانکہ ملنا اور بھڑنا فطرت کا لازمی عمل ہے۔ جہاں آپ حضرات سے بھڑنے کا غم ہے، وہاں اس بات کا یقین ہے کہ آپ جہاں بھی رہیں گے، اپنی صلاحیتوں کی روشنی بکھیرتے رہیں گے۔ مجھے اس بات کا فخر ہے کہ سماجی خدمت گزار کی حیثیت سے آپ کی ذات گرامی اس چراغ کی مانند نہیں،

جو اندھیرے میں روشنی کا امین ہے۔ آپ کے بارے میں یہ کہا جائے، تو غلط نہ ہوگا۔

جہاں بھی جانے گا وہ روشنی لٹائے گا  
کسی چراغ کا اپنا مکاں نہیں ہوتا  
اج اس الوناعی خطاب کے حوالے سے میں آپ حضرات کو نیک خواہشات  
پیش کرتا ہوں اور دعا کے ساتھ آپ سے رخصت لیتا ہوں۔  
پھولوں کی طرح پنس کے گزرتی رہے حیات  
غم آپ کے قریب نہ آئے، خدا کرے

(ختم شد)

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सर, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सबसे पहले मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी की अध्यक्ष का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। उसके बाद मैं प्रधानमंत्री डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह का आभार प्रकट करती हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस हाउस में आने का अवसर दिया। मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश विधान सभा से आई थी। वहाँ के वातावरण और यहाँ के वातावरण में मुझे बहुत अंतर दिखा। अहलुवालिया जी कह रहे थे कि मेजॉरिटी की ज़रूरत है, मैं समझती हूँ कि यहाँ lung power की भी ज़रूरत है, क्योंकि जिसके पास lung power है, वह किसी भी काम में रुकावट डाल सकता है। आज हमें यह सोचना है और इकट्ठे होकर सोचना है कि देश की भलाई के लिए हमें क्या चाहिए? क्या होना चाहिए? हमें केवल पार्टियों में बँटकर नहीं रह जाना चाहिए। आज भारत की जनता हमारी तरफ देख रही है।

मैं अपने आपको बहुत भाग्यशाली भी समझती हूँ कि मैं उस ऐतिहासिक ऐक्ट की साक्षी हूँ, जिसमें 33 परसेंट महिलाओं को रिज़र्वेशन दिया गया। लोक सभा में अभी तक वह पास नहीं हो सका, लेकिन फिर भी मैं समझती हूँ कि महिलाओं के लिए 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन, जो हमने यहाँ पास किया, वह एक इतिहास ही था, जिसका मैं भी हिस्सा थी। मैं सभापति जी से कहूँगी कि 33 परसेंट तो हम देख नहीं सके, लेकिन कार्यवाही के समय कम-से-कम इन महिलाओं की तरफ ज़रूर देख लिया करें, इनको भी बोलने का मौका दें, जिससे कि वे इसमें भागीदार हो सकें।

ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं फिर एक बार सबका आभार प्रकट करती हूँ और धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि हमारे सभापति जी ने हमें बहुत ज्यादा encourage किया, उपसभापति जी ने और दूसरे साथियों ने, जब हम नए-नए आए थे, हमें सीखने का अवसर दिया। आज मैं प्रियरंजन दासमुंशी जी को और सुरेश पचौरी जी को भी याद करती हूँ, उन्होंने मुझे बहुत encourage किया था कि कैसे बोलना है, क्योंकि विधान सभा और संसद में बहुत फर्क है। साथ ही मैं राज्य सभा के स्टाफ का भी आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। जिस तरह से अहलुवालिया जी ने सभी का आभार प्रकट किया, मैं उसमें शामिल होती हूँ। अहलुवालिया जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि “अभी अलविदा मत कहो दोस्तों, न जाने फिर कब मुलाकात हो”, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास** (छत्तीसगढ़) : सभापति जी, मैं प्रथमतः आपके सहित Secretariat के सभी अधिकारियों का, सभी महानुभावों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हमें कार्य में मार्गदर्शन दिया। हमारे जो साथी किनारे खड़े हैं, जो हमारी रक्षा भी करते हैं और हमारा काम भी करते हैं, और भी अन्यान्य बंधु, जो यहाँ देखते और सुनते हैं, उन सभी का मैं धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ।



[श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास]

मैं तो अपने सार्वजनिक जीवन का एक छठवाँ हिस्सा ही यहाँ बिता रहा हूँ। महोदय, पिछले तीस सालों से मैं सार्वजनिक जीवन में हूँ। संघ के स्वयंसेवक के नाते समाज की सेवा करता रहा हूँ और उन्हीं बंधुओं की इच्छा से मैं यहाँ आया। मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि जिन समितियों में मुझे काम करने का अवसर मिला, उनके कारण मुझे अनेक मित्र यहाँ मिल गए हैं।

उस पार से लेकर इस पार तक अनेक बंधुओं का प्यार और स्नेह मिला है तथा कमेटियों में अनेक बार उनके साथ हास्य-विनोद और न जाने क्या-क्या हुआ है। यदि कुछ गलती हो गयी हो, जिसमें तिवारी जी भी हैं, वे हँस भी रहे हैं, तो उनसे मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ।

मैं हिन्दुत्व को इस राष्ट्रीय जीवन का प्रमुख अंग मानने के कारण सीताराम येचुरी जी का विशेष धन्यवाद करता हूँ क्योंकि हमने तो कोई ग्रंथ नहीं लिखा, उन्होंने हिन्दू राष्ट्र पर एक किताब लिखी है। यदि यह सही है तो वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

महोदय, मुझे यहाँ आने पर चूँकि पद्धतियाँ मालूम नहीं थीं, इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि विधेयक बनाने की कला सीखनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आपके सेक्रेटरिएट ने मेरी बड़ी मदद की। पहला ही विधेयक लाने की मेरी इच्छा हो गयी कि भारत में भारत की व्याख्या करते समय या संविधान का प्रिंएबल लिखते समय 'इंडिया' की जरूरत क्या है? यदि भारत स्वाधीन हुआ है तो फिर 'इंडिया' किधर है? इसलिए पहला ही विधेयक मैं लाया था कि कृपा करके 'इंडिया' शब्द हटाइए। महोदय, कल-परसों की बहस में जब हम स्टेट्स की ओर से अपनी दलील दे रहे थे तो सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा कि बिना स्टेट्स के यूनियन नहीं है। यह सही बात है। परन्तु भारत केवल यूनियन ऑफ स्टेट्स नहीं है। यह कोई यूएसए नहीं है, जहाँ 48 स्टेट्स हैं। यहाँ अनादिकाल से सनातन राष्ट्र जीवन चला आ रहा है जो हिन्दू राष्ट्र जीवन के नाम से प्रख्यात है। आप मानें या न मानें, यही राष्ट्र जीवन सनातन है, जिसके कारण आप और हम सब जुड़े हैं। राजनैतिक दल तो आज बने हैं, कल भी बनेंगे, रोज बिगड़ते भी हैं, एक-दूसरे में मिल जाते हैं। यह सांस्कृतिक जीवन ही यहाँ की बहुमूल्य जीवन प्रणाली है, जिसके हम सभी अंग हैं और हमारी जो करीबी है या भातृत्व की भावना है, यह इसी के कारण है।

महोदय, मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने यह पढ़ा है, संघ की शाखा में सीखा है और मुझे अंदाज है कि यहाँ अनेक जो बंधु बैठे हैं, उन लोगों ने उस प्रार्थना में भाग लिया होगा, जिसकी पहली पंक्ति है :

नमस्ते सदा वत्सले मातृभूमि।

हम उस मातृभूमि की सेवा के लिए लगे हैं। उसको हम बार-बार प्रणाम करते हैं। उसी प्रार्थना में भगवान से कहा गया है कि आप हमें ऐसी शक्ति दीजिए कि हम अजेय सामर्थ्य इस देश को दे सकें और एक सुशील चरित्र सारे संसार को दे सकें। उसी प्रार्थना के अंत में कहा है कि :

परं वैभवं नेतुमेतत्? स्वराट्रं,  
समर्था भवत्वाशिषा ते भृशम्।

हे परमेश्वर, आप हमें ऐसी शक्ति दीजिए, आशीर्वाद दीजिए कि इस राष्ट्र को हम परम वैभव के शिखर पर ले जाएँ।

अंत में, मैं तुलसीदास जी की दो पंक्तियाँ कहकर आप सबसे इस आशा से विदा लूँगा कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में कहीं पर जरूर मुलाकात होगी। अनेकों से पहले मुलाकात होती भी रही है, हमारे सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी जी, जो हिन्दी समिति के उपाध्यक्ष हैं, वे अभी चले गए हैं, वरना उनसे भी पहले भेंट होती रही। इसी तरह से अनेकों से भेंट होती रही है और होती रहेगी। जो पंक्ति मैं कहना चाह रहा हूँ, वह यह है। तुलसीदास जी ने कहा है कि :

सीय राम मय सब जग जानी,  
करहूँ प्रनाम जोरि जुग पानी।

परसों अपने इस राष्ट्र जीवन का संवत्सर का पहला दिन 23 तारीख को वर्ष प्रतिपदा का आ रहा है। मैं आप सभी को और आपके परिवारजनों को उसके लिए बहुत-बहुत बधाई और शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए भारत माता की जय कहकर आपसे आज्ञा लेता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, सम्भवतः आज संसद में मेरे 6 वर्षों के कार्यकाल का यह अंतिम भाषण होगा। मैं याद करता हूँ, विगत 10 मई, 2006 बुधवार को, जब मैंने यहाँ पर आकर भारतीय संविधान के अंतर्गत संसद सदस्यता की गोपनीयता की शपथ ली थी। मुझे यह कहते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि मैंने यहाँ पर रहकर ऐसे अनुभव प्राप्त किए जो अन्यथा मुझे कभी प्राप्त नहीं होते। मुझे यह अवसर प्राप्त हुआ, उसके लिए मैं समाजवादी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष, मेरे बड़े भाई माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी का अत्यंत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे यहाँ निर्वाचित कराकर भेजा। मैं देश के लिए कुछ कर सका अथवा नहीं, यह तो यहाँ पर और जिस जनता ने मुझे निर्वाचित कराकर भेजा है, वही बता सकेंगे। मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहूँगा माननीय नेता विपक्ष श्री अरुण जेटली जी का, आपका, अपने उपसभापति महोदय, यहाँ पर बैठे हुए सभी अधिकारीगणों का, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का और हमारी पार्टी के यहाँ पर नेता माननीय राम गोपाल जी का कि इन्होंने समय-समय पर मुझे हमेशा जानकारीयाँ दीं, निर्देश दिए और मैंने उनसे बहुत कुछ सीखा, यहाँ पर बैठे हुए समस्त साथियों से बहुत कुछ सीखा।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि जब कोई नया कार्य किया जाता है तो उसे समझने में कुछ समय लगता है। मेरे लिए भी यह सदन एक विद्यालय की भांति था जहाँ पर मैं सीखने की भावना लेकर आया और यह प्रयास करता रहा कि मैं वे सारे कार्य करूँ जिनसे इस सदन की गरिमा बढ़े और आम आदमी का लाभ हो जिनकी ओर से यहाँ निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि बैठते हैं।

मुझे भी अनेकों बार आम आदमी की समस्याओं को उठाने का मौका प्राप्त हुआ जिन्हें मैंने अपनी सामर्थ्य भर उठाने का प्रयास किया। यह तो यह सदन ही तय करेगा या वे जन प्रतिनिधि तय करेंगे जिन्होंने मुझे निर्वाचित करके यहाँ पर भेजा कि मैं उनकी कसौटी पर कितना खरा उतरा।

यहाँ आये हर संसद सदस्य से मैं अपने अनुभव के आधार पर, यही अनुरोध करूँगा कि जब जन समस्याओं के मुद्दे यहाँ पर उठाये जाते हैं, तो उस पर हम सबको निष्पक्ष रूप से पार्टी लाइन से हटकर सोचना चाहिए तथा कुछ ऐसा करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए जिससे हम देश के निर्माण में अपना योगदान दे सकें और आम जनता की तकलीफों को कुछ कम कर सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक कठिन कार्य है, क्योंकि हमें विभिन्न राजनीतिक पार्टियों द्वारा निर्वाचित करके यहाँ भेजा जाता है। अतः उनके एजेंडे पर चलकर हमें कार्य करना पड़ता है तथा समय-समय पर राजनीतिक पार्टियों के द्वारा व्हिप भी जारी की जाती है जिसके अनुसार हमें मुद्दों पर वोटिंग भी करनी पड़ती है। हर पार्टी का अपना एक घोषणा-पत्र होता है और हर समस्या को हल करने की उनकी अपनी एक एप्रोच होती है। हम सभी यह बात मानेंगे कि यहाँ पर सभी पार्टियों के संसद सदस्य यही इच्छा लेकर आते हैं और सभी पार्टियाँ यही चाहती हैं कि वे क्षेत्र की जनता की समस्याओं को अधिक से अधिक उठाकर उनका हल करें और उन्हें इस देश में आगे बढ़ने का मौका दें, जिससे हम एक अच्छे समाज का निर्माण कर सकें।

मेरा मानना है कि जब तक संसद सदस्य जातिवाद व क्षेत्रवाद जैसी संकीर्ण भावनाओं से ऊपर उठकर देश के निर्माण में अपना योगदान नहीं देंगे तब तक हम भारत को उतना आगे नहीं ले जा पायेंगे जिससे वह एक शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र बन सके।

एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा हम सभी संसद सदस्यों के कार्यक्षेत्र का है। मैंने यह देखा है कि हम विभिन्न मुद्दों को लेकर संसद के संचालन में अवरोध पैदा करते हैं जिसके कारण बहुत सा समय बगैर कोई कार्य किये हुए ही

[श्री महेन्द्र मोहन]

बर्बाद हो जाता है और हम किसी भी सार्थक कार्य का निष्पादन नहीं कर पाते हैं। इस समय की बर्बादी के कारण अनेकों आवश्यक कानून, जिन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, बगैर चर्चा के ही पारित कर दिये जाते हैं और बाद में हम संसद सदस्य यह भी शिकायत करते हैं कि चर्चा का समय उन्हें नहीं दिया गया।

हमें सोचना होगा कि संसद में समय की बर्बादी कैसे रुके व अवरोध उत्पन्न न किया जाये और संसद सदस्यों की बात भी सुनी जाये। इसका कोई ऐसा सर्वमान्य रास्ता हम लोगों को मिल-जुलकर निकालना होगा और इसके लिए यदि आवश्यक हो तो कुछ कानूनों में भी परिवर्तन लाया जाये ताकि अधिक से अधिक कार्य हो और संसद सदस्य अधिक से अधिक अपना योगदान दे सकें। यद्यपि इससे लगता नहीं है कि कोई अंतर आएगा, अगर कार्य न हो तो हमें उसका कोई भी पारिश्रमिक न मिले, ऐसी भी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है।

संसद सत्र के दौरान विभिन्न पार्टियों को बहस के लिए दिये जाने वाले समय के आवंटन का एक पुराना तरीका चला आ रहा है, जो उनकी सदस्य संख्या पर आधारित है। मैं इसमें अपना एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि जो भी यहाँ पर बिल लाए जाते हैं या विषय उठाये जाते हैं, जो पार्टी बहुमत में होती है, जिसकी सरकार होती है, उसके द्वारा ही उन कानूनों को और विचारों को लाया जाता है। वहाँ पर सोच-विचार काफी हो चुका होता है। यदि उन पर हमारे अपोजिशन को और अन्य छोटी पार्टियों के सदस्यों को विचार करने का और समय दिया जाए, इसके लिए कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था बने, तो सम्भवतः हम लोगों को भी कुछ बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हो। जब भी मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला, मैंने यह देखा कि 2 मिनट या 3 मिनट में अपनी बात किसी भी विषय पर या किसी भी कानून पर रखनी होती थी, क्योंकि हमारी सदस्य संख्या सीमित थी। उतने कम समय में अपने विचारों को सही रूप में रख पाना सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है, इसमें अगर रूलिंग पार्टी की ओर से कुछ समय का अलोकेशन उन छोटी पार्टियों के लिए भी करा दिया जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह बात निश्चित है, जैसा कि अभी अहलुवालिया जी ने कहा कि यहाँ पर संख्या की ही बात चलती है, कोई लॉजिक नहीं चलता है या अपने **lung power** की बात, जो श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर जी ने कही, वह चलती है। अगर किसी भी एक सदस्य के अंदर यह **lung power** है, तो यहाँ की व्यवस्था में अवरोध पैदा हो जाता है। इसको कैसे रोका जाए और किस प्रकार से तकनीकी रूप से इन चीजों पर हम निर्णय ले सकें, यदि इस बारे में कुछ सोचा जाए तो सम्भवतः हम अपने उस आम आदमी का, जिसका हम हमेशा यहाँ जिक्र करते हैं, अधिक भला कर सकेंगे।

मेरे द्वारा कई प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल लाए गए, उनमें से एक बिल था कि संसद की बैठकें वर्ष में कम से कम 100 दिन हों। इस पर मुझे रूलिंग पार्टी, अपोजिशन तथा सभी पार्टियों का सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ और सभी ने कहा कि कम से कम 100 बैठकें होनी चाहिए, ताकि हम अधिक से अधिक समय तक सही विचार-विमर्श करके कानूनों को बना सकें। अंत में इस बारे में मुझसे यही कहा गया कि प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल को कानून नहीं बनाया जाता है, ऐसी परम्परा नहीं आई है, जबकि एक बार ऐसा हो चुका था, लेकिन मैंने सबके अनुरोध पर अपना बिल वापस ले लिया। मुझे यह आश्वासन था कि संभवतः सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई कानून लाया जाएगा। मैं चाहूँगा कि ऐसा कोई कानून लाया जाए, जिससे यहाँ कम से कम 100 दिन अवश्य बैठकें हों और हम उन विषयों पर चर्चा कर सकें। मैंने 1952 से 1974 तक पुराना रिकार्ड भी देखा था। उस समय 100 दिन या उससे अधिक दिन तक संसद चलती थी। जब बाद में हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ गई, हमारा कार्यभार बढ़ गया, तो हमारी संसद की कार्यवाही के दिन कम हो गए, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम ऐसा कोई कानून लाकर इसके समय को बढ़ाएँ।

हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस समय हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा बना हुआ है। विगत पाँच वर्षों में जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि हुई है और जो घोटाले सरकार के स्तर पर पकड़े गए हैं, उनके बारे में हम सभी को पता है। सरकार ने इस संबंध में लोकपाल बिल लाने का प्रयास भी किया, परन्तु उसमें इतनी अधिक खामियाँ थी, जिनके कारण उसको पारित नहीं किया जा सका। मेरा यह मानना है कि केवल लोकपाल बिल लाने से ही

भ्रष्टाचार नहीं मिट पाएगा। आज हमारे देश में इतने अधिक कानून हैं, यदि उनको अमल में लाया जाए तो भ्रष्टाचार रुक सकता है, परन्तु जो व्यवस्था चल रही है उसमें निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया ऐसी है जिससे कोई भी निर्णय नहीं हो पाता है और निर्णय न होने के कारण सरकारी तंत्र अधिकाधिक भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त होता चला जा रहा है। मेरे विचार से यदि हम अपनी कार्यप्रणाली में केवल इतना सुधार कर लें कि एक निश्चित समय के अंदर निर्णय होने की सीमा बनाई जा सके तो संभवतः हमें भ्रष्टाचार पर रोक लगाने में सफलता प्राप्त होगी। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमें अपनी न्यायिक प्रक्रिया को तेज करना होगा। अभी तक जो हालात हैं, उनके अनुसार मुकदमे पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी चलते रहते हैं और कार्य पूरे नहीं होते हैं, जिसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार और बढ़ता है।

सभापति जी, मैं अंत में आपका, उपसभापति जी का एवं सभी उपसभाध्यक्षों, विपक्षी दलों एवं सत्ता पक्ष के अपने सभी साथियों एवं मंत्रिगणों, लोक सभा व राज्य सभा सचिवालय के अधिकारियों का बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने 6 वर्षों में मुझे जो सहयोग एवं मार्गदर्शन दिया, मैं उसके लिए उनका सदैव आभारी रहूँगा।

मैं यहाँ सदन में उपस्थित वरिष्ठ संसद सदस्यों की भावनाओं को समझता हूँ और मानता हूँ कि आप सब निष्पक्ष रूप से अपने उत्तरदायित्वों का निर्वाह पूरी लगन एवं निष्ठा के साथ करते हैं। मेरा यहाँ पर किसी के ऊपर आरोप लगाने का इरादा नहीं है, फिर भी यदि मेरे विचारों से किसी भी प्रकार की कोई ठेस यहाँ पर मौजूद साथियों या जो सदन में उपस्थित नहीं हैं, उनको पहुँची हो तो क्षमा चाहता हूँ और खेद प्रकट करता हूँ। मेरी भावना, सदन की गरिमा या सदन के किसी भी सदस्य को कष्ट देने या दुःख पहुँचाने की नहीं है और मेरे कार्यकाल के समय भी यदि मुझसे कभी कोई गलती हुई हो, तो मैं उसके लिए भी आप सभी लोगों से क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

मैं अंत में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा,

यहाँ से तो विदा कर रहे हो, दिल से न विदा करना,

मैं हूँ आप सबका, अपना बना के रखना।

मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आप सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

**श्री महमूद ए. मदनी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। जम्मूरियत के इस ताजमहल में मैं सबसे पहले अपनी पार्टी और उसके लीडर चौधरी अजित सिंह जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे इस हाउस में भेजा। अभी जैसा कि अहलुवालिया जी कह रहे थे तो मुझे भी इस बात पर फख्र है कि मेरा ताल्लुक उस खानदान और उस तन्जीम, उस organization से है जिसने मुल्क की आजादी के लिए तवील जद्दोजहद की, कुर्बानियाँ दीं। मेरे दादा खुद मौलाना हुसैन अहमद मदनी रहमतुल्लाह अले दसों साल जेलों में रहे। जब मुल्क आजादी के करीब आया, मुल्क की आजादी का वक्त आया, तो आज हम सीना चौड़ा करके इस बात को कहते हैं। हमारी जमात ने, हमारे असलाफ़ में बुजुर्गों ने मज़हब के नाम पर मुल्क की तकसीम की, मुख़ालफ़त की और सब लोगों के मान लेने के बावजूद भी उन्होंने आखिरी वक्त तक उस तकसीम को तसलीम नहीं किया। हमारे पास कहीं और चले जाने का ऑप्शन था, लेकिन हमें इस बात पर फख्र है, गर्व है कि हमने ऑप्शन होने के बावजूद उस ऑप्शन को मंजूर नहीं किया।

इसी गली की हैं ख़ाक से, यहीं ख़ाक अपनी मिलाएँगे,

न बुलाए आपके आए हैं, न निकाले आपके जाएँगे।

मौका है तो मैं कुछ बात अर्ज़ कर दूँ। मैं जिस कौम से बिलौंग करता हूँ, वह हिन्दुस्तान की सैकिण्ड लाज्स्ट मेजॉरिटी है, दूसरी बड़ी अक्सरियत है। हमें अपनी तारीख़ पर फख्र है, लेकिन बदकिस्मती से पिछले साठ सालों में आजादी के उन हीरो ने, वे हीरो, जिन्होंने मुल्क को आज़ाद कराया, आज़ाद कराने के लिए बलिदान दिए, कुर्बानियाँ दीं, देश को एक सही दिशा देने की कोशिश की, सही रास्ता दिखाने की कोशिश की, मज़हब से ऊपर उठकर इंसानियत के नाम पर काम करने की कोशिश की, बदकिस्मती से उन हीरो को, जिनसे

[श्री महमूद ए. मदनी]

आज की नौजवान पीढ़ी को सबक मिल सकता था, नज़रअंदाज़ कर दिया गया, उन्हें तारीख़ से भी उखाड़कर फेंक दिया गया।

मैंने पहले भी इस बात को कहा है और आज फिर कह रहा हूँ कि मुल्क इस बात को महसूस करता है कि दहशतगर्दी, टेरेरिज्म, आतंकवाद एक बड़ा चैलेंज है। यह पैदा कैसे होता है? चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ, आपकी तवज्जो चाहूँगा कि अगर किसी कौम को गलत रास्ते पर डालना है तो पहले उसे मायूस करना होगा, उसके बाद उसको भड़काना होगा। आज हिन्दुस्तान का मुसलमान इस चैलेंज से गुजर रहा है। उसको मायूस करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, फिर उसको भड़काने की, *incite* करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वह अंदर से और बाहर से, दोतरफ़ा वार झेल रहा है। इस मुल्क को, हमारे देश को इकट्ठे होकर, पार्टी लाइन से ऊपर उठकर यह सोचना होगा कि कैसे वह नौजवान, जिसके दिल में यह ज़ज़्बा है कि,

लहू देंगे तो लेंगे प्यार, मोती हम नहीं लेंगे,  
हमें फूलों के बदले फूल दो, शबनम नहीं लेंगे।

मोहतरम हज़रात, मैं इस हाउस का कीमती वक्त बर्बाद नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन यह बात पूरे ऐतमाद के साथ कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने बुजुर्गों की इस विरासत की हिफ़ाज़त की, हमने अपनी जमात, जमीते-उलमाए-हिंद की उस तारीख़ की भी हिफ़ाज़त की और पिछले चार सालों से टेरेरिज्म, आतंकवाद के खिलाफ जिस ताकत के साथ हमने लड़ाई लड़ी है, वह आज चाहे महसूस न की जाए, लेकिन जब हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास लिखा जाएगा तो इस बात को लिखा जाएगा कि कौन लोग थे, जो बे सरो सामान के आलम में खड़े हुए थे... और आज़ादी की लड़ाई की तरह से इस आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी। इस हाउस का मेम्बर रहते हुए हमें यह फ़ख़्र है, यह गर्व है कि हमने इस लड़ाई को लड़ा।

मुझे याद आता है वह वक्त, उसको याद दिलाना मैं अपना कारनामा नहीं समझता हूँ, बल्कि बुजुर्गों की विरासत की हिफ़ाज़त समझता हूँ। इंडिया टुडे कांक्लेव में परवेज़ मुशर्रफ़ साहब आए थे। उन्होंने बहुत सारी बातें की थीं। उन बातों के साथ उन्होंने खास तौर से एक चीज़ को *mention* किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों के साथ इंसाफ नहीं हो रहा है। मैं उस *gathering* में मौजूद था, बहैसियत स्पीकर वहाँ मौजूद था, लेकिन उस सेशन में नहीं था। मैं आराम से पीछे बैठा था, सोचता था कि बात सुनूँगा। मैंने उनको वहाँ एक बात कही थी। मैंने कई बातें कही थीं, लेकिन एक बात खास तौर से *mention* करना चाहता हूँ। वह मैंने सिर्फ वहाँ कही नहीं थी, वह मेरा यकीन है। मुझसे मेरे कुछ दोस्त कह रहे थे कि आप लोग *terrorism* को *oppose* कर रहे हैं, इसका मतलब कहीं यह तो नहीं है कि यह *pressure* हटाने की *tactic* है, क्या यह आपका यकीन है? मैं वही बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने मुशर्रफ़ साहब से यह बात कही थी कि मुशर्रफ़ साहब... कई बातें थीं, मैं उनको यहाँ *mention* नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन एक बात, जिसको मैं खास तौर से यहाँ बताना चाहता हूँ... मैंने उनसे कहा था कि आप हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की फ़िक्र और चिन्ता छोड़ दीजिए। हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों की *problems* को *solve* करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तानियों की यह सिविल सोसायटी पूरी ताकत से मुसलमानों के साथ खड़ी है और उनके साथ इंडिया की यह सिविल सोसायटी नाइंसाफी होने नहीं देगी। मैं अपने दायें हाथ के साथियों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि *option* होने के बावजूद हम हिन्दुस्तान में रहे हैं। *Political reasons* से नहीं, बल्कि दिल खोल कर हमारी *problems* के बारे में सोचिए, उनको हल कीजिए और हमारे जवानों को मायूस न होने दीजिए और उनको इस फ़ख़्र के साथ जोड़ दीजिए, जो फ़ख़्र मेरे अन्दर है। मैं कहा करता हूँ इस बात को, हर जगह, हर मौके पर कि जब मैं दुनिया के किसी मुल्क से हिन्दुस्तान वापस आता हूँ, तो मुझे वहाँ के फूलों में वह खुशबू नहीं मिलती, जो इस भारत देश की मिट्टी में मुझे नसीब होती है, यहाँ की मिट्टी में जो खुशबू है। यही एहसास सारे हिन्दुस्तानियों के दिल में होना चाहिए। इस एहसास से उन्हें दूर न होने दिया जाए, उन्हें करीब किया जाए। तवारीख़ में जिन लोगों ने कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं, उनको

واپس لایا جاے، انکو جیندا کیا جاے، تاکہ نوجوان دیکھیں کہ ہاں، ہمارے لوگوں نے اس دے کے لیے قربانی دی۔ اس کے اندر بھی قربانی دے کے جیسا ہو، نہ کہ لوٹ کر کھا لینے کا جیسا ہو۔

یہ ایک common بات ہے۔ میں ہاؤس کے سب لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کرؤں گا کہ مجھے سنا اور برداشت کیا۔ بہت بڑی بات ہے برداشت کر لینا بھی۔ میں ایئرپورٹ پر جا رہا تھا، تو ایک چوٹا سا بچہ اپنی ماں سے کہہ رہا تھا... ماہول ابھی بدلتا گیا ہے، ویسا نہیں رہا، لیکن یہ چار سال پورانی بات ہے... کہہ رہا تھا اپنی ماں سے کہ دیکھو، دیکھو... کبھی-کبھی میں پگڑی بھی باندھ لیتا ہوں، سرفی-ورڈی ہوتی ہے... دیکھو، دیکھو، بین لادین جا رہا ہے۔ ابھی ماہول تبدیل ہوا ہے، آگے اور تبدیل ہوگا، اس یقین کے ساتھ کہ جب ہماری آگلی generation آئے گی، تو ہمارے اس ملک میں، اس دے میں انکو انصاف ملے گا، مل چکا ہوگا پوری طرح سے، کیونکہ نوجوان لوگ آ رہے ہیں اور نوجوانوں سے اس دے کو، ہم سب لوگوں کو اُمتی دے ہیں۔

میں پرائم مینسٹر صاحب کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گا، خاص طور سے اس بات کے لیے کہ دہشتگردی کے خلاف جو تھریک چلائی گئی، اس میں ہمیں ان کی سرپرستی حاصل رہی۔ اور بھی سب لوگ، جو وقت-بوقت appreciate کرتے رہے، ان لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کرؤں گا۔ مولانا اسد مدنی صاحب میرے والد تھے اور پرائم مینسٹر صاحب کا ان کے ساتھ ایک رشتہ تھا۔ اس رشتے کی وجہ سے انہوں نے بھی ہمیشہ مجھے سہارا دیا۔ اس سہارا کے لیے میں ان کا بہت-بہت شکریہ ادا کرؤں گا۔

چیرمین صاحب، آپ کا بھی خاص طور سے شکریہ ادا کرؤں گا، آپ نے میرے والد کو کام کرتے ہوئے کچھ دیکھا ہے۔ اس وجہ سے مجھ سے کچھ خاص سہارا کا معاملہ آپ کا ہے اور میں یقین رکھتا ہوں کہ آپ سب لوگوں کی سرپرستی مجھے آگے بھی حاصل رہے گی۔ بہت-بہت شکریہ۔

† جناب محمود اے مدنی (ایئر پرائیوٹ) : چیئر مین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ جمہوریت کے اس ناچ محل میں، میں سب سے پہلے اپنی پارٹی اور اس کے لیڈر چودھری جی کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گا۔ انہوں نے مجھے اس بلاک میں بھیجا۔ ابھی جیسا کہ ابوالوالبہ جی کہہ رہے تھے تو مجھے بھی اس بات پر فخر ہے کہ میرا تعلق اس خاندان اور اس تنظیم، اس آرگنائزیشن سے ہے جس نے ملک کی آزادی کے لیے طویل جدوجہد کی، قربانیاں دیں۔ میرے دادا خود مولانا حسین احمد مدنی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ، دسیوں سال جیلوں میں رہے۔ جب ملک آزادی کے قریب آیا، ملک کی آزادی کا وقت آیا، تو آج ہم سچے کو چوڑا کر کے اس بات کو کہتے ہیں۔ ہماری جماعت ہے، ہمارے اسلاف نے، بزرگوں نے مذہب کے نام پر ملک کی تقسیم کی، مخالفت کی اور سب لوگوں کے مان لینے کے باوجود بھی انہوں نے آخری وقت تک اس تقسیم کو تسلیم نہیں کیا۔ ہمارے پاس کہیں اور چلے جانے کا آپشن تھا، لیکن ہمیں اس بات پر فخر ہے، گرو ہے کہ ہم نے اپن یونے کے باوجود اس آپشن کو منظور نہیں کیا۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

اسی گلی کی ہیں خاک سے، یہیں خاک اپنی ملائیں گے،

نہ ہلانے آپ کے لئے ہیں، نہ نکالے آپ کے جائیں گے،

موقع ہے تو میں کچھ بات عرض کر دوں۔ میں جس قوم سے بلانگ کرتا

ہوں، وہ ہندوستان کی سبکڈ لا رجسٹرڈ میجورٹی ہے، دوسری بڑی اکثریت ہے۔

ہمیں اپنی تاریخ پر فخر ہے، لیکن ہندوستانی سے پچھلے ساٹھ سالوں میں آزادی کے

ان ہیروں نے، وہ ہیرو، جنہوں نے ملک کو آزاد کرایا، آزاد کرائے کے لئے بلقان

دیئے، قربانی دیں، دیش کو ایک صحیح مشا دینے کی کوشش کی، صحیح راستہ

دیکھانے کی کوشش کی، مذہب سے اوپر اٹھ کر انسانیت کے نام پر کام کرنے کی

کوشش کی، ہندوستانی سے ان ہیرو کو، جن سے آج کی نوجوان بیڑی کو سبق مل

سکتا تھا، نظر انداز کر دیا گیا، انہیں تاریخ سے بھی لکھلا کر پھینک دیا گیا۔

میں نے پہلے بھی اس بات کو کہا ہے اور آج پھر کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ملک اس

بات کو محسوس کرتا ہے کہ دہشت گردی، ٹروریزم، اٹک سوا ایک بڑا چیلنج ہے،

یہ دینا کیسے ہوتا ہے؟ چنبرمین صاحب، میں عرض کرتا چاہتا ہوں، آپ کی توجہ

چاہوں گا کہ اگر کسی قوم کو غلط راستے پر ڈالنا ہے تو پہلے اسے مایوس کرنا

ہوگا، اس کے بعد اس کو بھڑکانا ہوگا۔ آج ہندوستان کا مسلمان اس چیلنج سے گزر

رہا ہے۔ اس کو مایوس کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے، پھر اس کو بھڑکانے

کی، incite کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ وہ اندر سے اور باہر سے، دو

طرفہ وار جھیل رہا ہے۔ اس ملک کو، ہمارے دیش کو اٹکھا ہو کر، پارٹی لائن سے

اوپر اٹھ کر یہ سوچنا ہوگا کہ کیسے وہ نوجوان، جن کے دل میں یہ جذبہ ہے کہ،

لہو دیں گے تو لیں گے پھر، مونی ہم نہیں لیں گے،

ہمیں پھولوں کے بدلے پھول دو۔ شہم نہیں لیں گے۔

محترم حضرات، میں اس پلاس کا قیمتی وقت زیادہ نہیں کروں گا، لیکن یہ

بات پورے اعتماد کے ساتھ کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم نے اپنے بزرگوں کی اس

وراثت کی حفاظت کی، ہم نے اپنی جماعت، جمیعت العلماء ہند کی اس تاریخ کی

بھی حفاظت کی اور پچھلے چار سالوں سے ٹروریزم، اٹک واد کے خلاف جس

طاقت کے ساتھ ہم نے لڑائی لڑی ہے، وہ آج چلیے محسوس نہ کی جائے، لیکن

جب ہندوستان کا تہاں لٹکا جائے گا تو اس بات کو لٹکا جائے گا کہ کون لوگ تھے، جو بے سروسامان کے عالم میں کھڑے ہوئے تھے۔ اور آزادی کی لڑائی کی طرح سے اس اٹلکسواد کے خلاف لڑائی لڑی تھی۔ اس باتوں کا معیار دیتے ہوئے ہمیں یہ نظر ہے، یہ گرو ہے کہ ہم نے اس لڑائی کو لڑا۔

مجھے یاد آتا ہے وہ وقت، اس کو یاد دلانا میں اپنا کارنامہ نہیں سمجھتا ہوں، بلکہ بزرگوں کی وراثت کی حفاظت سمجھتا ہوں۔ اٹلیا ٹوٹے کانٹیلو میں پرویز ہاشمی صاحب لے گئے تھے۔ انہوں نے بہت ساری باتیں کی تھیں، ان باتوں کے ساتھ انہوں نے خاص طور پر سے ایک چیز کو mention کیا تھا کہ ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ انصاف نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ میں اس gathering میں موجود تھا، یہ حیثیت اسپیکر وہاں موجود تھا، لیکن اس سیشن میں نہیں تھا۔ میں آرام سے پیچھے بیٹھا تھا، سوچتا تھا کہ بات سنوں گا۔ میں نے ان کو وہی ایک بات کہی تھی، میں نے کئی باتیں کہیں تھیں، وہ میرا یقین ہے، مجھ سے دورے کچھ دوست کہہ رہے تھے کہ آپ لوگ ٹریریزم کو oppose کر رہے ہیں، اس کا مطلب کہیں یہ تو نہیں ہے کہ یہ pressure پٹائے کی tactic ہے، کیا یہ آپ کا یقین ہے؟ میں وہی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے مشرف صاحب سے یہ بات کہی تھی کہ مشرف صاحب --- کئی باتیں تھیں، میں ان کو پہلی mention نہیں کروں گا، لیکن ایک بات، جس کو میں خاص طور سے یہاں بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں نے ان سے کہا تھا کہ آپ ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی فکر اور چلتا چھوڑ دیجئے، ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں کی problems کو solve کرنے کے لئے ہندوستانیوں کی یہ سول سوسائٹی پوری طاقت سے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ کھڑی ہے اور ان کے ساتھ اٹلیا کی یہ سول سوسائٹی، ناانصافی نہیں ہونے دے گی۔ میں اپنے دائیں ہاتھ کے ساتھیوں سے بھی کہا چاہتا ہوں کہ option ہونے کے باوجود ہم ہندوستان میں رہتے ہیں۔ Political reasons سے نہیں، بلکہ دل گھول کر ہماری problems کے بارے میں سوچئے، ان کو حل کیجئے اور ہمارے جوانوں کو مایوس نہ ہونے دیجئے اور ان کو اس فکر کے ساتھ جوڑ دیجئے، جو فکر میرے اندر ہے، میں کہا کرتا ہوں اس



بات کرو، ہر جگہ، ہر موقع پر کہ جب میں دنیا کے کسی ملک سے ہندوستان واپس آتا ہوں، تو مجھے وہاں کے پھولوں میں وہ خوشبو نہیں ملتی، جو اس بھارت نیش کی مٹی میں مجھے نصیب ہوتی ہے۔ یہاں کی مٹی میں جو خوشبو ہے، یہی احساس ہمارے ہندوستانیوں کے دل میں ہونا چاہیے۔ اس احساس سے انہیں دور نہ ہونے دیا جائے، انہیں قریب کیا جائے۔ تواریخ میں جن لوگوں نے قربانیاں دی ہیں، ان کو واپس لایا جائے، ان کو زندہ کیا جائے، لہذا نوجوان دیکھیں کہ ہاں، ہمارے لوگوں نے اس نیش کے لئے قربانی دی۔ اس کے لئے بھی قربانی کا جذبہ ہو، نہ کہ ٹوٹ کر کھا لہیے کا جذبہ ہو۔

یہ ایک common بات ہے۔ میں ہلاس کے سب لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کروں گا کہ مجھے سدا اور برداشت کیا۔ بہت بڑی بات ہے برداشت کر لینا بھی۔ میں ایئرپورٹ پر جا رہا تھا، تو ایک چھوٹا سا بچہ اپنی ماں سے کہہ رہا تھا — ماحول ابھی بدل گیا ہے، ویسا نہیں رہا، لیکن یہ چار سال پرانی بات ہے، کہ رہا تھا اپنی ماں سے کہ دیکھو، دیکھو — کبھی کبھی میں پگڑی بھی باندھ لیتا ہوں، سردی۔ وردی ہوتی ہے — ”دیکھو، دیکھو، بن لائن جا رہا ہے“۔ ابھی ماحول تبدیل ہوا ہے، آگے اور تبدیل ہوگا، اس یقین کے ساتھ کہ جب ہماری لگتی جارہی ہے گی، تو ہمارے اس ملک میں، اس ملک میں ان کو انصاف ملے گا، مل چکا ہوگا پوری طرح سے، کیوں کہ نوجوان لوگ آ رہے ہیں اور نوجوانوں سے اس نیش کو، ہم سب لوگوں کو امیدیں ہیں۔

میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہوں گا، خاص طور سے اس بات کے لئے دلکش گردی کے خلاف جو تحریک چلائی گئی، اس میں ہمیں ان کی سرپرستی حاصل رہی۔ اور بھی سب لوگ، جو وقتاً فوقتاً appreciate کرتے رہے، ان لوگوں کا شکریہ ادا کروں گا۔ مولانا اسمد منشی صاحب میرے والد تھے اور پرائم منسٹر صاحب کا ان کے ساتھ ایک رشتہ تھا۔ اس رشتے کی وجہ سے انہوں نے بھی ہمیشہ مجھے محبت دی۔ اس محبت کے لئے میں ان کا بہت بڑا شکریہ ادا کروں گا۔

چیزمین صاحب، آپ کا بھی خاص طور سے شکریہ ادا کروں گا، آپ نے

یہی میرے والد کو کام کرتے ہوئے کچھ دیکھا ہے۔ اس وجہ سے مجھ سے کچھ خاص محبت کا معاملہ آپ کا ہے اور میں یقین رکھتا ہوں کہ آپ سب لوگوں کی سرپرستی مجھے آگے بھی حاصل رہے گی۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

**سुश्री सुशीला तिरिया** (ओडिशा) : सर, आज छः साल पूरे होने पर मैं इस हाउस का शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ, साथ ही सोनिया जी का, प्रधान मंत्री जी का और राजीव जी का भी शुक्रिया अदा करती हूँ, जिन्होंने हमें इसी हाउस में सीखने के लिए भेजा। इन छः सालों में हमने खूब सीखा है। सर, मैं पूरे हाउस को, पूरे सैक्रिटरेट को, सेक्रेटरी जनरल को, साथ ही सभी ऑफिशियल्स को, मेम्बर्स सैलरी सेशन को, टेबल ऑफिस को, सभी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी चेयरमैन साहब को, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब को, एलओपी को और सभी पार्टीज़ के लीडर्स को, जब-जब भी हमने कुछ बोला, उन्होंने हमें कोऑपरेट किया, हमें समझा।

सर, मैं इस हाउस से एक निवेदन करना चाहूँगी, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 80% लोग रूरल बेल्ट से आते हैं और 20% लोग शहरों से आते हैं। इस हाउस में जो मेम्बर्स प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उनमें सभी का प्रतिनिधित्व बराबर है, चाहे वे फ्रंट बैचर्स हों या बैक बैचर्स हों। सर, इसलिए मैं केवल यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि मेम्बर्स चाहे रूरल बेल्ट का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हों, एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी या माइनॉरिटी इत्यादि का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हों, किसी न किसी फील्ड में सभी में कुछ न कुछ खूबियाँ हैं। कोई अच्छा काम करने के कारण ही लोगों ने, नेताओं ने, पार्टी ने उन्हें इस हाउस में प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए भेजा है, इसलिए उनको इस हाउस में अपनी भावनाओं को रखने का बराबर मौका मिलना चाहिए।

सर, मैं अपने हाउस से एक निवेदन यह भी करना चाहूँगी, जैसा अहलुवालिया जी ने, विप्लव जी ने और विदाई लेने वाले बाकी सभी लोगों ने बताया, मुझे भी सबसे पहले 1986 में 30 साल 3 महीने की उम्र में इस हाउस में सीखने के लिए आने का मौका मिला। उस समय एज़ एमपी मेरा प्रोबेशन पीरियड था, मैंने जो सीखा और देखा, हाउस की उस समय जो गरिमा थी और आज के दिन जो गरिमा है, उसमें हेवन एंड हेल जैसा अंतर है। मैं केवल यही निवेदन करना चाहूँगी खुद का, पार्लियामेंट हाउस का या पॉलिटिकल लोगों का स्वाभिमान और इज्जत वापस लाने के लिए हम सभी पार्टियों की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। पब्लिक में अभी हम लोगों की जो इमेज क्रिएट हो गई है, जो और भी बढ़ रही है, वह यह है कि **Politicians are not good. All politicians are corrupted.** लोग आज पॉलिटिशियंस को इसी तरह की भावना से तोल रहे हैं और उनके इस तोल को हमें समझना चाहिए, सुधारना चाहिए।

सर, यह **House of the Elders** है। **House of the Elders** का हमेशा से सम्मान रहा है और आज भी सम्मान है। एक जूनियर एमपी होने के नाते मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगी कि इस हाउस की इज्जत, सम्मान और गरिमा को बरकरार रखने का कर्तव्य सब पार्टी लीडर्स का और पूरे सदन का होना चाहिए।

सर, हम लोग रिटायर नहीं हो रहे हैं, हम लोग तो एक ऐसी पोस्ट पर जा रहे हैं, जो परमानेंट पोस्ट है। हाउस के सभी लोगों को एक दिन उसी पोस्ट पर जाना है, वह है एक्स-एमपी की पोस्ट। सर, एक्स-एमपी एक परमानेंट पोस्ट है। छः साल पूरे होने का क्रेडिट हम लेना तो नहीं चाहते, फिर भी राजनीतिक जिन्दगी में एक फील्ड पूरी होने के बाद, काम करने के लिए दूसरी फील्ड इंतजार कर रही होती है। इस तरह राजनीतिक जिन्दगी की शुरुआत कहाँ होती है और एंड कहाँ होता है, यह तो ऊपर वाला तय करता है, साथ ही पार्टी तय करती है। मैं आप लोगों से फेयरवेल नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ। छः साल पूरे होने और आप लोगों को छोड़ कर जाने का गम तो लग रहा है, लेकिन आप लोगों ने, सभी पार्टियों ने दिल से जितना प्यार, मोहब्बत और आशीर्वाद दिया, मैं चाहती हूँ कि ऐसा ही सहयोग हमें आगे भी मिले।

**[सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया]**

हमारे जैसे लोग, जो हमेशा ट्राइबल इलाके में काम करते रहे हैं, इससे जो महिलाएँ, जो नवयुवक, जो बुजुर्ग लोग, एससी, एसटी और ट्राइबल इलाकों में काम करने के लिए एक डिटर्मिनेशन लेकर पॉलिटिक्स में आगे आएँगे, उनको प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

आप लोगों का आशीर्वाद, आप लोगों की शुभकामना और आप लोगों के सहयोग की हमेशा मैं कामना करती रहूँगी। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि आप लोग हमारे जैसे लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने की हमेशा कोशिश करेंगे। सबको मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी।

**श्री विजय कुमार रूपाणी (गुजरात) :** धन्यवाद, सर। अपर हाउस, राज्य सभा में हमें पार्टी भेजती है, कोई इंडीवीजुअल इसमें नहीं आ सकता है, इसलिए सबसे पहले तो मैं अपनी पार्टी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जिन्होंने हमें यहाँ भेजा। खास तौर पर हम गुजरात को रिप्रेजेंट कर रहे थे, इसलिए हमारे गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री, नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी का भी हम शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं। उन्होंने मुझे यह मौका दिया, छः साल तक यहाँ गुजरात को रिप्रेजेंट करने के लिए। मैंने भारतीय जनता पार्टी की ओर से एक एम.पी. के नाते यहाँ गुजरात को रिप्रेजेंट किया है। उसके लिए मैं इन सबका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, स्वाभाविक तौर से व्यक्ति से बड़ा दल होता है और दल से बड़ा देश होता है। दल की राजनीति में दल का भी महत्व रहता है। मुझे आनंद है कि मैंने अपनी पार्टी को और अपनी पार्टी की विचारधारा, आइडियोलॉजी, को यहाँ पर रिप्रेजेंट किया है। मुझे जो व्हिप मिला था, हमारे नेताओं ने मुझे जो आदेश दिया था, उसी तरीके से मैंने यहाँ काम किया है और इसका मुझे आनंद भी है।

सर, छः साल पर्याप्त होते हैं, यानी कि छः साल की अवधि कम नहीं होती है और इन छः सालों में मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला है। सभी पार्टियों के दिग्गज लोग यहाँ, राज्य सभा में बैठते हैं और उन सबसे मुझे सीखने को मिला है। कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी वरिष्ठ लोग हैं और छः साल में उसके बहुत से लोगों को मैंने नजदीक से देखा, उनको जाना, पहचाना और उनसे भी मुझे सीखने को मिला है। हमारे बाकी अन्य दलों के लोगों से भी मुझे सीखने को मिला है तथा हमारी पार्टी के भी सभी वरिष्ठ लोगों से मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यहाँ से जाने की मुझे कोई ग्लानि नहीं है। यहाँ से बहुत सारी ऊर्जा मुझे मिली है। आप लोगों से पोलिटिकली बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला है और वह मेरे आगे के कैरियर के लिए मुझे नई ऊर्जा देगा। देश की सेवा करने के लिए, काम करने के लिए, मुझे बहुत कुछ यहाँ से मिला है।

मैं आज यहाँ एक और बात भी कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मदनी जी ने बताया, मुसलमानों की व्यथा की बात उन्होंने की। तो मेरे गुजरात की भी एक व्यथा है। पिछले दिनों देश के अलग-अलग कोने में बहुत-सारे दंगे हुए हैं। दिल्ली में भी सिखों का जो दंगा हुआ था, वह भी कुछ कम नहीं था। फिर भी पिछले दस सालों से गुजरात को बदनाम किया जा रहा है, गोधरा के बाद। दस सालों से वही नरेन्द्र मोदी वहाँ के चीफ मिनिस्टर हैं, वहाँ वही भाजपा की सरकार है। हमने वहाँ तीन बार मैनडेट भी ले लिया है। वहाँ बाद में एक भी दंगा नहीं हुआ है। वही सरकार है, वही नरेन्द्र मोदी हैं और गुजरात दंगा-मुक्त हुआ है। तो बार-बार गुजरात को बदनाम करना भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि सब लोग, यानी कि छः करोड़ गुजरातियों में हिन्दू हैं, क्रिश्चियन भी हैं, मुसलमान भी हैं तथा और सब भी हैं। इन छः करोड़ गुजरातियों का विकास हुआ है और विकास यानी कि डेवलपमेंट की राजनीति और गुजरात इस देश का 'ग्रोथ इंजिन' है। कल जो फिगर आये, उसके अनुसार एग्रीकल्चर में हम लोगों ने 16 परसेंट ग्रोथ किया है। हमारी जीडीपी 16 परसेंट है जबकि पूरे देश का ढाई परसेंट है। हमारा 16 परसेंट जीडीपी कृषि क्षेत्र में है, यानी कि डेवलपमेंट की राजनीति। आज गुजरात ने एक मॉड्यूल दिया है और उसी क्राइसिस पीरियड में मैं यहाँ छः साल रहा और गुजरात को रिप्रेजेंट किया तो मुझे इसका गौरव है।

सर, पाणी भी नहीं रहेंगे, रूपाणी भी नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन वेल रहेगा। लोकतंत्र में वेल इसलिए भी रखा गया

है कि यहाँ भी अपोज़ हो सकता है। हम लोग वेल में गए थे, उससे किसी को दुःख हुआ हो, तो मैं क्षमा माँगता हूँ। वहाँ जूनियर लोगों को जाना पड़ता है। सीनियर तो वहाँ नहीं जाते हैं, लेकिन वे हमें भेजते हैं कि आप वेल में जाइए तब हम वहाँ जाते हैं। इससे मैंने अपना कर्तव्य निभाया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सब राजनीति सीखने का एक पाठ था, वह मैंने सीखा। आने वाले दिनों में हम भी सीनियर होंगे और किसी को भेजेंगे कि आप जाओ वेल में, तब वे वहाँ जाएँगे।

मैं मानता हूँ कि ये सब मैंने छः सालों में किया है और आनंद से किया है। मुझे आप लोगों का बहुत प्रेम मिला है। चेयरमैन से लेकर हमारे अटेंडेंट तक सबका मैं शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। हम लोगों ने छः सालों तक यहाँ बहुत आनंद से बिताए हैं और राष्ट्र की सेवा की है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

**श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। यह जो 6 साल का अरसा है, मेरे लिए यह बहुत ही छोटा अरसा है। इस 6 साल के अरसे में मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा है और इस दौरान मुझे लोगों का बहुत ही प्यार तथा मोहब्बत मिली है। वह भी *cutting across the barriers of the political parties* मिली है। यह मेरे लिए बहुत ही सुनहरा और कीमती लम्हा था। यहाँ पर जब भी कोई डिबेट होती थी, उस डिबेट में *in-depth analysis* होता था, जिसमें *the Leader of the Opposition* के साथ-साथ दूसरे *leaders of various political parties*, जिनमें लेफ्ट लीडर्स हैं और दूसरे लीडर्स हैं, भाग लेते थे, उन्हें सुन कर मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा है। यूँ तो बहस के दौरान कभी-कभी बहुत कड़वाहट आती थी, एक-दूसरे पर इल्जाम लगाए जाते थे, लेकिन उसके बावजूद हम तमाम लोग एक परिवार के मानिन्द हैं। यूँ तो कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अक्सर लड़ाई-झगड़े होते हैं, मगर उसके साथ यह कहा जाता है कि *we fight in order to unite once again; that is the ethos of our country*. यहाँ पर भी ऐसा ही है। यहाँ पर भी कभी-कभी एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ इल्जामतराशी या कड़वाहट होती है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद हम सब एक परिवार के मानिन्द हैं। यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही गर्व की बात है।

यूँ तो 6 साल का जो अरसा है, इस अरसे के बाद हम राज्य सभा से रिटायर हो रहे हैं, मगर पॉलिटिक्स से रिटायर नहीं हो रहे हैं। हम यहाँ से प्राप्त तमाम *experiences* तथा और अधिक एनर्जी के साथ आगे बढ़ेंगे, देश की सेवा के लिए बहुत कुछ करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, शुक्रिया।

**श्री समन पाठक** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आप सभी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मुझे जिनके साथ काम करने का मौका मिला, पक्ष, प्रतिपक्ष, मेरे *learned colleagues, Secretariat officers and staff*, मैं सभी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मुझे इस हाउस में बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला। मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा। मैं दार्जिलिंग से आता हूँ और मैं एक पिछड़ी *community* से *belong* करता हूँ। हमारी पार्टी 80 के दशक से पश्चिमी बंगाल से लगातार हमारी *community* के एक प्रतिनिधि को राज्य सभा में भेजती रही है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश इस बार हमारी पार्टी राज्य की सत्ता में नहीं रही, इसलिए अब हमारी *community* का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं रहेगा। राज्य सभा से जो रिटायरमेंट है, जैसा कि अभी मैडम ने कहा कि राजनीति में कोई अवकाश नहीं होता है, कोई रिटायरमेंट नहीं होता है, बल्कि यहाँ से रिटायर होने के बाद क्षेत्र में जाकर जनता के साथ काम करना होता है, लोगों के बीच काम करना होता है।

यह एक जिम्मेवारी थी कि यहाँ हाउस में आकर आम जनता के मुद्दों को उठाएँ और उन पर बहस करें। इसके साथ ही साथ सरकार को इस बात के लिए बाध्य करें कि आम जनता के हित में *amendment* हो और कुछ अच्छा कानून आए। इन 6 सालों में कितना कर पाए या नहीं कर पाए, यह तो विश्लेषण की बात है, लेकिन हाउस में बहुत सारे ऐसे मुद्दे रह गए हैं, जिनको आने वाले दिनों में माननीय सदस्यगण आगे बढ़ाएँगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सबको एक बार फिर धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, श्रद्धेय आडवाणी जी, श्रद्धेय जेटली जी, श्रद्धेय सुषमा जी के प्रति हृदय से बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ, जिनके आशीर्वाद से मैं राज्य सभा में आई। सबसे पहले तो विशेष तौर पर हमारे नेता राज्य सभा के श्रद्धेय जेटली जी के प्रति मैं आभार इसलिए व्यक्त करती हूँ, क्योंकि उनका ही यह concept था कि पार्टी के SC, ST वर्ग के लोगों को राज्य सभा में अधिक से अधिक प्रतिनिधित्व मिले। इसी वजह से उस समय यानी 2006 में, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के द्वारा सबसे ज्यादा SC, ST वर्ग के लोगों को राज्य सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया। यह हमारे नेता माननीय जेटली जी की वजह से हुआ, इसलिए मैं उनके प्रति बहुत आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ। माननीय सभापति महोदय, अपने जीवन में मैंने कभी यह कल्पना ही नहीं की थी कि मैं कभी राज्य सभा में आ सकूँगी, क्योंकि मेरा जन्म एक बहुत ही मध्यम परिवार में हुआ था। मेरी शिक्षा एक ग्रामीण परिवेश में हुई। उसके बाद मैंने वहाँ से पढ़ कर, उस परिवेश से निकल कर छिंदवाड़ा जिले में अपनी एजुकेशन ली और वहीं से मेरा छात्र राजनीतिक जीवन प्रारम्भ हुआ।

मैंने सामाजिक क्षेत्र में कार्य करते हुए राजनीतिक जीवन में प्रवेश किया और प्रथम बार 1985 में विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ा। आज मैं इस बात को कहना चाहूँगी कि सबसे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ही मुझे विधायक का टिकट दिया और मैं वहाँ से विधायक बनी। वहाँ मुझे सभी लोगों का स्नेह और सम्मान मिला, इस बात को मैं नहीं भूल पाऊँगी। वहाँ पर मुझे राजनीति में लाने वाले राजनीतिज्ञ, सांसद कमलनाथ जी को भी मैं यहाँ पर याद करूँगी कि उन्होंने ही मुझे राजनीति जीवन में लाया और सहयोग दिया। मैं राजीव जी को भी नहीं भुला पाऊँगी, क्योंकि मुझे उनका स्नेह बहुत मिला। छात्र राजनीति से लेकर विधायक, मंत्री पद और उसके बाद आयोग से लेकर राज्य सभा तक का जो मेरा राजनीतिक सफर रहा, उसमें मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा और मुझे मार्गदर्शन मिला। मैं श्रद्धेय अर्जुन सिंह जी के मंत्रिमंडल में मंत्री रही और उनका भी मुझे काफी सहयोग मिला। इस तरह का मेरे राजनीतिक जीवन का सफर रहा।

आज मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ कहना चाहूँगी कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने जो स्नेह और सम्मान मुझे दिया है, शायद मैं इसे जीवन भर नहीं भुला पाऊँगी। इस सदन में मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा। यहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े हमारे माननीय सांसदगण हैं, जो विद्वान और विशेषज्ञ हैं। मैं इस बात की कल्पना ही नहीं कर सकती कि इतने बड़ हाउस के अंदर मैं एक छोटी कार्यकर्ता के रूप में आयी और मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला। मैं अपने साथियों को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ, जिन्होंने हाउस के अंदर बोलने के लिए मेरी बहुत हौसलाअफजाई की। साथ ही, मैं पूरे सम्माननीय सांसदगण को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिन्होंने हमेशा मुझे प्रोत्साहन दिया। हालांकि जब मैं पहली बार बोली थी, तब कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के ऊपर मेरी मेडन स्पीच होने वाली थी। उस समय जब मैंने माननीय सुषमा जी से कहा कि दीदी, मैं अभी नहीं बोल सकती, तो उन्होंने कहा था कि मुझे विश्वास है और तुममें वह confidence है कि तुम निश्चित रूप से बोलोगी। तब कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के ऊपर मेरी पहली स्पीच हुई थी। उस समय मुझे सभी सदस्यों को जो प्रोत्साहन और आशीर्वाद मिला, उसको मैं नहीं भुला पाऊँगी।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं वह बात भी याद रखूँगी, जब मैं आपके साथ साउथ अफ्रीका के दौरे पर गयी थी। उस समय आपकी महानता को मैं सदा याद रखूँगी। उस दौरान जब मेरा स्वास्थ्य थोड़ा खराब हो गया था, तब आप स्वयं मुझसे मिल कर मेरा हाल पूछने के लिए आए, तो मुझे वास्तव में उस समय बहुत अच्छा लगा। आपने उस दौरान मुझे जो स्नेह दिया, उस क्षण को मैं नहीं भूल पाऊँगी। मुझे माननीय श्रीमती अंसारी जी का भी जो स्नेह मिला, उसे भी मैं नहीं भूल पाऊँगी।

इसी के साथ, हाउस में दल के नेता माननीय जेटली जी की भी मैं बहुत आभारी रहूँगी। हालांकि वे बहुत वरिष्ठ हैं तथा उनसे मुझे बहुत डर भी लगता था, लेकिन उनका हमेशा मुस्कुराते रहना और उन्होंने मुझे हमेशा जो प्रोत्साहित किया है, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें भी याद रखूँगी।

माया दीदी, जो हमेशा हाउस के अंदर उपस्थित रहने के लिए समय-समय पर हमको डाँटती रहती थीं, वह भी मैं याद रखूँगी। इस तरह का यह जो समय रहा, बहुत अच्छा लगा और इस मौके पर मैं आपके प्रति हृदय से बहुत आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

साथ ही हमारे महासचिव महोदय का भी और सभी स्टाफ और जो सुरक्षा में लगा हुआ स्टाफ है, वास्तव में माननीय सभापति महोदय मैंने जीवन में बहुत देखा है, लेकिन जिस तरह से सदस्यों के प्रति उनका आदर, सम्मान और जो व्यवहार रहता है, वास्तव में वह सीखने लायक है, उनको भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ। राज्य सभा में जो तमाम काम करने वाले अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, उन सबके प्रति भी मैं बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ और आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

अन्त में, हालांकि बहुत कुछ बोलना था, लेकिन समय नहीं है, फिर भी मैं एक बात कहूँगी कि आज मेरे साथ जो साथी यहाँ से विदा हो रहे हैं, निश्चित रूप से खुशी इस बात की है कि इतना बड़ा सम्मान और लोगों से मिलने का मौका मिला, सहयोग मिला और समझने का मौका मिला। दुःख इस बात का है कि हम आपके बीच में बिछड़ रहे हैं, उनके लिए कहना चाहूँगी :

“हर सुबह शाम ढल जाती है,  
हर धूप छाँव में ढल जाती है,  
ए मेरे मन इस तरह उदास न हो,  
वक्त कैसा भी हो गुजर जाता है।”

धन्यवाद।

**श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस सदन में मुझे भेजा। मैं अपने आदर्श प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी का आभारी हूँ कि इन्होंने छः साल तक अपने छोटे भाई की तरह मुझे सदन में बैठना और बोलना सिखाया। मैं नेता जी का भी इसलिए आभारी हूँ कि यह सदन की परम्परा रही है, जो मैंने इससे पहले देखा, कि कोई भी पार्टी वर्कर्स को कम और नेताओं को इस सदन में ज्यादा भेजा करती है। नेता जी ने यह परम्परा शुरू की कि एक बहुत छोटे वर्कर को इस सदन में लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए भेजा। हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेता सदा किसानों, नौजवानों, पिछड़ों, दलितों और मुसलमानों की लड़ाई लड़ते रहे। हम उस पार्टी के सिपाही हैं जबकि वहाँ थे, वहाँ अपने जनपद मुख्यालय पर लड़ते रहे, यहाँ भेज दिया तो यहाँ लड़ाई लड़ी।

मैं आपका भी बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस सदन को इतने अच्छे ढंग से चलाया जितने जूनियर मेम्बर्स थे, उनको भी अच्छा मौका दिया और अपनी घंटी एक मिनट या ज्यादा समय देकर ही बजाई, उससे पहले नहीं बजाई। मैं एक घटना जो यहाँ पर हुई, उसका भी जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। जिस समय यहाँ महिला आरक्षण बिल आया, हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेताओं की राय थी कि इस बिल में दलितों को, पिछड़ों को और मुसलमानों को भी आरक्षण दिया जाए। उस लड़ाई को जरूर इस सदन में लड़ा और उस समय वेल में जाकर जितना भी विरोध कर सकते थे, किया और केवल उस समय वह ही एक ऐसा समय आया जब आपके आदेश का पालन नहीं किया। बाकी जब आपने घंटी बजाई हम लोग बैठ गए।

सभापति जी, हमारे सभी साथी, हमारे सदन के नेता, नेता विरोधी दल और सभी पार्टियों के नेताओं ने मुझे बहुत सहयोग दिया है। महोदय, जब हम जिले में थे या गाँव में रहते थे, तो मैं नहीं समझता था कि आप लोग अपने जूनियर को इतना सहयोग करते हैं। मैं सोचता था कि यहाँ बहुत लड़ाई होती है और यहाँ से निकलकर बाहर भी लोग लड़ते होंगे, मगर जिस तरह से आप सभी ने सहयोग दिया, यह राज्य सभा की परम्परा एक मिसाल है। मैंने यहाँ रहकर बहुत कुछ सीखा है।

महोदय, मैं सदन का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा। मैं एक बार फिर आपके सहयोग के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। अगर

[श्री वीर पाल सिंह यादव]

जाने-अनजाने में मुझसे कोई भूल या गलती हो गयी हो तो उसके लिए क्षमा चाहते हुए आप सभी से विदा लेता हूँ। मैं अपने सभी साथियों, टेबल परिवार और जो लोग हमारे पीछे खड़े रहते हैं, उन सभी को सहयोग के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव साहब को भी एक बार फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ और विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि आप ने जो सिखाया है, आपके नेतृत्व में वह लड़ायी मैं जिले में जाकर फिर लड़ूँगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**SHRI MOINUL HASSAN (West Bengal) :** Sir, it is an undeniable fact that it is very tough to speak in a farewell meeting specially by those who are getting farewell. But, I am happy today for at least two reasons. One is, I am going to a permanent club to leave a temporary club. This is a MP club. It is very much temporary. I know that. I have already signed an application for the permanent club, i.e. ex-MP club. So nobody in the world can take away this designation from me at any time. The designation that I am ex-MP or former MP is permanent. Sir, as I remember, I became a Member of a Student Front in West Bengal, i.e. Bengal Provincial Student Federation in 1969 under the leadership of the President of the State of that Front, Mr. Shyamal Chakraborty who is sitting behind me. When I left the Student Front, at that time the President of SFI was Mr. Sitaram Yechury, who is sitting in front of me. Both of them are present here when I am retiring. It is another happiest moment for me. Sir, I was a Member of Lower House also. I remember some things and it will be kept in my memory forever. I have heard some excellent speeches from Mr. Indrajit Gupta, from Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, from Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, from my learned friend, Mr. Arun Jaitley on the floor of the House. I have heard faultless Urdu here, on two occasions by Shri K. Rahman Khan himself. And obviously, I also thank Shri Sitaram Yechury. So, I kept in my memory card, this important speech that we have heard, forever. Sir, I am in politics for more than 40 years. Never in my mind have I thought that I would become a Member of Parliament or any Panchayat of the country. My Party chose me to be a Member of Parliament. Today, right from the 2nd of April, I am out of Parliament, but I feel that my job is the same in Parliament or outside the Parliament. It is to do something for the toiling masses of the country. I will continue my job. Thank you.

**श्री कांजीभाई पटेल (गुजरात) :** धन्यवाद, सभापति जी। प्रथम तो इस सदन में पहुँचने का मौका देने के लिए मैं अपनी भारतीय जनता पार्टी का और गुजरात के मुख्यमंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई जी का आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, सार्वजनिक जीवन में ऐसे बहुत कम लोग होंगे, जो पंचायत से पार्लियामेंट तक पहुँचे हों। मैं ऐसे भाग्यशाली व्यक्तियों में से हूँ कि मैं पंचायत में भी रहा हूँ और पार्लियामेंट तक आया हूँ। मैं अपने गाँव की पंचायत का सरपंच रहा, तहसील पंचायत का अध्यक्ष रहा, विधायक रहा, गुजरात सरकार में मंत्री रहा, मैं अपनी पार्टी के प्राथमिक सदस्य से लेकर राष्ट्रीय मंत्री तक की जिम्मेदारी निभाता रहा और अंत में इस सदन का सदस्य भी बना। इस प्रकार मेरे जीवन में अनेक प्रकार के अनुभव आए हैं। मैं इस सदन में बोला कम हूँ, सुनता ही रहा हूँ। यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह सदन ग्लैक्सी ऑफ इंटेलएक्वुअल्स है। मैंने यहाँ बहुत कुछ सीखा है।

आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, आज के दिन मैं आपका, आदरणीय उपसभापति जी का, सदन के नेता का, एलओपी का, सभी सदस्यों का और सचिवालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारीगण का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। अंत में यही कहूँगा कि इन छह सालों में अगर हमसे कोई भूल-चूक हुई हो तो मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAMOD KUREEL (Uttar Pradesh) : Thank you, Sir. First of all, I must admit very honestly and candidly that this is a very awkward feeling for me for getting this tag of 'retiring' or 'retired' person with my hair being still black. This place where I am standing today has the Division No. 174 of this House. Ever since I sat on this seat two years back, not even for a moment I have forgotten that this seat, which has been allotted to me and on which I would be sitting for the next two years, was occupied, in the last sixty years, by many illustrious persons of great intellects, great calibre and great qualities. And, in the years to come, many more will sit here. So, this is not an ordinary seat on which I am sitting. Sir, at every moment of the last two years, I was conscious of the great responsibility kept on my shoulders by the people of this country, the people of Uttar Pradesh who have sent me here and my party. Today, when I have reached the fag end of my tenure in the Rajya Sabha, I can look back and, with a fair degree of satisfaction, I could say that these two years have been very enlightening and enriching experience for me.

In this Parliament and of this august gathering, as an ordinary person, as an ordinary citizen, I could see the people who are in front of me like hon. Prime Ministerji, Jaitleyji and all the distinguished personalities whom I could only see on television.

I had never thought that one day I would be sitting in this great gathering. I feel myself to be very fortunate. For the last two years, I have been a Member of this august gathering. I feel myself to be very fortunate that I got the opportunity of working with this great group of Indian citizens, whose contribution to the nation has been enormous. I felt myself to be very fortunate that a person like me, of a very ordinary and humble origin, could reach this Chamber, that is, the Rajya Sabha, Parliament of India. Sir, I must say that in the last two years, despite my inexperience, all the distinguished colleagues of Rajya Sabha have been very encouraging to me. Every time I spoke, I got a lot of encouragement from the senior Members, almost everybody across party line. Even though I would be leaving Rajya Sabha, I will continue to do the same work. So, I am thankful to all of you, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Deputy Chairman and Members, for encouraging me and giving me inspiration to continue this work. Sir, I also wish to thank the staff of Rajya Sabha Secretariat and other employees. Sir, Shrimati Viplove Thakur said that in this House certain Members are known for their lung power. Taking cue from what she said - I think their number is very less - I think each one of this august gathering is known for his or her tongue power. I have seen the best intellectuals of this country in this House. So, for me, it won't be the lung power but it is the tongue power which I will take back my home. I have seen one of the best speakers of this country in this House. I have heard them and I have also learnt a lot from them. Sir, I thank all of you for encouraging me, inspiring me, guiding me and educating me. Thank you very much.

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं इस सदन में सबसे कम समय 11 महीने के लिए



[श्री मेघराज जैन]

आया था। इन 11 महीनों में दो बार सदन का सत्र बुलाया गया और उसमें से अधिकांश समय तक सदन स्थगित रहा। यह मेरा पहला और आखिरी अवसर है बोलने का, मुझे यहाँ बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिला। जिस सदन को मैं टी.वी. पर देखता था, जिन नेताओं को मैं टी.वी. पर देखता था या समाचारपत्रों में जिनके बारे में पढ़ता था, उनको मुझे यहाँ निकट से देखने का मौका मिला। मैंने उनको यहाँ बोलते देखा और सदन की कार्यवाही देखी। हमारे दल के नेता, नेता प्रतिपक्ष श्री अरुण जेटली जी, जिनका मैं विद्यार्थी जीवन से ही प्रशंसक रहा हूँ, मुझे यहाँ उनके ओजपूर्ण और तर्कपूर्ण भाषण सुनने को मिले। हमारे प्रेरणा पुरुष आदरणीय शांता कुमार जी के निकट बैठने का अवसर भी मुझे मिला। मैं इस सदन में माननीय श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी और श्री सीताराम येचुरी जी जैसे लोगों को देखकर प्रभावित हुआ।

सभापति जी, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहाँ विराजमान हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, अगर मुझे पहले अवसर मिलता, तो मैं बोलता कि इस देश को BT Cotton और BT बीजों से बचाइए। BT Cotton और BT बीज इस देश के किसानों को बर्बाद कर देंगे। सदन से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप सब इसके लिए कोशिश करें और किसानों को इससे बचाएँ।

महोदय, मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ, जब मैंने अखबारों में एक समाचार पढ़ा कि योजना आयोग ने कहा है कि हमें गोमांस निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी जाए। महोदय, साठ साल में इस देश में किसी व्यक्ति ने ऐसी मांग नहीं की, यह मेरे जीवन की बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटना है, जिसे व्यक्त किए बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। लोग इस देश की गंगा-जमुना की संस्कृति की बात करते हैं और आज तक यहाँ किसी मुस्लिम ने भी ऐसी मांग नहीं की। हमारे मुसलमानों के जो देवबंद के संस्थान हैं, उन्होंने भी अपील जारी की कि गो-हत्या नहीं होनी चाहिए, लेकिन इस देश का योजना आयोग कहता है कि गोमांस के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं बहुत दुःख के साथ कहता हूँ कि योजना आयोग के ऐसे सदस्यों को विदा कर देना चाहिए, आप उनका निर्यात कर दीजिए। इस देश में गोमांस का निर्यात नहीं होना चाहिए, यह भारतीय संस्कृति के लिए लज्जा की बात होगी।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, सदन में बहुत कुछ सीखने और बोलने के लिए है। मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे मध्य प्रदेश से यहाँ भेजा। मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश एक गलियारा है। उत्तर-दक्षिण-पूर्व-पश्चिम, सब सड़कें वहाँ से जाती हैं। हमारे सत्ता पक्ष के जो मंत्री हैं और जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की सड़कों से सारे देश के लोग गुज़रते हैं और जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, उनकी दुर्दशा से सब लोग परेशान हैं। केवल मध्य प्रदेश ही नहीं, सारे देश के लोग उससे दुःखी हैं, इसलिए मध्य प्रदेश की सड़कों पर आप ध्यान दें, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन में अनजान सा आया था, अनजान सा जा रहा हूँ, किन्तु कुछ लोगों की मीठी यादें लकर जा रहा हूँ। हम सब इस भारत माता के बेटे हैं, एक रक्त से हमारा नाता है, इस नाते हम भाईचारे के साथ इस देश में रहें, इस कामना के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ :

“तेरा वैभव अमर रहे माँ, हम दिन चार रहें, न रहें।”

अहलुवालिया जी का भी मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मेरा बहुत मार्गदर्शन किया। साथ ही आदरणीय माया जी का धन्यवाद करते हुए मैं भारत माता की जय के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा** (मध्य प्रदेश) : आदरणीय सभापति जी, लगभग 12 वर्ष तक इस सदन का सदस्य रहने का गौरव मुझे प्राप्त हुआ। इस अवसर पर मैं आपका, उपसभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष और सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, जब मैं कॉलेज में पढ़ता था, मेरा सार्वजनिक राजनीतिक जीवन तभी प्रारंभ हुआ। 1969 में जब मैं

double M.A. LLB. करने के बाद Ph.D. कर रहा था और मैंने हाईकोर्ट में प्रैक्टिस शुरू की थी, उसी समय मैं अपने कस्बे की नगरपालिका का चेयरमैन चुन लिया गया था। 1969 में एक पार्षद और नगरपालिका से प्रारंभ करते हुए 1977 में मैं मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में संसदीय सचिव बना, उसके बाद शिक्षा मंत्री बना, फिर उसके बाद मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में नेता प्रतिपक्ष का कार्य करने का अवसर मुझे प्राप्त हुआ। मुझे पार्टी के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष के नाते भी कार्य करने का मौका मिला और उसके बाद इस देश में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी के प्रधान मंत्रित्व काल में केंद्रीय मंत्री के रूप में, **Sports Minister** के रूप में कार्य करने का मौका मुझे मिला। मुझे उस समय खुशी हुई थी, जब जमैका से हम कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स की bid लेकर आए थे और हमें उम्मीद थी कि देश में sports का एक बहुत अच्छा culture develop होगा और भारत को हम अच्छे खेल के क्षेत्र में ले जाएंगे। मैं उसके बाद के इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि उसके Agreement पर साइन करने का मुझे मौका मिला था। 1969 से लेकर अब तक, नगरपालिका से लेकर राज्य सभा तक, संसदीय जीवन के जितने चरण होते हैं, उन सबमें अनेक क्षेत्रों में काम करने का मुझे अवसर मिला। अनेक कमेटियों में येचुरी जी के साथ, राम गोपाल जी और दूसरे लोगों के साथ मेम्बर के रूप में, शेयर घोटाले की कमेटी में, ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी में, कई कमेटियों में काम करने का अवसर मुझे मिला। इस सबसे संसदीय जीवन में बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला। इस लोकतंत्र में, चाहे सत्ता पक्ष में रहें या विपक्ष में रहें, लेकिन रचनात्मक दृष्टि से हम कितना योगदान कर सकते हैं, यह हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता है।

यही कारण है कि आज इतने लम्बे अरसे के बाद हमारे अड़ोस-पड़ोस के कई राष्ट्रों में लोकतंत्र फेल हो गया, लेकिन हम गर्व के साथ कह सकते हैं कि हमारे देश की संसदीय लोकतांत्रिक परम्परा ने उसको पुष्ट किया है और इसीलिए आज भी भारत दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा लोकतंत्र है, आपस में सहमति-असहमति के बाद आज भी देश को आगे बढ़ाने की भावना सबमें है। मैं इस अवसर पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। जो कुछ योगदान मैं कर सकता था, मैंने किया। मुझे सबसे मार्गदर्शन मिला, सीखने को मिला। माननीय अरुण जेटली जी के नेतृत्व में, सुषमा स्वराज जी उस समय यहाँ पर हमारी नेता थीं, उनके नेतृत्व में, जसवंत सिंह जी के नेतृत्व में और बाकी सबके नेतृत्व में बहुत कुछ करने और सीखने को मिला है। मैं सबको शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि यह सदन बार-बार पुनर्जन्म का सदन है, आदमी जाता है और दो दिन बाद वापस भी आ जाता है, पुनर्जन्म होता रहता है। मैं सबके प्रति शुभकामनाएँ व्यक्त करता हूँ। हमारा लोकतंत्र सुदृढ़ रहे और हम सब जिस भावना के साथ राजनीति के क्षेत्र में आए हैं, उस भावना के साथ देश और समाज को आगे बढ़ाने में सक्षम हों। अंत में, मैं केवल एक शेर कहना चाहूँगा कि :

एक ज़िंदगी बहुत थोड़ी होती है, ज़िंदगी को समझने के लिए।  
ऐ मेरे खुदा, एक और ज़िंदगी दे दे, ज़िंदगी को जीने के लिए।

धन्यवाद।

DR. MANOHAR JOSHI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thank-ful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the House today.

The Chief Minister of my State, Shri Balasaheb Thakre, the Shiv Sena Chief, introduced me to politics 45 years ago, and for the last 45 years, I continue to remain in the same Party.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have always given an opportunity to Members who wanted to speak. My thanks to you, Sir. I am also thankful to the Deputy Chairman who has run the House well during his tenure. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is present in the House

[DR. MANOHAR JOSHI]

today. It is true that the Prime Minister always remains busy, but he has given opportunity to Members from my Party to put forth their views to him on three-four occasions.

Sir, I must also mention Shri Arun Jaitley here, who has guided me on various occasions. My thanks to him too. To sum up, I am thankful to all the Members of the House for their cooperation. The officers working in the Legislature have been ever helpful and, therefore, my thanks to them too.

I knew that my tenure in this House was for six years, but that is not the only part which I would like to mention. I had the opportunity to work in all important institutions of democracy. I have worked in the Municipal Corporation. I have worked in the Maharashtra Legislature, and I also had the opportunity to work in both the Houses of Parliament, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Wherever I have worked, I was fortunate to reach the highest position. I have worked as a Mayor when I was in the Municipal Corporation. A Mayor is supposed to be the first citizen of the city, and I had that opportunity.

Thereafter I was elected to Maharashtra Vidhan Sabha and I worked there for about 15 years, and then I got an opportunity to become the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra. When I came to Delhi, I was given an opportunity to work as a Cabinet Minister in Mr. Vajpayee's Government. I must also mention that I was in the Lok Sabha before I came here. Thereafter I became the Speaker of Lok Sabha. For six years, I have been working in this House, that is, Rajya Sabha. I am always told that if you are a social worker, you have to work for poor people. I remember, when I was the Chief Minister or the Speaker, whenever I got an opportunity to work for the poor, I did work. I always give importance to two things. One is, help of poor people on priority basis, and another priority is education. Both the things were done by me during my posting in Municipal Corporation. I have been telling everybody that one must be educated to improve one's position, either politically or whatever business one does. Today also, my son mostly looks after the business. But, right from the beginning, I like two things. One is, politics and another thing, which I always like, is education. Sir, I remember, I come from a village and belong to a very poor family. When I was Studying, all the time, I used to remain in college or in school. Somebody mentioned in his speech the importance of studies. I am also proud to say that my economic Conditions were very difficult. If I mention here my condition, my Member friends here may not believe in it. When I started my education, I did not have enough money to pay for the food that I used to eat. After the Preliminary education, I always worked somewhere and completed my education. I did my BA, MA and LLB. I also completed my Ph.D. two years back. Some people ask me, 'Education for what'. They say what is the necessity of more education? When somebody expressed here his desire of learning in old age also, at that time, I thought of doing my Ph.D. At the age of 74, I completed my Ph.D. from Mumbai University.

Therefore, whenever people from outside or those, who have college in their small village, come to me, I always tell them that they must always try to first educate themselves. Those who are educated can definitely improve their conditions. Sir, when I say this, I always remember that once the hon. Prime Minister met me near a lift. As you know, when the Prime Minister has to go, others stand there and they don't go in the same lift. But, sometimes, security people do not allow you to even stand near the lift. I was just standing there. The hon. Prime Minister came there. He saw me and immediately told me, "Mr. Joshi, you can come in. Why are you waiting outside?" I went with him in the lift and the Prime Minister said, "Mr. Joshi, you cannot wait outside. We know you very well. I know about you and whenever I am going in a lift, you can come with me. I have high regards for you and I respect you." When he said those words about me, I felt happy. For two-three days, I was thinking about him, If somebody is decent and dignified, he would stand outside, but the hon. Prime Minister may definitely ask him to come inside the lift. So, this country has a nice, decent Prime Minister, and if we keep him before us as either an M.P. or a Minister, I am sure that we can achieve the goal that we have. Therefore, it is necessary that our country must go ahead with lots of things which are yet to be done. Removal of poverty is a good slogan. But the poverty cannot be removed unless there are lots of efforts on the part of all the Members and Ministers. Then only, it will be possible.

Sir, I remember that one day, the former President of India was sitting next to me. As he had explained a number of times, his dream was to make our country a developed country, like other developed countries, within 20 years. He asked me, "Mr. Joshi, do you think that this country can become a developed country?" I did not give him any reply, and he asked me again and again. I told him, "It is not possible to develop this country in a short span of 20 years." He asked me, "What is the reason for this, Mr. Joshi? Why can it not be done?" He gave me the instances of few other countries. I said, "This cannot be done only because in our country, unfortunately, there are people who do not want to do the work assigned to them seriously." Therefore, I was very happy when I came here. When I look at this type of continuous tenure, right from Mumbai Mahanagarpalika to the Speaker's post, I always feel that it is necessary that everybody must be sincere to the job that he is doing. It is applicable to everybody, right from the Prime Minister to a *Sarpanch* in a small village. Therefore, these things are important. We should always remember these things.

I would have been happy if somebody might not have raised the issue of Muslims and Hindus because there is no need for this. Once I asked Mr. Balasahed Thakre, my Chief, "Why is there this issue of Hindu and Muslim?" He told me one thing and thereafter, he said the same thing in public meetings also. What he says is important.

He says that there should be no quarrel between these two but when the question of nationality comes, all those people should be Indians, and, if the question of Hindus

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and Muslims come, then, they can say that their religion is better than the other religion, otherwise, there may not remain democracy also.

I want to mention one or two things. This issue came to me in Maharashtra, and, there were quarrels, there were struggles, people were trying to beat each other, and, it happened in 1995 during my tenure. Sir, I am happy to say today that at that time, the Hindus and Muslims were on one side, and, the others were on the other side. I remember my Party was supported by the BJP, and, we said that those Muslims who treat this country as theirs, we have no objection to their remaining in the country, worshipping whatever God they want to worship. This is also true that during those four years, there was not a single riot between Hindus and Muslims. This is not impossible to do but the Muslims also must remember that they are there because the people and the Government wants them to be there, and, we must all remain together and work together.

This long tenure of mine in politics is also based on 'country first', and, thereafter other things, and, the work has been done by all. I should also mention here that the Muslims who stay in this country, according to me, they are the Muslims who love this country. They are nationalist-minded, and, therefore, I cannot discuss this issue here in detail. These are the only things which I wanted to mention here.

Sir, these six years in Rajya Sabha also gave me lots of new things. Otherwise, in general, I have seen the working in the Municipal Corporation, working in the Vidhan Sabha, the Legislative Council, and, also the working in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. With regard to meetings in the House, it is all about raising voices and spoiling the mood of the House. As a matter of fact, at least, the MPs should sit together, decide the issues on which we can be one, and, thereafter, we can put up our agenda to the Prime Minister, and, you will find the result that the country will make real progress. Thank you very much.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह** (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको प्रणाम करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा जन्म उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले के एक गाँव में, अच्छे खाते-पीते किसान परिवार में हुआ था। मेरा पालन-पोषण ननिहाल में, जमींदार परिवार में हुआ। स्कूल और कॉलेज की शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद बिहार के धनबाद से माइनिंग की शिक्षा लेकर बंगाल में माइनिंग के क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए गया था। उस समय कोयला खदान प्राइवेट थी। माइनिंग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के हालात बहुत दयनीय थे, संघर्ष चल रहा था, कोयला खदान का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की माँग हो रही थी और उसमें पुलिस द्वारा श्रमिकों के साथ संघर्ष में मर्डर के इल्जाम में मुझे जेल भी हुई। इसके बाद भी माइनिंग के अलावा संघर्ष तेज रहा, श्रमिकों के साथ संघर्ष करता रहा और फिर माननीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी जी के नेतृत्व में कोयला खदान का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ।

तभी से, उस समय हमारे दल, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एमपी कामरेड कल्याण राय हुआ करते थे, उनके नेतृत्व में मैं श्रमिकों को साथ काम करता रहा, मजदूरों के साथ काम करता रहा। हमारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और वाम फ्रंट ने मुझे इस उच्च सदन में भेजा कि मैं उन सैकड़ों-करोड़ों आम जनता के सवाल को यहाँ पर उठा सकूँ। हमारे दल के नेता कामरेड डी. राजा के नेतृत्व में, कामरेड अज़ीज़ पाशा और दूसरे साथियों के सहयोग में मैं काम करने की

कोशिश कर रहा था, फिर भी मन में कुछ आकांक्षा थी कि मैं और बेहतर कैसे कर सकता हूँ, तो मैं एक दिन स्वर्गीय जनेश्वर मिश्र जी से मिला और उनसे पूछा कि मुझे क्या करना चाहिए। उन्होंने मुझसे भोजपुरी में एक शब्द कहा था, “आहो, लजकोकड़ जैसन काहे बैठल रहेला।” मतलब यह कि शर्मीले लड़के जैसे क्यों बैठे रहते हो। उसके बाद मैंने काम की शुरुआत की। एक सर्वे के हिसाब से पिछले साल सदन में जो अच्छे काम करने वाले सांसद हैं, उनमें शायद मुझे तीसरा स्थान भी मिला था।

मुझे यहाँ चौतरफा सहयोग मिला, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि कहा गया है, “जो कुछ गंधी दे नहीं, तो भी बास सुबास।” यहाँ जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, ये अगर कुछ नहीं भी देते हैं, तो भी कुछ दे जाते हैं। मैं जब कभी प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी से मिला, हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी से या चिदम्बरम साहब से मिला, माननीय जयराम रमेश जी से मिला, अपनी समस्या लेकर, तो सारे लोगों ने, और भी लोगों ने मेरी बातों को सुना और जहाँ तक हो सका, मेरे साथ सहयोग किया।

हमारे और नेतृत्व हैं, वाम फ्रंट की लीडरशिप है, साथी सीताराम येचुरी जी, हमारे प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, इधर अदीब साहब बैठे हैं, इन तमाम लोगों ने मुझे काम करने में मदद की है। जब कभी जरूरत पड़ी, मैंने इनसे मदद ली।

हमारे सेक्रेटरी जनरल साहब और इनके स्टाफ से काम करने में हमें मदद मिली है। हमने उन लोगों की आवाज को इसमें उठाने की कोशिश की है। मैं समय-समय पर अहलुवालिया जी से भी मिलता रहा हूँ। जब वर्किंग क्लास का सवाल उठता था, तो मैं दूसरे साथियों से भी बात उठाता रहा हूँ कि देश की हमारी जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति है, उसको कैसे बचाया जा सकता है और देश के सैकड़ों-करोड़ों लोगों की समस्या को कैसे हल किया जा सकता है। इसमें हमें मदद मिली है।

सर, हमें आपसे भी मदद मिली है। जब कभी मैं आपके दरबार में गया हूँ, मुझे मदद मिली है या आपके जो सहयोगी चेयर पर रहे हैं, उनसे भी मुझे हर समय मदद मिली है। मैंने यह कोशिश की कि हमारे देश की जो इकॉनामिक समस्या है, आम लोगों की समस्या है, इसको कैसे हल किया जा सकता है। मैंने इसे सदन में उठाने की कोशिश की है। मैं कहाँ तक सफल हुआ, यह सदन बताएगा, लेकिन मैंने यह कोशिश की है। सर, मैं जानता हूँ कि “कबीरा संगत साधु की, हरे कोटि अपराध।” यहाँ पर जो साधु लोग, सज्जन लोग बैठे हुए हैं, इनके द्वारा देश की जो समस्या है, उसको सुलझाया जा सकता है, मैं इस पर विश्वास करता हूँ। बद्र का एक छोटा सा शेर है, “कौन कहता है कि आसमाँ में छेद नहीं हो सकता, ज़रा तबीयत से पत्थर तो उछालो यारो।”

इसी आधार पर और इसी को ले करके मैं काम करता रहा हूँ। तिवारी जी से भी मुझे काफी मदद मिली है, हर कोने से मुझे चौतरफा मदद मिली, इसीलिए थोड़ा सा काम मैं कर सका। जो काम अधूरा है, आने वाले लोग उसे जरूर करेंगे। सबके प्रति आभार प्रकट करते हुए, इस राज्य सभा के साथ जितने भी लोग जुड़े हुए हैं, उनका भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सभी साथियों को मैं प्रणाम और नमन करता हूँ, इस विश्वास के साथ कि जो काम अधूरे रह गए हैं, उनको हमारे साथी लोग पूरा करेंगे।

**श्री राशिद अल्वी** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : थैंक्यू, जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं तो हाउस से निकल गया था, पल्लम राजू साहब ने मुझे बताया कि इस तरह की यहाँ पर फेयरवेल हो रही है, तभी मैं वापस आया कि सबसे एक बातचीत करूँ।

सर, इस दुनिया के अन्दर हर चीज़ इन्तहाई टेक्पेरेरी है, चाहे वह रिश्ता हो या कोई भी चीज़ हो। जो चीज़ आई है, वह जाने वाली है। कभी भी कोई चीज़ यहाँ परमानेंट नहीं है, लेकिन बहैसियत पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर के हमारी जिम्मेदारी बहुत ज्यादा है। देश को आज़ादी के बाद 65 साल पूरे हो गए, मैं दूसरे हाउस में भी रहा और यहाँ, इस हाउस में भी मेरे दो टर्न पूरे हुए। दोनों हाउसिज़ को मैंने देखा, लेकिन, सर, मैं माफ़ी के साथ कहना चाहूँगा

[श्री राशिद अल्वी]

और आज तो यह एक ऐसा मौका है जब मुझे यकीन है कि शायद यह मेरी पहली तक्रीर होगी, जब मैं आराम से बोलता रहूँगा और लोग सुनते रहेंगे। इसलिए इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर मैं चन्द बातें जरूर करना चाहूँगा।

सर, पिछले 65 साल के अन्दर, कम से कम पिछले 12-14 साल का मेरा तजुर्बा है कि पार्लियामेंट की डिग्नटी कम हुई है। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स की डिग्नटी भी कम हुई है। हमारी इज्जत के अन्दर लगातार कमी आई है। चलते-चलते तमाम साथियों और दोस्तों से कहना चाहूँगा कि देश की जम्हूरियत तभी मजबूत होगी, जब पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत के अन्दर इज़ाफा होगा, पार्लियामेंट की डिग्नटी में इज़ाफा होगा।

सर, यह पार्लियामेंट के दरो-दीवार अपने आप में कोई अहमियत नहीं रखते, पार्लियामेंट की अहमियत पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स से है। आपकी इज्जत बढ़ेगी तो पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत बढ़ेगी और आपकी इज्जत घटेगी तो पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत घटेगी। आना और जाना तो लगा रहता है।

शोहरत की बुलन्दी तो इक पल का तमाशा है।

जिस शाख पे बैठे हो, वो टूट भी सकती है।।

लोग आते हैं और चले जाते हैं, लेकिन तारीख के अन्दर वही लोग हमेशा जिन्दा रहेंगे, जो देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, जो देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मैं अपने उन साथियों को, जो वैल में आते हैं, एक लम्हे के लिए भी तनक्रीद नहीं करना चाहता। सियासी जमातों की लीडरशिप अगर कहेगी कि वैल में जाना है, तो एमपीज़ की मजबूरी है कि वे वैल के अन्दर जाएँगे। उनका अपना कोई क़सूर नहीं होता है, फैसला तो सियासी जमातें करती हैं कि हमें किस तरीके से पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर ऐहतजाज करना है, हमें वैल के अन्दर जा कर करना है कि अपनी जगह खड़े होकर करना है। यहाँ मैं सियासी जमातों की लीडरशिप से भी दरखास्त करना चाहूँगा कि उन्हें फैसला करना चाहिए कि हम हाउस को कैसे आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं।

चलते-चलते मेरी यह बात मेरे दोस्त और साथी हमेशा याद रखेंगे, सिर्फ तक्रीर करने से और बयानात देने से ऐसा नहीं होता कि देश के लोग आँखें बन्द करके हमारी बातों पर यकीन कर लेंगे। देश के लोग बहुत समझदार हैं। हम यह समझते हैं कि हम वैल में जाएँगे तो शायद एक बड़ी ख़बर बनेगी, देश के लोगों को हम ग़लतफ़हमी का शिकार कर देंगे, ऐसा हरगिज़ नहीं होने वाला है। देश के लोग समझदार हैं, वे हर सियासी जमात को समझते हैं, हर पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को समझते हैं।

यहाँ पर अभी फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर की बात की गई, पहली बार शायद मैंने देखा कि **President's Address** पर वोटिंग हुई। अगर पार्लियामेंट की इन दरो-दीवारों को आँखें होतीं, इन पार्लियामेंट की दरो-दीवारों ने तो बड़े नशीबो फ़राज़ देखे हैं।

इन्होंने लोगों को आते और जाते देखा है, सरकारों को भी आते और जाते देखा है, लेकिन अगर खुदा इन दरो-दीवारों को आँखें और कान दे देता तो हम लोगों के एटीट्यूड से न जाने कितनी बार इनको रोना पड़ता और कितनी बार इनको तकलीफ होती।

प्रेसिडेंट्स एड्रेस पर जो कुछ हुआ, बहरहाल पहली बार हुआ, लेकिन सर, अगर तारीख का एक पन्ना मैं पलट दूँ और अपने साथियों को बता दूँ कि यह फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर पर जब क्रिप्स मिशन से आजादी से पहले बात हो रही थी और मुस्लिम लीग हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े चाहती थी, तब मौलाना आज़ाद ने एक रास्ता निकाला था। वह यह था कि मुस्लिम लीग को सैटिस्फाई कर दिया जाए और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जो अख़्तियारात हैं, वे इतने दे दिए जाएँ कि उनको यह खतरा न हो कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अन्दर कोई इंटरवीन करेगी या कोई इंटरफेयर करेगी, इसलिए इनको मुतमईन कर दिया जाए कि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम आपके हाथों में रहेगी, ये तमाम



अख्तियारात आपके हाथों में रहेंगे और मरकज़ी हुकूमत को उसमें कोई अख्तियार नहीं होगा। लेकिन, पाकिस्तान तो बन गया, सर, हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े हो गए। आज हम दूसरी दुनिया के अन्दर रह रहे हैं, वह एक अलग दुनिया थी। इसलिए आज फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर की बात बहुत जरूरी है। मैं इस पर कोई सवालिया निशान लगाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन जब मुल्क टेररिज्म और दहशतगर्दी से दो-चार हो, तो सर, हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी यह है कि इसके लिए कोई रास्ता निकाला जाए। हमारे आबाओ अजदाद ने, जिन लोगों ने देश के लिए कुर्बानियाँ दी थीं, वह देश को महफूज़ रखने और उसे आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दी थीं।

सर, मेरा एक जाती वाक्या है, उसे मैं सुनाना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन एक जुमले में वह कहूँगा। मेरे फादर जेलों में रहे, चूँकि वे चाहते थे कि देश की आज़ादी हो। उन्होंने शादी नहीं की, कि जब तक देश आज़ाद नहीं होगा, मैं शादी नहीं करूँगा। उन्होंने देश की आज़ादी के बाद शादी की, तब मैं पैदा हुआ। उसके बाद उनकी उम्र इतनी हुई कि वे जल्दी ही चले गए। मैं इंटरमीडिएट में था, जब उनका इंतकाल हो गया। उन्होंने देश की आज़ादी के लिए लड़ाई लड़ी और अपने बच्चों को छोड़ कर वे चले गए। यह तो एक सिर्फ मेरा ही वाक्या है, न जाने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसे कितने वाक्यात होंगे। इसलिए, हमारा पहला कमिटमेंट देश के लिए होना चाहिए।

सर, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इन हालात के अन्दर अगर हम सिर्फ यह समझ लें कि हमारी सियासत से देश महफूज़ रहेगा, तो सर, ऐसा हरगिज़ नहीं है। पिछले सौ सालों की तारीख़ अगर उठाकर देखेंगे, तो पाएँगे कि दुनिया का नक्शा बदल गया, मुल्कों का भी नक्शा बदल गया और रूस जैसा मुल्क टुकड़े-टुकड़े हो गया, जो कभी दुनिया के सबसे ताकतवर मुल्कों में से एक मुल्क माना जाता था। हिन्दुस्तान तभी मजबूत और इकट्ठा रहेगा जब हम सब लोग इकट्ठा रहेंगे। सर, मैं एक बार ताशकंद गया। वहाँ पर एक बड़ा-सा नक्शा लगा है कि 1326 तक तैमूर लंग दिल्ली तक हुकूमत करता था। यह 700 साल पहले का वाक्या है। यह कोई बहुत पुराना वाक्या नहीं है कि तैमूर लंग यहाँ तक हुकूमत करता था। मुगल बादशाह इसीलिए यहाँ आए थे कि जहाँ हमारे आबाओ अजदाद हुकूमत करते थे, उस सरजमीं को चल के तो देखें कि वह कैसी है और उसके बाद 500 सालों तक वे यहाँ हुकूमत करते रहे। सर, मेरा कहने का मकसद यह है कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर तरह-तरह की ज़बानें हैं। मिजोरम और नागालैंड तथा हमारे बीच में कोई चीज़ कॉमन नहीं है। ज़बान अलैहदा, खाना-पीना अलैहदा और पहनने के कपड़े अलैहदा, लेकिन हम सिर्फ मुहब्बत की एक डोर से एक-दूसरे को जोड़ सकते हैं और कोई दूसरी डोर इस देश को मजबूत नहीं रख सकती है।

यह ज़ब्र भी देखा है, तारीख़ की आँखों ने।

लम्हा ने ख़ता की थी, सदियों ने सज़ा पाई।

सर, कौमों की जिन्दगी में, मुल्कों की जिन्दगी में एक गलती इतना बड़ा नुकसान कर देती है कि तारीख़ कभी माफ़ नहीं करती है।

सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। आखिर में मैं सिर्फ़ इतना कहूँगा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहाँ तशरीफ़ रखते हैं। पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स जितना कुछ अपने मुल्क के लिए और पार्लियामेंट के लिए कर सकते हैं, वे फेसिलिटीज़ एमपीज़ को उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मेरी यह दर्खास्त होगी कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स के लिए चैम्बर्स बनाए जाएँ। उनको सेक्रेटेरिएट पर्याप्त नहीं है और उसके लिए थोड़ा-बहुत पैसा मिलता है। अगर सरकार हर एमपी को एक मुनासिब सेक्रेटेरिएट दे, तो उसकी परफॉर्मेंस ज्यादा बेहतर होगी। अगर उसकी परफॉर्मेंस बेहतर होगी तो देश आगे बढ़ेगा। हर एमपी का अलैहदा चैम्बर हो सकता है। पार्लियामेंट के आसपास कहीं भी एक बिल्डिंग लेकर वहाँ सारे एमपीज़ को चैम्बर्स दिए जाएँ और उनको स्टाफ़ दिया जाए।

लाइब्रेरीज़ से जो assistance हमें मिलती है, मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, लेकिन सर, वह नाकाफी होती है। वह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को assist नहीं कर पाती है, इसलिए पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स को जितनी facilities ज्यादा दी जा सकें, उनको देनी चाहिए। दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों के अंदर इस तरीके की facilities हैं।



[श्री राशिद अल्वी]

आखिर में, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, अपने तमाम साथियों का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, पार्लियामेंट के स्टाफ का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और कांग्रेस पार्टी की लीडर सोनिया गाँधी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने मुझे फोन करके कहा कि मेरी कोशिश के बावजूद मैं तुम्हें repeat नहीं कर पा रही हूँ। मुझे इस बात से इतनी खुशी है कि जिस पार्टी का लीडर अपने मामूली वर्कर्स का इतना ख्याल करता हो और फोन करके यह कहता हो कि ये वजूहात हैं, ये कारण हैं, जिनकी वजह से मैं तुम्हें repeat नहीं कर पा रही हूँ। मैंने यह बात फौरन रहमान खान साहब को फोन करके बताई। मैं उनका भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ, अपनी पार्टी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और चलते-चलते सिर्फ इतना कहूँगा :

इस जहाँ में अहले ईमान सूरत ऐ खुशीद जीते हैं,  
इधर डूबे उधर निकले, उधर डूबे इधर निकले।

धन्यवाद।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today it is a very nostalgic occasion for all of us present here for more than one reason. Some of our very distinguished colleagues part company with us. Some of whom may come back. I am one of those who are fortunate enough to come back. But then it is also an occasion where we move out with joy and delight of having spent a lot of time together where we celebrated some of the best moments of Indian democracy. Both the Houses of Parliament really are the lifeline of Indian democracy. These are places where we disagree. We ideologically differ. We come together in the national interest and, yet, all of us are in pursuit of a common goal of strengthening this country. Indian democracy is permanent and this House is permanent. Our membership is transient and the other legislative House is certainly not permanent. It elects itself after it dissolves every five years. But what is also permanent is that those who come into this House, when they go out, they go out as wiser people. They go out with a lot of scholarship that they have gained from this House. We have had a better understanding of this country and its problems. We go out of our legislative membership. But we still continue our permanent vocation which is public service.

As some people have very candidly said, with some gaps the same do come back. I can only say that responding to my friend, Mr. Ahluwalia's very touchy comment that he was getting his old house at Patna ready. We must to that but there is never a last day in the calendar of politics. That is the strength of politics. Therefore, our strength and our experience always gives us responsibility and I have no doubt that political parties which send Members here, the need of Indian democracy may bring some of us back, and some new talents back into this House. Sir, I wish each one of our colleagues who has moved out today, the very best in his future life. We will miss all of them. I must personally say that I will miss my very distinguished colleague, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia whose colourful personality was almost synonymous with the culture of this House. His experience of all these years has guided, at least, me personally

a lot. In his absence I regret that I will have to work much harder because the Government I have seen has had the privilege of having somebody like Mr. Pranab Mukherjee who has been an encyclopedia of India's Parliament and politics.

On our side, in a lesser measure Mr. Ahluwalia used to guide us because his experience in this House was much more than ours. I am sure, he too, in pursuit of his public service, would continue to serve the Indian democracy and this country the best. My very best wishes to all the Members who are retiring today, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Would the leaders of other political groups like to associate with the sentiments?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Yes, Sir, we associate ourselves with the sentiments. It is a sad day that we are going to lose so many of our colleagues from this House. They will really be participating in the larger interests of our democracy surely. There is so much to say. But the only thing that I would just like to place on record is our deep sense of appreciation of the contributions that all those who are going to leave us have made - they will join us in our duty to build a better India outside this House - and the experiences that they leave behind for all of us. With some of them we have worked very closely. Mr. Ahluwalia is one who has served this House for the longest period. He began his political journey from the State which I represent here. He started his political journey from one side, went to the other side and then he has contributed to the overall growth of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh says that we will always be on this side. Either this side or that side keeps changing. We will always be here. Like my old colleague, Madam Viplove Thakur, has said :

अभी अलविदा मत कहो दोस्तों,  
न जाने कहाँ कब मुलाकात हो।

कब मुलाकात होगी, यह तो पता नहीं, लेकिन हमारी मुलाकात एक न एक दिन जरूर यहीं पर होगी। आप लोग भी लौट आएँगे और खास तौर से हमारे अहलुवालिया साहब भी लौट आएँगे, क्योंकि उनकी दो साल की break of service थी। इन 24 सालों में उनकी दो सालों की break of service थी। अब ये दो साल की break of service...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA : Study leave.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : ... or study leave या sabbatical में जाएगी।

सर, मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहूँगा कि सब लोगों ने यह बिल्कुल सही बात कही कि उन्होंने यहाँ से बहुत कुछ सीखा है। यहाँ उन्होंने बहुत योगदान भी दिया है और यहाँ पर उनका contribution सदा रहेगा। इस हाउस की यह खासियत है कि हम permanent भी हैं, transient भी हैं, continuous भी हैं और individually यह हम सबके लिए ब्रेक भी है। यह एक तरह से जिन्दगी को ही represent करता है कि जब तक जिन्दगी रहेगी, यह हाउस रहेगा, इसको कोई नहीं अलग कर सकता है। इसलिए, जब जिन्दगी की बात आयी, तो मैं यह उम्मीद कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे सब साथी, जो हमें फिलहाल थोड़े वक्त के लिए छोड़े जा रहे हैं, फिर वापस आ जाएँगे। पता नहीं तब तक हम लोग रहेंगे या नहीं, ये भी इस हाउस की एक खासियत है।

**[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]**

जिन्दगी में जो भी है, उस पर आखिर मैं सिर्फ वही शेर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, जो कि पहले भी एक बार मैंने सुनाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मेरे सब मित्रों के लिए, खास तौर से हमारे दो साथी, कॉमरेड मोइनुल हसन और कॉमरेड समन पाठक, जो वापस नहीं आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्षण हैं। समन पाठक का न आना मेरे लिए थोड़ा-सा दुःखदायी है, क्योंकि दार्जिलिंग के जो बहुत ही बेहतरीन पहाड़ हैं, वहाँ से इस हाउस में कोई न रहे, इसका हमें अफसोस रहेगा। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि बाकी लोगों को जो भेजेंगे, वे इस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रखेंगे।

जब हम जिन्दगी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं, तो हम सब को यही रखना होगा कि :

ये न पूछो कि जिन्दगी में कितने पल हैं,  
यू पूछो कि हर पल में कितनी जिन्दगी है।

यह शेर आप सबके लिए है। आप सबको खुदा हाफिज़।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में यह दस्तूर है कि कुछ लोग विदा लेते हैं और हम उनको विदा देते हैं। उसी के अनुसार आज हमारे जो साथी यहाँ से विदा ले रहे हैं, उनको हम यहाँ से ढेर सारी शुभकामनाओं के साथ विदा कर रहे हैं। हमने काफी समय तक एक-दूसरे के साथ काम किया है, एक-दूसरे के साथ सहयोग किया है। ये लोग यहाँ इस सदन से तो जाएँगे, लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि इनका काम यहीं समाप्त नहीं हो रहा है।

जो साथी यहाँ से जा रहे हैं, उनमें से कुछ के साथ मेरा काफी पुराना सम्बन्ध रहा है। जैसे श्री राजनीति प्रसाद बिहार से आते हैं और उनके साथ हमारा लगभग 40 वर्षों का सम्बन्ध है। हम लोग यहाँ 1970 में गिरफ्तार होकर दिल्ली के तिहाड़ जेल में भी एक साथ रहे थे।

जब बिहार का आन्दोलन हुआ था, उस समय भी जेल में रहे थे। ये बहुत ही साधारण कार्यकर्ता रहे हैं, इनको मैं लम्बे अरसे से देखता रहा हूँ। इस सदन में उनको आने का मौका मिला। हमको बहुत अच्छा लगा, हालांकि उस समय हम भी लालू जी के ही साथ थे और बड़ा विवाद हुआ था राज्य सभा को लेकर के। लेकिन जब राजनीति प्रसाद यहाँ आए तो हमको बहुत अच्छा लगा था कि एक गरीब कार्यकर्ता को इस सदन में लालू प्रसाद जी ने भेजा। सुरेन्द्र सिंह अहलुवालिया जी से मेरी इनकी मुलाकात 1984 की है, जब ब्लू स्टार ऑपरेशन हुआ था और उससे देश में जिस तरह का माहौल बना था। जिस संगठन में, लोहिया विचार मंच में, हम लोग काम करते थे, तो हम लोगों का मानना था कि यह ब्लू स्टार ऑपरेशन बिल्कुल गलत था। हम लोगों ने फैसला लिया कि जनता के अन्दर जो सिखों के खिलाफ गुस्सा बन रहा है, उसको शांत करना चाहिए और इसके जो तथ्य हैं, उनके बारे में लोगों को बताया जाना चाहिए। उस समय हमारे साथियों ने कुछ आशंका जाहिर की थी कि अभी इस सवाल पर बोलना खतरे से खाली नहीं है। लेकिन हम लोगों ने तय किया कि नहीं, हम लोगों के बीच में जाएँगे। हम लोगों ने एक फोल्डर छपवाया, जिसमें हम लोगों ने अपना पक्ष रखा कि हम उस ब्लू स्टार ऑपरेशन का क्यों विरोध कर रहे हैं, इसकी पूरी कहानी हम लोगों ने बताई। साथ ही हम लोगों ने नुक्कड़ सभा भी करनी शुरू की। हमें याद है कि पूरे बिहार में हम लोगों ने सौ-डेढ़ सौ नुक्कड़ सभाएँ की थीं। पटना के **Boring Road Chauraha** पर, जहाँ अहलुवालिया जी का घर है, हम भाषणकर रहे थे। किसी ने आकर हमको कहा कि एक सरदार जी आपको बुला रहे हैं। हमको यह लगा कि जो माहौल है हमारे मुल्क का, उसकी वजह से कहीं यह सरदार जी संकट में न हों, हम उनसे मिलने गए और वहीं हमारी पहली मुलाकात हुई और इन्होंने बताया कि वे इससे पहले कोलकाता में थे। उस समय से ही हमारा इनसे परिचय है। अभी इन्होंने अपने विदाई भाषण में कहा कि हम 61 साल की उम्र में जा रहे हैं। हम तो कहेंगे कि हम 65 साल की उम्र में यहाँ रहे हैं। हम सन् 1965 में पहली दफा जेल गए थे। हमको भी राजनीति करते हुए 46 वर्ष हो गए हैं। 56 वर्ष

की उम्र में हम असेम्बली में गए। असली चीज तो यह है कि हम जनता के बीच में काम करते हैं, सदनके अंदर रहें या बाहर रहें, हमारी पहचान समाज में बनती है या नहीं बनती है, वह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है।

मैं लालू प्रसाद जी से उम्र में बड़ा हूँ। लालू प्रसाद जी को बगैर असेम्बली और बगैर पार्लियामेंट के जो पहली कुर्सी राजनीति में मिली थी, उसके बारे में यहाँ सेंट्रल हॉल में एक दिन बात हो रही थी। हमने उनको कहा कि यह बताओ कि समाजवादी सभा का मेम्बर किसने किसको बनवाया? वहाँ कई पत्रकार थे, शंकर दयाल वगैरह बैठे हुए थे, लालू प्रसाद जी ने कबूल किया कि आपने बनाया। फिर हमने कहा कि इन्कलाब जिन्दाबाद किसके पीछे तुमने लगाया? उन्होंने कबूल किया कि आपके पीछे लगाया। हमने यह भी सवाल किया कि आपको पहली राजनीति कुर्सी कब मिली? उन्होंने बहुत उदारता के साथ कबूल किया मैं पटना विश्वविद्यालय छात्र संघ का महासचिव हुआ। मैंने कहा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि हण्ड्रेड परसेंट आप मेरी वजह से रहे, फिफ्टी परसेंट का क्रेडिट देते हो या नहीं? उन्होंने कहा कि हाँ, हम देते हैं। तो लम्बे समय ये ये सारे साथी आए, बहुत ताकतवर नेता के रूप में सब लोग उभरे। नीतीश कुमार जी, जब सेकंड ईयर में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के विद्यार्थी थे, और मैं लालू प्रसाद जी के लिए वोट मांग रहा था, उस समय मेरी इनसे पहली मुलाकात हुई थी। मुझे नीतीश जी के साथ बहुत नजदीक के साथ काम करने का मौका मिला। हमको याद है कि एक बार हम लोग लोहिया विचार मंच का सम्मेलन कर रहे थे। नीतीश जी ने **political** रिजोल्यूशन पेश किया था। यह 1978 की घटना है। आप सब जानते हैं कि किसी भी **political** पार्टी में, **political** ज़मात में जब **political** रिजोल्यूशन होता है, वह ही सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होता है और उस पर जब चर्चा होती है तो काफी लोग भाग लेते हैं और उस रिजोल्यूशन का जो मूवर होता है उसको जवाब देना और सबको संतुष्ट करना, यह बड़ा कठिन काम होता है। नीतीश जी ने जिस तरीके से उस काम को किया, उसी समय हम लोगों ने कहा कि इस आदमी में पटेंशियल है चीफ मिनिस्टर बनने की। उनके साथ बहुत लम्बा समय रहा काम करने का।

व्यास जी के साथ भी मैं एक कमेटी में रहा। व्यास जी ने जो अभी अपना विदाई भाषण दिया, उससे इनके विचार को हर कोई समझता है। हमारे बारे में भी सब जानते हैं लेकिन कमेटी की मीटिंग में काफी नॉक-झोंक होता रहा।

इनके जो विचार रहे हैं, उससे बिल्कुल अलग मेरे विचार रहे हैं और मैंने हमेशा अपनी बात बिना भेदभाव के इनके सामने रखी है। इनकी बात को काटा है, लेकिन हम लोगों के बीच व्यक्तिगत सम्बंध बने रहे हैं इसलिए, जो हमारे साथी जा रहे हैं, इसका मुझे दुःख है, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि ये जहाँ भी रहें, जिस क्षेत्र में भी काम करें, उसमें ईमानदारी के साथ काम करें ताकि देश और समाज के लिए काम करने वालों में इनका नाम रहे।

मैं इनके प्रति अपनी शुभ कामनाएँ व्यक्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. Members to only associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a poem in English which says,

“We meet we know  
We love only to part.”

Whatever may be the relationship, whatever may be the reason, parting is always painful. Sir, North Pole and South Pole come together in this House. Apart from valuable friendship we have developed with these Members who are retiring today, the valuable contribution they have made during deliberations in this House is inimitable. I think, we will miss that in the coming days.

[SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA]

Sir, to be precise, as everyone has said, though they are retiring from this House, their service among the public will continue. Especially, Sir, I would like to say one thing. The bright-coloured turban, the tall man with a strong will but a soft-natured person, Shri Ahluwalia, will be missed not only by his party but by the whole House. Sir, every day, during the Session, you convene a meeting of the Leaders of Parties in your Chamber. It starts at 10.30 a.m. Till 10.50 a.m., we all will be discussing something. At 10.51 a.m., he would come and turn the whole discussion in a different direction!

MR. CHAIRMAN : Such secrets are not revealed!

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sometimes, he had been miserable, but very interestingly miserable. One of our senior leaders, late Shri Murasoli Maran used to compliment him by saying, “He learnt the art of tactically either supporting or opposing the same cause.” He was a teacher to him in that aspect. Sir, I need not elaborate much on this. Along with him, many other friends - Mrs. Thakur, Mr. Moinul Hassan, Mr. Saman, Mr. Pasha, Mr. Mysura Reddy, Mr. Shanappa, an active Member— when they gave their farewell address here, we came to know that all these friends are going to retire from this House and we miss them in the coming days. But, I am certain, the fragrance these flowers have spread in this House will linger for long. Mr. Ahluwalia is retiring without keeping a promise to me—he was to teach me one day the art of wearing a turban with its unique quality, which attracts everyone.

Sir, at the moment we are feeling very much for these Members. At the same time, as everyone has assured, we will meet in the coming days and we will all be in a good position as well in this country. I compliment all of them. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha) : Sir, I will not make a speech at this hour. I would only speak two sentences. Firstly, I wish all our friends, who are retiring and not coming back, what they need the most—the best of health and cheer. Secondly, I pray that they contribute with all their might to the public life as much as they have contributed here to the business of the House. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I join the entire House to convey our good wishes for the Members—I do not want to use the word ‘retiring’—who are completing their term. Some are coming back, we are aware of that. Some may not come back; some may come back after a small gap or a long gap. I wish them all good health and best of luck in their work outside Parliament.

Sir, we are all in public service. We serve the people and the country in different capacities. Being Member of Parliament, being Member of Rajya Sabha, is one such capacity. They have completed their work, and they deserve all our congratulations and all our compliments.

Sir, as far as my Party is concerned, two Members are retiring. I take everyone’s

name and wish them success in their future. Sir, as the Leader of the Opposition said, Indian Parliament is a very vibrant one. It is the strength of our democracy; it is the life of our democracy. Here, we may have different views, and, sometimes, diametrically opposite views on issues, but, at the same time, as colleagues, we have a certain amount of camaraderie, a certain amount of attachment which you cannot express in words. We miss the comrades from all sides, the most loveable and loving comrades and friends. Here, I can say that everybody refers to Mr. Ahluwalia. We have different views on issues because we belong to different parties, but he is one person, cutting across political lines, who used to come forward to assist and help or guide us on various Parliamentary procedures and Parliamentary work. That is a very remarkable quality of Shri Ahluwalia, I must say that. We will be missing him. It is not politics or it is not a party matter. As a colleague, as a friend, as a comrade, I must point out we need more people like him on both sides. Ms. Sushila Tiriya spoke. She is from a very tribal area of Odisha. From this side, Miss Anusuiya Uikey spoke. She is also from a backward region of Madhya Pradesh. Every one of us comes to Parliament with a commitment, with sincerity to serve our people and to serve our country. Now, I wish them all the best in their future, and hope that those who go out may come back again. That is what I wish. Even if they do not come back, they can serve in other capacities. It is our country; we will serve the people; and we will continue to serve the people. Sir, while finishing my speech, I would like to make one touching remark. Shri Ahluwalia is getting his ancestral house in Patna. It is a moving expression. But there are homeless people like me. From Kanyakumari to Kashmir, from Manipur to Maharashtra, and to Andaman also, this is big home for us, and we can meet somewhere. We will continue to work for the people and for the country. I wish everybody all the best. Thank you very much.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमान्, आज यह एक अवसर है, जब मैं इस सदन में बहुत बोझिल मन से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। कुछ खुशी इस बात की है कि हमारे कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण साथी नोमिनेट होकर, इलेक्ट होकर वापस आ रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ बहुत महत्वपूर्ण साथी यहाँ से जा रहे हैं, जिन्हें हम बहुत याद करेंगे, मिस करेंगे। अहलुवालिया जी मुझे इत्र दिया करते थे। मेरी यह कामना है कि उसकी खुशबू की तरह आपकी यश और कीर्ति विपरीत दिशाओं की तरफ भी बढ़े और फैले, क्योंकि खुशबू जो होती है वह केवल हवा के साथ नहीं चलती, बल्कि हवा के विपरीत भी अपना असर दिखाती है। वर्मा जी के साथ मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला, हम दोनों एक कमेटी में रहे हैं, बहुत ही अच्छे लोग हैं। जो भी हैं, सब बहुत अच्छे हैं, हमारे महेन्द्र मोहन जी हैं, वीर पाल सिंह जी हैं, राशिद अल्वी साहब हैं, तिरिया जी हैं, विप्लव जी हैं, व्यास जी हैं।

जब हम इस जगह बैठते हैं, भले ही हम किसी भी दल में हों, लेकिन जब हम एक-साथ रहते हैं, एक जगह रहते हैं तो उस पत्थर से भी प्यार हो जाता है, जो आपके पास होता है और ये तो देश के बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लोग हैं। इसलिए मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहूँगा। मैं स्वयं इन सब लोगों से **attached** हूँ और मैं **emotional** भी हूँ। मेरी पहली कामना यह होगी कि चाहे कुछ **gap** ही सही, ये लोग कुछ **gap** के बाद इस हाउस में फिर आएँ और जहाँ भी रहें, जिस क्षेत्र में रहें, लोगों के बीच में रहें और सदा सुखी रहें, अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करें तथा लोगों की सेवा करें। धन्यवाद।

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever such farewell functions are held, it makes me feel sad and my heart becomes heavy because so many of our friends will be retiring. Today when I stand here to bid farewell to them, it strikes me that next year around it is my turn. We will definitely be missing quite a few of our colleagues, particularly Mr. Ahluwalia, Mr. Mysura Reddy, Mr. Rajniti Prasad and so many others. On Monday morning, when I came and I learnt that probably we will be missing Mr. Ahluwalia, I couldn't believe it. I casually told him, 'tera bina bhi kaya jina'. In fact, for smaller parties like ours, with a few Members, he was a source of strength. Sometimes even when the Chair ignored us, he used to plead for us and come to our rescue. It was definitely a great strength for us and we will definitely be missing him. We will also be missing others also. For all of them I wish the very best. Thank you.

**श्री ब्रजेश पाठक** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, सबसे पहले मैं अपने उन सभी साथियों को बधाई दूँगा, जिन्होंने देश की सेवा के लिए इस सदन में अपना महत्वपूर्ण समय दिया। मैं उनके अच्छे कार्यकाल के लिए बधाई देता हूँ तथा अपनी शुभकामनाएँ प्रेषित करता हूँ कि जो सदस्य आज हमको छोड़कर जा रहे हैं, वे समाज में नयी चुनौती के लिए अपने को तैयार करेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इन चुनौतियों को झेलते हुए, उनसे सीख लेते हुए, दोबारा जोश और ताकत के साथ इस सदन में आएँगे और जनता की समस्याओं को नए सिरे से उठाने के लिए तथा उनको हल करने के लिए अपना पूरा समय और ताकत लगाने का काम करेंगे।

सभी माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का कष्ट और दुःख है कि वैसे तो हमारे बीच से काफी माननीय सदस्य रिटायर होकर जा रहे हैं, लेकिन कुछ ऐसे माननीय सदस्य होते हैं, जो अपने हस्ताक्षर अविस्मरणीय रूप से छोड़कर चले जाते हैं। अग्रिम पंक्ति में बैठने वाले ऐसे एक सदस्य अहलुवालिया साहब हैं, जिन्होंने सदन के लगभग सभी सदस्यों को कुछ न कुछ बताया होगा और **line of action** तय की होगी। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अहलुवालिया साहब जहाँ भी रहेंगे, उनके मन में देश और समाज के प्रति काम करने की जो क्षमता तथा लगन है, उसके बल पर वे अवश्य ध्रुव तारे की तरह आसमान में हमेशा चमकते रहेंगे। मैं पूरे सदन की तरफ से उनको बधाई देता हूँ। मैं अपने साथी श्री प्रमोद कुरील जी को भी उनके अच्छे कार्यकाल के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मात्र दो वर्ष के कार्यकाल में उन्होंने सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी संसदीय कार्यों में हमारी बढ़-चढ़कर मदद की तथा संसद के अंदर कार्यवाही को सम्पादित कराने में विभिन्न मुद्दों पर हमें सहयोग दिया। मैं अपने साथी श्री गंगा चरण जी का भी आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ, जो बुंदेलखंड के उपेक्षित क्षेत्र से आते हैं।

उन्होंने समय-समय पर बुंदेलखंड की समस्याओं को यहाँ उजागर किया। उनका सहयोग भी मुझे लगातार यहाँ मिलता रहा। इन्हीं चंद लफ्जों के साधन अपने अवकाश ग्रहण कर रहे सभी साथियों को उनके अच्छे कार्यकाल की पुनः बधाई और शुभकामनाएँ देते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

**THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I joint you and all other colleagues in conveying our warmest regards and best wishes to all the retiring Members of this august House. As many of those who have spoken before me have mentioned, it is our sincere wish and hope that many of them return to this House for another term. But, even if there is some delay in that thing materializing, the experience that they have gained in this House will be of enormous help to them in their public life. After all, public life does not end with not being a



Member of Parliament. There are enormous opportunities in today to serve our country in diverse capacities and, therefore, I join all the hon. Members who have spoken before me in wishing best luck to our retiring colleagues. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been a Member of this august House for over 20 years. In this period of 20 years, I have come in contact with great personalities. Some of them are sitting in this House today. I would not like to name anyone individually, but I have believed that Membership of this august House is a great learning process. I have certainly found it as a great learning process and my contacts with people from different parties, different persuasions and different backgrounds, have given me an idea of the diversity and unity in diversity that characterizes our great country. When we debate various issues, often there is a tension on the surface, but I am convinced that the underlying concern of all Members of this House must be to maintain unity and integrity of our country. I recall, what Dr. Muhammad Iqbal once said, looking at India's civilization of three thousand years, and what it is that keeps it going. He said,

“यूनान, मिस्र, रोमां, सब मिट गए जहाँ से,  
अब तक मगर है बाकी, नाम-ओ-निशां हमारा,  
कुछ बात है कि हस्ती, मिटती नहीं हमारी,  
सदियों रहा है दुश्मन, दौर-ए-जहाँ हमारा।”

And it is this perspective which comes out whenever there is a debate. There are tensions, but underlying that is the common concern that all of us are servants of the people of India. That is a great opportunity given to us to serve our country. And, with these words, I once again join you and all other colleagues in conveying our very best wishes to all those Members who will be retiring today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I adjourn the House for 45 minutes.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past three of the clock.

The House reassembled at fifty-three minutes past three of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

### THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2012-13

**श्री मोती लाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, संयुक्त प्रगतिशील गठबंधन सरकार का जो रेल मंत्री जी ने 2012-13 का बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि अगले वित्तीय वर्ष से एक लाख लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर मिलेंगे।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बात को दोहराना चाहूँगा और मैंने इस बात को कई बार कहा कि अगर हम सही स्थिति को देखें, हमें लगता है कि एक लाख लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात तो हम करते हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया वहाँ पर चलती है, उसमें “डी” वर्ग के लोगों को नौकरी के अवसर नहीं मिलते हैं। माननीय



[श्री मोती लाल बोरा]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप जानते हैं कि भारतीय रेल, जो 64460 वर्ग किलोमीटर का दायरा करती है, विश्व की सबसे बड़ी रेल योजनाओं में से एक है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए भी बधाई दूँगा कि रेलवे में नौकरियों में SC, ST, OBC और जो शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग हैं, उनको अवसर मिलेंगे। मुझे याद है कि शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग लोग जब कभी मंत्रालय में आवेदन लेकर जाते हैं, वे इधर-उधर भटकते रहते हैं और सोचते हैं कि कब उनको नौकरी करने का अवसर मिलेगा। माननीय मुकुल राय जी, आप रेल मंत्री बने हैं, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस बात पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे। देश में बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए रेल हमारा सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है और सबसे बड़ा उपक्रम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे संरक्षा समिति ने डॉ. अनिल काकोदकर की अध्यक्षता में 17 फरवरी को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है और मंत्री जी ने इसे स्वीकार किया है, जिसमें रेलवे संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आपने जो रेलवे संरक्षण प्राधिकरण की स्थापना करने का कदम उठाया है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि यह एक प्रशंसनीय कदम है। लेकिन अगर आप इस बात को भी देखें कि हर वर्ष कितने लोग रेल एक्सिडेंट्स में मारे जाते हैं, मैं यहाँ बात कर रहा हूँ, जहाँ पर **unmend railway crossing** है, समपार है, वहाँ पर मरने वालों की संख्या काफी रहती है। वहाँ पर आदमी न होने के कारण लोगों की मृत्यु होने पर कितना मुआवजा मिलता है? उनकी मृत्यु होने के कारण मात्र 6 हजार रुपए मिलते हैं और गंभीर रूप से घायल होने पर 2500 रुपए की राशि मिलती है। मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करूँगा कि आपने 9777 समपार को तो पूरा करने का लक्ष्य स्थापित किया है, लेकिन जो शेष बच जाते हैं उनको कब तक पूरा करेंगे, क्योंकि वहाँ पर काफी लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। हम इस बात को केवल कहते रहते हैं कि हम समपारों को सही ढंग से करेंगे इसलिए मेरा मुकुल राय जी से इस बारे में विशेष रूप से अनुरोध है।

इस बजट में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि रेलवे अनुसंधान एवं विकास परिषद् की स्थापना होगी, रेलवे स्टेशन विकास निगम बनाएँगे, रेलवे रिसर्च डिवेलपमेंट काउंसिल का गठन होगा। इसके साथ ही कि रेल मंत्री जी ने केटरिंग तक को विश्व स्तरीय बनाने की बात भी कही है और कहा है रेलवे स्टेशनों को हम एयरपोर्ट के समान बनाने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सामने भारतीय रेल वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2010-11 है। हम इस बात को देखें कि यात्रियों की कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और इस वर्ष यात्रियों ने कितनी संख्या में यात्रा की है। मुझे लगता है कि यात्रियों की संख्या तो अवश्य बढ़ी है और इस बढ़ी हुई संख्या के कारण रेलवे पर अतिरिक्त भार पड़ा है और अतिरिक्त भार पड़ने के कारण उन्हें और नई रेल लाइनों की आवश्यकता होगी। नई रेल लाइनों की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर आपने जो घोषण की है, उनके बारे में तो मैं आपको आगे बताऊँगा, रेलवे में सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता सुरक्षा की है। सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हम देख रहे हैं कि पिछले दिनों की तुलना में इन दिनों जो रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुई हैं, निश्चित रूप से उनमें कमी आई है।

इंडियन रेलवे संरक्षा कार्य, सेफ्टी परफार्मेंस 2010-11 में इस बात का उल्लेख हुआ है कि 28.5.2010 को दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के खड़कपुर मंडल में 150 लोग मारे गए, 19.7.2010 में 64 लोग मारे गए, 20.9.2010 में 23 लोग मारे गए, लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है 2007-2010 में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। इसमें मेरा यह कहना है कि हम जितना ध्यान रेलवे संरक्षा के कार्यों पर दे रहे हैं, उसमें सर्वाधिक आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि रेलवे में लोगों को पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा मिले। सुरक्षा मिलने के बाद ही वे इस बात से सुनिश्चित हो सकेंगे कि हमारी रेल यात्रा पूरी तरह से सुखद होगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है, उन्होंने कहा है कि रेलवे

में सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस बात की है कि उसके ढहते बुनियादी ढाँचे को मजबूत करना है। इस मोर्चे पर रेल मंत्री जी को नईपहल करनी होगी, दरअसल भारतीय रेल की कमाई के लिए नए उपाय ढूँढ़ने होंगे। 14 लाख सदस्यों वाले इस रेल परिवार को यह विश्वास दिलाना होगा कि उनका परिश्रम व्यर्थ नहीं जाएगा। मैं मंत्री जी को इस बात की भी बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में प्रयास किया है। उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि वे आने वाले पाँच वर्षों में **railway crossing** को तीव्र गति से समाप्त करने के लिए **Rail-Road Grid Separation Corporation of India** नामक विशेष निगम बनाने जा रहे हैं। यह एक अच्छा निर्णय है और इस अच्छे निर्णय के आधार पर हमें विश्वास है कि आने वाले समय में रेल दुर्घटनाएँ कम होंगी। पड़ोसी देशों तथा सीमाओं पर अत्याधुनिक सड़कों और रेल मार्गों के निर्माण की दिशा में भी उन्होंने जो कदम उठाए हैं, मैं उसकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ। उन्होंने विशेष रूप से इस बात का उल्लेख किया है कि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र और कश्मीर में राष्ट्रीय महत्व की कई परियोजनाएँ चल रही हैं। प्रधान मंत्री रेल विकास योजना के लिए सरकार से लगभग 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता की दरकार होगी। मंत्री जी ने संरक्षा, सुदृढ़ीकरण, रेल मार्ग पर संतृप्तता कम करना, क्षमता में वृद्धि करना और आधुनिकीकरण की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा सपना बहुत सुंदर है। आज प्रश्न है कि हमारे इस सपने को साकार करने की दिशा में, अगले दस वर्षों में 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता की हम किस प्रकार व्यवस्था करेंगे, हम कह रहे हैं कि हमारी सीमाओं पर, श्रीनगर में, पूर्वोत्तर में वहाँ की योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता होगी और इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए उन्होंने विजन 2020 का उल्लेख किया है। उन्होंने विजन 2020 के साथ-साथ काकोदकर और पित्रौदो समिति की रिपोर्ट का भी उल्लेख किया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी ने कम से कम पहली बार देश के विभिन्न प्रदेशों का दौरा किया और प्रदेशों का दौरा करते समय उन्होंने नागालैण्ड, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक आदि राज्यों का दौरा किया। उनकी मुख्य मंत्रियों से, सांसदों से, पार्टी के अन्य सदस्यों से रेल संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की बात हुई। उन्होंने इस बात का अवश्य आश्वासन दिया था कि ये जो बैठकें हर राज्यों में हो रही हैं...

उनका इन राज्यों की बैठकें करने का उद्देश्य केवल इतना ही था कि उस राज्य की भौगोलिक स्थिति, उस राज्य की रेल सम्बन्धी क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दिशा में उन्होंने कुछ कदम उठाए जायें। रेल मंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि 5 वर्षों के दौरान 63,212 करोड़ रुपए के अनुमानित व्यय से 19 हजार किलोमीटर ट्रैक का नवीनीकरण, 25 टन एक्सल लोड वाली भारी मालगाड़ियों को चलाने के लिए 11,250 पुलों को बदलने की योजना है। सिग्नल प्रणाली एवं दूरसंचार सम्बन्धी कार्यों की लागत 39,110 करोड़ रुपए आँकी गई है। मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कहा है कि भारतीय रेल एक चौराहे पर खड़ी है। जब वह चौराहे पर खड़ी है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें केन्द्र सरकार से जो बजटीय सहायता मिली है, वह मात्र 24,000 करोड़ रुपए की दी गई है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ हमारी आवश्यकता 45,000 करोड़ रुपए की है, वहाँ हमें मात्र 24,000 करोड़ रुपए की बजटीय सहायता केन्द्र सरकार से मिली है, यह उन्होंने कहा है।

मैं उन्हें इस बात की बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि छत्तीसगढ़ में वहाँ की राज्य सरकार के सहयोग से तीन रेल कॉरीडोर विकसित करने के बारे में जो बात मुख्यमंत्री, वहाँ के मंत्री गण और सांसदों की बैठक में कही गई थी, उन्होंने इस बजट में उसे शामिल किया है। उसे शामिल करने के साथ-साथ उन्होंने कहा है कि उसके समझौते पर भी सरकार के हस्ताक्षर हो गए हैं। इसी तरह अन्य राज्यों में भी जब तक राज्य सरकारें इसमें पूरी तरह से सहयोग नहीं करेंगी, तब तक रेल की बहुत सी परियोजनाओं का क्रियान्वयन होना सम्भव नहीं होगा। उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र, केरल, राजस्थान, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, झारखंड और ओडिशा का भी उल्लेख किया कि जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस दिशा में सहयोग देने की बात कही है, उनमें ये राज्य भी शामिल हैं।

[श्री मोती लाल बोरा]

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात की बधाई दूँगा कि रेल बजट में उन्होंने 75 नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियाँ, 21 पैसंजर गाड़ियाँ, 8 नई मेमू तथा 9 डेमू सेवाओं की शुरुआत का प्रस्ताव किया है। जो वार्षिक योजना रेल मंत्रालय ने प्रस्तुत की है, वह 60,100 करोड़ रुपए की है और योजना के लिए 89,339 करोड़ रुपए माल यातायात से, यात्री यातायात से आमदनी 36,073 करोड़ रुपए, कोचिंग तथा फुटकर आमदनियों से क्रमशः 2,994 करोड़ रुपए तथा 4,096 करोड़ रुपए यानी सकल यातायात प्राप्तियाँ 1,32,552 करोड़ रुपए की होंगी।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में इस बात का भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि रेलवे के विस्तार के लिए आज जो हमारी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने की दिशा में हमारे कौन-कौनसे कदम उठ रहे हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात का धन्यवाद दूँगा कि छत्तीसगढ़, जो देश का नया प्रदेश बना है, इस छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए उन्होंने कुछ घोषणाएँ की हैं, जो बजट में शामिल हुई हैं और उन घोषणाओं के आधार पर मैं उन्हें इस बात की बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि जो कुछ कहा, उनमें से बहुत कुछ किया, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ सरीखे प्रदेश में अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। उस बहुत कुछ करने की दिशा में मैं उनके ध्यान में इतना लाना चाहूँगा कि सर्वे के मामले में छत्तीसगढ़ में उन्होंने बहुत सी परियोजनाओं को सर्वेक्षण के दायरे में लिया है।

हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ने सर्वेक्षण के करीब 26 कार्य शामिल किए हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि सर्वेक्षण के कार्य तो होते रहते हैं। मैं 1998 में लोक सभा का सदस्य था, उस वक्त मैंने राजनांद गाँव से खैरागढ़, खैरागढ़ से करौधा और करौधा से जबलपुर तक रेल लाइन बिछाने की माँग की थी। उस समय जो माननीय रेल मंत्री जी थे, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया। उसका सर्वे हुआ और बजट में उसका प्रावधान हुआ। बजट में उसका प्रावधान होने के बाद भी 1998 से लेकर आज 2012 होने आया है, आज फिर माननीय रेल मंत्री जी, इसे पुनः शामिल किया है। सर्वेक्षण के दायरे में उसको लाकर उन्होंने हमें इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया है कि ये सर्वेक्षण के जो कार्य होंगे, इनमें छत्तीसगढ़ को आने वाले समय में मौका मिलेगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने 41 रेल लाइनों का जो उल्लेख किया है, जिनके नाम दिए गए हैं, उनमें छत्तीसगढ़ का नाम कहीं देखने को नहीं मिला। 2012-2013 में पूर्ण की जाने वाले जो लक्ष्य-निर्धारित नई रेल लाइनें हैं, उनमें भी पूरे बजट में मुझे छत्तीसगढ़ का नाम कहीं पर भी देखने को नहीं मिला। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि योजना आयोग के मूल्यांकन के लिए जो 78 नई रेल लाइनें आपने भेजी हैं, उनमें मात्र रायपुर से झारसुगुड़ा को शामिल किया है।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान छत्तीसगढ़ के बस्तर जिले की ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित किया था और उनसे इस बात का अनुरोध किया था कि हमारे प्रदेश छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्दर बस्तर जिला सबसे बड़ा जिला है और रेल यातायात की कमी के कारण वहाँ के विकास में बहुत अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। मुझे इस बात को कहने में खुशी है कि उन्होंने इस बात को तो कहा है कि राजहरा-दल्ली-जगदलपुर की रेल लाइन को पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी उन्होंने राज्य सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ी है। मुझे समझने में कुछ असमर्थता हो रही है कि राज्य सरकार राजहरा-दल्ली-जगदलपुर की इतनी बड़ी रेल परियोजना को कैसे पूरा करेगी? मुझे याद है कि आज से तीन वर्ष पहले माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने इसे बजट में शामिल किया था और मुझे यह भी याद है कि करीब 796 करोड़ रुपए की राशि का प्रावधान हुआ था। उसमें बहुत-से कार्य भी हुए, लेकिन अब जाकर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अब हम इसे राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से पूरा कराएँगे। मुझे खुशी होगी कि हमारी राज्य सरकार, छत्तीसगढ़ का यह इलाका, जो विशेष रूप से रेल यातायात से वंचित है, उसका विकास होगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आधा-एक मिनट और लूँगा। महोदय, मैंने पूरे बजट को देखा है और उसे

देखन के बाद कहने को बहुत कुछ है। उन्होंने कुछ रेलगाड़ियों का विस्तार भी किया है और उनके विस्तार के साथ-साथ कुछ छोटी रेलगाड़ियाँ भी शुरू की हैं। लेकिन, महोदय, आप जमीन से जुड़े हैं। सर्वेक्षण होना बहुत अच्छी बात होती है, लेकिन सर्वेक्षण होने के बाद उसका क्रियान्वयन होना भी बहुत जरूरी होता है। हम आने वाले वर्ष में जिन 26 रेल योजनाओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं, कम-से-कम आने वाले 2013-2014 के बजट में उन्हें शामिल करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, तभी सर्वेक्षण की गिनतियाँ पूरी हो सकती हैं। मुझे इस बात को कहने में खुशी है कि माननीय मुकुल राय जी ने नये रेल मंत्री का कार्यभार सम्भाला है। घोषणाएँ तो बहुत हुई हैं। इन घोषणाओं को पूरा भी होना चाहिए। 150 साल रेल की जिन्दगी हुई है। 150 साल पहले रेलें शुरू हुई थी, तब से लेकर आज तक हम यह कह सकते हैं कि रेलवे न इस दिशा में बहुत प्रकृति की है, बहुत तरक्की की है।

इस प्रगति और तरक्की को आगे ले जाने के लिए वित्तीय आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने की दिशा में इन्हें स्रोत खोजने होंगे। रेल मंत्रालय के जो अधिकारी यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनसे इस बात का उल्लेख करूँगा कि विशेष रूप से छत्तीसगढ़ को नजरअंदाज न करें। हमें छत्तीसगढ़ के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना है कि मालूम नहीं कौन सी साजिश हुई होगी, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता हूँ, लेकिन मंत्री जी ने तो हमसे बहुत विश्वास के साथ कहा था कि छत्तीसगढ़ की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी, छत्तीसगढ़ की पूरी जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा और उन्होंने इस बात को रखा। इस रेल बजट का समर्थन मैं एक शेर के साथ करना चाहूँगा:

“आकाश में बादलों के बीच कुछ ऐसी साजिशें हुई,  
कि मेरा घर मिट्टी का था और मेरे ही घर बारिश हुई।”

छत्तीसगढ़ में ही बारिश हुई, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूँगा:

“जो कि तुम्हारी जिद है बिजलियाँ गिराने की,  
हमारी भी जिद है यहीं आशियाँ बसाने की।”

हम छत्तीसगढ़ में ही अपना आशियाँ बसाएँगे और माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से इस बात का अनुरोध करेंगे कि वे आने वाले वर्ष में छत्तीसगढ़ का ध्यान रखें। (समय की घंटी)।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस रेल बजट का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी। मैं रेल बजट पर बोलते हुए यह अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि रेल बजट बनने से पहले हम सारे सांसद लोग अक्सर अपने क्षेत्र के मामले, बहुत बड़ी परियोजना नहीं बल्कि बहुत छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर रेल मंत्री से मिला करते हैं। जब बजट आता है, तब कहीं भी उस बात का उल्लेख देखने को नहीं मिलता है, जिस बात को लेकर साल भर हम लोग रेल मंत्री से मिला करते हैं। खास करके लोक सभा सत्र के दौरान बृहस्पतिवार या शुक्रवार को एक घंटे का जो समय तय किया जाता है, उसमें हम लोग उनसे मिलते हैं। मैं सारी पार्टीज़ के सारे सांसदों की तरफ से इस बात को कह रहा हूँ। रेलवे के **transfer-posting** में हम लोगों की बहुत कम रुचि होती है। हम लोग जब भी आपसे मिलते हैं, तो छोटी-छोटी बातों को लेकर मिलते हैं, जैसे रिजर्वेशन, कम्प्यूटर, किसी रेल गाड़ी को रोकना, किसी गाड़ी में कोटा बढ़ाना, आदि, लेकिन इस सामान्य शिष्टाचार का भी पालन रेल मंत्रियों के द्वारा नहीं हो पाता है। इस बात का थोड़ा पालन होने लगे, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। मुझे तीन बार लोक सभा में भी रहने का मौका मिला, मेरा यह अनुभव है कि बहुत छोटी से बातों का भी ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है। यह आना-जाना तो लगा रहता है, लेकिन मैंने कभी सोचा भी नहीं था कि रेल मंत्रालय का इस प्रकार से हथ्र होगा।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब रेल बजट में कोई घोषणा होती है, तो बहुत तालियाँ बजती हैं और लगता है कि यह रेल बजट बहुत ही लोक लुभावन है, लेकिन वर्ष के अंतिम महीने तक वह रेल बजट

[प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल]

बिल्कुल मर जाता है। मैं लोक सभा में तीन बार रहा, अब मैं नाम लेकर यह नहीं बताऊँगा कि उस दौरान कितने रेल मंत्री आए और उन्होंने क्या-क्या कहा। रेल मंत्री द्वारा बहुत से स्टेशनों को आदर्श स्टेशन बनाने की बात कही गई, अति उत्साह में यहाँ तक कहा गया कि हम वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन बनाएँगे, लेकिन कहीं भी वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन तो देखने को नहीं मिला, वर्ल्ड क्लास जरूर देखने को मिला। मुझे रेल के माध्यम से पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में जाने का मौका मिला, लेकिन मुझे कहीं भी वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन देखने को नहीं मिला, जब कि इसकी घोषणा 8-10 साल पहले की गई। आप मुझे यह बताएँ कि आपने किस स्टेशन को वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन बनाया है और किस-किस स्टेशन को आदर्श स्टेशन बनाया है?

हमारी लोकसभा क्षेत्र में टुण्डला एक छोटा सा स्टेशन है, इसके बारे में कहा गया था कि इसको आदर्श स्टेशन बनाया जाएगा, लेकिन वहाँ पर एक नए पैसे का भी काम नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जो घोषणा की जाती है, यदि उसका पालन भी हो जाया करे, तो ज्यादा अच्छी बात होगी।

मैंने जी.के. में पढ़ा था कि अंग्रेजों ने एक छोटी-सी रेलवे लाइन मुम्बई से ढाणे तक बनायी थी। उन्होंने अपने छोटे-से कार्यकाल में 50 हजार किलोमीटर लम्बी रेल लाइन बिछाई। मैं दावे के साथ नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है और मुझे किसी ने बताया है कि आज़ादी के 64 सालों बाद आपने केवल 13 हजार किलोमीटर पटरी बिछाई है, जबकि अंग्रेज 50 हजार किलोमीटर बिछा कर गये थे। एक बात याद रखिए कि अगर इस उम्मीद के साथ आप काम करना चाहते हैं कि जब आप धनी देश हो जाएँगे, उसके बाद आप पटरी बिछाएँगे, तो आप बहुत बड़ी गलती कर रहे हैं। अगर आप पटरी पहले बिछा देंगे, आप रेल का जाल बिछा देंगे, तो आप 10 सालों में गारंटी के साथ बहुत बड़ा धनी देश हो जाएँगे। इसलिए आप इस बात की प्रतीक्षा मत कीजिएगा कि पहले हम धनी देश बनें, उसके बाद हम पटरी बिछाएँगे, बल्कि आप कैसे भी, कहीं से भी जुगाड़ कीजिए, कहीं से भी संसाधन ढूँढ़िए।

यह सोचना भी एक भारी गलती है कि रेल मंत्रालय पहले अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो, अपने संसाधनों से लाभ कमाए, उसके बाद उसको वहीं लगाए। यहाँ भी सरकार गलती कर रही है। ऐसे विभाग को, जिसका देश के विकास से बहुत गहरा संबंध हो, जो देश के रीढ़ ही हड्डी हो, जो सामाजिक सद्भाव की चीज़ हो, जो हमारे यातायात का बहुत बड़ा साधन हो, उसे केन्द्र सरकार को अगर कहीं से **Budgetary support** देनी भी पड़े, कहीं से उसे पैसा देना भी पड़े कि मैं आपको सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ, तो रेल मंत्रालय को बाहर से भी पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि रेल का सीधा संबंध देश के विकास से है, यात्रियों से है, जिनमें ज्यादातर लोग गरीब होते हैं। यह गाँवों का देश है, यह देहात का देश है, यह गरीबों का देश है। अभी सब लोगों के पास कार नहीं है।

मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि रेल यातायात का सबसे सस्ता साधन है और इसमें जो गरीब लोग चलते हैं, उन्हीं के लिए आपने थोड़ा किराया भी बढ़ा है। पैसेंजर्स ट्रेन्स और श्री-टायर वगैरह का जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है, उसको आप जरूर कम कीजिएगा। अगर आप एसी क्लास का भी कम कर सकते हैं, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा और अगर न भी करें, तो उसका ज्यादा लोगों पर फर्क नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि जो लोग एसी फर्स्ट क्लास और एसी सेकंड क्लास में चल सकते हैं, वे उसे अफोर्ड भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पैसेंजर ट्रेन्स और श्री टायर में चलने वाला जो यात्री है, उसकी जेब न काटी जाए।

अभी पिछले दिनों जो एपिसोड हुआ, वह भी देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति हमारा रेल मंत्री बना है, तो यह एक बहुत बड़ा पद है। ललित नारायण मिश्रा, मधु दंडवते, जनेश्वर जी, बहुत बड़े कद्दावर नेता माधव राव सिंधिया जी, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी और जाफर शरीफ साहब जैसे लोग रेल मंत्री हुआ करते थे। इसलिए उन्हें थोड़ा खुले हाथ से काम करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए। दुर्भ्यंत, जिनकी बहुत साल पहले मृत्यु हो गयी, पता नहीं उन्हें यह कैसे आभास हो गया था कि एक रीजनल पार्टी आएगी, सरकार में शामिल होगी और रेल मंत्रालय लेगी।

सर, मैं एक शेर पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि रेल बजट पर शेर बहुत होते हैं। आप लोग शुरू की दो लाइनों पर बहुत जोर मत दीजिएगा, लेकिन इसकी आखिरी की दो लाइनें, त्रिवेदी जी और दीदी का जो एपिसोड हुआ है, उस पर बहुत फिट बैठती हैं।

एक जंगल है तेरी आँखों में, मैं जहाँ राह भूल जाता हूँ।...

**उपसभापति (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) :** बघेल जी, एक मिनट। मैं थोड़ा caution देता हूँ कि आपकी पार्टी के आठ मिनट ही बचे हैं।

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** मैं समय पर अपनी बात को समेट दूँगा।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF P.J. KURIEN) :** Will give you time. I am only giving you a caution. आपकी पार्टी के आठ मिनट ही बचे हैं और आपकी पार्टी के एक और स्पीकर भी हैं, इसलिए इस बात काड़े अपने ध्यान में रख कर अपनी बात कहिए।

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** मैं सेकंड स्पीकर हूँ और जो साहब हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बता दिया है कि मेरी तरफ से इतनी बात बोल देना। हमारी ओर से कोई थर्ड स्पीकर नहीं है। There is no third speaker from our Party.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF P.J. KURIEN) :** I am not stopping you. आप बोलिए।

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** सर, शेर यह है:

एक जंगल है तेरी आँखों में  
मैं जहाँ राह भूल जाता हूँ।

अब सारा सदन इस बात को सुने, क्योंकि यह बिल्कुल relevant है कि

तुम किसी रेल-सी गुजरती हो  
मैं किसी पुल-सा थरथराता हूँ।

मंत्रालय यहाँ था और रिमोट कहीं और था। तुम किसी रेल-सी गुजरती हो और मैं किसी पुल-सा थरथराता हूँ, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि खुले हाथ से, अपने मस्तिष्क से और अपने विवेक से इतने बड़े विभाग को चलाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें कहीं न कहीं हल्का-सा मंत्रालय का भी अपमान है। अब जो भी हुआ, मुझे लगता है कि पता नहीं जरा-सी बात पर क्यों छिना गया?

जरा-सी बात पर रहबरी छिनी गई मुझसे,  
कि हमसे कारवाँ मंजिल पे लुटवाये नहीं जाते।

लगता है मंजिल पर कारवाँ लुटवाने के लिए हमारे मंत्री जी तैयार नहीं रहे होंगे। हमारे यहाँ जो पैसेंजर ट्रेन, लोकल ट्रेन और ई.एम.यू. ट्रेन चल रही हैं, उनमें टॉयलेट ही नहीं हैं। यह कितनी अमानवीय बात है। इन ट्रेनों से छोटा-मोटा सफर नहीं है, 15 मिनट का सफर नहीं है, आधा घंटे का सफर नहीं है, ये तीन-तीन, चार-चार घंटे के सफर हैं। मेरी ये बातें नोट होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि ये जनहित वाली बातें हैं। इन ट्रेनों में टॉयलेट की व्यवस्था जरूर हो जाए।

चांद पर जाने की बात हम इक्कीसवीं शताब्दी में कर रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय, पहले कोहरे में चलने की तकनीक ढूँढ़ ली जाए। दिसम्बर, जनवरी के महीने में क्या हालत होती है, आप जानते होंगे। मैं आगरा से दिल्ली रेल से ही

[प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल]

आता हूँ और मैं आज तक अपने बीस साल के राजनीतिक जीवन में कभी कार में आगरा से दिल्ली नहीं आया। मैं हमेशा ही आगरा से दिल्ली रेल से ही आया हूँ। कोहरे के कारण बहुत डिस्टर्ब होता है। तो हम जब चांद की बात करते हैं तो कोहरे में चलने का सहूर भी हमें सीखना चाहिए। इसके लिए कोईह तकनीक ढूँढ ली जाए, क्योंकि इस कारण पूरे देश की गतिविधियाँ दो-तीन महीने के लिए ठप्प हो जाती हैं, खास तौर से आपके यहाँ पंजाब में इतना कोहरा पड़ता है और पूरा उत्तर भारत, बिहार से लेकर मध्य भारत, अन्य प्रदेश और हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जब रेल लेट होती है तो देश लेट हो जाता है। रिसर्च एंड डवलपमेंट पर थोड़ा सा खर्च कर लिया जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। मैं कोई टेक्निकल आदमी तो हूँ नहीं, केवल इतनी सलाह देता हूँ कि जिस परेशानी से हमारे देश के लोग गुजरते हैं, कोहरे से बचने का इंतजाम जरूर हो जाए। पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप में हींग लगे न फिटकरी और रंग चोखा आ जाए, वाली स्थिति भी अच्छी रहेगी। हमारे यहाँ जो मेट्रो स्टेशंस हैं, कबॉल टाउंस हैं, जैसे यूपी. में आगरा है, कानपुर है, लखनऊ है, मेरठ है, बनारस है और गोरखपुर वगैरह हैं, जहाँ बहुत यात्री आते-जाते हैं, टूरिस्ट भी बहुत पहुँचते हैं। ट्रेनें लेट हो जाती हैं जिसके कारण यात्रियों को होटल में जाना पड़ता है तथा प्लेट फार्म पर वे बहुत समय तक रह नहीं सकते। हमारा यह निवेदन है कि अगर वहाँ रेस्टोरेंट हो जाएँ तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा। ये सब चीजें दिल्ली तक सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए। नई दिल्ली और निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन पर आपने अच्छा किया है, वहाँ खाना वगैरह ठीक है। मैं खाली उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ, सारे देश में जहाँ-जहाँ अच्छे शहर हैं वहाँ यात्रियों के ठहरने के लिए, अच्छा खान के लिए व्यवस्था होगी तो वहाँ जहरखुरानी वाले कांड नहीं हुआ करेंगे। यह मेरा आपसे थोड़ा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ कार्य जरूर हा जाए।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूँगा कि आगरा विश्व प्रसिद्ध जगह है। मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि जो देश में आते हैं तो वे लोग आगरा आते हैं, बल्कि 80 परसेंट आगरा आने की वजह से, ताजमहल देखने के कारण इस देश में आते हैं। जहाँ तक टूरिस्ट की बात है, आपकी कौन सी किसी ट्रेन का इतना बड़ा महत्व है, स्टैंडर्ड है जो ताजमहल से भी ऊपर है? जब हमारे यहाँ सातवाँ आश्चर्य है, अभी रैंकिंग में भी देखा गया कि हम प्रथम स्थान पर आ गए हैं, तो मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि जो भी टूरिस्ट आता है वह आगरा जरूर आता है। लेकिन आपने अपनी ट्रेनों का इतना बड़ा स्टैंडर्ड बना रखा है कि वे आगरा नहीं रुकेंगी। महोदय, निवेदन है कि दक्षिण भारत से, महाराष्ट्र से या जितने भी अन्य राज्य हैं या गुजरात है, अगर वहाँ के लोग ताजमहल देखने के लिए आते हैं तो उनकी कई ट्रेन ऐसी हैं जिनको आप आगरा में रोकते ही नहीं हैं। जिस वजह से इनको 200 किलोमीटर का सफर करके उसी ट्रेन में दिल्ली आना पड़ता है और फिर ताजमहल देखने के लिए उनको वापिस 200 किलोमीटर बैक जाना पड़ता है। अगर आप आगरा में इन ट्रेनों का एक-दो मिनट का स्टॉपेज कर देंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा। महोदय, जब आप चेन्नई राजधानी को आगरा रोक रहे हैं तो बाकी राजधानियों में क्या दिक्कत हो रही है। तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस को भी आप वहाँ रोक रहे हैं तो सभी सम्पर्क क्रांतियों के बारे में मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इनको भी आगरा रोक दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सर, बस मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। जो यात्री उतरकर जी.आर.पी. के स्टेशन पर जाते हैं, वह जहर खुरानी आपके नोटिस में है, बहुत से लोग एफ.आई.आर. लिखाते ही नहीं हैं, चले जाते हैं। चैन स्नेचिंग भी हो रही है। लेकिन आपकी नजर में तो केवल वे ही केसेज हैं जो ट्रेन से उतर कर, अपनी यात्रा बीच में रोक कर एफ.आई.आर. लिखाते हैं। 70 परसेंट तो एफ.आई.आर. होती ही नहीं हैं, क्योंकि कौन अपनी यात्रा बीच में रोक कर एफ.आई.आर. लिखाने की परेशानी ले। इसलिए चैन स्नेचिंग व सामान चोरी की घटनाएँ रोकनी जाएँ।

इसलिए chain snatching वगैरह को रोका जाए, सामान की चोरी को रोकने का प्रयास कीजिए, अवैध तरीके से बेची जा रही खान-पान की चीजों पर रोक लगाई जाए। महोदय, आगरा का ताजमहल बहुत प्रसिद्ध है और

वहाँ का पेठा भी बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। वहाँ अक्सर यात्री उतरते हैं और पेठे की डिमांड करते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि रेलवे के नियमों के अनुसार आप वहाँ ज्यादा दुकानों के लाइसेंस दे दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Yes, please.

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** सर, अवैध वेंडर्स को रोकने की कोशिश की जाए। सर, लखनऊ-आगरा इंटर सिटी ट्रेन है, धन्यवाद, आपने यह ट्रेन चलाई, लेकिन जिस दिन से यह ट्रेन चली है, आप एक दिन भी बता दें कि उसमें वेटिंग न रही हो। उस गाड़ी में आर.ए.सी. भी नहीं, हमेशा वेटिंग रही है। आपके यहाँ कभी सीजन और कभी ऑफ सीजन होता है, लेकिन ऑफ सीजन में भी उसमें वेटिंग रही है। इसलिए उसमें दूसरा कोच लगा दें जिससे आपको और यात्रियों को भी फायदा होगा। मंत्री जी इस ट्रेन को नोट कर लें, संभवतः 12180/12179 इसका नम्बर है। सर, आगरा फोर्ट-हरिद्वार आप बृहस्पतिवार को एक दिन चलाते हैं। यह टूरिस्ट प्लेस है, धार्मिक प्लेस है। इसे हफ्ते में तीन दिन चला दें। 12875/12876 नीलांचल का कृपया टूंडला पर **stoppage** कर दें। गाड़ी संख्या 12815/12816 को, जो वाया पटना जाती है, उसे टूंडला जंक्शन पर रुकवाने का कष्ट करें। टूंडला जंक्शन प्लेटफार्म-1 पर बारिश और धूप से बचने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। वहाँ शेड बनवा दें। टूंडला पर प्लेटफार्म की कमी है। वहाँ आगरा से जो ट्रेस मेन लाइन पर आती हैं, उनको 40 मिनट रुकना पड़ता है। सर, वहाँ जगह बहुत है और अगर वहाँ प्लेटफार्म बना दें तो आगरा और राजस्थान की तरफ से जो गाड़ियाँ आती हैं, उनको आउटर पर एक घंटे वेट नहीं करना पड़ेगा। वे सीधे टूंडला आ जाएँगी। 12417/12418 प्रयागराज एक्सप्रेस है, इसे भी टूंडला स्टेशन पर अगर एक मिनट के लिए रोक दें, तो आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Now, please conclude.

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** सर, बहुत important बात है। मैंने टूंडला से तीन बार लोक सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व किया है। वहाँ एक पश्चिम दिशा में रेलवे का फाटक है, वहाँ धीरपुरा, लांगी, दानीकाबास, अनवारा, सोना का नगला, जोगदानी का बाग, हट्टा का नगला, साहिबगढ़ी बस्तियाँ हैं - मैंने अपनी आँखों से देखा है कि पचास-पचास मिनट वहाँ फाटक नहीं खुलता है। मैंने अपनी मौजूदगी में वहाँ दो-तीन मौतें देखी हैं और आठ-दस महिलाओं का प्रसव होते हुए देखा है। वह फाटक एक-सवा घंटे तक बंद रहता है। आप टूंडला में वहाँ पर एक ओवर-ब्रिज बना दें। उसी तरह का ओवर-ब्रिज फिरोजाबाद पश्चिम पर बना दें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please. You have taken seven extra minutes.

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल :** हमारे टूंडला में आपका कॉलेज है, उसमें स्टाफ बढ़ा दें। शताब्दी, ताज के समय ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कल जो एक्सिडेंट हुआ है वह हमारे क्षेत्र में ही हुआ है। उसका भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहूँगा। **bad beginning** हुई है, लोग कहते हैं कि **well begun is half done**. कल **bad beginning** हो गयी। पुराने रेल मंत्री जिस दिन बने थे, उस दिन भी हुआ और कल भी हुआ। मंत्री जी, मेदू स्टेशन पर कल एक्सिडेंट हुआ है जिसमें 15 लोग मरे हैं। हमारी लोक सभा की **constituency** थी, जहाँ से मैं आता था, फरया थाना पड़ता है, वहाँ 8 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। कृपया उनके परिवारजनों के लिए मुआवजे की घोषणा कीजिए और उसकी राशि उन्हें थोड़ा जल्दी दिलवा दीजिए। ये लोग एक शादी में जा रहे थे, वहाँ पर कुटेला गाँव है, लेकिन यह दुर्घटना हो गयी, जिसमें मुस्लिम परिवार के आठ लोग मरे हैं।

सर, मैं जो बातें रह गयी हैं और अपने इलाके में जो सुविधाएँ चाहता हूँ, उनके संबंध में विवरण 'ले' कर दूँगा। सर, मऊ के लिए आपने रेल बजट में जो घोषणा की थी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please take your seat.



प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : वह पूरी करा दें। Thank you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Thank you, Sir. At the outset, I would like to share the views expressed by some of my learned colleagues regarding the unprecedented situation arising after the presentation of the Railway Budget. The Minister who had presented the Budget was compelled to resign because of the opposition from his own Party. The opposition of his own Party, Trinamool Congress, is against the policy of the Budget. You cannot escape by making excuses of coalition *dharma*. I want to know from the Prime Minister whether the Government still stands with the policy of the Budget. It is supposed to be an integral part of the collective policy of the Government. If so, the Prime Minister should stand here with the Minister who had presented the Budget. That has not happened.

If the Government do not stand by the policy of the Budget, then, what is the relevance of this budget? It is true that the Parliament has the right to make any changes in the budget. But the discussion is based on the framework of the budget. This unprecedented situation questions the credibility of this budget. This is not a coalition question. This is a political and constitutional question. This is a very unprecedented thing in the history of Indian Parliament. Sir, the credibility of the Railway Budget under UPA-II is lost drastically.

While participating in the Railway Budget discussion in the last year I had pointed out some malpractices in the budget itself and also I had pointed out some contradictions in the figures of the Railway Budget with the midterm appraisal of the Finance Ministry on Railways. The then Minister had failed to give satisfactory explanation for this. While going through the last budget of the UPA-II Government we can find out several declarations. Some of our friends had already explained that type of declarations. I would not like to take more time of this House on this. However, I would like to mention declarations with regard to my own State, Kerala. Some years back, the Railway Ministry has declared in the budget to upgrade and to modernise Ernakulam junction station. The tender process had been initiated. But nothing has been done. Thereafter two years back the then Railway Minister has declared to upgrade the railway station to an international standard. But that was not done. It continues to be the same position in and around the railway station. The Minister made some statement on not implementing the declarations in the budget. The then Minister had declared a new mechanism called the Central Organisation for Projects Implementation (COPI) with several regional offices. I went through the Railway Budget. I went through the outcome and performance of the Railway Budget but I could not find anything about the COPI. That is a new mechanism declared in the last budget for the timely implementation of the projects declared in the budget with some regional offices.

Sir, in the last budget the Minister had declared some medical colleges, one

medical college for Kerala also. I do hope the hon. Vice-Chairman is also interested in this medical college for Kerala. One bottling plant for Kerala also has been announced. Some diagnostic centre has also been announced. But nothing has materialised up to now. Now, all these things question the credibility of the Railway Budget. So, Sir, I request the Prime Minister, through you, to present a status report. A status report on the present outcome and performance budget report be given to the House. I also request the Minister to present a status report on the declarations of the last three Railway Budgets. What is the present position? I want a detailed report on this.

It might be true that the former Railway Minister, Mr. Trivedi has no commitment to implement the declaration of the then Minister Miss Mamata Banerjee. But it was reported that a new Minister, a very confidant of the party leader, Miss Mamata Banerjee will take serious efforts to fulfill the declarations of his leader.

Now, what is the financial position of the Indian Railways? I went through the Plan expenditure. The internal resources for 2007-08 was Rs. 14,948 crores. In 2011-12 it is only Rs. 10,151 crores. That is a decrease of 32.1 per cent. There is no decrease of passenger fare. The freight rates have not been decreased.

But the internal resources had been decreased by -32.1 per cent. The shocking figure regarding market borrowing is that in 2007-08 it was Rs. 5,364 crores. Now, in 2011-12, as per the Revised Estimate, it is Rs. 16,361 crores. There is an increase of 205.01 per cent. This is a very dangerous position in financial management. This market borrowing has been raised by 205.01 per cent. It is a very dangerous situation. Actually, the financial position of the Railways is in a crisis. The operating ratio was actually steady under the UPA-1 Government. From 91 per cent in 2004 it has come down to 75.9 per cent in 2007-08. But it has steadily increased under the UPA-2 regime. Now it stands at 95 per cent. Who is responsible for this? This is a product of the mismanagement of the Indian Railways.

Sir, the target for the basic operations of the Railways, that is, carrying passengers and goods, is not being met. I went through the Finance Ministry's mid-term appraisal for 2011-12. Last year in the mid-term appraisal there were several points with regard to the Railways. But this year there are only two paragraphs mentioning about some targeted growth and the achievements in freight and other sections only. The targeted growth in freight loading is 7.67 per cent. As against that, the growth is 4.8 per cent in the first six months. I am quoting from the mid-term appraisal of the Finance Ministry with regard to the Railways. Why is this decline? The reasons mentioned in the Budget are the ban on iron ore and some other issues. All these issues were there while fixing the target. These are not new issues. While fixing the target these issues were there. Then, these are not relevant reasons. If a stand is taken by the Trinamool Congress chief for protecting the interests of the *aam aadmi*, then why don't they oppose the

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freight charge increase? The passenger fare increase directly affects the commuters. But the freight charge increase affects all sections of the society. It will reflect in the price rise and inflation. So, I urge upon the Minister to reconsider the increase in freight charges.

Sir, the increase in second class ticket from Trivandrum to Delhi is 28 per cent. It is stated in the Budget that the increase is by two paise, three paise, five paise and rounding the figure. But the actual increase is 28 per cent. If you go through all the Railway Budgets since independence the average rate of increase in fare is 15 per cent. But this 28 per cent is the highest in the history of the Railway Budget of our country. There are some other mechanisms. One is fuel adjustment component on passenger fares. It implies periodic increase in passenger fares in tandem with the hike in fuel prices. That is the hiding factor in this new mechanism of fuel adjustment component and the fares would be increased according to the fuel price hike.

There is another mechanism called Independent Tariff Regulatory Authority. The Independent Tariff Regulatory Authority will decide the tariff rates in future. These two things, namely, the fuel adjustment component mechanism and the Independent Tariff Regulatory Authority, are very dangerous things. So, I urge upon the new Railway Minister that if they stand by the *aam aadmi* sincerely, then he should first withdraw these two proposals, namely, the fuel adjustment component and the Independent Tariff Regulatory Authority.

Then, Sir, regarding Izzat; actually, there is a serious discrimination against the Members of this House while making recommendations for the Izzat. The Members of the other House have the right to submit their recommendations for Izzat at the reservation counter directly. We, the Members of this House, have to submit the Izzat recommendation to the Divisional Managers, while the Members of the other House have the right to submit it directly at the reservation counters. In our case, it will first go to the office of the Divisional Managers, and then, it will go to the other office of the Divisional Managers, and then, it will go to the other office, which is a long process. I request the hon. Minister to stop this discrimination against the Members of the Upper House. We should be allowed to submit our recommendation, at least, to the reservation office of the respective Nodal Districts of the Members.

Regarding the safety of the passengers, I would like to present some recent incidents. One year back, while travelling in a passenger train, one woman passenger, named Soumya, was raped and brutally killed in Kerala. After that, the authorities had given assurances to provide facilities for ensuring safety of women commuters. But, Sir, nothing has been done up till now. Recently, two complaints have been registered against the Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs) for misbehaving with women commuters. One TTE was remanded. This TTE was posted at the Rajdhani Express. He misbehaved

with women commuters, and he was remanded. In another incident, the railway authorities are trying to dilute the gravity of the case by revoking the suspension order. Actually, the commuter, who is a poet and a gazetted officer, was travelling on a first-class season ticket, whereas she had taken a superfast first-class season ticket. It was issued by the railway authorities. But the Railways questioned it saying, "No; no, this type of season tickets is not allowed." But it was issued by the railway official. She was travelling on a proper season ticket. The TTE misbehaved with that lady. After this, firstly, the Railway Divisional Manager suspended the two TTEs. Thereafter, they revoked this decision. I urge upon the Minister to ensure a proper mechanism to protect the women passengers.

Sir, I would like to raise some issues with regard to Kerala. It is true that the then Railway Minister, Shri Trivedi, came to Kerala and met the Chief Minister, the State Minister and all the MPs of the State. He visited a railway station, tasted a vada and made a comment saying, "It is a very good vada". All the MPs, irrespective of their political parties, gave their representations to the Minister. All of us are eagerly waiting to know what the outcome is. But, Sir, this Budget is a total disappointment to the State of Kerala. In other House, the leader of the ruling party, while participating in the discussion, stated the same thing. There is a serious discrimination against the State of Kerala. Yesterday, we, the Members of Parliament, conducted a *dharna* in front of the Gandhi statue against the discrimination shown to the State of Kerala in the Railway Budget.

Sir, during the period of the UPA \_ I, the Government had given an assurance to constitute a new peninsular railway zone for Kerala at the time of bifurcation of the Palaghat Division and setting up of the Salem Division. But nothing has materialized up till now. This Budget has completely ignored the demands of the State of Kerala. Only one train has been allocated to the State, and that is, the Ernakulam-Trichur Express. The other declarations are only extensions and increase of frequencies. Sir, this is the only one train which has been allocated to the State of Kerala, which is a serious discrimination. In the last Budget, the Ministry had allocated an amount of Rs. 84 crores for Sabari Railways, and Rs. 32 crores had been transferred to the Southern Railways. But this was not distributed for the project. There is a precedent that while this money was transferred to the Southern Railways, they had diverted this fund for other projects, and only Rs. 4 crores were distributed for the Sabari project. In this Budget, nothing has been mentioned with regard to the Sabari Railway project. Sir, there was a proposal to revamp the old Ernakulam railway station as a suburban rail transport hub. The Railways have 24 acres of land there. But nothing has been mentioned in this Budget. Also, Sir, the frequencies of Rajdhani, Sampark Kranti and Garib Rath trains to the State have not been increased despite repeated demands from the Members of Parliament and the people of the State.

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We would like to have more trains from Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore to Kerala. In fact, we would like to have a new Durgam Express from Bangalore to Kerala. Every evening, more than 50-60 Volvo buses conduct daily trips between Kochin and Bangalore, Trivandrum and Bangalore and Kollam and Bangalore. There is a great need for train services there but, for some unknown reasons, the Railways are not ready to improve train services between Bangalore and Kerala.

It is true that in this Budget, mention has been made about increasing the frequency of one train, and making it a daily service. We welcome that decision, but we would like to have a Durgam Express introduced between Kochin and Bangalore.

Sir, as the number of local trains running in the State is minimal and there is a lack of adequate unreserved coaches in long-distance trains, it has been a constant demand of passengers to allow season ticket holders to travel in second class coaches. This was also not considered by the Minister.

Sir, traffic congestion in cities like Cochin is a very serious issue, which is why the State Government has demanded suburban train services. This too has not been addressed by the Railway Minister. Speedy doubling of lines is the need of the hour in my State. It was because the time taken for this process was long that the State Government had sought Automatic Signalling System for which the earlier LDF Government had already consented to allocate Rs. 100 crores. No significant allocation has been made for electrification of railway lines in the State either. It is a logical demand along with that of the doubling of lines.

Earlier, the Railways had a policy of having more stoppages in satellite towns to reduce the traffic congestion in major cities. The former Railway Minister had given assurance to permit stoppage of Vanchinadu Express and Parsuram Express at Tripunthura, which is the satellite town of Kochin. These two trains are inter-city trains, and it is the nearest station to the district Headquarters, Tripunthura. But nothing has been done. Sir, I urge upon the Minister to consider the genuine demands of the State of Kerala.

**श्री साबिर अली (बिहार) :** सर, इस रेल बजट पर बोलने के लिए और मुझे मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। आज ऐसी स्थिति में इस रेल बजट पर मुझे बोलने का मौका मिला है जब एक मंत्री रेल बजट पेश करके गया है और दूसरा मंत्री उसका जवाब देने के लिए आया। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि गठजोड़ के गठबंधन को निभाने के लिए देश को और राजधर्म को बालाएताक रख दिया गया है - राजधर्म नहीं निभाया गया, गठजोड़ के धर्म को निभाया गया है। यह बड़ी ही अफसोसनाक बात है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह रेल, आगे से नहीं, पीछे से चलायी जा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे भी एक शेर याद आ रहा है। किसी ने कहा है कि :

उस बेवफा पे कैसे न करता मैं ऐतबार,  
उस बेवफा के चेहरे पे चेहरा वफा का था।

सर, एक शेर के ज़रिए मेरा एक सवाल भी है कि :

सुलह के वास्ते बज़िद क्यों हो,  
क्या बाकी नहीं हैं तेरे तीर तरकश में।

सर, यह रेल बजट नहीं, फेल बजट है। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह खेल बजट है। कुछ लोग यह भी कहते हैं कि यह ठेल बजट है और देश कह रहा है कि यह हेर-फेर बजट है। यूपीए-2 की सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय के बजट की हालत खस्ता है। आज रेलवे के पास रख-रखाव के लिए पैसा नहीं है और आप **modernisation** की बात करते हैं।

आप तेज़ रफ़्तार रेल चलाने की बात करते हैं, विश्वस्तर की बात करते हैं और आप इस रेल को ऐसा कहते हैं कि विश्व से हम इसकी बराबरी करेंगे, लेकिन जब रेल में सफर करने का मौका मिलता है और अगर आप एक बार रेल में सफर कर लें तथा दूसरी बार उसी ट्रेन में सफर करके वापस लौट आयें, तो मुझे लगता है कि आपको अस्पताल जाने की जरूरत जरूर पड़ेगी।

सर, एनडीए के शासन काल में हमारे नीतीश कुमार जी रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने बिहार के लिए सम्पर्क क्रांति ट्रेन दी, जो दिल्ली से मुजफ्फरपुर जाती है, वह बिहार के 12 जिलों को कवर करती है। सर, 10 से 15 एमपीज़ के लिए उस ट्रेन के अलावा और कोई ट्रेन नहीं है। उस ट्रेन में सिर्फ एक फर्स्ट क्लास की बोगी लगाई जाती है, उसके आधे हिस्से में फर्स्ट क्लास होती है आधे हिस्से में सेकंड क्लास होती है। उस बोगी की स्थिति इतनी खराब है कि मैं उसको सदन में बयान नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

सर, इस देश की रेल की स्थिति ऐसी है - सिग्नल बाबा आदम ज़माने के हैं, ब्रिजों की हालत जर्जर है, करीब 25 फीसदी रेलवे ब्रिज ऐसे हैं जो 100 साल से ज्यादा पुराने हैं। वे अंग्रेजों के बनाए हुए हैं। कौन सा ब्रिज कब टूट जाएगा, यह पता नहीं है। श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी जी ने अपने अल्पकाल में सत्तावन सौ इकतालीस अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त किए थे, जिससे अंदाजा लगता है कि हर तरफ त्राहि-त्राहि मची हुई है। लोगों की चिंताएँ बढ़ रही हैं और लोग इस रेल को सिर्फ यातायात या सिर्फ आने-जाने से नहीं जोड़ते, बल्कि रेल इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है और बिना रीढ़ की हड्डी के जिस्म खड़ा नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए जब तक रेल की हालत नहीं सुधरती उस वक्त तक इस देश की हालत भी नहीं सुधर सकती है।

सर, यह बहुत गंभीर बात है कि इस वक्त रेल कंगाली की हालत में, बदहाली की हालत में पहुँच चुकी है और इसको गंभीरता से नहीं लिया जा रहा है। इसका उदाहरण यह है कि आजादी के 63 साल बाद भी एक रेल मंत्री बजट पेश करता है और उसका जवाब देने से पहले दूसरे मंत्री को लाकर लाद दिया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रेल के लिए इससे बड़ी आपदा की सिचुएशन और कोई नहीं हो सकती।

सर, रेलवे में बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्टाचार है। रेलवे में टिकट से लेकर, टीटीई, ठेकेदार, खान-पान की सेवा भ्रष्टाचार से लिपटी हुई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगा कि आदरणीय नीतीश कुमार जी जब रेल मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में रेल को एक नई दिशा दी थी, रेल को एक नये आयाम तक पहुँचाया था। उसी तरह से आज बिहार को एक नई दिशा और आयाम मिला है। लेकिन उनके जाने के बाद रेल थम सी गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार की पिछले कई वर्षों से लगातार उपेक्षा की जा रही है और उसके साथ भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। बिहार को सिवाय दुरन्तो ट्रेन की हवा के अलावा कुछ नहीं मिला है। बिहार की 9 करोड़ जनता को, जो दुरन्तो ट्रेन बिहार से गुजरती है, उसकी हवा सिर्फ देखने को मिलती है, उसकी हवा खाने को मिलती है।

सर, बिहार में जितनी भी परियोजनाएँ पहले दी गई थीं, वे यथावत पड़ी हुई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि आप उनमें गति लायें।

आप बिहार के साथ भेदभाव छोड़ दें और बिहार के साथ भी हक का फैसला करें। बिहार भी इस देश का एक अहम हिस्सा है और उसकी भागीदारी इस देश में बढ़-चढ़ कर रही है।

[श्री साबिर अली]

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के बहुत से क्षेत्र अभी भी रेल से नहीं जुड़ हैं। वहाँ पर बहुत से क्षेत्रों में रेल पटरी तो है, लेकिन उसकी दशा खराब है और ट्रेन्स भी पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। बहुत सी जगहों पर ट्रेन्स तेज रफ्तार से नहीं चल पाती हैं, जिसके कारण समय की बर्बादी होती है। देश के दूसरे क्षेत्रों से बिहार तक बहुत सी गाड़ियाँ बढ़ाई जा सकती हैं, बहुत सी गाड़ियों के फेरे बढ़ाए जा सकते हैं, लेकिन रेल बजट में इसका साफ-साफ अभाव दिखाई देता है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ और कुछ आँकड़े भी देना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ **Metropolitan Cities** दिल्ली और मुम्बई शहरों में पटरियों पर एक साल में तीन हजार व्यक्ति कट कर मर जाते हैं। यह कितनी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि यहाँ की रेलवे इस पर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं देती है। यह केवल एक साल का मामला नहीं है, यह सिलसिला लगातार जारी है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आजादी को 63 साल हो गए हैं। देश में कुल 32,000 रेलवे फाटक हैं, उनमें से आज भी 50 फीसदी फाटक बिना आदमी के हैं। जिस दिन हमारे रेल मंत्री जी शपथ ले रहे थे, उसी दिन रेल दुर्घटना हुई और उसमें 17 लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई। आप इससे अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि रेल विभाग को आम जनता की जान से कितना लगाव है। मैं कहता हूँ कि रेलवे को इस विचार को चेंज करने की जरूरत है तथा इस मंशा को चेंज करने की जरूरत है। इस देश के नागरिकों के हित के लिए सेप्टी के मुद्दे पर गंभीर होने की आवश्यकता है और उसे गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे ने समय-समय पर तीन कमेटियाँ बनाईं। पहले रेल मंत्रालय ने अपनी कमेटी बनाई और उसका बजट आया कि यदि 14,00,000 करोड़ मिल जाएँ, तो इसका आधुनिकीकरण हो सकता है, इसकी सेप्टी हो सकती है। एक-दूसरी कमेटी *सेम पित्रौदा* बनाई गई। उसने रिपोर्ट दी कि 5,60,000 करोड़ की जरूरत है। तीसरी कमेटी जो *अनिल काकोदकर* एवं श्रीधरन के नाम से है, जिसकी इसी साल रिपोर्ट आई है, उसने कहा कि 1,00,000 करोड़ की जरूरत है। सर, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि इस प्रोजेक्शन में इतनी दूरियाँ क्यों हैं। इसका यह मतलब है कि रेलवे में दिशा नहीं है। एक आदमी कहता है कि 14,00,000 करोड़ की जरूरत है, दूसरा आदमी आकर कहता है कि 5,60,000 करोड़ की जरूरत है और तीसरा आदमी कहता है कि 1,00,000 करोड़ की जरूरत है, लेकिन जरूरत कितनी है, यह पता नहीं चलता है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहता हूँ कि यह मामला बहुत संवेदनशील है और इस पर रेलवे को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि रेलवे को कितने पैसे की जरूरत है, पहले यह तय किया जाए। जब इस तरह की रिपोर्ट आती है तो इस देश की जनता के मन में शक पैदा होता है कि क्या रेलवे इस काबिल भी नहीं, उसके प्राधिकारी इस काबिल भी नहीं कि वे *assess* कर सकें या अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं या रिपोर्ट बना सकते हैं कि रेलवे का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए, उसको अच्छा बनाने के लिए, तेज रफ्तार से चलाने के लिए कितने पैसे की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर गंभीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि आपका पड़ोसी मुल्क जो आपके सामने लेकर खड़ा है, जो चाइना के नाम से जाना जाता है, उसने हमसे 23 साल बाद रेलवे को चालू किया।

हिन्दुस्तान में 1853 में रेल लाइन चालू की गई, वहाँ पर 1876 में चालू की गई। जब चाइना में चालू की गई, तब उस वक्त वहाँ पर सिर्फ 27,000 किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन थी, जब इंडिया में चालू की गई, तो उस समय 53,000 किलोमीटर थी। सर, यह बताने में खुशी नहीं हो रही है, आँखें नम हो जाती हैं, सर खम हो जाता है, दिल टूट जाता है कि आज वहाँ 1 लाख किलोमीटर की रेल लाइन है और आप यहाँ 65,000 किलोमीटर पर रुके हुए हैं। क्या कमी है? रेल की पटरी लगाने में आपकी कौन सी मजबूरियाँ हैं? आपको रेल की रीच को गाँव-गाँव तक पहुँचाने में क्या दुश्वारी आ रही है, तो इसका मतलब है कि आजादी के 63 साल में आपने हुकूमत तो की, लेकिन आपने इन 63 सालों में ईमानदारी नहीं बरती। आप इस देश की जनता को सिर्फ कागजों पर आश्वासन लिखकर गुमराह करते रहे।



सर, मैं आपके सामने, आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी गुमराह करने की जितनी परतें थीं, वे सब निकल गई हैं, अब आपके पास कोई ऐसी परत बाकी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ और मुझे यह कहने में कोई गुरेज़ नहीं है कि आपको कोई हक नहीं बनता कि आप सत्ता पर बने रहें, आपको सत्ता से बेदखल होने की जरूरत है। आपके 63 साल राज करने के बाद भी आज रेल की स्थिति बद से बदतर होती चली गई और इसके जिम्मेदार सिर्फ और सिर्फ आप हैं।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप ट्रेन की रफ्तार की बात करते हैं, आप चाइना से कम्पेयर करें, आपकी अपनी ट्रेन, जो सबसे तेज रफ्तार से चलती है, उस पटरी की हैसियत नहीं है कि आपकी गाड़ी को 140/150 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा चला सके, वहीं चाइना में ट्रेन 350 किलोमीटर की रफ्तार से चलती है। आप अंदाजा लगाइए कि चाइना एक घंटे में 200 किलोमीटर ज्यादा सफर करता है, आप 200 किलोमीटर कम सफर करते हैं, आप फिर भी उससे कम्पीटीशन की बात करते हैं।

सर, आपके यहाँ सबसे बड़ी बात मालगाड़ी की है, जो सामानों को एक शहर से दूसरे शहर ले जाने का सबसे बड़ा साधन है। आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था उस पर टिकी हुई है। चाहे वह कोल का मामला हो, आयरन का मामला हो, खाद्यान्न का मामला हो, रेलवे इसका सबसे बड़ा जरिया है, लेकिन उसकी एवरेज स्पीड क्या है, यह सुनकर बहुत दुःख होता है, हँसी भी आती है, तरस भी आता है, गुम भी होता है और गुस्सा भी आता है कि यह 26 किलोमीटर प्रति आँवर है। यह आपकी एवरेज स्पीड है। सर, क्या आपको मालूम है कि चाइना में क्या स्पीड है? वहाँ 120 किलोमीटर प्रति आँवर मालगाड़ियाँ चलती हैं। यह उनकी एवरेज है। वह आपसे 98 किलोमीटर प्रति आँवर तेज चलता है। आप उससे कैसे मुकाबला करेंगे। मैं अमरीका, फ्रांस, जापान की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूँ जो आपके मद्दे मुकाबिल खड़ा है। सर, इस बात को गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है, इसको बहुत सख्त गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है, और जो लीपा-पोती का काम हो रहा है, उसको बंद करने की जरूरत है। आप कहते हैं कि एक लाख लोगों को रोजगार देंगे, अभी जो आपके यहाँ रोजगार में लोग लगे हुए हैं, सिर्फ कुछ सूबों को छोड़कर उनको टाइम पर तनखाह नहीं दी जा रही है। यह बहुत संवेदनशील बात है, बड़ी दर्दनाक बात है कि कुछ सूबों के जो लोग हैं, उनको छोड़कर बाकी कर्मचारियों की तनखाह समय पर नहीं दी जा रही है। सर, यह रेल की संपत्ति है और रेल किसी एक प्रदेश की नहीं है, यह पूरे देश की संपत्ति है। जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं, वे एक प्रदेश के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं, वे पूरे देश के कर्मचारी हैं, इसलिए सबके साथ एक प्रकार का व्यवहार होना चाहिए।

जब रेल बजट पेश होता है, तो किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए, सभी प्रदेशों के साथ एक सा सुलूक किया जाना चाहिए, जो कि लास्ट तीन, चार बजट से नहीं हुआ है और भेदभाव देखने को मिला है। खासकर बिहार के साथ इतना भेदभाव हुआ है कि एक भी नई परियोजना नहीं दी गई है। जो पहले की परियोजनाएँ थीं वे भी यथावत् पड़ी हुई हैं। एक भी नया ट्रेक नहीं लगा, चौड़ीकरण नहीं हुआ। आप सिम्बॉलिक, अच्छे प्लेटफॉर्म की बात करते हैं, अच्छे स्टेशन की बात करते हैं, हमसे पूर्व भी लोगों ने अपनी बातों में कहा, आपके पास हिन्दुस्तान में एक भी ऐसा स्टेशन नहीं है, एक भी ऐसा प्लेटफार्म नहीं है, एक भी ऐसी किचन नहीं है, एक भी ऐसा आरामगाह, रिहाइश की जगह नहीं है, जिसको आप विश्व स्तर के मुकाबले में खड़ा कर सकें।

आप 7-8 साल से लगातार कह रहे हैं कि हम विश्वस्तरीय प्लेटफॉर्म और मॉडल स्टेशन बनाएँगे, लेकिन ऐसा हुआ नहीं। आपके वादे सिर्फ कागज के पन्नों में लिपटे रह गए और आज तक आपका कोई वादा पूरा नहीं हुआ।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने भाड़ा बढ़ाया, आपने अच्छा किया या बुरा किया, मैं इस पर टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन वह भाड़ा बढ़ाने से आपको क्या हासिल हो रहा है? पूरे एक साल में आपको 4,000 करोड़ रुपए मिलते हैं। आप उससे क्या कर लेंगे? आपकी मंशा क्या थी? एक रेल भाड़ा बढ़ाने पर आपने एक नया इतिहास रच दिया, एक मंत्री की नैया डुबो दी। हम लोगों का भी सर ख़म होता है कि यह कैसी राजनीति है कि किसी को कम-से-कम इतना मौका नहीं मिलता, मैं गए हुए मंत्री की वकालत नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैं इस देश



[श्री साबिर अली]

का वकील हूँ, इस सदन में मेरी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि जो सच बात हो, वह बोलनी चाहिए, चाहे वह मंत्री किसी भी खेमे से आता हो, इसलिए यह बड़ी शर्मनाक और दर्दनाक बात है कि एक मंत्री को जवाब देने तक का मौका नहीं दिया गया। अगर आपके अन्दर इतनी ही शक्ति थी, तो आप पूरे कैबिनेट को इस्तीफा दिलाते और सबको re-nominate करते, जिसको मंत्री बनाना था। यह आपका अधिकार था, आपने ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया? आप बजट सेशन तक रुक जाते। कौन-सी ऐसी जल्दीबाजी थी? पीछे से चाबी इतनी तेज है कि रेल का पहिया एक सेकंड में रुक जाता है, देश का पहिया एक सेकंड में रुक जाता है। सर, यह बड़ी अफसोसनाक बात है। इस देश के लोग हैरतज़दा हैं और गमज़दा भी हैं।

सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं बिहार के जिस जिले से आता हूँ, हमारी कुछ माँगें हैं, मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, मुझे लगता है कि वे हमारी बात को गौर से सुनेंगे। मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान अपनी तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ, मंत्री जी बहुत ज्यादा मशगूल हैं। मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी बहुत छोटी माँगें हैं। मैं जिस जिले से आता हूँ, गाँधी जी ने वहीं से इस देश से अंग्रेजों को उखाड़ फेंकने का अहद किया था। वह चम्पारण जिला है, मैं वहाँ से आता हूँ। वहाँ से एक गरीब रथ चलाई जाती है, जो मोतीहारी से चलकर दिल्ली आती है। वह सप्ताह में सिर्फ दो दिन है। अगर आप नोट कर लें तो कृपा होगी कि कम-से-कम उस गरीब रथ को मोतीहारी से दिल्ली के लिए हर रोज कर दें।

सर, मेरी एक दूसरी छोटी माँग है। जिस शहर से मैं आता हूँ, वह रक्सौल शहर है। वह हिन्दुस्तान और नेपाल का सबसे बड़ा बॉर्डर शहर है, अनुमंडल है और रक्सौल रेलवे का जंक्शन है। वहाँ एक रेलवे क्रॉसिंग है। 2008 में शिलापट लगा दी गई, बुनियाद रखने की बात कही गई। आदरणीय लालू जी रेल मंत्री थे, उन्होंने जाकर बुनियाद रखने की बात कह दी। अच्छी-अच्छी बात कह कर आ गए, लेकिन 2008 से लेकर 2012 आ गया। वह क्रॉसिंग अति आवश्यक है। उस शहर में सिर्फ एक ही हॉस्पिटल है। मैंने बार-बार पहले भी कहा है कि हर साल कम-से-कम 50 लोग इसलिए मर जाते हैं कि वे लोग ट्रैफिक की वजह से उस पार जा नहीं सकते। वहाँ पर ओवरब्रिज की सख्त जरूरत है। इसलिए मैं आपसे आग्रह करता हूँ कि ऑलरेडी सरकार ने इसकी घोषणा भी की थी और उसकी मुद्दत चार साल गुज़र गए, लेकिन अभी तक उस ओवरब्रिज का कोई काम शुरू नहीं किया गया है। मेरे ही जिले में मोतीहारी शहर और सुगौली में दो रेल फाटकों, जो बड़े नेशनल हाईवे पर हैं, उन पर भी ओवरब्रिज बनाने के लिए पिछली सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था, अपने बजट भाषण में भी कहा था, लेकिन वे आज भी यथावत पड़े हुए हैं। उन पर अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। मुझे आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आशा और उम्मीद है (समय की घंटी) सर, मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा, आशा और उम्मीद है कि अपने पुराने किए गए वादे को बखूबी निभाने का प्रयास करेंगे। कम-से-कम जो नए मंत्री आए हैं, मुकुल राय जी, उनका प्रयास रहेगा।

इसी उम्मीद के साथ, मैं बहुत लम्बा-चौड़ा भाषण नहीं देकर अपनी बातों को यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द।

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, before I start my speech, with a heavy heart, I would like to comment on the foregone Railway Minister, hon. Dinesh Trivedi. He convened a meeting of all the MPs from Tamil Nadu 3-4 weeks before the Budget. He came with his team and asked us as to what are all the demands that we have. We are all, cutting across the party lines, submitted to him the requirements of Tamil Nadu. We have given him a detailed list. He has taken all the proposals/demands. But, not even 'iota of words' is there in the Budget.

Sir, the Railway Budget 2012-13 has made several announcements regarding new projects, new lines, gauge conversion, etc. However, it can be understood from

the Budget that most of the projects, new lines, etc., have been given to West Bengal which does not show justice to the nation. The whole country should have been taken into consideration and I request that Tamil Nadu should also be given importance in the railway projects hereafter.

The railway journey is a blessing in disguise to the people of Tamil Nadu who are not able to afford the bus journey. The bus journey is a mirage because there is more than 100 per cent hike in bus fares. Due to this, they are sticking to the railways. But, those who are responsible for the hike are passing cruel comments on the small railway fare hike. Even then, we, the DMK, want a rollback of the hike. We also point it out that you will have to come back to the original fare as announced by Ms. Mamta Banerjee for the betterment of the common man.

Providing reservation on demand to all is the need of the hour. The first important issue is the release of Emergency Quota as requested by most of the Members of Parliament. Sir, Members of Parliament are giving requisition letters to the people who want to go in emergency to various places. When they want Emergency Quota to be released for them, we are unable to succeed in our attempts. Whereas, some of the labour union leaders or the brokers have access and are able to get Emergency Quota released, but letters from Members of Parliament are not at all taken care of. However, the passengers should get the facility of reservation of seats/berths in any class. For that, there should be a provision to add extra coaches. If the number of wait-list passengers exceed 100, so as to enable all the passengers to avail that journey, which is a matter of right for them to travel on trains, additional coaches should be attached.

As the number of common men is the highest in our country, I feel that the number of unreserved coaches in all trains should be reexamined and till the time we ensure reserved seats/berths to everybody, the number of unreserved coaches should be increased to five in each train. With protected drinking water and hygienic rest room we, the Members of Parliament, are even prepared to travel in the Second Class compartment when it is going to contain all the amenities and facilities.

The main aim of corporatisation is to maintain a high-class service and quality. The task of catering in Indian Railways has been given to the IRCTC with this aim only. But it is being observed that the quality of food and the service provided in the trains by IRCTC is not up to the expectations of passengers/people. The issue has also come before the Parliament-several times, we have represented it - but it has not been given any importance by the Railway Ministry. I do not know why the standard of food served in the railways is not being improved upon. We all travel by railways occasionally, but we are put to a lot of inconvenience when we are served a low-quality food. And the circumstances in which it is served are also not congenial. Food is served in very dirty plates. Nothing is hygienic there. So, it has to be completely

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replaced. The people or the contractors who are being given these contracts have to be removed immediately and new contractors, not only for food but also for pillows, pillow covers, bed sheets and everything, should be appointed. The laundry, which is maintained by the railways, should be appointed. The laundry, which is maintained by the railways, provides very dirty clothes. They are giving dirty clothes even to the First Class Air Conditioned Compartments which meant for the MPs to travel. Nobody can wear such clothes. Everything is dirty. They must improve it. Nobody can make use of lavatory even in the First Class Air Conditioned coaches. I hope, the hon. Vice-Chairman would have experienced that. So, railways running on our land are in such a bad condition.

Sir, I would now like to put forth my requisitions. First of all, the Vaigai Express, from Chennai to Madurai, should be modernized with the facilities and amenities as are available in Rajdhani and Shatabdi trains, because it earns millions of rupees for the Railways. The train from Chengkottai to Coimbatore *via* Madurai and Tirupur, which was running weekly, has stopped without proper notice. It is very much needed there. Therefore, a regular daily train should be started on that route without further delay. Many students from the areas like Madurai, Salem and Karur go for studies to Bangalore. However, due to non-availability of daily train, they have to travel by bus, which is very costly. For the benefit of thousands of students and the people of that area, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Railways that the train from Nagercoil to Bangalore *via* Madurai, Karur and Salem may be made a daily train. The Madurai-Virudunagar-Kanyakumari train may also be made to and fro (doubling) on daily basis, instead of running from one way. The Indian Railways should adopt the system of making announcements and displaying in the trains. That is most important. Not only literates but illiterates also travel by rail. Some of the passengers do not even know where they are going and at which station they have to get down. For the benefit of all the passengers, the Indian Railways should adopt the announcement and display system about the stations, destination, time etc., to enable the passengers know the position of their journey and other particulars.

Sir, Indian Railways is suffering financially. That is the most important point which I would like to raise. It is even struggling to give salaries to its employees. They are unable to cope up with the available finance. To improve its finances, they can work on the wonderful idea which is being given by several other Members also. They have to take care of the thousands and thousands of acres of land which is lying unutilized. Railways is the biggest landlord in India. Such huge tracts of land are either lying idle or this land is being used by the common public for its routine work, i.e., for defecation, passing urine, etc. That land has to be taken and it has to be utilized professionally. It has been done in the Western countries. In fact, it is being done even in India by Delhi Metro. That land can be explored by constructing pillars over the

Railway track and doing the electrification. Some commercial complexes, theatres, shopping malls and hotels may be constructed at important places all over the country to generate revenue, and to also beautify the places.

Sir, the Salem Railway Division has been formed with all pomp and pageantry. But it is kept idle and inactive because of want of finances, because of want of building, and also for want of officers to work there. It is inactive. It should be made functional immediately by posting officials, creating infrastructure, and also by allotting finance to the Division to function.

Then, Sir, only 50 escalators have been allowed to be installed in this year, i.e., 2012-13. In most of the places, old people or children are unable to climb up the big stairs. So, I request that stations of every important city-not all the stations; you cannot do it - should be provided with this facility. I request that some important stations of some important cities of Tamil Nadu like Chennai, Trichy, Thiruvapur, Coimbatore, Madurai, Dindigul, etc., must be covered in this financial year.

Then, Sir, I request that commissioning of two biodiesel plants at Raipur and Tondiarpet in Chennai should be done this year positively.

Sir, when hon. Mamata Banerjee was Railway Minister, she came to Thiruvapur, the place of our leader, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi. She saw the Railway station and she promised that the condition of that Station would be improved and it would be made a model Railway Station. But even till today, the officers have not taken proper steps to make it a model station. So, I request the Railway Authorities and the new hon. Railway Minister to go into the merits of the matter and do the needful. Kindly keep the word of our learned Mamataji by making it a model Railway Station. It is also a very big place. It is the District Headquarters, and several trains from all the four directions arrive and depart day and night from this Station. So, such a busy Railway Station like the Thiruvapur Railway Station. So, such a busy Railway Station like the Thiruvapur Railway Station should be made a model Railway Station in 2012-13.

I would like to thank the hon. Railway Ministry for accepting the Royapuram Railway Station as one of the terminals. We want three terminals. Here also, I would like to point out one thing. In the last Budget also, it was promised that the Chennai Central Station will be turned as a world-class Station which will give benefit to all the passengers as they are being provided with all kinds of facilities. But they have not yet started the work. Sir, more than one year has elapsed since the last Budget, but nobody is taking care of it. The Ministers may change but the Railway Ministry will not change. So, I request the new hon. Railway Minister who has recently taken the charge to take care of the Chennai Central Railway Station as well as Egmore Railway Station.

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And, finally, they have given the Rayapuram Railway Station. It is spacious; it has the capacity to accommodate any number of trains. That Royapuram station, they have now conceded, could be taken as a third terminal in Chennai.

Having made all these points, I would like to request the Railway Ministry to do us some favour by doing things for Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has always been a progressive State where care must be taken to see that Railways give all sorts of benefits to the common man, whom you aall *amm admi*, poor people, villagers, agriculturists, weavers, and so on. There may be landlords and rich people living there, but it is dominated by agriculturists and weavers. I would request the hon. Minister for Railways to go through the merits of Tamil Nadu's requests and do the needful immediately, in this year, 2012-13.

Sir, I conclude my speech with these words.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have a unique situation where the Railway Budget was presented by one Minister and we applauded; many analysts gave him nine out of ten marks, but now the situation is that some of his proposals are not acceptable to his Party and he refused to roll back those suggestions as a result of which he is no longer the Railway Minister and we have a new Railway Minister who is equally dynamic, I hope.

The old Railway Minister was brave; rather, very brave, but was not very tactful. He could have certainly, if not anything else, at least, partially rolled back the fares of Second Class to a large extent and, probably, he could have continued. But, somehow or the other, something dawned upon him and he decided just to stick to his position and, rather, leave the office.

Now, this creates some problems. Normally, they say that the Government should only regulate and supervise, and that the Government should not do business. Business is not the prerogative or, rather, a special field for the Government. They should only supervise and regulate. As we know that when the Government has tried to do business, many public sector undertakings have gone sick. We have the instance of HMT watches. Those watches, at one point of time, were very much in demand. Now, the HMT company is in a great financial crisis. As against HMT, the Titan watches are in great demand and the company making those watches is making huge profits. Bajaj Scooters made a lot of profit as against the Scooter India Limited, owned by the Government, which made losses; There are so many instances. There are hotels which are owned by Government, but the Government could not run them profitably. And, thereafter, private parties who have taken over, have done so well. In other words, they say, राजा को ज्यादा बिजनेस नहीं करना चाहिए, but it so happens that when essential services are involved, the Government and the State have to indulge in commercial activities. One of them is the Railways. But, in the process, whatever commercial activity they do, they must maintain

true standards. It has to be efficient and modern, and it should not be a drain on the resources of the Government.

How can these twin objectives be achieved? In Railway Budget, he has tried to balance this equation. He had come to Mumbai, met all the MPs of all the parties and represented before him that there were so many proposals and so many MPs gave their proposals # But the Minister lamented and said, “All this is very good. You want modernization; you want *faatak*, but from where will the money come?” Where is the resource mobilization? He said that he had come to Mumbai for the specific purpose that Mumbai is the financial capital of India and he would be able to draw some resources from Mumbai. So, the main thing was the availability to resources. Under those circumstances, he has given us the Budget and he had kept five goals in the Budget. One is, safety; second is, consolidation; third is, decongestion and capacity augmentation; fourth is, modernization and fifth is, improving operation ratio. All these are very good objectives. They are dreams; they are visions. But for fulfilling any vision, you require the financial background. How does he do it? He had tried to do it; but he has not succeeded. Now what I am suggesting is this. In Mumbai, we had given him some suggestions. Some suggestions have also come in the shape of putting up pillars and taking the railway on a higher platter and allowing the rest of the area to be exploited commercially. But, in Mumbai, we gave some other ideas as well. We said that corporate entities are now obliged under the new Companies Act to spend 2 per cent of their profits for corporate governance and for sustainability, and if you give us proposals by which this amount can be used for the modernization of Railways or for improving the safety or for improving the cleanliness of stations, then it can be done. I myself am the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee of so many companies. And, I think, you can think about it. But you must give some sort of a mileage. When you say that there is a station like Churchgate and you look after the cleanliness of Churchgate station, then you must give us a mileage, or, if necessity arises, you can say that this railway station is maintained by a particular company. Now, the commercial angle in improving the resources must be looked into very seriously. In Mumbai, for example, there is so much of land available. Land in Mumbai is like gold. If it can be commercially exploited, huge resources can be mobilized. Now, it is true that there are various authorities. There is Municipal Corporation; there is Collector of Mumbai. But all these can be taken care of by a sub-Central Legislation by which Railways are entitled to utilize their land in the way they like. It is not difficult; it can be done. Then, the problem will be solved. Then, I also suggested to him one thing that Mumbai is one place which is very congested. Three people come and put up slums on the empty land which belong to the Railways. So many people are moving, and there is something like safety standard which is very low. In Mumbai, for example, if we come to know that two or three people have been run over by train today, it doesn't make news at all because it is considered to be usual, It happens. It is

[DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI]

something which cannot be saved. It is very tragic. # I said, you put fence, and if you can't put fence, put walls. Since the train is running through the city ...(*Interruptions*)...

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

I am giving the concept how to make commercial use of the place in Mumbai.

I said that this is the one city where, in a thickly-populated area, for a distance of about 50 miles, the train runs fast. And, people want it to run faster than it normally runs. Since it runs through the city, you can allow business houses to put their advertisement on the walls. It is not difficult. They will maintain the wall. They will put advertisements and huge revenue will come from this particular source. उसके लिए आपको कुछ करना पड़ेगा। लोग तो कहते हैं कि यह करो, वह करो। चाइना का illustration देते हैं, डोरांटो ट्रेन की बात करते हैं। वहाँ बुलेट ट्रेन चलती है 350 किलो मीटर पर आवर, लेकिन सबके लिए पैसे चाहिए, सबके लिए मॉडर्नाइजेशन चाहिए, वह पट्टी बराबर बनानी चाहिए, उसके लिए रिसोर्सेस बढ़ाना चाहिए। New mechanism has to be applied. Now, all this requires moneys to be pulled from somewhere. What I am saying is that funds can come from corporate houses. Funds can also come from the walls or fences which I am suggesting. These walls or fences are very necessary if you want to avoid loss of human lives. I have also suggested that you should go for tax-free bonds. The Government has allowed the National Highways Authority of India to issue tax-free bonds. Why can the Railways not put up tax-free bonds and collect money from the people at large? I think, all these things should be done. Otherwise, as he suggested, if this is not done, the Railways is getting sick and it might go the Air India way. This is a very horrifying picture. If it goes the Air India way, if it cannot generate the resources, if it cannot pay for the fuel, then, what will the people do? Everybody wants facilities. Some of the things can be done efficiently by cutting down expenditure, by changing the contractor, by changing the caterer, where you don't require much assistance. Such things can be done internally. But, for large-scale modernisation, for bringing the Railways to the standards of the Western world, to the standards of China, we need resources. For that, I think, you must seriously think something. Merely by putting up a new Member in the Railway Board, resources won't come. Resources will come from the ideas which will be given here on the floor of the House, or by the people, whom you might meet. You might also come to Mumbai, meet the MPs, meet the commercial houses and try to find out whether you can generate any resources from them. I personally believe that much can be done. This is, probably, a unique railway system in the world where so many people take advantage. In Mumbai, for example, according to me, more than 40 to 50 lakh people travel everyday by train. Of course, in the process, as he said, there is loss of about Rs. 1,000 crores. But, it has to be wiped out. Somehow or the other, you have to take care of it. With all these precautions, if you manage the Railways, then, I am sure, you will be able to achieve the targets. I personally believe that the Railway Budget, as such, is good. With some modifications, you have to keep the hike in the fares as well as the hike in the freight



structure. With these observations, I welcome the Budget and I wish that you fulfil all the missions.

**श्री सैयद अजीज़ पाशा** (आंध्र प्रदेश) : शुक्रिया, चेयरमैन साहब। रेलवे बाजट में जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है, मैं उसको अपोज करता हूँ। यह विरोध इसलिए नहीं कि मैं एक अपोजिशन पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ, अपोजिशन फोर अपोजिशन सेक के लिए नहीं है बल्कि मेरे पास सोलिड ऑर्गुमेंट्स हैं। हम देखते हैं कि ऑपरेटिंग रेशो दिन-व-दिन घटता जा रहा है, जबकि हम 9.0 परसेंट जीडीपी ग्रोथ की बात करते हैं, जो यहाँ पर 91 परसेंट से 95 आता है। यह कसूर पब्लिक का नहीं है, जिस पर आप बोझ डाल रहे हैं। लास्ट टाइम आपने फ्रेट चार्जेज बढ़ाने का कहा, जबकि 23 मिलियन टन फ्रेट जो है आप लोड नहीं कर सके। फिर आम आदमी पर यह बोझ क्यों डाल रहे हैं? अब कहने के लिए तो यहाँ दो पैसे, तीन पैसे, पाँच पैसे की बात हो रही है, मगर यह एसी क्लासेस के लिए 20.5 परसेंट है और नॉन-एसी क्लासेस के लिए 12.9 है। इससे आपको कितना मिलने वाला है? 7,273 करोड़। अगर हमारा ऑपरेटिंग रेशो ठीक हो जाए, जो हमने 84.9 क टारगेट रखा है, अगर वह मिल जाए तो हमें 15,557 करोड़ इससे मिल सकते हैं। फिर हम क्यों न अपनी एफिशिएंसी बढ़ाने के बारे में सोचें और गरीब पर बोझ न डालें। दूसरी बात जो मैं देख रहा हूँ, वह यह कि रेलवे में इनसेंटिव नाम की कोई चीज नहीं है, उदाहरण के लिए साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे का ऑपरेटिंग रेशो सबसे अच्छा है और बजट का 10 परसेंट रेवेन्यू साउथ सेंट्रल से मिल रहा है, मगर यहाँ से हमें क्या मिल रहा है? एक हजार करोड़। एक ऐसा जोन जिसमें हमेशा घोटाला था, उनको 5,000 करोड़ रुपए दे दिए जाते हैं। अगर इस सिस्टम का **control** आपके पास होगा, तो ये जोन बढ़-चढ़कर क्यों काम करेंगे? इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिसकी **efficiency** अच्छी है, जिसकी **operating ratio** अच्छी है, उसको आप ज्यादा **encourage** करें और उनको ज्यादा **allotment** दें, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जहाँ पर भ्रष्टाचार और घोटाला है, उनको हम ज्यादा **allotment** देते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, अब तो यह आम बात हो गई है कि जहाँ का रेलवे मिनिस्टर होगा, वह अपने राज्य को ज्यादा प्रोजेक्ट्स देगा। इसलिए आप उनको उस राज्य का ही रेलवे मिनिस्टर बना दीजिए। रेलवे मिनिस्टर का **All India Vision** होना चाहिए, लेकिन हम यह देख रहे हैं कि जब कोई बिहार का व्यक्ति रेल मंत्री बनता है, तो वह बिहार के बारे में ज्यादा सोचता है, अगर कोई बंगाल का व्यक्ति रेल मंत्री बनता है, तो वह बंगाल के बारे में ज्यादा सोचता है। हम आंध्र प्रदेश वाले यही सोचते हैं कि अगर हमारा रेलवे मिनिस्टर हुआ, तो हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश की सारी **demands** अपने आप पूरी हो जाएँगी। यह गलत बात है। यह **impression create** नहीं होना चाहिए कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर किसी अमुक प्रांत का है, तो वह अपने प्रांत की भलाई के लिए सारे कार्य कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर को **All India Vision** के साथ काम करना चाहिए, तब जाकर हम पूरे भारत के साथ इंसाफ कर सकते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, यह कहा जा रहा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश को 15 नयी ट्रेनें दी गई हैं, इसके लिए शुक्रिया। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हर चीज को **condemn** किया जाए, लेकिन जो अच्छे काम हुए हैं, उनके लिए शुक्रिया। आप **modernisation** की तरफ जाना चाह रहे हैं, यह अच्छी बात है। आप **safety measures** अपनाना चाहते हैं, यह भी कोई बुरी बात नहीं है, यह भी अच्छी चीज है। जहाँ तक आंध्र प्रदेश को 15 नयी ट्रेनें देने की बात है, पुराने जितने भी **proposals** हैं, पिछले साल के जो **allocations** हैं, उनको नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया है, उनको बीच में ही रोक दिया गया है। दूरंतो **tri weekly** ट्रेन चलाने के बारे में बात की गई थी, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका नामोनिशान तक नहीं है। काजीपेट कोच फैक्टरी के बारे में बात हुई थी, इस बार के बजट में उसका कोई जिक्र नहीं है। केरल, कर्नाटक, गुजरात में कोच फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं और हमारे त्रिवेदी साहब खुद अपने **native place** में एक कोच टर्मिनल बनाने जा रहे हैं। आपने अपने ऐरिया को डेवलप करना है, कीजिए, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि दूसरों के साथ अन्याय हो। तेलंगाना का बहुत बड़ा मसला है और कई सालों से हम काजीपेट की कोच फैक्टरी के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं। **Bhadrachalam-Kovvur-Akkannapet-Medak** को **include** किया गया है, ये



[श्री सैयद अजीज पाशा]

कोई नए proposals नहीं हैं। इस दफा 84 मॉडल स्टेशनों में से सिर्फ 5 मॉडल स्टेशन हमको दिए गए हैं। तिरुपति, जहाँ पर रोज एक लाख pilgrims आते हैं, उसकी हालत बड़ी खस्ता है। मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि इसको एक international level का model station बनाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यहाँ काफी pilgrims आते हैं। इसी तरह निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन की दूसरी तरफ, सराय काले खाँ की तरफ भी बहुत से pilgrims आते हैं, इसलिए उस side को भी अच्छा करना चाहिए। काफी समय से यह बात चल रही है, लेकिन उसके बारे में कोई step नहीं उठाया गया है।

बीबीनगर-नल्लापाडू, दुर्नाकल-मुरुगुरु, रेनूगुंटा-अरकोनम, ये सभी प्रोजेक्ट्स कहने के लिए तो sanction हुए, लेकिन इनको प्लानिंग कमीशन को refer किया गया है। हमेशा हमारे साथ यह सौतेला व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है? इस बार पुराने और नए proposals को मिलाकर यह कह दिया गया है कि आपको इतनी ट्रेनें मिल गई हैं। खैर, यह खुशी की बात है। काचीगुड़ा और चिटियाल के 87 किलोमीटर के बारे में कोई बात नहीं की गई है। इसके बाद मैं कहूँगा कि एक proposal जो 10 साल से रुका हुआ है, यह केवल आंध्र प्रदेश की बात नहीं है, यह पूरे भारत के स्तर पर safety management की बात है। Proposal यह था कि पंचायतों को train करके अगर उनको financial incentive दिया जाए, तो वे safety and disaster management के बारे में बहुत helpful हो सकती हैं, क्योंकि जब भी कोई accident होता है, तो पहली medical aid वगैरह पहुँचने से पहले, medical team पहुँचने से पहले गाँव वाले वहाँ पहुँच सकते हैं और उनको सहायता दे सकते हैं। इसलिए पंचायतों को इस safety management के काम में involve करना चाहिए।

दस साल से वह proposal ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है।

महोदय, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश में level crossings के बारे में पाँच-छः letters लिख चुका हूँ। अगर रेलवे बोर्ड को पता चले कि यह बहुत अहम है, तो उसको किसी बहाने की ज़रूरत नहीं रहती है, मगर जब हम एक के बाद एक letter भेजते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि इसमें यह कमज़ोरी है, इसमें यह condition है। मैं उनको कहता हूँ कि एमपी की बात पर थोड़ा ध्यान दिया कीजिए। हम लोग भी बहुत सोच-समझकर लिखते हैं, केवल पब्लिक के दबाव में नहीं लिखते हैं। हम पब्लिक की माँग के बाद independent जजमेंट करते हैं, उसके बाद हम letter लिखते हैं। तो पाँच-छः letters लिखने के बावजूद आज तक उस पर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी गई।

महोदय, विशाखापट्टनम का जो वाल्टेयर division है, वहाँ 90-95 परसेंट लोग तेलुगू बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए उसको साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे से निकाल कर साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे में देना चाहिए। अगर आप समझते हैं कि साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे पर बहुत बोझ है, तो नांदेड़ का सेक्शन आप किसी दूसरे में दे दीजिए। अगर आप सोचते हैं कि एक ज़ोन को इतना देना मुश्किल है और वह साउथ सेंट्रल रेलवे को भारी पड़ जाएगा, तो आप नांदेड़ डिवीज़न उधर दे दीजिए। वाल्टेयर division के लिए असेम्बली में कई मर्तबा resolution आ चुका है और चीफ मिनिस्टर भी लिख चुके हैं, उसके बावजूद कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहूँगा कि इस मामले को ज़रा priority लेते हुए जल्द से जल्द हल करें।

महोदय, किराया बढ़ाने की जो बात है, उसको वापस लेकर मंत्री जी पब्लिक को राहत देने की कृपा करें। रेलवे के bonds आज भी बाज़ार में बहुत ही इज़्ज़त के साथ लिए जाते हैं, उनका बहुत बड़ा attraction है। जितने भी bonds आप जारी करेंगे, वे आसानी से लिए जाएँगे, उस ज़रिए से भी आप पैसा कमा सकते हैं। आप पी.पी.पी. की बात करते हैं और कई दूसरी चीज़ें हैं, जिनसे आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं। केवल 7,273 करोड़ के लिए आप इस किस्म का बोझ अवाम पर मत डालिए। थोड़ा बहुत बोझ डालना चाह रहे हैं, तो A.C. classes पर डाल सकते हैं, मगर जो आम लोग Non-A.C. classes में travel करते हैं, उनके ऊपर आप बोझ न डालें। आप अपने manifesto में आम आदमी की बात करते हैं, इसलिए आप उस आम आदमी पर बोझ न डालें।

सर, मेरे दो-तीन मिनट और बाकी हैं, मैं कुछ बातें और कह देता हूँ। रेलवे प्लेटफार्म पर रेलवे के stalls में खान-पान के मामले में तमाम stall वालों को बरखास्त किया गया है। जिनको बरखास्त किया गया है, अभी तक उनको compensation नहीं दिया गया है। पब्लिक यही चाहती है कि platform पर गरमागरम खाने का सामान मिले, इसलिए मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से और रेलवे अधिकारियों से यही कहूँगा कि इस मामले पर तवज्जह दी जाए, थैंक यू।

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### CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : Sir, there has been a demand from good number of Members from both the sides that on Friday we do not have a sitting of the House as on that day it is Gudi Padwa in Maharashtra and Ugadi in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka besides being the Vikram Samvat 2069 on that day. We have, in fact, after consultation with the Leaders, declared holiday for Lok Sabha and the sitting has been cancelled. I would suggest that accordingly we do it here also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We have to take the sense of the House for this.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : So, there will be no sitting on Friday.

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### THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 2012-13 (Contd)

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, if we look at the history of the Indian Railways, the first train started its maiden journey 150 years ago in the month of April on Indian soil. The train service operations had taken place in Mumbai State from Boribandar to Thane with a steam engine and 21 coaches covering a distance of 34 km. Today, the Indian Railways is the largest railways in the world with 14 lakh employees under its control.

The Indian Railways is managed by 17 zones and 68 operating divisions. We take pride in saying that our railways have the largest network with 64,460 route km. track on which 19,896 trains ply in which 21 million passengers travel.

Sir, all of us in this august House have no difference of opinion that the railway has been playing a key role in India's social and economic development. It is a cheap and affordable means of transportation for million of passengers.

Sir, at this juncture, I do want to say in sorrow that the goodwill, the confidence that the poor people repose in the Railways is being smashed by the present Budget brought by the hon. Minister.

[SHRI N. BALAGANGA]

The rail users, who are from the downtrodden section and the middle class, are taken aback by the sudden tariff hike. The Budget has lost sight of social objectives. The fare hike inconveniences the common man at a time when he is already troubled by inflation and price rise. Therefore, I demand that the Government rethink on the fare hike and rollback the hike in fare and bring it to the existing position.

Sir, there is a dangerous, disturbing suggestion made in the Budget. It is the creation of an independent Tariff Regulatory Authority. It seems evident that the Government has intended to increase railway fares through this institution whenever situation requires like the petroleum companies, which can hike the price of the petroleum products as and when they like, without the consultation and consent of the Government. On behalf of the AIADMK Party, I strongly condemn the authoritarian attitude of the Government and urge the Government to drop the proposal.

Sir, the hon. Minister himself agreed while presenting the Budget that the safety system followed in the Railways is insecure. Accidents occur mainly due to two reasons. One is due to unmanned railway level crossings, and the other is due to human failure. Still there are 32,735 level crossings in India. Of them, 17,839 level crossings are being manned by gatekeepers and 14,896 are unmanned.

Sir, of the 139 accidents that occurred in 2010-11, 58 accidents were due to human failure of railway staff and 58 accidents were due to unmanned gates. Hence, I urge the Ministry to provide upgraded facilities for drivers, guards and staff connected with train operation. I also urge that the construction of ROBs/RUBs has to be rapidly undertaken in a phased manner.

Sir, the Railway Ministry is giving compensation to the accident victims and the injured. The Railway Department is giving Rs. 4,00,000 to the family of the deceased and Rs. 32,000 to the injured. Considering pathetic condition of affected families of the deceased, I urge the Ministry to enhance the compensation. I also request that undue delay must be avoided in scrutinising the applications for compensation.

Sir, we are very happy that Mumbai and Kolkata have been sanctioned 75 and 44 additional suburban services respectively. But we are very sorry to say that our greater Chennai has been given only 18 additional services where 14 lakh passengers are travelling daily in suburban trains.

The modernisation of Chennai Central Railway Station to the world standard had been announced three years back. But, there is no sign of implementation in sight. The hon. Minister must take note of this grievance and expedite the modernisation of this station.

Sir, gauge conversion project from Salem to Karur is nearing completion. I urge upon the Minister to expedite the completion and arrange for the earlier inauguration

of that project. Sir, the Dindigul-Villupuram doubling project is going on at a snail's pace due to the low Budget allocation. This line is the lifeline of Tamil Nadu which connects thousands of villages. Considering the importance and potentiality of the project, expeditious arrangements have to be made. Sir, the electrification of Villupuram-Katpadi section has been a long pending demand of Tamil Nadu. There is no mention about this project in this Budget. The hon. Minister is requested to sanction it in the Budget.

Sir, in Chennai and in some other parts in Trichy, Madurai and Coimbatore, the land bank of the Railway Department has huge hectares of land. Some of the lands are under the use of railway staff for housing purpose. Houses were constructed long ago and most of the housing units are in dilapidated condition. Further, there are vacant lands also available. The housing needs of the railway staff are acute. Hence, I request the Minister to utilise the vast stretch of vacant railway land for construction of houses for the railway staff and thus housing needs can be fulfilled.

Sir, before I conclude, I would quote the words of my leader, hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, The Railway Budget is a great disappointment to the common people of India; while only speaking of laudable objectives, there are no clear-cut plans for implementing the same. Thank you.

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री राजनीति प्रसाद। आप दो मिनट ही बोलिएगा।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार) :** सर, मैं दो मिनट में ही समाप्त कर दूँगा। सर, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, हमारी दो बातें हैं। हमारे बिहार में दो कोच फैक्टरी हैं - एक कोच फैक्टरी मुजफ्फरपुर में है और एक कोच फैक्टरी मुकामा में है। उसका रेलवे ने अंउरटेकिंग कर लिया है, लेकिन उसमें कोई काम नहीं होता है, इस पर बयान दिया जाना चाहिए। जब आपने उसको अंडरटेक कर लिया है, तो उस पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, यही मेरा कहना है।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मानव रहित जितने भी रेलवे क्रॉसिंग्स हैं, क्योंकि आदमी मर रहे हैं, उसके लिए या तो सड़क को बंद कर दीजिए या उसके लिए कोई उपाय निकालिए। सर, अगर एक भी आदमी हमारी गलती से मरता है, तो उसके लिए हम लोगों को पश्चाताप करना चाहिए।

सर, इसके लिए मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूँगा कि आप जहाँ से भी पैसा लाना हो ले आइए क्योंकि रेलवे का किराया बढ़ाने पर तो झंझट हो गया है। सर, मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आरा से सासाराम एक नई रेलवे लाइन लालू प्रसाद यादव के समय में बनी थी, उस लाइन पर 15-20 रेलवे क्रॉसिंग हैं, उन पर गाड़ियाँ आती-जाती हैं, पर वे गाड़ियाँ भगवान के भरोसे चलती हैं। वहाँ पर कभी भी एक्सिडेंट हो सकता है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई मेज़र एक्सिडेंट नहीं हुआ है।

सर, पटना में दनियामा एक जगह है जहाँ पर तीन दिन पहले एक बस रेलवे लाइन से टकरा गई, क्योंकि वहाँ सिग्नल काम नहीं करता है। आप इसको नोट कर लीजिए। बस बिल्कुल चकनाचूर हो गई, लेकिन उसमें कोई आदमी नहीं मरा, क्योंकि सब भाग गए थे, उसमें तीन-चार आदमी थे। सर, मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि एक भी मानव रहित रेलवे क्रॉसिंग नहीं रहना चाहिए। आप या तो उस रोड को बंद करिए या रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर रेलवे के द्वारा गेट बनाइए। यही मेरा कहना है। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Honourable Members, today, there is a farewell function and there is dinner in Hotel Ashok at 7.30 p.m. and all the hon. Members should attend. We will adjourn the House and also remind all our hon. Members who are not here so that they should reach in time at 7.30 p.m. The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past six of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 22nd March, 2012.

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