

Vol. 225
No. 17



Thursday
26 April, 2012
06 Vaishakha, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Re : Suspension of Question Hour (page 1)
Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 2)
Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 35)
Written Answer to Starred and Unstarred Questions set for the
25th April, 2012 (page 224)
Statement by Minister Correcting Answer to Question (page 403)
Papers Laid on the Table (page 403)
Message from Lok Sabha - Reported (page 408)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health
and Family Welfare - Presented (page 408)
Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry -
Presented (page 409)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture -
Laid on the Table (page 409)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel
- Laid on the Table (page 409)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban
Development - Laid on the Table (page 410)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways -
Laid on the Table (page 410)
Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Re-
source Development - Laid on the Table (page 410)
Evidence Tendered before the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee
on Human Resource Development - Laid on the Table (page 410)

©

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

(ii)

Motion for Elections to the Central Silk Board - Adopted (page 411)

Motion for Election to the Tea Board - Adopted (page 411)

Motion for Election to the Committee Official Language - Adopted (page 411)

Statements by Ministers

Launch of Radar Imaging Satellite-I (RISAT-I) by ISRO (page 412)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel - Laid on the Table (page 487)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel - Laid on the Table (page 487)

Visit of President of Pakistan to India on April 8, 2012 - Laid on the Table (page 488)

Matter Raised with Permission

Re. Recent Disclosure in the Bofors Case (page 412)

Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment - discussion was concluded (page 424)

Special Mentions

Demand to take measure for adequate production of ammunition and defence equipments in the country (page 489)

Demand to commemorate foundation day of the Gadar Party (page 490)

Demand to expedite the process of opening a Central University in Bihar (page 490)

Demand to resolve the problem of poor availability of LPG cylinders in Tamil Nadu (page 491)

Demand to take decisive steps to eradicate Maoist violence in the country (page 491)

Demand to reduce the rate of interest on education loan (page 492)

Concern over the Government's decision to introduce Public Private Partnership (PPP) model to start the Passport Seva Kendras (page 492)

Demand to issue necessary guidelines to save the employees submitting recommendatory letters from MPs from harassment (page 493)

Demand to provide special provisions under article 371 for Hyderabad-Karnataka Region in Karnataka (page 493)

Demand to ensure adequate central allocation of kerosene to Kerala (page 494)

Web-site Address : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in>

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

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 26th April, 2012/6th Vaisakha, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

RE : SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question 301. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : सर, नोटिस दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। क्वात्रोची को बचाने के लिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, the notice has been given. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, he should ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please ...(*Interruptions*)... There will be no suspension of Question Hour. Members are well aware of it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : The notice has been given. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : There is no response to the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : No display of newspapers please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Notice has been given, but there has been no response to that ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Question Hour cannot be suspended. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please continue with our work. Question 301. Mrs. Sood ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not the time to take it up. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : There is no response to the notice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at seventeen minutes past eleven of the clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 301. ...(*Interruptions*)... प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... रविशंकर जी, आप इसे 12 बजे उठाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसे 12 बजे उठाइए, अभी प्रश्नकाल चलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए ...(*व्यवधान*)... अभी क्वेश्चन अवर चलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठिए, इस से कोई फायदा नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Hon. Members, this is Question Hour. We all know that we have procedures for raising issues of concern. It's an established practice. Do it at 12 o'clock. You will have your say. Let the Question Hour proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : It is a serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... The country is agitated. It is a serious scandal. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Sir, please suspend the Question Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, प्लीज। ...(*व्यवधान*)... नहीं, नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ये आप ही के क्वेश्चन्स हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज। ...(*व्यवधान*)... 12 बजे उठाइए आप। प्लीज ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज। ...(*व्यवधान*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : They had six years. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : रवि शंकर जी, आप अभी क्वेश्चन आवर चलने दीजिए। उसके बाद आपको जो कहना हो, कहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... प्लीज। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : We want this issue to be discussed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापति : देखिए, इससे क्या फायदा है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 12.00 hours.

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

The House reassembled at 12.00 noon.

The VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Pending road proposal from Himachal Pradesh

*301. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of proposals relating to road received from Government of Himachal Pradesh are still pending with the Central Government for the last 2-3 years;
- (b) the reasons for not providing funds for these roads;
- (c) whether it is a fact that proposals for Saini-Luhri, Anni-Banjar, aut-Bagidhar, Narkanda-Bagikhadralla-Sungri-Rohru and Hatkoti roads in Himachal Pradesh are pending with Central Government since 2008; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Development and maintenance of National Highway is a continuous process. Proposals are sanctioned keeping in view the availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. Proposals received from the State Governments are accordingly processed and the proposals not approved are treated as lapsed. Therefore, there is no pendency.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has submitted the proposal requesting the Ministry for declaration of Saini-Luhri-Anni-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) and Narkanda-Bagikhadralla-Sungri-Rohru-Hatkoti roads as new National Highways. The Ministry has declared Saini-Luhri-Anni-Banjar-Aut (Bagidhar) road as new National Highway. Declaration of new National Highway is a continuous process and stretches are declared as NH keeping in view the connectivity requirement, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Multi-Pronged strategy to improve Road Safety

*302. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has urged the State Government to help work out a multi-pronged strategy to improve road safety as the country is having highest road fatalities globally;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is a proposal to set up a Road Safety Fund at the State level by pooling 50 per cent of the penalties collected towards traffic violations to this fund; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) In order to work out a multi pronged strategy to improve road safety, the 12th meeting of National Road Safety Council (NRSC), the apex policy making body for road safety under the chairmanship of Minister, Road Transport & Highways had constituted five Working Groups on the Four Es of road safety viz.

(i) Education (ii) Enforcement (iii) Engineering (roads as well as vehicles) and (iv) Emergency care. A synthesis report of the recommendations of the Working Groups are circulated in the 13th meeting of the NRSC held on 29.02.2012. The State Government are to take the following measures to improve road safety :

1. Identification of top 25 black spots in the state which will be taken up for treatment by the Ministry.
2. Setting up of State Road Safety Councils and District Committees.
3. Setting up of road safety fund at State level including mechanism of diverting 50% penalties collected towards traffic violations in this fund.
4. Replication of Tamil Nadu model for implementation of Road Accident Data Management System (RADMS).
5. Developing emergency medical services by having a 24×7 call centre with a dedicated common telephone number backed by ambulances.
6. Action against over-loading, drunken driving and removal of liquor shops on NHs.
7. Enforcement of use of seat belt by four wheelers drivers and use of ISI helmets by two wheeler riders including pillion rider.
8. Road accident crash investigation.
9. Conspicuity of non-transport vehicles during night time by fixing retro-reflective tapes.
10. Accreditation of Institutes of Driving Training and Research (IDTRs)/Driver Training Institutes (DTIs) for issuing of permanent driving licences.
11. Compulsory training before issuance of permanent driving licence for commercial vehicles.
12. Accreditation of Inspection and Certification centres to provide objective fitness certificate of vehicles by RTOs and developing their audit mechanism.

(c) and (d) As per recommendations of the National Road Safety Council, States are to set up a Road Safety Fund by pooling 50 per cent of the penalties collected towards traffic violations.

Migrant Labour working Abroad

*303. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of migrant labour, including professionals, working

overseas with legal documents, and approximate number of workers working illegally; and

(b) whether Government has signed any bilateral agreement to address their issues and to regularize the illegal migrants in their respective country and place of work?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) As reported by eighty eight Indian Missions, information about the number of migrant labours including professionals working in the countries of their accreditation is given in the Statement (see below). Details for illegal migrants are not available.

(b) The government has signed MOUs on labour with seven major labour receiving countries, namely, Jordan, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain to lay down the framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers. Besides, Government has also signed Social Security Agreement with eight countries, viz., Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Denmark, South Korea and Netherlands.

Statement

Details of Migrant Labour Working Abroad

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Country	Estimated No. of Indian / Workers with Legal Documents
1	2	3
1.	Kandy, Sri Lanka	90
2.	Mongolia	60-70 (approx.)
3.	Istanbul, Turkey	165
4.	Kabul, Afghanistan	3502
5.	Baku, Azerbaijan	250-300 (approx.)
6.	San Francisco, USA	276500
7.	Chicago, USA	386000
8.	Malaysia	54949
9.	Geneva, Switzerland	100
10.	Cyprus	600
11.	Hamburg, Germany	5912
12.	Kuwait	641062

1	2	3
13.	Frankfurt, Germany	17000
14.	Maputo, Mozambique	1200
15.	Astana, Kazakhstan	1000
16.	Kampala, Uganda	5600
17.	Khartoum, Sudan	2586
18.	Herat, Afghanistan	71
19.	Lima, Peru	740
20.	Rabat, Morocco	180
21.	Paris, France	15000
22.	Beirut, Lebanon	9400 (approx.)
23.	Amman, Jordan	8000
24.	Tehran, Iran	350
25.	Belgrade, Serbia	4
26.	Warsaw, Poland	300
27.	Helsinki, Finland	2000
28.	Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	1650
29.	Tashkent, Uzbekistan	30-40 (approx.)
30.	Angola	6104
31.	Damascus, Syria	75
32.	Kandhar, Afghanistan	620
33.	Budapest, Hungary	250
34.	The Hague, The Netherlands	11000
35.	Madagascar	220
36.	Tripoli, Libya	900
37.	Cairo, Egypt	3600
38.	Harare, Zimbabwe	500
39.	Guatemala	10
40.	Mexico City, Mexico	1338

1	2	3
41.	Madrid, Spain	30000
42.	Georgetown, Guyana	290
43.	Houston, USA	50000
44.	Caracas, Venezuela	27
45.	Port of Spain	500
46.	Kingston, Jamaica	70000
47.	Suva, Fiji	74
48.	Seoul, South Korea	2000-2500 (approx.)
49.	Bucharest, Romania	500
50.	Riyadh, KSA	180000-200000 (approx.)
51.	Dubai, UAE	180000
52.	Zagreb, Croatia	5
53.	Tokyo, Japan	8915
54.	Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan	1150-1200 (approx.)
55.	Sofia, Bulgaria	307
56.	Shanghai, China	7657
57.	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	400
58.	Yerevan, Armenia	1400 (approx.)
59.	Papua New Guinea	2500
60.	Gaborone, Botswana	200
61.	Kyiv, Ukraine	4500
62.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	1571
63.	Abu Dhabi, UAE	175000
64.	Abuja, Nigeria	25070
65.	Hanoi, Vietnam	300
66.	Bratislava, Slovakia	50
67.	Bamako, Mali	230
68.	Prague, Czech Republic	250

1	2	3
69.	Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	15000
70.	Thimphu, Bhutan	33010
71.	Mauritius	10757
72.	Nairobi, Kenya	12500
73.	Ankara, Turkey	45
74.	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	2350
75.	Rome, Italy	70248
76.	Brussels, Belgium	7600
77.	Juba, South Sudan	450
78.	Kinshasa, Congo	650
79.	Brasilia, Brazil	2000
80.	Canberra, Australia	194800
81.	Stockholm, Sweden	2500
82.	Brunei,	10000
83.	Bahrain	400000
84.	Mombasa, Kenya	900
85.	Windhoek, Namibia	40
86.	Sau Paulo, Brazil	270
87.	Minsk, Belarus	15
88.	Victoria, Australia	2500

Improvement of Border Roads

*304. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had kept a meeting on 28 April, 2009 at New Delhi for improvement of border roads;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per decision taken in the meeting, Gujarat has forwarded proposal for improvement of 965 km. of border road on 30 May, 2009; and

(c) if so, the present position of the proposal and by when Government intends to approve the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways of the country and the nodal Ministry for development of infrastructure including roads in the border areas is Ministry of Home Affairs. Accordingly, a proposal for construction/improvement of about 255 km Gandhuli-Santalpur road in Gujarat with an estimated project cost of Rs. 550.00 crore has been approved by Ministry of Home Affairs (Government of India) on 18.11.2010. List of other border roads (State Roads) as received from 17 Border States, including that of Gujarat was consolidated by this Ministry and forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs for further action by them.

Details of BRICS Meeting

*305. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recent meeting of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS nations) held in Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that dependence on Dollar was also discussed in this meeting; and

(c) if so, the decision that has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The fourth BRICS Summit was held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012. Presidents of Brazil, China, Russia and South Africa led their respective delegations.

The BRICS Summit agenda covered two clusters of themes. The cluster 'Global Governance', covered issues relevant to the global economic situation, the contemporary political situation (including developments in West Asia), WTO and the international trading regime, and reform of international institutions of global governance. The second cluster 'Sustainable Development' covered issues relevant to sustainable development particularly in the context of the forthcoming UN Conference of Sustainable Development (Rio + 20), issues of food and energy security and consolidation of intra-BRICS cooperation.

A BRICS Delhi Declaration was issued at the Summit. The Leaders jointly released *The BRICS Report*, a study coordinated by India, focusing on the growth prospects, synergies and complementarities of the BRICS economies and highlighting their role as growth drivers in the post-crisis world economy. Updated edition of the BRICS Statistical Publication was also brought out.

The Delhi Declaration captures the decisions reached by the Leaders and the outcomes of the Summit. These include an understanding to work with the international community to ensure international policy coordination for macroeconomic stability conducive to the healthy recovery of the global economy, and to achieve strong, sustained and balanced global growth. BRICS positions articulated in this context cover the issues of a more representative international financial and monetary architecture, reform of the international financial institutions, the progress in the Doha Round and the need for enhancing flow of development finance to emerging and developing countries.

Contemporary political developments in West Asia, including Syria, Iran and Afghanistan in particular, were discussed along with other global concerns such as the fight against terrorism, food and energy security and sustainable development.

An Action Plan lists agreed areas including consultation amongst the BRICS countries on the margins of G20 and relevant environment and climate related international fora, as necessary as well as intra-BRICS cooperation in Agriculture, Health, S&T, trade & investments, energy and urban infrastructure development.

Recognising the pressing need to enhance flow of development finance to emerging and developing countries, the Leaders have directed BRICS Finance Ministers to examine the feasibility and viability of establishing a new Development Bank for mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development and submit a report at the next Summit.

The issue of dependence on the Dollar or other convertible currency was not on the agenda of the Summit. However, it may be noted that two Agreement, (i) Master Agreement of Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies, and (ii) BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement were signed at the Summit by BRICS EXIM/Development Banks. Both of these are enabling agreements subject to national country regulations that would help to reduce intra-BRICS trade transaction costs and dependence on major international currencies and promote intra-BRICS trade, thus benefitting all BRICS countries including India.

Amendment to National Highways Fee Rules 2008

*306. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has proposed measures to amend the National Highways Fee Rules, 2008 to generate more revenue for road sector by increasing toll tax on existing as well as upcoming national highways; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) A proposal for amendment of the National Highways Fee (Determination and Collection) Rules, 2008 for rationalizing toll rate structure is under consideration.

Funds spent in Uttar Pradesh

*307. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of funds/amount given/spent in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organizations during the last three years;
- (b) the purposes for which these amounts were given/spent; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase those funds?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) and (b) A statement showing scheme wise and year wise details of Plan funds released for/spent in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry and its various organisations during the last three years is given in the Statement (see below).

(c) With annual increase in the Ministry's total allocation, State-wise allocation and expenditure also generally rise. The figures in the enclosed statement also indicate an increasing trend in the total funds released to Uttar Pradesh. However, amounts released under individual schemes depend on timely receipt of complete proposals from the States/NGOs, Utilisation Certificates of previous grants, position of unspent balance, etc.

Statement

Scheme-wise, Year-wise funds released by the Ministry and its various organisations for Uttar Pradesh during last three years (2009-10 to 2011-12)

Part-I : Funds released by the Ministry

		(Amounts Rs. in crores)		
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released to Uttar Pradesh		
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
1	2	3	4	5
I. Schemes of Scheduled Caste Development				
1.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	104.27	166.21	174.84
2.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students	199.67	498.04	505.37

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	-	0.73	0.06
4.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana-Construction/expansion of Hostels for SC Boys and Girls	1.57	9.82	0.99
5.	Free coaching for SC and OBC Students	0.18	0.24	0.09
6.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of SCs	4.01	1.83	-
7.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers	1.23	-	-
8.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	-	9.87	7.18
9.	Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	9.04	9.61	4.35
TOTAL (I)		319.97	696.35	692.88

II. Schemes of Backward Classes Development

1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	11.59	22.41	22.37
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	44.36	97.42	108.77
3.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls	5.02	-	4.32
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of OBCs	0.12	0.07	-
TOTAL (II)		61.09	119.90	135.46

1	2	3	4	5
III. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities				
1.	Scheme of Implementation of PwD Act, 1995	-	12.82	4.19
2.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	7.18	6.12	5.98
3.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centres	0.11	1.40	0.40
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)	12.48	12.53	13.94
TOTAL (III)		19.77	32.87	24.51
IV. Schemes for Senior Citizens and Victims of Substance Abuse				
1.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	0.88	1.99	0.39
2.	Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	0.61	1.89	2.65
TOTAL (IV)		1.49	3.88	3.04
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III+IV)		402.32	853.00	855.88
Part-II : Funds released by the Organisations under the Ministry				
1.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	1.77	0.34	0.99
2.	National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	0.10	0.10	5.21
TOTAL		1.87	0.44	6.20

Impact of relations with Iran

*308. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Obama Administration is threatening to impose sanctions on India over its continued economic ties with Iran;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on such threats posed by Obama Administration;

(c) whether Government has taken up the matter with the U.S. officials to defuse any tension; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The United States has not threatened to impose sanctions on India for its economic relations with Iran. However, as part of its sanctions regime related to Iran, the United States has recently enacted a law, which, *inter alia*, has provisions for imposition of sanctions on individual foreign entities like foreign financial institutions that engage in a significant financial transaction with Iranian Central Bank or a designated financial institution in Iran for petroleum related trade after 28 June 2012. The institution could be exempted from sanctions if the U.S. makes the determination that the country with primary jurisdiction over that foreign financial institution has significantly reduced its volume of crude oil purchases from Iran.

The Government of India implements its obligations under the UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran. We continue to maintain that we are bound by UN sanctions and unilateral sanctions imposed by countries or group of countries should not impact legitimate trade relations with Iran. India's crude imports from Iran are guided by its energy security and take into account its oil requirements, multilateral sanctions, conditions in financial and energy markets, and security and stability in different oil-producing regions of the world.

India and the United States have regular dialogue on bilateral cooperation and all global and regional issues of mutual interest. In these meetings, the two sides have had candid and constructive discussions on issues related to Iran and broader West Asia region. India and the United States remain committed to strengthening their strategic partnership.

Corrupt practices by Private Contractors

*309. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report prepared by the World Bank's Institutional Integrity Unit alleging fraudulent and corrupt practices by private Indian contractors working on national highways projects funded by it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the allegations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C. P. JOSHI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have forwarded a report of the World Bank's Institutional integrity unit alleging that some companies executing World Bank funded projects have committed sanctionable practices.

(c) and (d) Ministry has constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry and submit a report.

UID Numbers issued to Illegal Migrants

*310. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that inclusion of all Indian residents in the Unique Identification number scheme would present a threat to the nation's security by giving illegal migrants rights of citizens;

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

(c) whether Government has factored in illegal immigrants staying in various parts of the country before giving UID number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Aadhaar is a unique 12 digit number which is being issued to all residents of India as a developmental initiative. Determination of citizenship is under the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Rules framed thereunder. Aadhaar does not confer citizenship nor does it by itself confer right of citizenship for illegal migrants, which will be determined by the relevant statutory and implementing authorities. Hence, compromise of national security due to enrolments under the UID project does not arise.

Under-nourished Children

311. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to recently published UN report that 77 per cent children below 5 years age are severely malnourished and under-nourished;

(b) if so, the details thereof with a list of both urban and rural children;

(c) whether the Ministry is actively considering to take some urgent measures with a view to bring down the percentage of under-nourished children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (d) The Government is not aware of any UN report indicating 77% children under 5 years as severely malnourished. As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), published in 2005-06, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% are anemic. In urban and rural areas, prevalence of underweight in children is 32.7% and 45.6% while anemia is 63% and 71.5% respectively.

Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors & causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results the second approach is the direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition particularly among children and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, new schemes on a pilot basis such as the Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA and the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as the Direct targeted interventions. Besides, the indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition. Several of the existing schemes/programmes including ICDS have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, hence, the results are likely to be visible after sometime.

Further, some of the recent decisions by the Government to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food & public distribution.

In addition, the proposed National Food Security Bill, will also contribute towards food security. With the continuing attention to nutrition, the targeted interventions and the cumulative effect of various schemes including new schemes, the undernutrition levels are expected to show a declining trend.

Indians living abroad

*312. SHRIMATI KONIMOZHI : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of Indians living abroad, country-wise;
- (b) whether there are countries where there is a significant number of overseas Tamil population and details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has considered setting up a special cell, along the lines of Non-Resident Keralites' Affairs Department, to help Tamil workers abroad and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (b) The estimated population of the Indian Diaspora is about 25 million spread over more than 110 countries. No break up of figures of Overseas Indians on regional or provincial or linguistic basis/groups is maintained by this Ministry.

(c) A letter was written by the Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs to various State Chief Ministers including the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 20th February, 2008 regarding the setting up of a Non-Resident Indian (NRI)/People of Indian Origin (PIO) Grievance Redressal Cell headed by a senior officer in the Police Directorate of the respective State with the responsibility of attending to complaints/disputes/grievances received from NRIs/PIOs for immediate attention, investigation and possible assistance.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu appointed an Inspector General of Police (Welfare) on 25.06.2008 as the Nodal Officer of the State Headquarters dealing with/ attending to complaints/disputes/grievances received from Tamil Non Resident Indians/ PIO for immediate attention, investigation and possible assistance.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, (Headquarters) of the State Government of Tamil Nadu is entrusted to look after the matter in the Commissionerate, and Additional Superintendents of Police are nominated in the Districts to look after the subject. All the concerned officers of the State Government of Tamil Nadu have been instructed by the State Government to pay immediate attention to the grievance of Tamil NRIs/PIOs whenever they approach the authorities with their problems.

Besides, the Overseas Manpower Corporation Ltd. (OMCL) (A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking) promotes the employment of Indian manpower in foreign

countries. OMCL takes various steps to safeguard the interests of Tamil workers such as accident and Health insurance coverage for Non-resident Tamils, functions as a recruiting agent, skill training provder and pre departure orientation training programme provider in Tamil Nadu.

The Officials of NRI Departments/Cells of the all State Governments are invited by the Ministry to the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, and to consultative meetings with State Governments every year to sensitize the grievances redressal machinery of problems of Overseas Indians.

Growth of tourism in India

*313. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that growth in number of foreign tourists arriving in India has fallen during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to boost tourism in India;
- (e) whether there are any proposals for introducing policies and schemes to improve the tourism industry;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : (a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India witnessed an increase in 2010 as well as 2011. It increased from 5.78 million in 2010 to 6.29 million in 2011 registering a growth rate of 8.9% over 2010. Similarly in 2010, it increased to 5.78 million from 5.17 million in 2009, registering a growth rate of 11.8% over 2009.

(d) The Ministry of Tourism, as part of its on-going activities, releases print, electronic, online and outdoor media campaigns in the international and domestic markets, under the Incredible India brand-line, to promote various tourism destinations and products. In addition, a series of activities are undertaken in important and potential tourist generating markets overseas through the Indiatourism Offices abroad with the objective of showcasing India's tourism potential. These activities include participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, Know India seminars & workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

The Ministry of Tourism also provides financial assistance to stakeholders for promotion of tourism in the international and domestic markets under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(e) to (g) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/Central Government Agencies for the tourism infrastructure development under the following schemes :

- i. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- ii. Large Revenue Generating Project
- iii. Assistance to Central Agencies for Infrastructure Development
- iv. Computerisation and Information Technology
- v. Capacity Building for Service Providers

Ministry of Tourism is also implementing number of schemes of human resource development, market research, domestic and overseas promotion and publicity, Incredible India Campaign, development of various niche products, etc.

Development of Atomic Energy Sector

†*341 SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of developed countries of the world are not giving priority to the development of Atomic Energy Sector for power generation to meet their power requirements;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and the percentage of power generation by atomic energy out of total power production of the developed countries like America, Britain, Germany, Japan and developing country like China;

(c) whether it is also a fact that power generation capacity of atomic energy sector in India has become double during the last five years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) The deployment of various sources for power generation is country specific and is based on demand and availability of energy resources. Currently, 436 nuclear power reactors are in operation in 31 countries and 61 reactors are under construction in 14 countries globally. Nuclear power contributed about 13.5% of total

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

electricity generation in the world in the year 2011. Most of the developed countries continue to pursue nuclear power programmes to meet their electricity requirements. In developed countries, there are 16 reactors under construction ten in Russia, three in South Korea and one each in France, Finland and USA.

(b) India's electricity demand is huge and growing. All energy sources including nuclear power are being deployed optimally to meet the country's growing demand. Nuclear power is a clean energy option and has vast potential to provide long term energy security. It would therefore be an important component of the country's energy mix.

The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation in some of the developed countries and China in 2011 is as follows :

Country	Nuclear share in total electricity generation
USA	19.2
UK	17.8
Germany	17.8
Japan	18.1
France	77.7
Russian Federation	17.6
China	1.8

(c) and (d) The nuclear power capacity was 3900 MW at the end of X Plan. The current nuclear power capacity is 4780 MW. During the XI Plan, 880 MW was added, resulting in increase in capacity by 23%. The nuclear power capacity is expected to reach 10,080 MW on progressive completion of projects under construction by 2017.

PM's meeting with President of Pakistan

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister had a meeting with the President of Pakistan, Shri Zardari, at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the significance of this meeting as far as improving the relationship between the two countries is concerned;

(c) whether the Prime Minister has got an invitation to visit Pakistan;

(d) if so, when the Prime Minister would visit Pakistan; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether the visa rules are being relaxed with a view to boost Indo-Pak trade relationship further?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.K. KRISHNA) : (a) to (e) President of Pakistan, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012. During the visit, a meeting was held in New Delhi between Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. The leaders had a friendly and constructive conversation covering all aspects of India-Pakistan bilateral relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. It was noted that there had been steady progress in the dialogue process which was restarted last year. Both sides felt that we need to move forward step by step and find pragmatic and mutually acceptable solutions to all issues. The two leaders also discussed developments in the region, and the potential of regional cooperation for the economic development of people of both countries. It was clear from the conversation that both countries consider the dialogue process and the improvement of bilateral relations as being in the mutual interest of the people of India and Pakistan.

President Zardari invited Prime Minister to visit Pakistan. Prime Minister accepted the invitation with pleasure and said that he would be happy to visit at an appropriate time. The diplomatic channels will be used to work out mutually acceptable dates and substantive preparations for that visit.

Both sides felt that priority needed to be given to issues of people-to-people contacts. In this context, it was decided that a liberalized visa agreement which has been worked out should be signed during the next meeting of the Home/Interior Secretaries. The proposed bilateral visa agreement would substantially liberalise the visa regime for businessmen on both sides.

World's Children Report-2012

316. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry is drawn to the UNICEF's Report 'The State of the World's Children, 2012: Children in an Urban World's which presented a grim picture of child marriage and marital rights awareness among adolescents in India';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry to this report;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 47 percent of those below 18 are married off in India as per this report;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Ministry of Women & Child Development to this report; and

(e) the corrective steps that Govt. has taken or would take so that the law of our land is followed by every individual in case of marriages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) The UNICEF report "The State of the World's Children, 2012: Children in an Urban World's has primarily drawn attention to the state of children in urban areas in various countries of the world. The thrust of the Report is that scarcity and dispossession afflict the poorest and most marginalized children and families disproportionately as much in urban centres as in the remote rural places that are commonly associated with deprivation and vulnerability.

Inter-alia, in the various tables appended, the Report has also presented statistics on various chosen subjects, including on 'Child Protection' and 'Adolescents'. According to these tables which give country-wise statistics on a number of parameters, 47% of marriages in India involve girls under 18 years of age. Further, 30% adolescent girls aged 15-19 in India are stated to be currently married and in 53% cases, such adolescent brides have been further stated to accept the right of husband to physically hit or beat the wife in certain circumstances as a matter of norm.

The reports and reviews by multilateral organizations like UNICEF are made with respect to their own methodologies, assumptions and benchmarks. Irrespective of methodological differences, the observations and recommendations of various reports, including the UNICEF reports provide inputs for consideration for policy making by individual sovereign Governments in terms of their own circumstances and priorities.

In India, under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, (PCMA) 2006, adulthood for marriage is prescribed at eighteen for girls and twenty one for boys. The Act provides that whoever performs, conducts, directs or abets any child marriage shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two years and shall be liable to fine which may extend to one lakh rupees. For advocacy against prevention of Child marriage which is a social evil, workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized from time to time in various States to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Before Akshay Tritiya, the Ministry writes to the State Governments/Union Territories reminding about the PCMA and asking them to put enforcement machinery in place.

A Core Group on holding a National Consultation on Prevention on Child Marriage has been constituted and a National Consultation is scheduled to be held during the year.

Further, under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - SABLA, a comprehensive scheme for development of 11-18 year old adolescent girls in 200 districts across the country has been taken up. The Scheme aims at empowering

adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and equipping them with information and guidance on existing public services in matters of family welfare, health and, hygiene. It is expected that the girls, once aware, would also be in a position to oppose any societal/family pressures against early marriage and be change agents.

Accumulating losses of Air India/Indian Airlines

*317. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Air India/Indian Airlines have been accumulating losses over a period of time;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the reforms that have been undertaken to retrieve the situation of loss; and
- (d) the reforms proposed for the future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Air India has been incurring losses over past few years as per details given below :-

Year	Rs. (in crores)
2007-08	2226.16
2008-09	5548.26
2009-10	5552.44
2010-11	6865.17
2011-12 (Provisional estimates)	7853.00

(b) The reasons for the losses are (i) Abnormal increase in Aviation Turbine Fuel Cost (ATF); (ii) High taxes on ATF; (iii) High airport fees and levies; (iv) High operating costs resulting in lower yields/losses; (v) Increase in interest burden on aircraft loans due to strengthening of dollar; (vi) Interest burden on account of working capital; (vii) High overhead cost compared with industry norms; and (viii) Increase in wage bills and other staff costs.

(c) In order to improve its operating and financial performance, Air India has taken various steps which include (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations; (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes; (iii) induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal; (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction of maintenance and engineering

costs; (v) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely; (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas; (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure; (viii) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights; (ix) Relocation of EDs/IBOs from abroad back to India; (x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; (xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of the Delhi hub resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes; (xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres.

(d) The Government has approved the following financial package for Air India in order improve its financial condition :-

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 Crore, including Rs. 1,200 Crore provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in FY 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore till FY 2021.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs. 18,929 Crore till FY 2021.
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 7400 crore proposed to be issued to financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO etc. which will be used to repay part of Working capital loans.

Working Women's Hostel Scheme

*318. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Working Women's Hostel Scheme is in operation since 1972;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with targets fixed and achievements made during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State-wise;
- (c) whether non-release of funds on time has affected implantation of the Scheme;
- (d) if so, the percentage of total funds released during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan; and
- (e) the steps taken for timely release of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The scheme aims to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working woman who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same city/area. The scheme is being

implemented through State Government agencies, Urban Municipal Bodies, Civil Society Organizations etc. The Scheme has been revised in the year 2010. Financial assistance for construction of hostels is now provided on public land only. There is also a provision of extending financial assistance for hostels run in rented premises.

There are no State-wise targets fixed under the scheme. The physical and financial performance during the Tenth Five Year Plan is given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) to (e) After ignition sanction, subsequent release of fund to the implementing organizations depends upon the receipt of documents prescribed under the scheme viz. utilization certificate, inspection report, progress report and recommendation of State Governments etc. Sometimes there are delays at the level of implementing organizations and the State Government/Union Territory Administration in submitting the documents to the Government of India, due to which the release of funds is delayed affecting the implementation. State Governments and the Implementing organizations are reminded periodically by the Ministry for timely submission of requisite documents. Details of funds released under the Scheme and percentage during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan are as under :

(in crore)			
Year	BE	Release	Percentage
2007-08	15	2.40	16.00
2008-09	20	2.41	12.00
2009-10	10	9.17	91.00

Statement

Physical and Financial Performance during the X Plan

(A) Financial

(in crores)		
Year	BE	Actual Expenditure
2002-03	15.00	6.00
2003-04	10.00	5.16
2004-05	10.00	4.82
2005-06	6.00	2.23
2006-07	5.00	4.39

(B) Physical

Year	No. of New Hostels		No. of beneficiaries (working women)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2002-03	25	21	2500	2533
2003-04	25	13	2500	1188
2004-05	25	3	2500	535
2005-06	25	4	2500	344
2006-07	25	1	2500	500

Policies for Welfare of Children

*319. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether while presenting National Bravery awards to children the Prime Minister reaffirmed the Government's commitment to making every child in the country healthy, educated and ensuring that their childhood is full of joy;

(b) if so, the details of policies formulated by Government for the welfare of children;

(c) how many children died due to malnutrition during the last three years and measures taken to check malnutrition in children; and

(d) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain as to how many children below the age of 5-6 years are out of school and steps taken to educate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has formulated several policies for holistic development of children viz. National Policy for Children, 1974, National Policy on Education, 1986 updated in 1992, National Policy on Child Labour, 1987, National Nutrition Policy, 1993, National Health Policy, 2002, National Charter for Children, 2003, National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006, and the National Vaccine Policy, 2011. These Policies address various needs of children such as health, nutrition, education, protection and development.

(c) The data on death due to malnutrition for the last three years is not available. However, as per the survey on 'Causes of Death - 2001-06 in India' by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children in the age group of 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. There are several schemes and programmes of different Ministries/Departments to address malnutrition among children. These programmes include : Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely 'SABLA', and the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

(d) No study has been conducted to ascertain as to how many children below the age of 5-6 years are out of school. Further, children below six years are not supposed to attend formal school.

Dhola Sadia Bridge Project

*320. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is taking up several projects in North East Region including Dhola-Sadia bridge; if so, the name of the other projects;

(b) who is supervising the quality and construction of Dhola Sadia Bridge; and

(c) whether competent personnel with proper technical qualification and experience of major bridge construction has been engaged to monitor the quality of such important bridge?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI C.P. JOSHI) : (a) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has initiated mega road development programme in North East with name "Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE)" which includes construction of bridge across Dhola & Sadia ghats along with approach road (25.6 km) in Assam. As on date, Government has given approval for 2/4 laning of 6418 km of various categories of roads under Phase 'A' and Arunachal Package of SARDP-NE in entire North Eastern region. Apart from the above, Government has also given approval for preparation of detailed project report for 3723 km of roads under Phase 'B'. The details of road stretches under SARDP-NE is given in the Statement (see below).

National Highways Authority of India is implementing the 4 laning of 670 km of East West Corridor (NHDP I) from Srirampur (Assam/W. Bengal border) to Silchar in Assam and 2 laning with paved shoulders from Jowai to Rattecheria (104 km) in Meghalaya under NHDP-III.

Apart from SARDP-NE and NHDP programme, the National Highways are being developed and maintained under National Highways (Original) Programme of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The Dhola-Sadia bridge project is under execution on hybrid BOT (Annuity) mode. The construction period has been fixed as 4-1/2 years and maintenance period of 12-1/2 years after completion. The project is to be monitored and supervised

by Independent Engineer (I.E.) consisting of team of professionals. The tenders have been invited afresh from eligible consultancy firms to function as I.E. for the project. However, Regional Officer of this Ministry placed at Guwahati is presently functioning as I.E.

Statement

(A) Details of Roads under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE

Sl. No.	State	Scope of Work	Category of Road	Road Length (in Km)	Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Improvement of existing 2-lane NH-37 from Nagaon-Dibrugarh to 4-lane (BOT(Annuity)).	NH	301	NHAI/MoRTH
2.	Meghalaya	Construction of new Shillong By-pass connecting NH-40 & NH-44 (2-lane) (BOT(Annuity)).	NH	50	NHAI
3.	Meghalaya	Four laning of existing 2-lane road stretch from Jorabat to Brapani on NH-40 (BOT(Annuity)).	NH	62	NHAI
4.	Nagaland	Four laning of Dimapur to Kohima Road including Dimapur/Kohima Bypass on NH-39 (BOT(Annuity)).	NH	81	NHAI
5.	Assam	Improvement of existing single lane road stretches on NH-36, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61, 152, 153 & 154 to double lane with paved shoulders, including Silchar bypass.	NH	576	Assam PWD
6.	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam	2-laning of NH-44, 53, 54 & 154, including Jowai bypass in Meghalaya	NH	180	State PWDs of Assam, Meghalaya & Mizoram and BRO
7.	Meghalaya	Improvement of existing 2 lane Barapani-Shillong section of NH-40 and flyovers in Shillong city	NH	54	Meghalaya PWD
8.	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	Re-alignment and improvement to 2-lane with paved shoulders of NH-37 from Dibrugarh to Rupai and improvement of Stilwell road and NH-38 to 2-lane with paved shoulders.	NH	161	State PWDs of Assam & Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Tripura	2 laning of NH-44 from Agartala to Sabroom.	NH	130	BRO
10.	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh	4-lane connectivity to Itanagar	NH 37A, 52 & 52A	150	MoRTH, Assam PWD & Arunachal Pradesh PWD
11.	Assam	2-lane Dibrugarh bypass on NH-37 (on EPC basis)	NH	14	Assam PWD
12.	Sikkim/ West Bengal	Alternative Highway to Gangtok		242	BRO
13.	Manipur/ Nagaland	Two laning of State road from Maram to Paren to provide connectivity of Manipur State with Nagaland State	State road	116	BRO
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement of road from Lumla to Tashingong via Dudunghar (Indo-Bhutan road)	State road	36	BRO
15	Sikkim	Double laning of existing single lane Border Road from Gangtok to Nathula	GS road	87	BRO
16	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement/2-laning of Taliha-Tago and Migging-Bile inter basin roads	State road	176	BRO
17	Mizoram	Construction of a new 2-lane highway from Lawngtalai to Myanmar border in Mizoram to support Kaladan Multi Model Transit Transport Project	State road	100	Mizoram PWD
18	Sikkim/ West Bengal	Improvement of NH-31A from Sevoke to Ranipul to 2-lane standards	NH	80	BRO
19	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin-Shillong section	NH-44E	83	Meghalaya PWD
20.	Mizoram	2 laning-realignment from Km 11.500 to 130	NH-44A	119	Mizoram PWD
21.	Assam	2 laning of Golaghat-Rangajan Road	State Road	7	Assam PWD
22.	Assam	2 lanig of Lumding-Diphu-Manja Road	State road	56	Assam PWD
23.	Assam	2 laning of Haflong-Jatinga Road	State road	8	Assam PWD
24.	Assam	2 laning of Dhubri-Gauripur road	State road	8.5	Assam PWD
25.	Assam	2 laning of Baska-Bamara road	State road	25	Assam PWD

1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Assam	2 laning of Morigaon-Jagi road	State road	23	Assam PWD
27.	Assam	2 laning of Barpeta-Howly road	State road	12	Assam PWD
28.	Assam	2 laning of Goalpara-Solmari road	State road	6.5	Assam PWD
29.	Assam	2 laning of Kokrajhar - Karigaon road	State road	18	Assam PWD
30.	Assam	2 laning of Udalgiri - Rowta road	State road	13	Assam PWD
31.	Manipur	2 laning of Tamenglong - Khonsang road	State road	40	BRO
32.	Manipur	2 laning of Pallel Chandel road	State road	18	BRO
33.	Nagaland	2 laning of Longleng - Changtongya road	State road	35	Nagaland PWD
34.	Nagaland	2 laning of Mon-Tamlu- Merangkong road	State road	100	Nagaland PWD
35.	Nagaland	2 laning of Phek - Pfutzero road	State road	79	Nagaland PWD
36.	Sikkim	2 laning of Tarku - Namchi road	Stat road	32	Sikkim PWD
37.	Sikkim	2 laning of Gyalshing - Singham road	State road	85	Sikkim PWD
38.	Tripura	2 laning of Kailasahar - Kumarghat road	State road	22	BRO
39.	Meghalaya	2 laning of Nongstoin - Rongjeng - Tura road	State road	201	Meghalaya PWD
40.	Nagaland	2-laning of Zunheboto- Chakabama road	GS Road	128	Nagaland PWD
41.	Meghalaya	Upgradation of Nongstoin-Pambriew- Wahkaji-Mawthabab road to 2-lane	State road	68	Meghalaya PWD
42.	Meghalaya	Upgradatin of Nongstoin-Rambrai- Myrshai-Chaigaon road to 2-lane	State road	71	Meghalaya PWD
43.	Meghalaya	Upgradation to Mawthabab Wahkaji- Phiangdiloin- Ranikor road to 2-lane	State road	47	Meghalaya PWD
44.	Meghalaya	Upgradation of Ranikor-Nonghyliam- Maheshkhola- Baghmara road to 2-lane	State road	139	Meghalaya PWD
45.	Sikkim	2-laning of Melli-Manpur-Namchi road	State road	33	Sikkim PWD
46.	Sikkim	2-laning of Legship-Naya Bazar road	State road	26	Sikkim PWD
GRAND TOTAL				4099	

(B) List of Roads under Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads & Highways under SARDP-NE

A. Roads forming Trans Arunachal Highway for Improvement to 2-lane

Sl.No.	Section of Road	Tentative Length (km)	Mode of Execution	Agency
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Nechipu-Hoj Road NH 229 in Arunachal Pradesh	311	BOT (Annuity)	Directly by MoRT&H
2.	Hoj-Potin NH 229 in Arunachal Pradesh	20	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Potin-Pangin NH 229 in Arunachal Pradesh	407	BOT (Annuity)	Directly by MoRTH&H
4.	Pangin-Pasighat NH 229 in Arunachal Pradesh	84	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Pasighat - Mahadevpur NH 52 in Arunachal Pradesh			
	(i) Major bridge of Debang valley, connecting roads with option of realignment from Digaru to Chowkham involving major bridge at Alubarighat	30	BOT (Annuity)	Directly by MoRH&H
	(ii) 2-laning with paved shoulders of remaining stretches after exclusion of length under (i) above	140	Departmental execution/item rate contract	BRO
6.	Mahadevpur-Bordumsa-Namchik-Jairampur-Mammao NH 52B in Arunachal Pradesh	97	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
7.	Mammao-Changland in Arunachal Pradesh	42	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
8.	Changlang-Khnsa NH 52B in Arunachal Pradesh	67	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
9.	Khonsa-Tissa NH 52B in Arunachal Pradesh	48	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Tissa-Longding-Kanubari NH 52B in Arunachal Pradesh	80	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kanubari-Bimlapur NH 52B in Assam	16	Item rate contract	PWD Assam
12.	Bimlapur to NH-37 link in Assam NH 52B in Assam	70	Item rate contract	PWD Assam
TOTAL (A)		1412		

B. Missing link of NH 37 and NH 52

1.	Missing bridge and its approach between Dhola and Sadia ghats on NH 37 Ext.	28	BOT (Annuity)	Directly by MoRH&H
2.	2-laning with paved shoulders from Islampur Tinali to Roing, via Sadia and Santipur on NH-37 Ext.	32	Item rate contract	PWD Assam (12 km)/ PWD Arunachal Pradesh (20 km)
TOTAL (B)		60		

C. Improvement of State Roads to 2-lane standards for providing 2-lane connectivity to 5 districts headquarters towns of Arunachal Pradesh

1.	Koloriang-Joram road in Arunachal Pradesh	158	Departmental execution/item rate	BRO
2.	Yingkiong-Mariyung-Pasighat road in Arunachal Pradesh	140	Departmental execution/item rate	BRO
3.	Anini-Meka road in Arunachal Pradesh	235	Departmental execution/item rate	BRO
4.	Hawai-Hawa Camp road with spur from Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh	165	Departmental execution/item rate	BRO
5.	Hoj-Yupia-Pappu road in Arunachal Pradesh	35	Item rate contract	PWD Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Bame-Iekabali-Akajan road in Arunachal Pradesh (102 km)/Assam (12 km)	114	Departmental execution/item rate contract	BRO
TOTAL (C)		847		
GRAND TOTAL (A + B + C)		2319		

(C) List of Roads under Phase 'B' of SARDP-NE

Sl. No.	Category of Road	Scope/Section of Road	State	Tentative Length (km)
1	2	3	4	5
I. National Highways				
1.	NH-62	2 laning from Assam/Meghalaya border to Dalu via Baghmara	Meghalaya	161
2.	NH-54	2 laning from Aizawal to Tuipang Section	Mizoram	380
3.	NH-54A	2 laning from Lunglei-Theriat section	Mizoram	9
4.	NH-54B	2 laning from Zero point to Saiha section	Mizoram	27
5.	NH-61	2 laning from Wokha (km 70) to Tuli (km 220)	Nagaland	150
6.	NH-150	2 laning from Kohima to Nagaland/Manipur border	Nagaland	132
7.	NH-155	2 laning of Mokokchung to Jessami section	Nagaland	340
8.	NH-44A	2 laning/realignment from Manu to Tripura/Mizoram Border	Tripura	86
TOTAL (A I)				1285
II. State Roads				
9.	State Road	2-laning of Alternative route between Barak Valley (Silchar) - Guwahati road via Harangajao - Turuk	Assam	285
10.	State Road	2-laning of William Nagar to Nengkhra Road & other road (2 side connectivity with respective length of 14 & 8 km)	Meghalaya	22
11.	State Road	2 laning/Repair/Upgradation of Road between Domiaisat & Nongstoin	Meghalaya	54
12.	State Road	Construction of alternate 2 lane road from Boko (bypassing Guwahati) to Nongstoin	Meghalay	125
13.	State road	2 laning of Lunglei-Demagiri road	Mizoram	92
14.	State road	2 laning of Champai - Thau road	Mizoram	30
15.	State road	2 laning from Pfutsero - Zhamai road	Nagaland	18

1	2	3	4	5
16.	State road	2 laning from Athibung - Khelma	Nagaland	55
17.	State road	2 laning of Peren - Kohima road	Nagaland	96
18.	State road	2 laning of road from Shankshak (near Finch corner on NH-150) to Tegnoupal on NH-39	Manipur	202
19.	State road	Improvement of road from Kukital to Sabroom	Tripura	310
TOTAL (A II)			1289	
III. GS Roads				
20.	GS road	2 laning of Champai - Seling road	Mizoram	150
21.	GS road	2 laning of Gangtok - Mangam road	Sikkim	68
TOTAL (A III)			218	
IV. Strategic roads				
22.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement / 2 laning from Vijaynagar-Miao road	Arunachal Pradesh	157
23.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement / 2 laning from Miao Namchik road	Arunachal Pradesh	17
24.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement / 2 laning from Changlang to Khimiyang road	Arunachal Pradesh	35
25.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Khimiyang-Sangkuhavi road	Arunachal Pradesh	33
26.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Sangkuhavi-Lazu road	Arunachal Pradesh	40
27.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Lazu-Wakka road	Arunachal Pradesh	75
28.	Indo-Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Wakka-Khanu road	Arunachal Pradesh	21

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Indo- Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Khanu-Konsa road	Arunachal Pradesh	30
30.	Indo- Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Konsa- Panchao road	Arunachal Pradesh	29
31.	Indo- Myanmar road	Improvement/2 laning from Panchao-Nagaland Border road	Arunachal Pradesh	25
32.	State road	Improvement/2 laning from Yingkiong to Bishing (Porgo via Gette-Pugging-Likor- Paling-Jido) rod	Arunachal Pradesh	160
33.	State road	Improvement/2 laning from Zido-Singha road	Arunachal Pradesh	94
34.	State road	Improvement/2 laning from Pango-Jorging road	Arunachal Pradesh	90
35.	State road	Improvement/2 laning from Sarkam point- Singa via Eko-Domping road	Arunachal Pradesh	125
TOTAL (A IV)			931	
TOTAL			3723	

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Commissioning of Uranium mine in Jharkhand

2326. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India has decided to commission a new Uranium mine at Mouldih in Jharkhand and a processing plant that would provide fuel to its nuclear power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Mouldih mine is expected to deliver Uranium ore upto 500 tonne per day which would be processed and sent to nuclear power plants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Yes Sir, Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Department of Atomic

Energy (DAE), has commissioned a new Uranium Mine at Mohuldih in Jharkhand on 17.04.2012.

(b) The ore from this mine will be processed in the existing process plant of UCIL at Turamdih.

(c) Yes Sir. It has been planned to produce 500 tonne of uranium ore per day from Mohuldih mine.

(d) The processed MDU (magnesium diuranate) will be transported to Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) at Hyderabad for its conversion into nuclear fuel to be used in nuclear reactors.

Cases of Cancer due to Radiation

2327. SHRI TARIQ ANSWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of cases of cancer have been found due to radiation from the Nuclear plant of Kalpakkam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a report has been submitted declaring that cancer rate in nearby villages was seven times higher than the distant villages; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) No, Sir. None of the cancer cases is attributed to radiation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A provisional report of a survey conducted by 'A Society for Primary Health Care Intervention, Research and Education' (ASPIRE) in 22 villages around Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu (within 8 km radius) covering a total of 22,345 individuals by health screening questionnaire and clinical examination has indicated the prevalence of cancer in this villages to be 0.21%. The report also indicated that in three villages 54 kms away from Kalpakkam, the prevalence of cancer is 0.03% based on health screening data obtained from 6,932 individuals only through questionnaire. The annual cancer incidence in the country varies from 0.04% to 0.25% and for Chennai it is about 0.12%. The prevalence of cancer is usually 3 to 5 times the annual incidence of cancer. There is no scientific evidence to infer incidence of cancer around Kalpakkam on account of radiation from nuclear plant at Kalpakkam.

(d) Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) in Mumbai is setting up community based cancer registry and conducting health surveys to document the true occurrence of cancer, birth defects and other illness around various nuclear plants in India. This will

result in continuous monitoring and creation of a large database that will help in detecting any changes in the occurrence of cancer and other illness around Indian nuclear plants.

Environmental Survey Laboratory at Kalpakkam is continuously carrying out environmental monitoring for radiation in and around Kalpakkam (10 Km from Madras Atomic Power Station) and radiation levels are found to be similar to that of natural radiation background.

Applications of Nuclear Energy

2328. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the areas of application of nuclear energy in the country apart from generating electricity and defence purposes; and
- (b) the methods and procedure for the safe disposal of the nuclear waste, generated at various reactors and research labs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Radiation and radioisotope technologies have been successfully and extensively deployed as non-power applications for societal benefits in Agriculture, Healthcare and Industry. These applications have made considerable impact in terms of availability of improved varieties of crop plants, especially, oil seeds and pulses, microbiological safety of food and enhancement of shelf-life of certain vegetables and fruit, their export, diagnosis of and treatment of several health conditions, particularly, cancer and industrial radiography. The nuclear energy has also been used for desalination of sea water.

(b) Nuclear waste, in the form of gaseous, liquid and solid, is generated during operation & maintenance activities of various reactors and research laboratories. The methods and procedures for safe disposal of nuclear waste are summarized below :

1. Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases having insignificant amount of radioactivity are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with continuous monitoring.
2. Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, thermal and solar evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc. The concentrate from treatment of liquid waste is immobilized in inert materials like cement, polymer etc. The treated waste having insignificant amount of radioactivity is discharged to large water bodies well within the norms specified by regulators.

3. The radioactive solid waste generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants is segregated and volume reduced using various technologies like compaction and incineration.

The solid/solidified waste is packaged in suitable containers to facilitate handling, transport and disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These disposal structures are located both above and underground in access-controlled areas. Disposal system is designed based on multi barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of the radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner. The underground soil and water samples from these bore wells are routinely monitored to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity in the disposed waste containment.

Cheap Electricity near Nuclear Plants

2329. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it has been decided to provide electricity at cheaper rate for the houses near nuclear power plants in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether 50 per cent of power produced at each nuclear plant would be given to the States in which the plants are located; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The electricity generated by the nuclear power plants is supplied to the regional electricity grid from where it is supplied to the various consumers by the state electricity boards/distribution companies. The rates to be charged for supply of electricity to various consumers are decided by the SEBs/distribution companies.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has, in January 2011, approved allocation of 50% of the power from new nuclear power projects of NPCIL to the home state (state in which the nuclear power plants are located).

Use of Atomic Energy in Agriculture Sector

2330. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has received any

representation to work in Assam by using atomic energy in agriculture seed and agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details of the time period when this work would be completed; and

(c) the details of the research work being done in this direction in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has not received any representation to work in Assam for using atomic energy in agriculture seed and agriculture sector. However, BARC will be willing to offer its help to Assam in these areas.

(c) BARC has not initiated any research work in Assam, in this regard.

Nuclear Power Plant at Mithivirdi

2331. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intends to start nuclear power plant at Mithivirdi of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the action that has been taken by Government for rehabilitation of affected people and against agitation of local people;

(c) whether Government has taken up this matter with the State Government of Gujarat in this regard; and

(d) the action that has been taken to ensure best safety measures for this proposed and existing nuclear power stations in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is closely working with the State government for acquisition of land and arriving at a comprehensive rehabilitation package in line with the Central and State laws and policies. Public outreach activities to allay the apprehensions about the project and nuclear power have been scaled up manifold through structured public awareness campaigns among the villagers, state officials, college & school students, policy makers, planners including other stake holders.

(d) The nuclear power plants planned to be set up at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat in technical cooperation with a foreign vendor are Generation III+ reactors with advanced safety features. The safety of these reactors will be comprehensively

reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and only after clearance they will be set up. Safety reviews of the existing nuclear power plants in operation and under construction at Kakrapar in Gujarat by NPCIL and AERB post Fukushima accident have found that these are safe with margins and features in design to withstand extreme natural events. Recommendations were made by these reviews to take the safety to a higher level. The major recommendations like provision of seismic switches for an automatic shutdown of reactors upon sensing of earthquake are already in place at Kakrapar reactors. In respect of remaining recommendations, the design and engineering have been completed and regulatory clearances obtained for implementation during biennial shutdown of the units.

Purchase of E-Tickets from Air India Website under LTC 80 Scheme

2332. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government employees, entitled to travel by air, can directly purchase e-tickets from the Air India website under the LTC 80 scheme;
- (b) if so, whether Air India has set any different parameters in their website for issue of e-tickets under the LTC 80 scheme and whether these tickets indicate that the fair charged is as per LTC 80 scheme; and
- (c) if not, whether Government is contemplating to instruct the National Carrier to make such provision since at present there is a lot of confusion in the fair structure offered by them?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Currently there is no provision for booking LTC tickets through the Air India website.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Air India is in the process of upgrading its web-site and booking of concessional fare types, including LTC-80, will be possible on upgradation.

Losses of Airlines in India

2333. SHRI RAJIV PRATAPRUDY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that several airline companies operating in India have incurred huge losses and are on the verge of closure;
- (b) if so, details of the airlines that are making losses, and reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps Government is taking to restore financial health and viability in the airline sector?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per returns filed by airlines with Directorate General of Civil Aviation, all scheduled airlines operating in the country except IndiGo are incurring losses. The total operational losses for all the airlines for the period 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are Rs. 19000 cr. approx. and Rs. 10,000 cr. loss is anticipated in 2011-12. The losses incurred by Air India during the last three years are as under :

Year	Profit/Loss (Rs. in crore)
2008-09	(-) 5548.26
2009-10	(-) 5552.44
2010-11	(-) 6865.17

(c) Government has recently taken several sector vide measures to resolve short term as well as long term issues to improve its sustainability and viability. These are :

- (i) An inter-ministerial Working Group constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation analyzed various factors causing stress in civil aviation.
- (ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.
- (iii) Directorate General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis.
- (iv) A proposal to allow FDI upto a limit of 49% by foreign airlines into domestic sector is under consideration.
- (v) As regard Air India, Government has infused Rs. 800 crores as equity in Air India in the FY 2009-2010, Rs. 1200 crore in FY 2010-11, Rs. 1200 crore in 2011-12. Meanwhile, the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) formulated by Air India has been approved by the Cabinet.

Financial Condition of Air India and Indian Airlines

†2334. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the steps Government has taken to improve financial condition of Air India and Indian Airlines;
- (b) the quantum of loss suffered by Government airline company till this year; and
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to reduce the burden of employees in these companies to compensate the loss?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) The Government has approved the following financial packages for Air India in order to improve its financial condition :-

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 Crore, including Rs. 1,200 Crore provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in FY 2011-12.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crore till FY 2021.
- (iii) Equity for already guaranteed aircraft loan of Rs. 18,929 Crore till FY 2021.
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of Interest on the Non Convertible Debentures of Rs. 7400 Crore proposed to be issued to financial institutions, Banks, LIC, EPFO etc. which will be used to repay part of Working capital loans.

Besides above, the other steps taken by Air India are (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations; (ii) Return of leased aircraft at the end of their tenure or prematurely; (iii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure; (iv) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; (v) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres.

(b) Air India incurred a loss of Rs. 2226.16 crore during 2007-08, Rs. 5548.26 crore during 2008-09, Rs. 5552.44 crore during 2009-10, Rs. 6865.17 crore during 2011 and Rs. 4099.79 crore during April-September 2011.

(c) The manpower rationalisation would be carried out in the light of Justice Dharmadhikari Committee's recommendations.

Operation of Haj Flights by Air India

2335. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Air India has operated Haj flights in the year 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of round trip fare quoted by Air India and whether other airlines offer cheaper fares;

- (d) Government Haj subsidy bill of the last five years; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) NAS Air, which was the selected airline to carry pilgrims from Srinagar on the basis of the tendering process, had entered into an agreement with Air India to carry pilgrims on the Srinagar-Delhi-Srinagar sector at the fare of USD 450 per pilgrim. Air India was paid by NAS Air for their services.

(c) The airline chosen to operate Haj Services was on the basis of tenders in which Air India as also other Indian airlines were invited to participate. The lowest tenderers for each sector were chosen as per procedure.

(d) and (e) During the years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, Government of India has spent an amount of approximately Rs. 477, Rs. 895, Rs. 690, Rs. 600 and Rs. 605 crores (excluding service tax) as subsidy on air travel of haj pilgrims.

Opening of New International Sectors under Bilateral ASAs

2336. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry has decided to open 11 new international sectors under the bilateral Air Services Agreements to Air India as well as to the other Indian scheduled carriers;
- (b) if so, whether this move will assist Air India to enhance the fiscal capacity; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and follow up actions proposed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from Indian carriers including Air India for operation on 11 new sectors. Out of these approval for operations has been granted for Summer, 2012 for following two sectors viz. Delhi-Guangzhou and Mumbai-Dar-es-Salaam. The remaining nine will commence operations in the Winter Schedule of 2012 once approved by the respective foreign authorities.

New Toll for Vehicles going to the Airport

†2337. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a new toll has been started for the vehicles going to the airport;
- (b) if not, whether this is only for the Mumbai airport;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the amount and the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However an entry/parking fee is being levied at the cargo complex of CSI Airport, Mumbai, in line with the practice of cargo terminals of other airports in the country.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Heliport at Nariman Point in Mumbai

†2338. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to Government for construction of heliport at Nariman Point in Mumbai and at Nerul in Navi Mumbai;
- (b) if so, when and the current status of this proposal; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (c) No such proposal in the format prescribed in the Greenfield Airport Policy has been received by the Government.

Corruption in Engineering Department of Air India

2339. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that Air India has been losing millions of dollars due to corruption and mismanagement in the outsourcing of repairs of its planes to overseas vendors by its engineering department;
- (b) if so, the facts and details thereof;
- (c) whether the engineering department of the Air India has failed to push through warranty claims properly and at several times deliberately delayed action to allow warranty period to expire;
- (d) if so, the facts thereof; and
- (e) the responsibility fixed by Government on such lapses and steps taken by Government to check recurrence of such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The repairs of Air India aircraft are mostly undertaken in-house. Aircraft are sent to overseas only in case of special circumstances such as leased aircraft where lessors specifies

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that re-delivery check has to be carried out at the facility which are approved by FAA/EASA. In addition some of the aircraft in Air India's fleet were also sent to overseas for checks/repair when Air India did not have the capability/capacity to undertake repair in-house. The aircraft are sent overseas for repairs after following the tendering process and as per laid down procedures and CVC guidelines.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

New Tax for Flights to Europe

2340. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR :

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has asked the country's airlines to refrain from submitting carbon emission data to the European Union for a new tax for flights to Europe, hardening its stand further against the imposition of the levy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian carriers that fly to European countries including Air India, Jet Airways (India) Ltd., and Kingfisher Airlines Ltd. may have to pay more than Rs. 300 crore in the first year alone if the new tax is enforced;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Indian move has strong support from two dozen countries including the US and China; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Indian carriers have been asked not to submit carbon emission data in line with the Government's stand on the EU's ETS.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. As a follow up to the Joint Declaration adopted at Delhi on 29-30th September, 2011 opposing the EU-ETS, that was also adopted by the Council of ICAO, a meeting was held in Moscow on 21-22nd February, 2012 in which 32 countries including US and China participated. The countries present, adopted the Moscow Declaration on the EU-ETS, in which a basket of retaliatory measures are available to all Governments as counter measures. Depending upon EU's response to the Moscow Declaration, appropriate measures would be undertaken by all signatories to the Declaration, including India, and also by other nations that wish to join the Moscow Declaration.

Expansion of Airstrips at Airports

†2341. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of such airports where Government has decided to expand the airstrips in the last four years;
- (b) the names of such airports whose expansion work of airstrips has been finished;
- (c) the names of those airports where the expansion work of the airstrips hasn't finished/begun;
- (d) the reasons for not finishing/beginning the expansion work of airstrips; and
- (e) by when the whole task will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (e) Details of airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) which are being expanded/modernized are given in the Statement. (see below) In respect of Patna Airport in Bihar and Rajkot Airport in Gujarat, expansion work of the runway can be undertaken only after the requisite land is provided by the respective Governments.

Statement

(A) Works Completed (Extension of Runway)

				Rs. in crores
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Date of completion/ RPDC	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amritsar Extension of Runway	17.04	June-08	Completed
2.	Pantnagar Extension of Runway and associated works	6.00	June-08	Completed
3.	Udaipur Extension and strengthening of runway and allied works	44.31	May-09	Completed

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Varanasi Extension and strengthening of apron and extension of runway	40.00	April-10	Completed
Eastern Region				
5.	Raipur Strengthening & extn. of apron	6.85	January-08	Completed
North-East Region				
6.	Guwahati Extension of runway and C/o new apron with link taxiway	60.82	June-09	Completed
7.	Silchar Extension of runway, acquisition of land & const. of boundary wall	41.50	February-09	Completed
Western Region				
8.	Aurangabad Extension of runway including electrical works	25.68	January-10	Completed
9.	Bhopal Extension & strengthening of runway and associated work	52.10	July-09	Completed
10.	Gondia Extension & Strengthening of Runway	40.95	October-09	Completed
11.	Indore Extension & strengthening of runway	79.00	July-09	Completed
12.	Surat Extension of Runway	21.30	April-09	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madurai Strengthening & extension of runway	35.25	October-08	Completed
14.	Trichy Strengthening & extension of runway	25.94	March-08	Completed
15.	Vijaywada Extension and strengthening of runway Construction of new apron	47.87	December-09	Completed

(B) Works in Progress (Extension of Runway)

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Amount Sanctioned	Status	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jaipur Extension & Strengthening of Runway at Jaipur airport	76.47	Awarded recently	October-13
2.	Gondia Extension & Strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way	34.49	40%	December-12

Cancellation of Flights by Kingfisher Airlines

2342. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether large number of flights by Kingfisher Airlines are cancelled since January, 2012, till date;
- (b) the details of the flights cancelled alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the concerned Airlines had made alternative arrangements for the passenger's booked by the Airlines;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether the final settlement payments of employees whose resignations were accepted by the Kingfisher Airlines are not settled by the Airlines;
- (f) if so, the details in this regard;

(g) whether Government has sought any clarification from Kingfisher Airlines in this regard; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As informed by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), Kingfisher Airlines has cancelled flights and reduced their operations effective 17th Feb. 2012 due to reduction in their operating fleet. DGCA approved amendment to the Winter Schedule of Kingfisher airlines with 175 daily domestic flights as against 418 daily domestic flights approved at the time of commencement of Winter Schedule w.e.f. 30th Oct. 2011.

Kingfisher Airlines was asked to ensure that passenger are given advance information about flight cancellations and refund is settled at the earliest.

(e) to (h) Payment of salaries to the employees is an internal financial/commercial matter of any airlines. The Ministry does not interfere in the such matters.

Changes in Aviation Sector

2343. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bold decisions needed in aviation sector and fast track reforms to remove bottlenecks for India to emerge as the World's third largest aviation market by 2020;

(b) whether lack of modern infrastructure, shortage of trained manpower, high taxes, bureaucratic procedures plaguing the scene; and

(c) whether operational costs is unaccountably high in India as compared to international benchmarks?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Civil Aviation sector is passing through a phase of crisis, where most airlines are incurring operational losses. The Government has taken several measures to ameliorate the problems being faced by airlines and ensure long term viability of the sector. Some of the steps taken by the Government in this regard are as follows :

- (i) A Working Group has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary, Secretary, Financial Services, Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas and DGFT to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same.
- (ii) The issue of rationalization of VAT on ATF, has been taken up with the State Govts.

- (iii) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.
- (iv) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation has been constituted to undertake formulation of a Civil Aviation Policy.

(c) The Indian Air Transport Industry is burdened with higher operating cost than their counter parts globally. This is mainly due to the high costs of ATF and the distorted and high rate of taxes on all services and commodities associated with the sector. Fuel, aircraft leases, airport charges, air tickets, air navigation service charges, maintenance costs, fuel throughput fees, into-plane fuel charges, are also subjected to service taxes.

Installation of Model of Durgiana Mandir at Amritsar

2344. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that a request was made by the Durgiana Mandir Committee Amritsar to install a model of Durgiana Mandir at the airport of Amritsar;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in the year 2007 Airports Authority of India, has given the consent to install the model stated above; and
- (c) by when this model would be installed to respect the sentiments of the devotees of Durgiana Mandir?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Airports Authority of India (AAI) had finalized a location in 2007 for installation of this model. However, this could not be taken up due to expansion of Terminal Building. AAI is in the process of finalizing a new location for installation of this Model in the Terminal Building.

Upgradation of T-1 at Bangalore Airport

2345. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL) has planned to upgrade and expand the current Terminal 1 building at Bangalore Airport;
- (b) if so, the present status of the expansion;
- (c) whether there is any time-frame set to complete the expansion;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The shell and core work are in progress with scheduled target of completion in the first quarter of 2013.

(e) Does not arise.

Panel to promote Air Connectivity

2346. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had formed a panel to review air connectivity in remotely connected regions;

(b) if so, recommendation/suggestions made by the panel;

(c) whether there is a scope to increase the domestic flights in Jharkhand, North East region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands at present;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures proposed to be taken based on the recommendations of the above panel to enhance and promote regional connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) and (b) A Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Rohit Nandan has examined the present Route Dispersal Guidelines and suggested measures to ensure better connectivity for smaller cities and towns. The Committee has recommended revision of Route Dispersal Guidelines. The report of the Committee has been placed on the website of the Ministry inviting comments of stake holders.

(c) and (d) At present, operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence to Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government had laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with the Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(e) Comments received from various organizations on the recommendations of the Rohit Nandan Committee are under examination.

International Flights operated from Jaipur

†2347. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of international flights being operated from Jaipur International Airport along with names of airlines who are operating such flights from there;
- (b) whether any international flight of Air India is being operating from there;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of domestic flights from Jaipur Airport that have been discontinued by Air India during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) The details of the international flights from Jaipur by Indian carriers are as follows :

Air India Express : Jaipur - Dubai - Jaipur (2 flights per week)

In addition, the following foreign carriers are also operating from Jaipur:

Air Arabia : Sharjah - Jaipur - Sharjah (1 daily flight)

Oman Air : Muskat - Jaipur - Muskat (6 flights per week)

(b) and (c) Air India in the current operational structure does not have resources to operate any direct international flights from Jaipur. However, Air India's subsidiary i.e. Air India Express at present operates two flights per week from Jaipur to Dubai. Further, Air India operates daily flights from Jaipur as under :

Mumbai-Jaipur-Delhi and Delhi-Jaipur-Mumbai on daily basis. Mumbai and Delhi are Air India's hub for domestic and international services. Passengers from Jaipur desirous of travelling to international destinations can avail of the connecting services offered by Air India over Mumbai and Delhi.

(d) Air India has not discontinued any domestic operations from Jaipur Airport during last two years. However, the domestic leg Jaipur-Delhi of Jaipur-Delhi-Dubai flight was discontinued in Winter Schedule 2010 as part of route restructuring. Jaipur-Delhi and back has now restored effective from Winter Schedule 2011.

Assistance for training of Officials of North East States

2348. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has provided so far any assistance for training of officials of North East States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the place/institutes identified for this purpose; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (c)

Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has been providing assistance for training of officials of North East States and the details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Yearwise details of officials of NE States provided training by various Institutes/Organizations

Year	No. of Govt. Officials Trained	Institutes/Organizations and Places
2007-08	314	* National Institute of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad
		* Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta
2008-09	173	* National Institute of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad
		* Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
2009-10	190	* Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad
		* National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad
		* Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata
2010-11	840	* National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad
		* National Institute for Training of Highway Engineers, NOIDA
2011-12	30	* Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
TOTAL	1547	

Talks during PM's Visits Abroad

2349. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Prime Minister visited any countries and held talks; and
- (b) if so, the details of such talks and outcome so far during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) During the last four years, the Prime Minister of

India visited the following countries : China, Bhutan, Japan, Sri Lanka, USA, France, Oman, Qatar, UK, Russian Federation, Italy, Egypt, Thailand, Trinidad & Tobago, Denmark, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Canada, Malaysia, Vietnam, Republic of Korea, Belgium, Germany, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Bangladesh, South Africa, Maldives, Indonesia and Singapore. During these visits and in his interaction with leaders of the countries concerned, the Prime Minister discussed various issues of mutual interest in the bilateral, regional and international areas. The Prime Minister also participated in multilateral and plurilateral Summits. Details of these are given in the Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 9]

Importance of Kibithu on Indo-China Border

2350. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Kibithu on Indo-Chinese border in Arunachal Pradesh is the smoothest gateway to China;
- (b) whether Indian and Chinese armies are used to cozying up at Kibithu;
- (c) if so, whether there is any proposal towards affirming the mutual commitment of strengthening relations in the ongoing year of Friendship between the two nuclear nations;
- (d) whether Government would take any steps to develop the Tinsukia-Rima road in Yunnan province of China through Parasuramkunda, Hailayung, Walong and Kibithu for affirming the mutual commitment of strengthening friendship and commercial relation between India and China; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the 1993 Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility Along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas and the 1996 Agreement on the Confidence Building Measures in the Military Field along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China Border Areas and the 2005 Protocol on Modalities for the Implementation of CBMs along the Line of Actual Control, India and China have successfully put in place several confidence building measures which have contributed to peace and tranquillity in border areas. These include border personnel meetings at Spanggur in the Western Sector, Nathu La in the Sikkim Sector and Bumla and Kibithu-Damai in the Eastern Sector. The BPM point at Kibithu-Damai in the Eastern Sector has been operationalised since 18 November 2006.

- (c) During the visit of Chinese President Hu Jintao to India in March 2012, the two sides inaugurated the Year of India-China Friendship and Cooperation under

which the two countries have agreed on a series of activities throughout the year to further strengthen bilateral relationship.

(d) and (e) Government is giving careful and special attention to the development of infrastructure in the border areas opposite China, in order to meet our strategic and security requirements and also to facilitate the economic development of these areas.

Visa Stickers missing from Indian Consulate

2351. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that 500 visa stickers were found missing at the Indian consulate in Johannesburg;
- (b) if so, whether an enquiry has been conducted into the matter;
- (c) if so, the findings thereof; and
- (d) the steps Government proposes to take in the matter, given its impact on national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) No.

(b) to (d) The questions do not arise.

Border dispute with China

2352. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether China had recently asked India to refrain from taking any action that could complicate the border dispute;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government on this;
- (c) whether India and China had fifteen rounds of talks over the long-running border dispute; and
- (d) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) On 25 February 2012, the Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson made a statement that the Chinese position on the disputed eastern sector of the India-China boundary has been consistent and that pending a final resolution, India and China should not take any action in the disputed area that could complicate the problem. India's consistent position that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side.

(c) and (d) The 15th round of talks between the Special Representatives (SRs) of India and China on the Boundary Question took place in New Delhi on January 16-17, 2012. During this round, the two sides continued their discussions on a framework for a resolution of the Boundary Question. An Agreement on the Establishment of a Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs was signed in the presence of the two SRs.

Urge for action against Hafiz Saeed

2353. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been asking Pakistan for action against Hafiz Saeed since 2008 Mumbai attacks but has not got a satisfactory response so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that US has announced 10 million dollar award for the arrest of Hafiz Saeed and his Jihadi financier Abdul Rehman Makki; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Government has repeatedly requested Pakistan to act in an expeditious and transparent manner against all those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack, including Hafiz Saeed. It has also been stressed that Pakistan needs to take effective action to ban the anti-India activities of organizations such as Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JUD)/Lashkar-e-Tayyaba (LeT) and their leaders, including Hafiz Saeed, who have openly and blatantly espoused an agenda of violence and terrorism against India.

(b) On April 02, 2012, the U.S. Government announced an award of up to USD 10 million for information leading to arrest and conviction of Hafiz Mohammad Saeed and up to USD two million for Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki, under the Rewards for Justice programme, for information on the two terrorists. USA maintains both LeT/JUD as foreign terrorist organisations and has also individually designated Hafiz Mohammad Saeed and Abdul Rahman Makki for terrorist activities under its law.

(c) Government welcomes the notification under the Rewards for Justice Programme and expressed appreciation for the additional U.S. step to designate Hafiz Mohammad Saeed and Abdul Rahman Makki as well as LeT. It reflects the commitment of India and the United States to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack to justice and continuing efforts to combat terrorism. It also sends a strong signal to LeT as also its members and patrons that the international community remains united in combating terrorism.

Bilateral ties with South Korea

2354. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India pushed the expansion of its bilateral ties with South Korea during the second Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul; and

(b) if so, the details of the bilateral agreement and their investment in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) Prime Minister undertook a visit to the Republic of Korea from 24-27 March 2012 for an official bilateral visit and the second Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul. Prime Minister had a Summit Meeting with the President of the Republic of Korea on 25 March 2012. He also met a group of Korean CEOs. An Agreement on Simplification of Visa Procedures was signed to encourage greater contacts, travel and engagement between India and the Republic of Korea. A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation between Korea National Diplomatic Academy (KNDA) and Foreign Service Institute (FSI) to exchange faculty, trainees, and best practices was also concluded. The visit by Prime Minister to the Republic of Korea has been instrumental in consolidating the process of bilateral engagement, especially in enhancing trade and investment cooperation, and in deepening the Strategic Partnership with the Republic of Korea.

Appointment of Welfare Officers

2355. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is talking for appointing welfare officers to provide assistance to NRIs who need them in Indian missions in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) Indian Missions and Posts abroad already have Consular/Community Welfare Wings with designated Officers to attend to the welfare issues of distressed Indian nationals. There is, therefore, no proposal to separately appoint Welfare Officers in Missions abroad. The Consular/Community Welfare officers can be contacted by Indian nationals at any time during office hours as well after office hours and on holidays for advice and assistance. Contact details of these officers are displayed both on the website of the Indian Mission/Post as well as on the Notice Boards in the Embassy premises. A 24×7 Helpline is established to deal with issues of urgent nature.

MOU with Saudi Arabia

2356. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has signed many MoUs with the Saudi Arabia Government during the Hon'ble Defence Minister's visit in February;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Saudi Government has extended support towards India's energy security; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently the largest supplier of crude oil to India.

ASEAN Summit in Cambodia

†2357. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that during ASEAN Summit in Cambodia, Chinese officials asked India to drag its feet from oil and natural gas exploration venture in South China sea by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) with the help of Vietnamese company and have warned to be prepared to face serious consequence for not doing so;
- (b) the details thereof; and
- (c) the time since when ONGC has been active in this area in oil exploration work and the details of Chinese stand in this regard since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) No. The 20th ASEAN Summit held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in April 2012 was internal to the 10 Member States of ASEAN. It was not attended by any Dialogue Partners of ASEAN, including India and China.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), in collaboration with Vietnamese companies, has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea since

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1988. China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that the dispute must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned.

Talks with President of Pakistan

2358. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether recent talks with Pakistan President have covered issues like exterminating terrorist camps across Indian borders and checking infiltrations from across the border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government of Pakistan to the advice of India to expedite the process of taking action against the terrorist groups involved in 26/11?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) The issue of terrorism was discussed during the meeting between Prime Minister and President of Pakistan, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari on April 8, 2012 in New Delhi. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter needed to be discussed further between the two Governments.

Attacks on Indians Abroad

2359. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the actions that have been taken by Government on the series of attacks on Indians in the foreign countries; and
- (b) the responses of Government of those countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Wherever any attacks on Indian nationals are reported, the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

concerned Indian Mission/Post promptly takes up the matter with the local Foreign Office and other concerned authorities to ensure safety of Indian nationals so that such incidents of violence against Indian nationals do not recur. Follow-up action including providing of consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals is also performed by the Mission/Post.

(b) When approached, the host Government normally provides all necessary assistance and required security to the Indian nationals living in that country. Cases of violence are duly investigated by local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice. The Indian Mission/Post liaises with the concerned authorities during the investigation and trial of the culprits.

Diversion of Brahmaputra by China

†2360. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that after Indian Defence Minister's Arunachal Pradesh visit, China has diverted the flow of Brahmaputra river and has blocked its entry to Eastern Siang district;

(b) whether Government has drawn its attention to a report titled "Non Alignment 2.0 : A Foreign and Strategic Policy for the Twenty First Century" issued in Delhi in which it has been stated that China could try to capture Indian territory; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to deal with this situation and to make people free from the drinking water crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Government has clarified that changes in river flows are a natural phenomenon dependent on various hydro-meteorological and climatological factors. There has neither been any abnormal rise nor fall in water flow of River Siang. India has raised trans-border river issues with the Chinese side on many occasions including at the highest level. During his visit to India in March 2012, the Chinese President reiterated their position that China always considers the interest of downstream areas in its development and utilization of trans-border rivers. Government has ascertained that construction activity on the Brahmaputra River at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a run-of-the-river hydro-electric project which will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India.

(b) and (c) Government has seen the report. India and China have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership based on the principles of Panchsheel, equality and mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations. The two sides have reiterated this position on many occasions, including in the document on 'A Shared

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Vision for the 21st Century' signed during the visit of Prime Minister to China in 2008. On 19 April 2012, the Chinese Foreign Office Spokesperson stated that China and India are not rivals but cooperation partners. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Outsourcing of Passport Work

2361. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has outsourced through High Commission of India in foreign countries to accept the passport application/visa, OCI, PIO etc.;
- (b) if so the number of countries where this practice is going on;
- (c) the procedure to allot this work to outsourced agency;
- (d) whether it is Indian company or foreign company, who are its owners/partners;
- (e) whether it is a fact that only one company has been given work in 60 countries; and
- (f) if so, on whose recommendation this work has been allotted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Yes.

- (b) Presently 63 Indian Missions/Posts abroad have outsourced Passport/Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular services.
- (c) The outsourcing agencies are selected through an open tender process as per guidelines of the Ministry of External Affairs which are based on Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines and General Financial Rules (GFR).
- (d) While most of the outsourcing companies are Indian companies, there are sixteen foreign companies serving Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The companies are owned by the respective parent company groups. A list of companies doing outsourcing work in Indian Missions/Posts abroad is given in the Statement (see below). As per revised guidelines issued by Ministry in October 2011, only Indian/Indian origin companies with or without a local partner of Indian/Foreign origin are eligible to take part in the outsourcing working. However, the existing contracts with foreign companies would continue till the expiry of the contract period.
- (e) No. The contract is awarded on the basis of an open tender process and the company offering the lowest quotation is granted the contract.
- (f) Does not arise.

Statement***Data on Outsourcing of Services in Missions/Posts Abroad***

Sl. No.	Mission/Post	Services Outsourced	Name of the Company	Indian/Foreign
1	2	3	4	5
Afghanistan				
1.	Kabul	Visa	UCAC International Shahir Travel	Foreign Foreign
Australia				
2.	Canberra	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
3.	Melbourne	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
4.	Sydney	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
Austria				
5.	Vienna	Visa	BLS	Indian
Bahrain				
6.	Bahrain	Visa/Passport	OCTIC	Foreign
Bangladesh				
7.	Dhaka	Visa	SBI, Dhaka	Indian
8.	Chittagong	Visa	SBI, Dhaka	Indian
Belgium				
9.	Brussels	Visa	VFS	Indian
Canada				
10.	Ottawa	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
11.	Toronto	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO/Consular	VFS	Indian
12.	Vancouver	Visa/Passport/Consular	VFS	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
China				
13.	Beijing	Visa	VFS	Indian
14.	Shanghai	Visa	VFS	Indian
15.	Guangzhou	Visa	VFS	Indian
16.	Hong Kong	Visa	Quoprro Global	Indian
Colombia				
17.	Bogota	Visa	VFS	Indian
Finland				
18.	Helsinki	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
France				
19.	Paris	Visa	VFS	Indian
Germany				
20.	Berlin	Visa	Cox and Kings	Indian
21.	Frankfurt	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
22.	Hamburg	Visa	IGCS	Foreign
23.	Munich	Visa	Cox and Kings	Indian
Greece				
24.	Athens	Visa	Quoprro Global	Indian
Iran				
25.	Tehran	Visa	VFS	Indian
Israel				
26.	Tel Aviv	Visa	Caspi Aviation	Foreign
			SM Visa	Foreign
Italy				
27.	Milan	Visa	K&S Services	Foreign
Japan				
28.	Tokyo	Visa	JOC	Foreign
29.	Osaka-Kobe	Visa	JOC	Foreign

1	2	3	4	5
	Jordan			
30.	Amman	Visa	VFS	Indian
	Kuwait			
31.	Kuwait	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
	Malaysia			
32.	Kuala Lumpur	Visa/Passport/Consular	IVS	Indian
	Nepal			
33.	Kathmandu	Visa	Nepal SBI Bank	Indian (JV)
	Netherlands			
34.	The Hague	Visa/Passport/OCI/PIO	IVS	Indian
	Norway			
35.	Oslo	Visa	TT Services	Indian
	Oman			
36.	Muscat	Visa/Passport	BLS	Indian
	Philippines			
37.	Manila		BLS	Indian
	Poland			
38.	Warsaw	Visa	BLS	Indian
	Russia			
39.	Moscow	Visa	TT Services	Indian
40.	St. Petersburg	Visa	TT Services	Indian
	Saudi Arabia			
41.	Riyadh	Visa/Passport/Consular	VFS	Indian
42.	Jeddah	Visa/Passport/Consular	Al Fifa/Al Tayar VFS	Foreign Indian
	Singapore			
43.	Singapore	Visa/Passport/Consular	VFS BLS	Indian Indian

1	2	3	4	5
South Korea				
44.	Seoul	Visa	BLS	Indian
Spain				
45.	Madrid	Visa	Arke	Foreign
Sri Lanka				
46.	Colombo	Visa	VFS	Indian
47.	Jaffna	Visa	VFS	Indian
48.	Kandy	Visa	VFS	Indian
Sudan				
49.	Khartoum	Visa/Consular	BLS	Indian
Sweden				
50.	Stockholm	Visa	TT Services	Indian
Swtizerland				
51.	Berne	Visa	VFS	Indian
Thailand				
52.	Bangkok	Visa/Passport	VFS	Indian
United Arab Emirates				
53.	Abu Dhabi	Visa/Passport/Consular	BLS	Indian
			VFS	Indian
54.	Dubai	Visa/Passport/Consular	BLS	Indian
			VFS	Indian
United Kingdom				
55.	London	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian
56.	Birmingham	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian
57.	Edinburgh	Visa/Consular	VFS	Indian
United States of America				
58.	Washington	Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular	Travisa	Foreign
		Passport	VFS	Indian

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Chicago	Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
60.	Houston	Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
61.	New York	Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
62.	San Francisco	Visa/OCI/PIO/Consular Passport	Travisa VFS	Foreign Indian
Yemen				
63.	Sana's	Visa	VFS	Indian

Chinese objection over Oil Exploration

†2362. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has opposed the activities of Indian Oil Company, which is engaged in producing oil and gas in Vietnam's coastal area;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the basis of Chinese protest and the response of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) China, which is a party to the South China Sea dispute, has raised its concerns on India's hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam. Government has clearly conveyed that such activity by Indian companies is purely commercial in nature and that the dispute must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned.

Extradition Pact with Bangladesh

2363. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there exists extradition pact between India and Bangladesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) whether there is any discussion with Government of Bangladesh on this front;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government of Bangladesh on this; and
- (f) by when this extradition pact would be signed and made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (f) India does not have an Extradition Treaty with Bangladesh. During the visit of the Prime Minister to Bangladesh in September 2011, the two sides underscored the need to conclude an Extradition Treaty between the two countries expeditiously to complete the legal framework for bilateral security cooperation. At the Home Secretary level talks held in November 2011 in New Delhi, both sides agreed that Extradition Treaty, under consideration by both the Governments, may be finalized at an early date. This issue was also discussed at the second annual Home Minister level consultations held in New Delhi in February 2012.

Intrusion of Chinese Helicopters

2364. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether intrusion by two Chinese helicopters have been reported in Himachal Pradesh on 16 March, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Ministry has raised the issue with Chinese Government;
- (d) if so, the response of Chinese Government thereto; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (e) Government has seen media reports in this regard. China disputes the International Boundary between India and China. There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings and the newly established Working Mechanism on Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs. The two countries have appointed

Special representatives to explore from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship the framework for a boundary settlement. There have been fifteen meetings of the Special Representatives till date. The two sides have reiterated, on many occasions, their commitment to maintain peace and tranquility along the Line of Actual Control in the India-China border areas, pending a final settlement of the Boundary Question. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Discussion with President of Pakistan

†2365. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the discussions held between the Prime Minister of India and President of Pakistan recently;
- (b) the issues taken up during the discussions;
- (c) whether India raised the issues of terrorist camps being run across the border and terrorist activities being promoted by Pakistan in India;
- (d) if so, Pakistan's reaction in this regard; and
- (e) the details of the assurances given by Pakistan to check terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (e) President of Pakistan, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012. During the visit, a meeting was held in New Delhi between Prime Minister and the President of Pakistan. The two leaders had a friendly and constructive conversation covering all aspects of India-Pakistan bilateral relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. It was noted that there had been steady progress in the dialogue process which was restarted last year. The issue of terrorism was discussed during the meeting. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter needed to be discussed further between the two Governments.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fishermen captured by Pakistan Authority

2366. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 229 Indian fishermen have been captured by Pakistan Authority;

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken by Government for release of such fishermen and their boats; and

(c) by when the scheme to pay assistance to such fishermen would be implemented as per Government of India scheme 2007?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) and (b) According to available information, as on 13 April 2012, there are 425 fishermen, believed to be Indian, in various Pakistani jails. Government has been consistently taking up the issue concerning all Indian fishermen and their boats in Pakistani custody with the Government of Pakistan at all appropriate levels. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February 2010, June 2010 and June 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July 2010 and July 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June 2010. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up consisting of retired judges from both countries to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term. The Committee has also recommended that the fishermen should be repatriated by sea lanes, along with their boats. High Commission of India, Islamabad, on a continuing basis, monitors the status of Indian prisoners including fishermen in Pakistani jails and takes up the matter with the Government of Pakistan for their early release and return of their boats. Due to Government's consistent efforts, in 2012 so far, 218 Indian fishermen have been released by Pakistan; 103 fishermen were released in 2011 and 454 fishermen in 2010.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries) is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails and the scheme - 'Soft Loan Package for Replacement of Fishing vessels held in captivity in Pakistan' is to be implemented by Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

BRICS Summit in India

2367. SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that during the recent BRICS Summit, meeting of Trade Ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa was held in India;
- (b) if so, the agenda of the Summit;
- (c) the important decisions taken by BRICS in the Summit; and
- (d) in what manner India is benefited from the outcome of BRICS Summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (d) Yes. The meeting of BRICS Trade Ministers was held on 28 March 2012 in New Delhi prior to the BRICS Summit which took place on 29 March 2012. The Trade Ministers discussed global economic developments and their impact on trade and investments, the Doha Development Round and multilateral trading regime, coordination and consultation amongst BRICS in other multilateral forums and ways and means to further deepening of intra-BRICS cooperation.

The BRICS Summit agenda covered two clusters of themes. The cluster 'Global Governance', covered issues relevant to the global economic situation, the contemporary political situation (including developments in West Asia), WTO and the international trading regime, and reform of international institutions of global governance. The second cluster 'Sustainable Development' covered issues relevant to sustainable development particularly in the context of the forthcoming UN Conference of Sustainable Development (Rio+20), issues of food and energy security and consolidation of intra-BRICS cooperation.

The Delhi Declaration issued following the discussions at the BRICS Summit captures the decisions reached by the Leaders and articulates BRICS positions on a number of important international issues. These include an understanding to work with the international community to ensure international policy coordination to maintain macroeconomic stability conducive to the healthy recovery of the global economy to achieve strong, sustained and balanced global growth. BRICS positions articulated in this context cover the issues of a more representative international financial and monetary architecture, reform of the international financial institutions, the progress in the Doha Round, attaining MDGs and the need for enhancing flow of development finance to emerging and developing countries in this regard. Political issues, contemporary developments in West Asia, including Syria, Iran and Afghanistan in particular were discussed along with other global concerns such as the fight against

terrorism, food and energy security and sustainable development. An Action Plan lists agreed areas including coordination amongst the BRICS countries in international forums such as the G20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development etc. as well as intra-BRICS cooperation in Agriculture, Health, S&T, Trade & Investment, Energy and Urban Infrastructure Development.

Recognising the pressing need to enhance flow of development finance to emerging and developing countries, the Leaders have directed BRICS Finance Ministers to examine the feasibility and viability of establishing a new Development Bank for mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development and submit a report at the next Summit.

Two Agreements, (i) Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies, and (ii) BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement were signed at the Summit by BRICS EXIM/Development Banks. Both of these are enabling agreements subject to national country regulations that would help to enhance cooperation amongst the BRICS Development Banks, reduce intra-BRICS trade transaction costs and promote intra-BRICS trade benefitting all BRICS countries including India.

Foreign Minister's level talks with Pakistan

†2368. SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether any initiative was taken at Foreign Minister's level at the time of Pakistani President Mr. Zardari's visit to India regarding the increasing activities of terrorism in Pakistan and handing over the key accused to India who are conducting terrorist activities in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : Foreign Minister of Pakistan did not accompany President Zardari during his visit to India on April 8, 2012. The issue of terrorism as discussed during the meeting between Prime Minister and President Zardari. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistani soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Fall in water of river in Arunachal Pradesh

2369. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has reported abnormal fall in the waters of river Siang in Arunachal Pradesh due to suspected change in its courts in Tibet by China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with China and ascertained the facts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (e) Government is aware of concerns in Arunachal Pradesh in this regard. Government has clarified that changes in river flows are a natural phenomenon dependent on various hydro-meteorological and climatological factors. There has been neither any abnormal rise nor fall in water flow of River Siang. India has raised trans-border river issues with the Chinese side on many occasions and at the highest level. During his visit to India in March 2012, the Chinese President reiterated their position that China always considers the interest of downstream areas in its development and utilization of trans-border rivers. Government has ascertained that construction activity on Brahmaputra River at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a run-of-the-river hydro-electric project will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India.

Safe release of Indian children from Norway

2370. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH :

SHRI SALIM ANSARI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Child Welfare Agency of Norway have imposed certain conditions on India for the early safe release of two Indian children;
- (b) if so, the conditions of Norwegian Government imposed for safe return of Indian children; and
- (c) whether Indian Government has agreed to their conditions and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR) : (a) No.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Income Tax Law on Foreign Capital Investment

†2371. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that foreigners have registered strong protest on the proposal to make amendment in income tax law on foreign capital investment in the budget by Government recently;

(b) if so, whether Government representatives of certain countries of the world have also participated in this protest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons stated for making this protest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) Some business entities and associations from countries including the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, Mauritius and Japan have raised issues regarding the amendment proposals to the Income Tax Act included in the Finance Bill 2012. The Governments of the UK and Mauritius have also raised concerns. The major issues raised by the foreign entities include the retrospective application of the amendments and concerns about the proposal to introduce General Anti-Avoidance Rules.

Indians Working in Gulf countries

2372. SHRI TARIQ ANSWAR : Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indians are working in the Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these persons are cheated, suppressed or exploited by their employees;

(d) if so, the number of cases recorded during the last three years; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Indians in Gulf Countries are as given below :

Country	No. of Indian working (approx. in Lakhs)
Bahrain	4.00
Kuwait	6.41
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	18-20
Oman	5.81
Qatar	4.50
UAE	17.50

(c) Complaints received from some workers are generally in the nature of ill-treatment and harassment, non-payment of agreed salaries/dues, contractual violations, refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits, withholding of passports etc.

(d) and (e) The number of cases reported are as under :

Country	Year		
	2009	2010	2011
Bahrain	1427	1384	1163
Kuwait	3560	4363	2851
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	5306	5250	3656
Oman	5221	2225	2889
Qatar	2165	3034	3186
UAE	2316	1036	1588

The Government has taken several steps to address the issue of Indian emigrants, which include the following :

- (i) Nation-wide awareness campaigns through the media to educate intending emigrants about legal emigration procedures, the risk of illegal migration and precautions to be taken during emigration.
- (ii) The Government has established an Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) which is a 24 hour telephone helpline in eight language to provide authentic information to emigrants as well as intending emigrants on all aspects of emigration.

- (iii) The Government has established Indian Community Welfare Funds (ICWF) in all Indian Missions to provide onsite support to the affected emigrants.
- (iv) Government has established an Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) in the UAE.
- (v) The Government has signed MOUs with seven major labour receiving countries to lay down a framework for bilateral cooperation for the protection and welfare of workers.
- (vi) The Ministry revised the Emigration (Amendment) Rules, 2009 w.e.f. 9th July, 2009 revising the eligibility criteria for Recruiting Agents (RAs).
- (vii) In case, the involvement of a recruiting agent to cheat and exploit the worker is reported, then action under Emigration Act, 1983 is taken. Besides, the blacklisting of recalcitrant employers is also resorted to.
- (viii) Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a compulsory Insurance Scheme for the protection of emigrant workers.
- (ix) Some missions hold awareness camps and medical camps and visit Jails, hospital and labour camps. The missions also operate shelter homes for women emigrants/runaway maids.

Backlog Vacancies

2373. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

- (a) whether provision inserted *vide* the 81st Amendment to the Constitution is being followed in the Ministry for all groups *i.e.* Group A to Group D;
- (b) whether backlog vacancies are notified and filled up every year;
- (c) the reasons, if any, for not following the procedure; and
- (d) about the details of backlog vacancies filled during past five years?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In so far as the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is concerned, no backlog vacancies exist for the posts/grades for which recruitment is done by the Ministry of Panchayatri Raj during the last five years.

Gram Panchayats in Gujarat

2374. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of Gram Panchayats in Gujarat, district-wise;
- (b) the number of Panchayat Ghars constructed under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana in the State particularly in Patan-Sabarkantha and Mehsana districts;
- (c) whether any assistance is provided by the Ministry, apart from RGSY to the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO) : (a) As per information received from the State, there are 13945 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Gujarat. District-wise details are given in the Statement. (see below)

(b) A total of 120 Panchayat Ghars have been constructed under RGSY in Gujarat. Out of these, 30 Panchayat Ghars are in Sabarkantha, 9 in Mehsana and none in Patan.

(c) and (d) During 2011-12, financial assistance of the tune of Rs. 109.64 crore for six BRGF districts under Development Grant component of the Scheme of Backward Regions Grant Fund, Rs. 1.09 crore under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Scheme (Rs. 1.03 crore for awarding 7 Panchayats and Rs. 0.06 crore as Administrative Grant) and Rs. 1.59 crore and e-Panchayat for setting up of Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District level was provided to the State of Gujarat.

Statement

Details of Gram Panchayats in Gujarat

S.No.	Name of District	Total No. of Gram Panchayat	Total No. of Panchyat Ghar Constructed unde RGSY
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmedabad	518	0
2.	Amreli	595	0
3.	Anand	353	0
4.	Banaskantha	799	0
5.	Bhavnagar	775	0
6.	Bharuch	543	0
7.	Dahod	498	11
8.	Dang	70	0

1	2	3	4
9.	Gandhinagar	300	0
10.	Jamnagar	667	0
11.	Junagadh	848	10
12.	Kutch-Bhuj	615	15
13.	Kheda	573	0
14.	Mehsana	593	9
15.	Navsari	367	0
16.	Narmada	220	0
17.	Panchmahal	714	0
18.	Porbandar	150	0
19.	Patan	465	0
20.	Rajkot	846	0
21.	Sabarkantha	736	30
22.	Surendranagar	615	0
23.	Surat	567	0
24.	Tapi	284	0
25.	Baroda	869	26
26.	Valsad	365	19
TOTAL		13945	120

Phone Tapping under Right to Privacy Bill

2375. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the proposed Right to Privacy Bill is being drafted in such a manner that it would not give protection to individuals and politicians against phone tapping and interception of telephonic conversation;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof;
- (c) whether some Ministries have reservations and are against illegal phone tapping of individuals; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) The Central Government is drafting a legislation that will provide protection to individuals in case their privacy is breached through unlawful means. The drafting of the legislation is at preliminary stage and details of the legislation are yet to be finalized.

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

Recruitment by UPSC

†2376. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts exams for recruitment in the 'Indian Police Services' (IPS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that separate exam is being conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs for recruitment in the Indian Police Services;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Union Public Service Commission has raised objection to it; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) The UPSC conducts Civil Services Examination for recruitment to various Civil Services including Indian Police Services (IPS) annually. As per requirements of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Commission is also conducting a Limited Competitive Examination in 2012 for recruitment for the post of Indian Police Service through a lateral entry mode from amongst officers of State Police Service, Indian Armed Forces and various Central Armed Police Forces as per the rules of the examination notified by the Central Government.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) to (f) Do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Adarsh Housing Society Scam

†2377. DR. C.P. THAKUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the CBI lawyer had conspired to weaken the case of Adarsh Housing Society scam;
- (b) the action taken by Government so far;
- (c) the total number of complaints received against public prosecutors during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of steps taken and guidelines issued by the Central Government in order to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) and (b) CBI has registered a case RC 7(A)/2012 on 16.02.2012 against Shri Jagiasi, a Lawyer and Tax Consultant, who allegedly demanded and accepted bribe from accused persons to influence CBI officials through CBI Special Counsel Shri Mandar Goswami. The accused Sh. Jagiasi was caught red handed while accepting the part payment of demanded bribe and was arrested and sent to Police custody and then to judicial custody.

During investigation of the said case, it was revealed that Shri Jagiasi demanded and accepted bribe from Shri Kanhaiyalal Gidwani, who is an FIR named accused in Adarsh Housing Society case in order to inform him in advance of his likely arrest and also to take a lenient view during investigation, through the said Counsel.

On the basis of incriminating evidence unearthed during the investigation of RC 7(A)/12, another case RC 15(A)/12 has been registered against Sh. Jagiasi, Shri Kanhaiyalal Gidwani and Shri Mandar Goswami on 02.03.2012.

Four persons viz. Shri Jagiasi, Shri Kanhaiyalal Gidwani, Sh. Kailash Gidwani, Shri Mandar Goswami were arrested in connection with RC 15(A)/2012 and they have been sent to judicial custody.

- (c) So far as CBI is concerned, as per available information in Vigilance Cell of CBI, the number of complaints received against Public prosecutors during last three years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012 (upto 15.04.2012) are as follows :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	No. of complaints received
2009	08
2010	10
2011	05
2012 (Upto 15.04.2012)	03

(d) The Central Government have issued detailed guidelines vide OM dated 15th November 1993 in respect of dealing with misconduct by officers including public prosecutors as also for conducting Disciplinary proceedings under CCS (CCA) Rules. Complaints against Public prosecutors are processed accordingly.

Effectiveness of CAT

2378. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any study had been made by Government to monitor the effectiveness of CAT in providing speedy justice to petitions;
- (b) whether Supreme Court of India had passed order to bring CAT under Ministry of Law and Justice like Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT); and
- (c) the actions of Government since then to implement that order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of L. Chandra Kumar (AIR 1997 SC 1125) had passed the order to bring all the Tribunals under Ministry of Law and Justice.

(c) The proposal to create a Central Tribunal Division in the Department of Justice to oversee the functioning of various Tribunals is under consideration of Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice.

Contempt Power of CAT

2379. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has been armed with contempt powers; and
- (b) whether there is any proposal to amend the concerned Act to withdraw the contempt power from CAT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Prosecution of Corrupt Public Servants

2380. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has recently prescribed a time-limit for granting permission by Government to the CBI to prosecute corrupt public servants;
- (b) whether the Supreme Court has also directed Government to amend the law for this purpose;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present status of the implementation of the directive of the Apex court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASMY) : (a) The Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in the case of Vineet Narain Vs. Union of India, directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office." The Supreme Court has, in its recent judgment dated 31st January, 2012 in the case of Dr. Subramanian Swami Vs Dr. Manmohan Singh & Another (Civil Appeal No. 1193 of 2012), reiterated the said time limit.

(b) and (c) In the Supreme Court's judgment dated 31st January, 2012 in the case of Dr. Subramanian Swami Vs Dr. Manmohan Singh & Another, one of the Judges (Shri Justice A.K. Ganguly) has made an observation that the Parliament may consider introducing a time limit in section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 for its working in a reasonable manner and also introducing a provision that if sanction is not accorded within the time limit, sanction will be deemed to have been granted to the proposal for prosecution.

(d) The above observations made by the Hon'ble judge in his concurring judgement, are in the nature of obiter dicta. However, in order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already issued guidelines vide its OM No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

Sale of Sub-Standard Brand Mustard Oil by Kendriya Bhandar

†2381. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Bhandar sells mustard oil of sub-standard brands to its customers at a price which is equivalent to the price of oil of popular brands;

(b) whether vigilance Department of Kendriya Bhandar had made any investigation in this irregularity and if so, the details thereof and the punishment meted out to the guilty officers in this matter; and

(c) the names of brands of mustard oil, desi ghee and edible oil sold by Kendriya Bhandar along with their cost prices and selling prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) Decision on introduction of various brands/products and fixing of prices thereof is done at the appropriate level internally in Kendriya Bhandar.

(b) Kendriya Bhandar has informed that on an issue raised regarding supply of Azeez brand of mustard oil at a price equivalent to the price of mustard oils of popular brands in Kendriya Bhandar in the general body meeting held in September, 2009, an investigation was conducted into the matter. Kendriya Bhandar has informed that their Vigilance Department has not found any irregularity in the matter.

(c) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

(a) Rates of Mustard Oils (as on 17.04.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Brand of Mustard Oil	Pack Size	Cost Price (Rs. + vat %)	Selling Price (Rs. + vat %)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Azeez Brand (Agmark)	1 Ltr.	90.10 + 5%	93.33 + 5% (98.00)
2.	Hafed Brand (Agmark)	1 Ltr.	87.67 + 5%	91.43 + 5% (96.00)
3.	Kanodia (Agmark)	1 Ltr.	95.00 + 5%	99.05 + 5% (104.00)
4.	Amritam (Agmark)	1 Ltr.	85.10 + 5%	88.57 + 5% (93.00)
5.	'P' Brand (Agmark)	1 Ltr.	9.150 + 5%	94.28 + 5% (99.00)

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Fortune Mustard Oil	1 Ltr.	94.86 + 5%	99.05 + 5% (104.00)
7.	Dhara Mustard Oil	1 Ltr.	88.00 + 5%	93.34 + 5% (98.00)

(b) Rates of Desi Ghee (as on 17.04.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Brand of Desi Ghee	Pack Size	Cost Price (Rs. + vat %)	Selling Price (Rs. + vat %)
1.	Mahaan Desi Ghee	950 ml	223.00 + 12.5%	233.78 + 12.5% (263.00)
2.	Madhusudan Desi Ghee	970 ml	217.77 + Vat	226.67 + 12.5% (255.00)
3.	Mother Dairy Desi Ghee	1 Ltr.	261.34 + 12.5%	272.00 + 12.5% (306.00)
4.	Milk Food Desi Ghee	980 ml	242.00 + 12.5%	253.34 + 12.5% (285.00)
5.	Everyday Desi Ghee	1 Ltr.	281.54 + 12.5%	298.67 + 12.5% (334.00)
6.	Paras Desi Ghee	970 ml	215.11 + 12.5%	228.45 + 12.5% (257.00)
7.	Param Desi Ghee	889.50 ml	193.78 + 12.5%	201.78 + 12.5% (227.00)
8.	D'Lecta Cow Ghee	1 Ltr.	255.56 + 12.5%	271.12 + 12.5% (305.00)

(c) Rates of Other Edible Oils (As on 17.04.2012)

Sl. No.	Name of Brand of Edible Oil	Pack Size	Cost Price (Rs. + vat %)	Selling Price (Rs. + vat %)
1.	Fortune Soya	1 Ltr.	80.80 + 5%	82.86 + 5% (87.00)
2.	Fortune Sunflower	1 Ltr.	87.98 + 5%	91.43 + 5% (96.00)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Nutrela Soya	1 Ltr.	79.19 + 5%	80.96 + 5% (85.00)
4.	Nature Fresh	1 Ltr.	80.10 + 5%	81.91 + 5% (86.00)
5.	Sundrop SL	1 Ltr.	125.60 + 5%	129.52 + 5% (136.00)
6.	Sundrop Heart	1 Ltr.	133.76 + 5%	138.10 + 5% (145.00)
7.	Sundrop Goldlite	1 Ltr.	97.48 + 5%	100.96 + 5% (106.00)
8.	Saffola Kardi	1 Ltr.	163.27 + 5%	169.52 + 5% (178.00)
9.	Saffola Gold	1 Ltr.	130.57 + 5%	136.20 + 5% (143.00)
10.	Saffola Testy Blend	1 Ltr.	114.10 + 5%	119.05 + 5% (125.00)
11.	Saffola Active 1 Ltr.	1 Ltr.	102.40 + 5%	106.67 + 5% (112.00)
12.	Sundrop Pet	1 Ltr.	75.12 + 5%	77.14 + 5% (81.00)

Posts reserved for SC/ST/OBCs

2382. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts in Central Government jobs that were reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes that were lying vacant in 2008;

(b) whether a Special Recruitment Drive to fill up the backlog of vacancies was launched with details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of the above mentioned posts that are still lying vacant till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) The information in respect of posts reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs in Central Government and vacancies therein is not centrally maintained.

(b) A special Recruitment Drive for filling backlog reserved vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs was launched in 2008. As per information received from 74 Ministries/Departments 77,998 backlog reserved vacancies were identified as on 01.11.2008, out of which 33,786 backlog reserved vacancies were filled by 30th June 2011.

The drive was re-launched and all the Central Ministries/Departments were requested to fill up the remaining backlog identified reserved vacancies by 31st March, 2012.

(c) The Ministries/Departments have been asked to submit final progress report of the drive by 30th April, 2012.

New Norms for Poverty Lines

2383. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per the new BPL norms issued by Planning Commission, per capita income of around Rs. 22/- and Rs. 29/- per day had been proposed as the new poverty lines for rural and urban poors respectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the basis on which it had been decided;

(d) whether Government has cancelled the new BPL norms;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether Government has appointed new panel to revisit methodology for estimating poverty with current realities; and

(g) by when this expert group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of large sample survey data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure. The survey tabulates the expenditure of households numbering about one lakh households. Since the households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at per capita consumption expenditure per month which is called MPCE. The poverty line has been conventionally expressed in terms of this MPCE. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. Accordingly, an Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty.

Tendulkar Committee which submitted its report in November 2009 has computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas in 2004-05.

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10.

(d) to (g) The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poortaking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

Policy for Determining Poverty Line

2384. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1785 given in Rajya Sabha on 25 November, 2010 and state :

(a) whether in a lieu of a single poverty line that categorises all Indians as BPL or APL, Government would consider categorising the deprived sections of the population as 'extremely poor', 'poor', 'marginally poor', and 'vulnerable', as was done in the August 2007 report of the Arjun Sengupta Committee on Unorganised Enterprises; and

(b) whether Government would consider substituting the singular poverty line by multi-dimensional poverty indices, such as the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHDI) now being used by the UNDP to construct the UN HDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Government has decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor, which is expected to take a holistic view in the matter.

Wide Variation in Poverty Estimates

2385. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the different estimates of the incidence of poverty made by official authorities and reputed experts over the last twenty years;
- (b) the reasons for the wide variation in estimates;
- (c) which estimate is regarded as more accurate by Government; and
- (d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty in the country. The Task Force on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1979 defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure level of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas applied uniformly for all the states.

Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 looked into the methodology for estimation of poverty and retained the poverty lines defined by the Task Force. The Expert Group disaggregated the National Poverty lines separately in rural and urban areas into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter state price differentials. For the subsequent years, the State specific rural poverty lines in 1973-74 are updated by using state specific Consumer Price Indices of Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL). Similarly the urban poverty lines are updated by state specific Consumer Price Indices of Industrial Workers (CPI-IW). Based on the Expert Group methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 per month for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 for urban areas and estimated poverty ratio as 27.5% (30.17 crore persons) at all India level.

The Planning Commission in December, 2005 constituted another Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar to review alternate concepts of poverty and to recommend changes in the existing procedures used for official estimates of poverty. The Tendulkar Committee submitted its report in December, 2009 and recommended the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) equivalent Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 25.7% at all India level as the new reference PLB. This new reference PLB has been applied to rural as well as urban population in all the States. The resulting estimate of the all-India rural poverty head

count ratio for 2004-05 was placed at 41.8 percent, urban poverty head count ratio at 25.7 percent and 37.2 percent at all-India level. The poverty lines for rural and urban areas as per capital consumption expenditure of rs. 446.68 and Rs. 578.80 per month respectively for the year 2004-05 recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission.

The large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure which are the basis of calculating poverty are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this Press Note poverty line at all India level is estimated at MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10. The head count ratio (HCR) for 2009-10 is estimated at 29.85% at all India Level, with 33.8% in rural areas and 20.9% in urban areas.

The variation in estimates of poverty is due to the differences in data and yardsticks used. The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poortaking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

Latest Poverty Estimates

2386. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Planning Commission has recently released the latest poverty estimates for the country and stated decline in the incidence of poverty during the last five years;
- (b) if so, the details of new poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission;
- (c) whether the recommendations of the various committees set up by Government earlier to work out methodology for identifying the BPL households have been examined;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete steps Government proposes to take to ensure that poor BPL households in the country gets adequate benefit of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Planning Commission has recently computed estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10 based on the household consumer expenditure data collected by NSSS in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The State-wise poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following the methodology recommended by Tendulkar Committee which is the latest methodology being followed for the purpose. The Planning Commission has released these estimates through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. As per this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10. During this period, the all-India HCR has declined by 8.0 percentage points from 41.8% to 33.8% in rural areas and declined by 4.8 percentage points from 25.7% to 20.9% in urban areas.

(c) to (e) While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, the identification of BPL families who could be assisted under various programmes of the Government is done by conducting census in rural and urban areas by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation respectively. The BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line is generally conducted at the beginning of a Five Year Plan. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural household based on 13 socio-economic parameters. The Ministry of Rural Development, in August 2008, constituted Saxena Committee to recommend a suitable methodology for conducting next BPL Census for identification of rural households. Based on the Saxena Committee Report pilot studies were carried out and the new methodology for identification of BPL households in rural areas has been finalised.

The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The Hashim Committee has submitted interim report recommending a questionnaire to be canvassed along with the caste enumeration to collect relevant information on socio-economic indicators in order to determine BPL status of urban households. Accordingly, A Socio-Economic and Caste Census has been launched on 29th June 2011 in the country which would be carried out by the respective State/UT Governments with the financial and technical support of the Government of India.

The SECC-2011 census being conducted to identify poor families is based on a number of socio-economic indicators. As these two measurements are based on different criteria, there may be need for reconciliation. Further, the Food Security Bill has also stipulated certain criteria for the "priority" segment.

To address these issues, the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission and Union

Minister of Rural Development, in their joint statement issued on 3rd October 2011 had announced that

"The Government of India will take into account multiple dimensions of deprivation based on the indicators that are being collected through the SECC, 2011 for arriving at specific entitlements that rural households will receive under various central government programmes and schemes. The present state wise poverty estimates using the Planning Commission methodology will not be used to impose any ceilings on the number of households to be included in different government programmes and schemes.

The eligibility and entitlements of rural households in the country for different central government programmes and schemes will be determined after the SECC, 2011 survey results are available and have been analysed. The Union Ministry of Rural Development and the Planning Commission will consult with states, experts and civil society organisations to arrive at a consensus on the methodology by the time the SECC, 2011 is completed. This methodology will seek to ensure that no poor or deprived household will be excluded from coverage under different government programmes and schemes. An expert Committee will be appointed to ensure that this methodology is consistent with the provisions of the Food Security Bill as it finally emerges."

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poor taking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

New CESS for Funding Universal Healthcare

2387. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission had recommended introduction of a new cess for funding its plan to provide universal healthcare in the country aiming to offer cashless healthcare to all sections of the society in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Ensuring Success of UID Project

2388. Shri Prakesh Javadekar : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of UID project as on 1st February, 2012
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the comments/observations of various Ministries upon the project;
- (d) the details thereof;
- (e) in what manner of Government plan to ensure the success of the project; and
- (f) the details of the financial intricacies towards the completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) and (b) 12,81,06,507 Aadhaar numbers had been generated as on 1st February, 2012. The State-wise details are given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) and (d) The Home Ministry has raised the matter of integrity of the data collected by the UIDAI as well as its security in view of the methodology adopted by the UIDAI. Concerns have also been raised regarding the security of data collected and stored.

UIDAI has put in place procedure and process for enrolment in accordance with the recommendation of DDSVP Committee Report and the Biometrics Standards Committee Report. In addition a number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in any unauthorized manner. Moreover, Aadhaar project is a development initiative and not a security related initiative. Aadhaar number does not guarantee citizenship nor does it guarantee entitlements. It is for the statutory/implementing authorities to determine the eligibility under the various laws and Acts applicable.

(e) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to improve delivery of public services. The UID project aims to deal with the problems of 'ghost' and 'duplicate' beneficiaries through use of biometrics and de-duplication technology. It proposes to enable on-line authentication of the residents. Online authentication facilities will also enable and drive the micro payments platform. To achieve the above objectives, UIDAI is partnering with the various State, Central Governments and Public and Private sector agencies as Registrars for UIDAI for enrolment of residents and development of Aadhaar enabled applications.

The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) for opening bank

accounts and obtaining mobile, telephone and LPG connections. Some of the State Governments have recognized Aadhaar number as proof of Identity and Proof of Address for their resident centric schemes. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health & Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI & PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty lines who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty hospital/institutions or other Government hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi.

(f) Over and above the approval accorded for Rs. 147.31 crore for phase-I of the project, the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has recommended for phase-III a total cost of Rs. 8814.75 crore, which subsumes the earlier approval of Rs. 3023.01 crore for phase-II of the project. The recommendation of the EFC has been approved by Cabinet Committee on UIDAI related issues (CC-UIDAI) in its meeting held on the 27th January, 2012.

Statement

State/UT-wise Aadhaar generation as on 1st February, 2012

State Name	Aadhaar Count
1	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	80953
Andhra Pradesh	35273396
Arunachal Pradesh	325
Assam	12038
Bihar	1092646
Chandigarh	488242
Chhattisgarh	156169
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	11596
Daman & Diu	98042
Delhi	8767555
Goa	449993
Gujarat	2751507
Haryana	1383127
Himachal Pradesh	2098193

1	2
Jammu & Kashmir	32388
Jharkhand	5216929
Karnataka	9670061
Kerala	2794206
Lakshadweep	83
Madhya Pradesh	4763266
Maharashtra	24805755
Manipur	42940
Meghalaya	487
Mizoram	5149
Nagaland	8450
Orissa	2165292
Pondicherry	694078
Punjab	6934391
Rajasthan	5082029
Sikkim	255308
Tamil Nadu	2084583
Tripura	2693076
Uttar Pradesh	6407018
Uttarakhand	819493
West Bengal	967743
TOTAL	128106507

50th Year Initiative for Planning

2389. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme "50th Year Initiative for Planning" envisaged for one year 2000-01 and funds allotted for the purpose, were utilized during subsequent years to hire consultants and professionals to carry out the Planning Commission's routine day-to-day functioning like mid-term appraisals analysis etc.; and

(b) if so, in view of financial constraints of Government during the last decade (2000-2010), whether the expenditure incurred had the approval of Competent Financial Authority in terms of Government of India's norms relating to observing strict austerity in Government expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) The Scheme "50th Year Initiative for Planning" was introduced in the year 2000-01, initially for the last two years of the Ninth Five Year Plan i.e. 2000-01 and 2001-02. Subsequently, with enhancement of its scope, the scheme was approved for its continuance from Ninth to Tenth Plan. Keeping in view the need for continuing the activities covered under the scheme, it was further approved for continuance in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The activities, such as, preparation of Five Year Plans and Mid-Term Appraisal of Five Year Plans were funded from the scheme with the approval of Competent Authority after following due procedure including concurrence of Integrated Finance Division of the Planning Commission.

(b) The austerity aspect was not overlooked as each and every proposal funded under the Scheme was examined by the Integrated Finance Division before approval by the competent authority.

Legal Authority of UIDAI

2390. SHRI D. BANDOPADHYAY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI) created by the Planning Commission has any legal authority;

(b) if not, how it is collecting data from private persons and how its Chairman and other office bearers were selected and what parameters and/or criteria were adopted for making such selection;

(c) its annual budget and how the money is appropriated for this organisation;

(d) whether this organization has entered into any MoUs/contract with private entities including foreign business organisations;

(e) if so, whether Government is aware that some of these foreign entities have or had links with intelligence agencies of some foreign countries; and

(f) if so, the preventive action that has been taken or proposed to be taken to prevent leakage of sensitive Indian data to foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been set up by Government of India Notification No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn. I dated 28th January, 2009 as an attached office of the Planning Commission and has been

functioning in this capacity. A copy of the notification is given in the Statement. (see below)

(b) The UIDAI has been assigned the responsibility to lay down plan and policy to implement the UID scheme in the Notification. The implementation of the scheme entails, *inter-alia*, the responsibilities to generate and assign UID number to residents and define usage and applicability of UID for delivery of various services.

(c) The Budget allocation for UID Project for Financial Year 2012-13 is INR 1758 crore which is under the Grant No. 74 of the Planning Commission.

(d) The Authority has entered into MoUs/Contracts with private entities. However, all entities with which MoUs/Contracts have been entered into are Indian entities as evidenced by certificate of incorporation from registrar of companies/partnership deed/certificate of registration/evidence of legal status of agency.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

(To be published in Part-I, Section-2 of the Gazette of India)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PLANNING COMMISSION

Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi, 28th 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
1	2	3
UID Authority of India		
Director General & Mission Director	Additional Secretary Govt. of India	1

1	2	3
Deputy Director General (DDG)	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	1
Assistant Director General (ADG)	Director, Govt. of India	1
Support Staff		
PS	PS	3
Peon	Peon	2
Driver	Driver	2
Total Manpower		10
State / UT Units of UIDAI		
State / UT UID Commissioner	Joint Secretary, Govt. of India	35
Support Staff		
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/liase 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.



(Dr. Subas Pani)

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.

Millennium Development Goals

2391. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the Millennium Development Goals and its achievements so far;
- (b) whether Government expects to achieve its targets by the year 2015;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps that taken by Government to fully achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) coordinates the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) monitoring system and releases Progress Reports from time to time. Millennium Development Goals, India Country Report, 2011 is the latest report brought out by the Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in December 2011. So far as India is concerned, 8 MDGs with 12 targets are relevant which are sought to be achieved during the period 1990 to 2015. A brief on the MDG goals, targets and the assessment of performance for the latest year available based on this Report is given in the Statement (see below). There has been progress in all indicators. Since further progress is expected to be made in the remaining period upto 2015, it is hoped that performance with reference to the 2015 targets will be satisfactory.

The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes relevant to attainment of MDG targets.

Statement**India's Millennium Development Goals and Targets**

MGD Goal	Targets	Major Indicators	1990 (estimated value)	Assess- ment done for the latest Year	Value achieved for the latest Year	MDG Target 2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 1 : Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	Percentage of population below poverty line	47.5	2004-05	37.2	23.75
	2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	Percentage of underweight children (<3 years) (NFHS 1 & 3- based on National Centre for Health Statistics reference population)	52	2005-06	40.0	26
Goal 2 : Achieve universal primary education	3. Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.	Net Enrolment ratio in primary education	77	2008-09	98.6	100
		Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	62 (1999)	2008-09	76	100
		Literacy rate (15-24 yrs)	61	2001	76.4	100
Goal 3 : Promote gender equality and empower women	4. Estimate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015.	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	0.73	2007-08	0.98	1.00
		Ratio of Literate women to men (15-24 years)	0.67	2007-08	0.88	1.00
		Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture	18.6 (2004- 05)	2009-10	18.6	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goal 4 : Reduce child mortality	5. Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five.	U5MR (per 1,000 live births)	125	2009	64	42
		IMR (per 1,000 live births)	80	2010	47	27
		Proportion of one year olds immunized against measles	42.2	2009	74.1	100
Goal 5 : Improve maternal health	6. Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Morality Ratio	MMR (per 100,000 live births) (Trends in Maternal Mortality 2010)	437	2007-09	212	109
		Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals	33	2007-08	52	100
Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years	0.86 (2004)	2008	0.489	Trend to be reversed
		Prevalence rate associated with malaria	2.08 million in 2001	2010	1.6 million	Trend to be reversed
	8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases.	Prevalence rate associated with Tuberculosis	338 per lakh	2010	256 per lakh	Trend to be reversed
Goal 7 : Ensure environmental sustainability	9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes, and reverse the loss of environmental resources.	Proportion of land area covered by forest	Forest cover increased by 0.03% or 728 square Km between 2005 and 2007			
		Ratio of area protected (to maintain biological diversity) to surface area	Ratio of protected area to total area increases by 0.02% or 698 square Km between 1999 and 2011			
		Energy use per unit of GDP (Rupee)	Energy intensity has come down from 0.128 KWh in 1970-71 to 0.122 KWh in 2009-10			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.	Percentage of people using improved source of drinking water	66.4	2008-09	91.4	83
		Percentage of households without sanitation facility	76	2008	49.2	38
		Percentage of people using improved sanitation	18	2008-09	47.6	64
	11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Slum population as percentage of urban population	*	2001	42.6 million	
Goal 8 : Develop a Global Partnership for Development	12. In cooperation with private sector, make available benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population	0.67%	2011	76.03%	**
		Internet subscribers per 100 population	0.21 million in 1999	2011	20.33 million	**

Source : MDG India Country Report 2011; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Notes : NFHS - National Family Health Survey

U5MR - Under-five Mortality Rate

IMR - Infant Mortality Rate

MMR - Maternal Mortality Rate

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

'*' - Slum data was collected for the first time in 2001.

'**' - No quantitative target is set for these indicators.

Planning Commission Opinion on functioning of UIDAI

2392. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has a second opinion on functioning of Unique Identification Authority of India Project;

- (b) whether there are any budgetary constraints; if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the project will continue and find a place in Twelfth Plan provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government has approved phase III of the project for an outlay of Rs. 8,814.75 Crores (which subsumes the approval of Rs. 3023.01 Crores accorded for Phase II of the project) upto March 2017. Government has also approved an additional enrolment mandate of 40 Crore residents and accorded approval to commence the budgetary exercise.

The budget allocation of Rs. 1758 Crores to UIDAI for 2012-13 would not be sufficient to cater to the committed obligation arising of the approved additional enrolment mandate. Depending on the progress of the project, additional allocation would be sought for at the Revised Estimates stage.

(c) Yes. The UID project will continue and would find a place in the 12th Plan provisions.

Status of IAP

2393. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) the status of Integrated Action Plan (IAP) launched by Government in December, 2010 to provide boost to the infrastructural development in naxal affected areas;
- (b) the role of State Government and Local bodies in implementing IAP;
- (c) the amount that has been released so far under IAP; and
- (d) the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) An Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts was approved by the Government on 25.11.2010 with a block grant of Rs. 25 crore and Rs. 30 crore per district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. On 07.12.2012, 18 more districts have been included taking the total to 78 districts and IAP has been extended in its present form to 2012-13. The District Collectors/District Magistrates concerned upload data on line on the implementation of IAP on the MIS portal developed by the Planning Commission which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State and over 20 video conference meetings have been held by the Planning Commission with the

Development Commissioners/equivalent officers in charge of development in the States and District Collectors/District Magistrates to discuss the implementation of IAP. As per the information uploaded on the MIS portal, over 70,890 works have been taken up of which over 48,980 have been completed. An amount of Rs. 3840 crore has been released for 2010-11 and 2011-12 against which expenditure of Rs. 2197 crore has been reported (as on 21.04.2012).

(b) As per the guidelines of the scheme, the funds are placed at the disposal of the committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors have also been advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. The Development Commissioner/equivalent officer in charge of development in the State is responsible for monitoring of IAP in the State.

(c) An amount of Rs. 3840 crore has been released to the districts covered IAP till date.

(d) State-wise details are given in the Statement. (see below)

Statement

IAP - State-wise Releases of Funds 2010-11 and 2011-12

				(Rs. in Crore)
Sl.No.	State	Release (2010-11)	Release (2011-12)	Total Release
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50.00	240.00	290.00
2.	Bihar	175.00	270.00	445.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	250.00	300.00	550.00
4.	Jharkhand	350.00	510.00	860.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	240.00	440.00
6.	Maharashtra	50.00	60.00	110.00
7.	Orissa	375.00	540.00	915.00
8.	Uttar Pradesh	25.00	90.00	115.00
9.	West Bengal	25.00	90.00	115.00
GRAND TOTAL		1500.00	2340.00	3840.00

Formula for Determining Poverty

2394. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government works out another formula to count poor;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps being taken to suit the present conditions of the poor people in each State especially the SC/ST/OBC and other minority sections in the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Planning Commission estimates poverty on the basis of large sample survey data of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure. The survey tabulates the expenditure of households numbering about one lakh households. Since the households have different number of members, the NSSO for purpose of comparison divides the household expenditure by the number of members to arrive at per capita consumption expenditure per month which is called MPCE. The poverty line has been conventionally expressed in terms of this MPCE. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed from time to time. An Expert Group was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. Tendulkar Committee which submitted its report in November 2009 has computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs. 579 for urban areas in 2004-05.

The large sample surveys on Household consumer Expenditure are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. The Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using NSS 66th round (2009-10) data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012 through a Press Note. As indicated in the Press Note, poverty line at all India level is estimated as MPCE of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs. 860 for urban areas in 2009-10 and the poverty ratio in the country has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. Government has since decided to set up a Technical Group to revisit the methodology for estimation of poverty and identification of poortaking into account multiple dimensions and indicators of poverty so that the poor and deprived households can obtain the benefit of different government programmes and schemes. The

composition of the Technical Group and its terms of reference are being finalized.

(d) The Government has taken various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as : Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Total Sanitation Campaign etc. All other policy initiatives of the government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution.

Besides this, to bring about socio-economic development of SC/ST/OBC and other minority sections in the society various welfare and development programmes/schemes are being implemented by the Ministries and State/UT Governments. For example, social empowerment is being pursued through providing educational facilities/incentives in the form of scholarships, schools, hostels etc. for educational development. Some of the major scholarships schemes are Pre-Matric scholarships, Post-Matric scholarships, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships (RGNF), Ashram schools for ST students, Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts, Merit-cum-Means Based Scholarship, Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority etc. For economic development, financial assistance, skill development training etc. are being provided to promote employment-cum-income generation activities and livelihoods for the socially disadvantaged groups. To this end various financial institutions like National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), National Minorities Finance and Development Corporation (NMFDC), National Safai Karamchari Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) have been set up to provide financial and other support to beneficiaries for taking up various income generating activities.

Highways Projects in Current Year

2395. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry plans to award 10,000 km. highway projects in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the funds earmarked and spent so far, State-wise for each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Ministry has set a target for award of 8800 kms of National Highway (NH) projects during the current financial year. The State-wise detailed tentative work plan of the projects, including Andhra Pradesh given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) The fund requirement for each of the projects mandated to be implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode predominantly, can be assessed only after the approval of the Government to the project.

Statement

State-wise detailed tentative work plan for award of the projects during 2012-13

S.No.	Section	State	NH No.	Length (in km)	NHDP Phase
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Vikramavandi-Kumbakonam-Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	45C	164	IV
2.	6- laning including bridge across river Narmada on Vadodara-Surat section	Gujarat	8	7	V
3.	Walahajpet-Poonamallee	Tamil Nadu	4	93	V
4.	Chandikhole-Dubari-Talchar	Orissa	200	133	III
5.	Coimbatore-Mettupalayam	Tamil Nadu	67	53	III
6.	Ghadhra Bridge - Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	233	178	IV
7.	Varanasi - Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	56	155	IV
8.	Ambedkarnagar - Raebareilly	Uttar Pradesh	232	165	IV
9.	Raebareilly - Banda	Uttar Pradesh	232	140	IV
10.	Kundapur - Goa / Karnataka Border	Karnataka	17	187	IV
11.	Chandikhole - Paradeep	Orissa	5A	77	V
12.	EPE	Haryana / Uttar Pradesh		135	Others
13.	Raibareilly - Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	231	166	IV
14.	Rohtak - Hissar	Haryana	10	100	III
15.	Parwanoo - Solan	Himachal Pradesh	22	41	III

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Muradabad - Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	93	145	IV
17.	Rajasthan border - Fatehpur	Rajasthan	65	154	IV
18.	Bavnagar - Verawai	Gujarat	8E	263	IV
19.	Allahabad Bypass - Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	2	160	V
20.	Port connectivity to JNPT	Maharashtra		44	Others
22.	Shimla - Solan	Himachal Pradesh	22	60	III
23.	Baharagora - Sambhalpur	Orissa	6	368	IV
24.	Varanasi - Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	29	206	IV
25.	Sitarganj - Kashipur	Uttarakhand	74	77	IV
26.	Khed - Sinner	Maharashtra	50	150	IV
27.	Tamil Nadu / KNT Border - Bangalore	Karnataka	209	204	IV
28.	Chakeri - Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2	146	V
29.	Demow - Dibrugarh	Assam	37	46	SARDP-NE
30.	Numaligarh - Jorahat	Assam	37	51	SARDP-NE
31.	Jorahat - Demow	Assam	37	82	SARDP-NE
32.	Dimapur - Kohima	Nagaland	39	60	SARDP-NE
33.	Karaikudi - Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	210	80	III
34.	Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	Bihar	83	127	III
35.	Ambala-Kaithal	Haryana	65	86	III
36.	Rajsamand - Bhilwara	Rajasthan	758	86	IV
37.	Hospet - Hubli	Karnataka	63	131	IV
38.	Bhilwara - Ladpura	Rajasthan	758	72	IV
39.	Dhule - Aurangabad	Maharashtra	211	140	IV
40.	Uniara - Gulabpura	Rajasthan	148D	205	IV
41.	Padhi - Dahod	Rajasthan	113	86	IV
42.	Unnao - Lalganj	Uttar Pradesh	232A	68	IV
43.	Ner Chowk - Manali	Himachal Pradesh	21	119	IV
44.	Chas - Ramgarh	Jharkhand	23	78	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
45.	Jhalawar - Rajasthan / MP Border	Rajasthan	12	62	IV
46.	Karauli - Dholpur	Rajasthan	11B	101	IV
47.	Solapur - Vedishi	Maharashtra	211	85	IV
48.	Partapgarh - Padhi	Rajasthan	113	100	IV
49.	Ludhiana - Chandigarh	Punjab	95	60	V
50.	Chitradurga - Harihar - Haveri including Chitradurga Bypass	Karnataka	4	150	V
51.	Bareilly - Sitarganj	Uttar Pradesh	74	87	IV
52.	Kashipur - Haridwar	Uttarakhand	74	163	IV
53.	Biharsharif - Barbiga - Mokama	Bihar	82	52	IV
54.	Ladnu (Nimbi Jodhan) - Degna - Merta City	Rajasthan	458	139	IV
55.	Merta City-Lambia-Jaitaran-Raipur	Rajasthan	458	79	IV
56.	Raipur-Bheem (Jassa Khera)	Rajasthan	458	32	IV
57.	Bheem-Parsoli including Bheem Bypass	Rajasthan	148D	31	IV
58.	Parsoli - Gulabpura	Rajasthan	148D	39	IV
59.	Nagapattinam - Thanjavur	Tamil Nadu	66	77	III
60.	Ramanathapuram - Dhanushkodi	Tamil Nadu	49	70	III
61.	Barhi - Rajauli	Jharkhand	31	48	IV
62.	Lalsot - Karauli	Rajasthan	11B	85	IV
63.	Hasan - BC Road	Karnataka	48	130	IV
64.	Udaipur (NH-8) - Kumdal Naya Kheda - Jhadol - Som - Nalwa Daiya (Gujarat Border) - Idar	Rajasthan	58E	154	IV
65.	Uncha Nagla - Khanuawa - Roppas - Dholpur	Rajasthan	123	80	IV
66.	Gulbarga - Bijapur - Homnabad	Karnataka	218	200	IV
67.	Delhi-Meerut Expressway	Delhi / Uttar Pradesh		152	VI
68.	Chutmalpur - Saharanpur - Yamunangar - Haryana - UP Border and Chutmalpur- Ganeshpur	Uttarakhand / Uttar Pradesh	73 & 72A	94	IV

1	2	3	4	5	669.
69.	Ramban - Banihal	J&K	1A	36	II
70.	Udhampur - Ramban	J&K	12A	40	II
71.	Madurai - Parmakundi - Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	49	115	III
72.	Ghoshpukur - Salsalabari	West Bengal	31D	168	II
73.	Baleshwar - Jharpokharia	Orissa	5	90	IV
74.	Yadigir - Warangal	Andhra Pradesh	202	96	IV
75.	Varanasi - Hanumanah	Uttar Pradesh	7	125	IV
76.	Vilupuram - Pondicherry - Nagapattanam	Tamil Nadu	45A	194	IV
77.	Aurangabad - Vedishi	Maharashtra	211	175	IV
78.	Jalandhar - Amritsar	Punjab	1	20	II
79.	Valayar - Vadakancheri	Kerala	47	54	II
80.	Sitarganj - Tanakpur	Uttarakhand	125	52	IV
81.	Dindigul-Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	209	150	IV
82.	Chhapra-Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	102	75	IV
83.	Govindpur (NH-2)-Chas (upto WB border)	Jharkhand	32	71	IV
84.	Ranchi-Nagaruntari	Jharkhand	75	260	IV
85.	Ranchi - Birmitrapur	Jharkhand	23	210	IV
86.	Mettupalyam - Karnataka border	Tamil Nadu	67	103	IV
87.	Kaithal - Rajasthan border	Haryana	65	160	IV
88.	Hissar - Dabwali	Haryana	10	160	IV
89.	Kerala / TN border - Kanyakumari	Tamil Nadu	47 & 47B	70	III
90.	Charthalai - Ochira	Kerala	47	84	III
91.	Ochira - Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	47	86	III
92.	Thiruvananthapuram - TN border	Kerala	47	43.	III
93.	Kuttiapuram - Edappally	Kerala	17	116	III
94.	Ahmedabad - Samkhyali & Bamanbore - Rajkot	Gujarat	8A & 8B	338	IV
95.	Kanktora - Jharsuguda Junction	Orissa	200	68	IV
96.	Chitradurga - Shimoga	Karnataka	13	102.6	IV

1	2	3	4	5	6
97.	Kerala Border - Mysore - Kollegal	Karnataka	212	150.2	IV
98.	Bilaspur - Urdawal Orissa Border (km 116/0-312/4)	Chattisgarh	200	196.2	IV
99.	Raigarh - Sarangah - Saraipali (km 3/8-90/4)	Chattisgarh	216	87	IV
100.	Sri Ganganagar (Rajasthan / Punjab border) - Amritsar	Punjab	15	172	IV
101.	Jalandhar - Punjab / Haryana Border	Punjab	71	199	IV
102.	Jabalpur - Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	12	290	IV
103.	Santhipuram - Allkuppam	Andhra Pradesh	4	84	IV
104.	Kathipudi - Digmaru	Andhra Pradesh	214	140	IV
105.	Indo-Nepal Border - Ghaghra Bridge	Uttar Pradesh	233	122	IV
106.	Vijayawada - Chhattisgarh Border	Andhra Pradesh	221	170	IV
107.	Digmaru - Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	214A	255	IV
108.	Karnataka / AP Border - Gutti	Andhra Pradesh	63	55	IV
109.	Kollam - Kazhuthurty	Kerala	208	81	IV
110.	Kozhikode - Muthanga	Kerala	212	110	IV
111.	Nasik - Sinna	Maharashtra	50	25	Others
112.	Nagaur - Bikaner	Rajasthan	11	107	Others
113.	Nagaur - Jodhpur	Rajasthan	65	136	Others
114.	Jodhpur - Pali	Rajasthan	65	73	Others
115.	Bela - Rewa - Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	75	72	Others

Time-Limit for maintenance of Newly Constructed Highways

†2396. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any time-limit has been fixed for the maintenance and repair of the newly constructed highways in the country and whether Government has signed any agreement with contractors/companies in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding non-compliance of criteria/rules set by NHAI for the repair and maintenance of the highways;
- (d) if so, the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of the complaints received;
- (e) whether Government is taking any decisive initiative in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Completed sections of public funded stretches of National Highways (NHs) under National Highways Development Project (NHDP) are maintained through Operation & Maintenance Contracts (O&M) or long term Operation - Maintenance - Toll (OMT) concessions. O&M contracts are short term contracts, generally for a period of one year. These are item rate contracts. Supervision is carried out by Supervision Consultants. Under OMT concept, maintenance is awarded to a concessionaire for a period of 4 or 9 years. The concessionaire collects toll and provides O&M services throughout the concession period. The performance of the Concessionaires is monitored by the Independent Engineer.

(c) to (f) The State-wise details of complaints received by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) regarding non-compliance of criteria/rules for M&R of NHs along with the action taken are given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of complaints received by NHAI regarding non-compliance of criteria/rules for Maintenance & Repair (M&R) of NHs along with the action taken

Sl. No.	State	Details of Complaints Received	Details of action taken thereof
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Lack of maintenance of NH-7 Kurnool to Anantapur	Investigations are underway and it is premature to comment anything on the outcome of the investigation at this stage.
2.	Bihar/Jharkhand	Short term improvement/maintenance of Aurangabad-Gorhar section from km 180 to 320 and from km 398.75 to 441.563 in the State of Bihar & Jharkhand on NH-2.	

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana/Punjab/ Rajasthan	Poor maintenance of NH-1 Panipat-Jalandhar (Haryana & Punjab) section and NH-8 Jaipur-Gurgaon (Rajasthan & Haryana) section.	
4.	Maharashtra	Non-maintenance of Pune-Satara section of NH-4 (BOT basis) and work under PIU Chitradurga on NH-4.	
5.	Odisha	Against NHAI officials of PIU, Bhubaneswar regarding maintenance work.	
6.	Tamil nadu	Faulty annual maintenance in Chennai-Vellore section of NH-4.	
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Maintenance/renewal of Agra-Aligarh section of NH-93 from km 0.00 to 79.00 (for road stretch from km 29.00 to 40.00).	
8.	West Bengal / Odisha	Short term improvement/maintenance of Kharagpur-Balasore section in West Bengal & Odisha.	

Construction of Roads by Private Sector

†2397. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction works of roads in the country are now being completed by Government only by dint of capital investment made by private sector;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this policy the road expenses of common passengers in the country has been increasing;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether it is also a fact that now the common passengers of the country pay the taxes and cess imposed by the Central and the State Governments and toll and tariffs imposed by private sector, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) The strategy of the Government is to promote investment with public-private participation, in National Highways projects for harnessing efficiency, technological advancement and better maintenance of the public assets during their respective lifecycles to supplement publicly-funded endeavour. Accordingly, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has adopted Build-Operate-Transfer [BOT] (Toll) mode of delivery under public private partnership (PPP) as the preferred mode for development of highway projects.

(c) and (d) The construction cost of roads varies based on parameters like topography, availability of material resources and climatic conditions etc. "The-user-should-pay" is the policy of the Government according to which the user fee charges as determined by the Government are mandated to be charged from the user.

(e) Government has laid down toll policy in the form of National Highway Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules 2008 as amended from time to time for systematic revenue generation for BOT (Toll) projects, which are used by the concerned concessionaires to provide revenue streams for reasonable return on the private investment made by them in development and maintenance of highways. Toll or user charges is only one of the sources of the revenue apart from cess or other taxes, which are utilized for upgradation and strengthening of Highways Infrastructure.

Corruption in Highway Projects

†2398. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a report of World Bank, highway project being run in the country are infested with corruption;

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

(c) whether Government has received any complaints pertaining to corruption in highways projects;

(d) if so, whether Government has conducted any inquiry into the complaints; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to make those projects corruption free?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. However, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have forwarded a report of the World Bank's Institutional integrity unit alleging that some companies executing World Bank funded projects have committed sanctionable practices. Ministry has constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry in the matter.

Land Acquisition for formation of Hassan Bypass

2399. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of Road Transport and Highways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments have approached the Central Government seeking approval to the second revised estimate for land acquisition for formation of Hassan Bypass on the Bangalore-Mangalore section of NH-48, at a cost of Rs. 1,99,68,678;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry had considered the proposal; and

(c) the outcome thereof and when will the State Government be advised of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The compliance to the observations of the Ministry on the second revised estimate for land acquisition for formation of Hassan Bypass is yet to be received from the State Government.

Narrow Bridges on National Highways in Chhattisgarh

†2400. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such national highways in Chhattisgarh which still have narrow bridges;

(b) the number of bridges being extended, the district-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of bridges remaining to be extended, the action being taken in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) There are 9 numbers of National Highways (NHs) in Chhattisgarh which still have narrow bridges.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The district-wise details of narrow bridges being extended, remaining to be extended is given in the Statement. (see below) These remaining bridges shall be considered for extension/widening depending upon their inter-se-priority and availability of funds in subsequent Annual Plans.

Statement

Details of Narrow Bridges on National Highways in Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of Bridges being extended	No. of Bridges to be extended	Total No. of Bridges
1.	Bilaspur	-	4	4
2.	Champa	-	23	23
3.	Raigarh	4	20	24
4.	Koria	-	16	16
5.	Surajpur	-	5	5
6.	Ambikapur	1	15	16
7.	Jashpur	1	16	17
8.	Kanker	4	3	7
9.	Kondagaon	15	6	21
10.	Bastar	12	23	35
11.	Sukma	-	26	26
12.	Dantewada	5	-	5
13.	Bijapur	-	40	40
14.	Raipur	16	2	18
15.	Balodabazar	7	-	7
16.	Bemetara	1	1	2
17.	Kawardha	1	9	10
18.	Mahasamund	16	11	27
19.	Durg	1	-	1
20.	Rajnandgaon	9	-	9
21.	Dhamtari	13	-	13
TOTAL		106	220	326

Project Work conducted by Private Contractors

†2401. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the work related to many projects pertaining to the national highways financed by World Bank are being conducted by private contractors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that a recent report of the World Bank has revealed gross irregularities and corruption by private contractors in the projects of the national highways;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Ministry has received any information in this regard from the Ministry of Finance; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The execution of World Bank funded projects of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is carried out by private contractors and details are given in the Statement (see below).

(c) and (d) World Bank's Institutional integrity unit in its report has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in respect of contract package No. WB-9, WB-10, WB-12 under Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP), package IV-A under Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP) and package V-C under Third National Highways Project (TNHP) have committed sanctionable practices.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has forwarded World Banks Institutional Integrity Unit report dated 01-03-2012 to this Ministry for appropriate action maintaining the World Bank's confidentiality requirements as specified in the letter.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement**Details of World Bank Funded Projects Constructed by
Private Contractors in NHAI**

Sl. No.	Stretch	State Name	NH No.	Total Length (in Km)	Completed Length (in Km)	Total Project Cost (Rs. Cr.)	Agency	Nationality of Agency
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sasaram-Dehri on-sona (GTRIP/IV-C)	Bihar	2	30	30	221.87	Somdutt Builders-Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. (JV)	Indian
2.	Aurangabad-Barachatti (TNHP/V-A)	Bihar	2	60	60	320.421	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd. - Gammon India Ltd. (JV)	Indian
3.	Dehri-on-Sone-Aurangabad (TNHP/IV-D)	Bihar	2	40	40	242.61	Ssangyong Korea - Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	Korean - Indian JV
4.	Kotwa to Dewapur (LMNHP-10)	Bihar	28	38	37.5	240	Progressive Construction Ltd. - MVR (JV)	Indian
5.	Deewapur to UP/Bihar Border (LMNHP-9)	Bihar	28	41.085	29.28	300	Progressive Construction Ltd.	Indian
6.	Mehsi to Kotwa (LMNHP-11)	Bihar	28	40	40	239	Madhucon Projects Ltd.	Indian
7.	Mohania - Sasaram (TNHP/IV-B)	Bihar	2	45	45	230.55	LG Engg. & Construction Ltd.	South Korean
8.	Muzzaffarpur to Mehsi (LMNHP-12)	Bihar	28	40	40	275	Progressive Construction Ltd. MVR (JV)	Indian
9.	Barachatti - Gorhar (GTRIP/V-B)	Bihar[10]/ Jharkhand[70]	2	80	80	452.71	Larsen & Toubro Ltd. - Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. (JV)	Indian
10.	Gorhar - Barwa Adda (TNHP/V-C)	Jharkhand	2	78.75	78.75	399.745	Progressive Construction Ltd. - Sunway Berhand (JV)	Indian - Malaysian JV
11.	Sikandara - Bhaunti (TNHP/II-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	62	62	323.62	IT Thai & Som Dutt Builders India (JV)	Thailand - Indian JV

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Agra-Shikohabad (GTRIP/I-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	50.83	50.76	367.49	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd. - Gammon India Ltd. (JV)	Indian
13.	Handia - Varanasi (TNHP/III-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72	72	286	Centrodorstroy Russia	Russian
14.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-III	Uttar Pradesh	2	44.708	44.708	534.39	Oriental Structural Engineers Pvt. Ltd. - KMC Construction Ltd.	Indian
15.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-II	Uttar Pradesh	2	38.987	38.987	440.93	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	Indian
16.	Allahabad Bypass Contract-I (Bridge)	Uttar Pradesh	2	1.02	1.02	91.36	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Indian
17.	Khaga - Kokhraj (TNHP/III-A)	Uttar Pradesh	2	43	43	151.7	IRCON International Ltd.	Indian
18.	Etawah - Rajpur (GTRIP/I-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	72.825	72.83	248.444	PATI - BEL (JV)	Malaysian - Indian JV
19.	Kasia to Gorakhpur (LMNHP-7)	Uttar Pradesh	28	40	40	242	NCC - VEE (JV)	Indian
20.	Kanpur-Fatehpur (GTRIP/II-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	51.5	51.5	495.35	Somdut Builders - Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd. - NEC (JV)	Indian
21.	Fatehpur - Khaga (TNHP/II-C)	Uttar Pradesh	2	77	77	372.4	Centrodorstroy Russia	Russian
22.	Gorakhpur-Ayodhya (LMNHP-6)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44.86	44.86	239	B. Seenaiiah & Co. (Projects) Ltd.	Indian
23.	Gorakhpur - Ayodhya (LMNHP-5)	Uttar Pradesh	28	44	44	227	Nagarjuna Construction Co. Ltd.	Indian
24.	Gorakhpur - Ayodhya (LMNHP-4)	Uttar Pradesh	28	29	29	205	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	Indian
25.	Ayodhya-Lucknow (LMNHP-3)	Uttar Pradesh	25	46	46	212	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	Indian
26.	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-2)	Uttar Pradesh	28	47	47	217	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	Indian

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Ayodhya - Lucknow (LMNHP-1)	Uttar Pradesh	28	36.75	36.75	193	Hindustan Construction Company Ltd.	Indian
28.	UP/Bihar Border to Kasia (LMNHP-8)	Uttar Pradesh	28	41.115	40.5	227	Simplex	Indian
29.	Shikohabad - Etawah (GTRIP/I-B)	Uttar Pradesh	2	59.02	59.02	261.22	Progressive Construction Ltd.	Indian
30.	Varanasi - Mohania (GTRIP/IV-A)	Uttar Pradesh [55]/Bihar[21\	2	76	76	467.93	Progressive Construction Ltd. - Sunway Berhad (JV)	Indian Malaysian JV

Status of National Highways in Jharkhand

2402. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of National Highways in Jharkhand are suffering due to apathy and bureaucratic red-tapism in State Government;

(b) whether the Union Government has taken any *suo-motu* steps permissible under the law to ensure that the National Highways sector in Jharkhand does not suffer any further; and

(c) if so, the details of such steps taken by Government, and the financial assistance planned to be released for the sector, National Highway-wise in Jharkhand during current and next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Development & maintenance of National Highways is a continuous process and is taken up based on inter-se-priority, traffic need and availability of resources. Out of total length of 1805 km of National Highways in Jharkhand, 1330.28 km length is included under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP) for 2/4/6 laning. 5 Nos. of projects for 4/6 laning for a total length of 626.00 km with estimated investment of Rs. 5782.07 crore under NHDP Phase-III & V has been awarded on BOT basis. Apart from this, the Government has identified 504 km length of NHs for development to 2-lane Standard including construction of bridges in Jharkhand under Road Requirement Plan for LWE affected areas. The works in 14 packages covering 504 km NH length costing Rs. 696.00 crore and 8 packages for bridges costing Rs. 135.00 crore have been sanctioned by the Ministry. The Development & maintenance of balance length of NHs is taken up through budgetary resources

under Annual Plan. As regards the financial assistance, the funds are not allocated NH-wise. For NHDP the allocation is made scheme/project-wise. For LWE and other non-NHDP sections the allocation is made State-wise. An allocation of Rs. 200.00 crore has been made for LWE works in Jharkhand. Vote-on-account allocation for April & May, 2012 under NH(O) made to Jharkhand State is Rs. 18.33 crore.

Repair and Expansion of Bridges

2403. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested for sanctioning Rs. 500 crores for repair and expansion of bridges in the State;
- (b) if so, by when the proposal was received in the Ministry; and
- (c) the action that has been taken on the above proposal by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

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

Roads in Tribal Areas in Andhra Pradesh

2404. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified some of the State roads in tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh to be developed as national highways under the Tribal Sub Plan;
- (b) if so, the details of stretches identified and the estimated investment required for this purpose;
- (c) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completing the above stretches;
- (d) if so, the details thereon; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) to (e) No, Sir. The expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

Inappropriation of Funds with Contractors and Officials

†2405. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of Road Transport and Highways be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has reported rampant misappropriation of funds with the nexus of contractors and officials in the construction of national highways;
- (b) whether it has also been stated in the report and officers are inappropriately being helped by contractors;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that companies included in the blacklist of National Highways Authority have been awarded the contracts by flaunting the rules; and
- (d) the number of cases that have come into the limelight for non adherence of the prescribed norms in the construction of roads and the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) World Bank's Institutional integrity unit in its report has alleged that some companies executing World Bank funded projects in respect of contract package No. WB-9, WB-10, WB-12 under Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway Project (LMNHP), package IVA under Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project (GTRIP) and package V-C under Third National Highways Project (TNHP) have committed sanctionable practices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Nil.

Chennai Port - Maduravoyal Elevated Link Road

2406. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the current status of work of the Chennai Port - Maduravoyal elevated link road project;
- (b) by when this project will be completed;
- (c) the issues that are delaying the completion of this project; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to complete the project as per schedule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) Details are given in the Statement I. (see below)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The project is scheduled to be completed by 13th September, 2013 as per Concession Agreement.

(c) Details are given in the Statement II. (see below).

(d) A High Level Committee headed by Chief Secretary, Government of Tamil Nadu had been set up to monitor the progress of the pre-construction activities of this project. Further the Chief Secretary has been requested to sort out the issues affecting the progress of the work by convening meetings.

Statement I

Details of Chennai Port - Maduravoyal Elevated Link Road

Sl. No.	Description	Section-II (along existing NH-4)		Section-II (along Cooum river)	
		Total Nos.	So far completed	Total Nos.	So far completed
1.	Piles	617	617	3752	683
2.	Pile Cap	125	125	889	56
3.	Pier	125	120	889	15
4.	Pier Caps (Casting)	125	11	889	-
5.	Pier Caps (Erection)	125	0.2	889	-
6.	Beam (Casting)	1008	132	10596	-

Cumulative Physical Progress of the Project as on 31.03.2012 is 14.70%.

Statement II

Details of Chennai Port - Maduravoyal Elevated Link Road

- (i) Stoppage of work by Water Resources Department of Govt. of Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Delay in Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R) of Project Affected Families (PAFs) along river Cooum (length affected 6.450 km)
- (iii) Delay in land acquisition in NH4 (Koyambedu to Maduravoyal) (length affected is 1.570 km)
- (iv) Delay in handing over of Navy land (length affected is 1.00 km)
- (v) Delay in signing of State Support Agreement (SSA)

Inspection and Certification System

2407. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to put in place an inspection and certification system with a nominated National Audit Agency to periodically audit these centres;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether State Governments are requested to estimate the number of test lanes required for various regions for rigorous inspection of motor vehicles in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of State Government thereto;
- (e) whether Government proposes to amend the motor vehicles Rules to enable the State Governments to conduct such test through accredited private agencies; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government approved a scheme for a uniform inspection and maintenance system during the 11th Five Year Plan by setting-up of model Automated Inspection & Certification Centres one each in ten states namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi on a pilot basis. The Government also intends to put in place a nominated National Audit Agency so that the established Centres may be audited periodically.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of inspection and maintenance system, one model Automated Inspection And Certificate Centre would be established in each states on a pilot basis. The state will further replicate such center based on motor vehicle population with the participation of private sector.

(e) and (f) Under section 56 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 State Governments are empowered to authorize private or public garages as testing stations for the purpose of granting certificate of fitness to transport vehicles.

Measures for Unfit Vehicles

2408. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that unfit vehicles very often are choking roads in the national capital and highways in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective measures Government propose to take against the unfit vehicles and to ensure smooth flow of traffic on roads and highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (c) Certificate of fitness from the prescribed authority is a condition precedent for renewal of registration of a motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle, under Rule 52(2) of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. With regard to transport vehicles, Section 56 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides that subject to the provisions of Sections 59 and 60 of the said Act, a transport vehicle shall not be deemed to be validly registered for the purposes of Section 39, unless it carries a certificate of fitness in the prescribed form issued by the prescribed authority or by an authorized testing station to the effect that the vehicle complies for the time being with all the requirements of this Act and rules made thereunder. Enforcement of provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 comes within the purview of State Governments/UT Administrations.

Proposal of Bihar Government for Six Laning

2409. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Bihar Government has submitted any proposal for changing any stretch of National Highways into six laning; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and status of this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Bihar has not submitted any proposal for six laning of National Highways in Bihar. However, through National Highways Authority of India, this Ministry has undertaken six laning of National Highway No. 2 in Bihar under National Highway Development Project-V on BOT (Toll) basis.

Declaration of New National Highways in Bihar

2410. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of proposals of Bihar Government pending with the Ministry for declaration of State Highways as National Highways as on date;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to accept all those proposal to declare National Highways in Bihar; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) to (c) The State Government of Bihar has submitted 50 proposals for declaration of new National Highways. Out of

these proposals the Ministry has declared the following roads as new National Highways on 22nd February, 2012;

- (i) The highway starting from Bariyarpur on NH-33 connecting Kharagpur, Laxmipur, Jamui, Chakai in the state of Bihar and terminating at Devgarh in the state of Jharkhand.
- (ii) The highway starting from Majhauli on NH-27 connecting Katra, Jajuar, Pupri and terminating at Charout on NH-227 in the state of Bihar.
- (iii) The highway starting from Galgalia on NH-327 (West Bengal/Bihar) connecting Thakurganj, Bahadurganj, Araria, Raniganj, Bhargama, Tribeniganj, Pipra, Supaul and terminating at (Bariyahi Bazar) Bongaon on NH-231 in the state of Bihar.
- (iv) The highway starting from Bariyarpur on NH-33 connecting Kharagpur, Laxmipur, Jamui, Chakai in the state of Bihar and terminating at Devgarh in the state of Jharkhand.

The expansion of NH network is a continuous process and declaration of new National Highway is taken up from time to time depending upon requirement of connectivity, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds.

**Non-Recovery of revenue from airlines registered abroad
but operating in India**

†2411. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that heavy losses were caused due to non recovery of revenue so far on operation of airlines registered abroad but operating in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this kind of cases had come at light in 2010 in which customs duty and financial penalty was recovered but even after that concerned agencies of the country have not been successful in checking such activity; and
- (d) whether any action has been taken against any officer for failing to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. Foreign registered aircrafts are granted permission for non-scheduled flights in accordance with the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3 Series F Part 1 issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA). Losses cannot be attributed where permission is granted.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High Security Number Plates

†2412. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the States in which the work on high security number plates have been started after the verdict of Honourable Supreme Court;
- (b) the States which have not taken steps in this regard, till date; and
- (c) the details of steps to be taken by Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Implementation of the scheme of High Security Registration Plates (HSRP) in the country is being monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In its order dated February 7, 2012, the Hon'ble Supreme Court gave certain directions/made certain observations. The Hon'ble Supreme Court extended time for filing affidavits, stating steps taken and/or giving undertakings for compliance with the orders of the Hon'ble Court for implementation within the stipulated time of two weeks, subject to payment of Rs. 10,000/- each as costs, by the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Union Territory of Lakshadweep. The Hon'ble Court noted that the States of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Island had, by and large, implemented the scheme and had commenced the programme for fixation of HSRPs in their respective States. The Hon'ble Supreme court appreciated the effort put by these States and directed that they should complete the entire programme in all respects before 30th April, 2012 in their respective States. Regarding the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Punjab, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, the Hon'ble Court directed that the successful bidder shall sign agreements within four weeks. The States which had not even finalized the tender process, which included Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi (NCT) and Puducherry, to do so within four weeks. Regarding Andhra Pradesh, Hon'ble Supreme court observed that this State had not even initiated any action or process to implement the scheme, as directed under the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, vide letter dated December 23, 2011, requested all States/UTs to apprise the Ministry of the current status of implementation of HSRP in their respective State/UT. Replies indicating the status of implementation of HSRP have so far been received from the States of Orissa, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, Goa, Assam, Gujarat and Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Four Laning of Shimla National Highway

†2413. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal (DPR) for the four laning of the Shimla National Highway from Parvanu has been lying pending with the Central Government since 2008;

(b) if so, by when this national highway NH 22 will be converted into four lane highway; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) No, Sir. The Feasibility Report for the above section has been prepared and submitted by the Consultants.

(b) and (c) The work would be completed within three years from the date of award.

Increase in Construction Costs of Roads

†2414. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction costs of roads is steadily increasing after the adoption of the policy of entrusting the task of the construction of roads in the country to the private sector;

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

(c) the quantum of increase in the average construction costs of roads in the country from 2000-01 to 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The construction costs of roads depend on various parameters such as design life, topography which impacts embankment height, number and size of cross drainage works, protective works, carriage distance of source of materials, climate conditions, availability of machinery in the area, cost of labour besides cost inflation in respect of labour and material during the currency of project implementation and the same is variable from place to place irrespective of its mode of implementation. Except increase due to inflation, there appears to be no observed trend of increase in cost of construction of roads.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inclusion of Indapur-Zarap Stretch in NHDP-IV

2415. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI :

SHRI AVINASH PANDE :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the four laning of National Highway 17 stretch covering Indapur-Zarap has been included in NHDP-IV;
- (b) if so, whether the approval of feasibility report of the stretch is still pending;
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken for signing of MoU and approval of feasibility of four laning of above stretch on top priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) However, the Indapur-Zarap Section of National Highway No. 17 is included under NHDP-IV for development to two lane with paved shoulders on Public Private Partnership. The feasibility report for four laning of Indapur-Zarap Section has been submitted to the Ministry by Maharashtra PWD and the same is under consideration.

Accidents due to Drunken Driving

2416. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) the percentage of accidents due to drunken driving;
- (b) whether Government will consider making drunken driving a non-bailable offence; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) Total number of road accidents in India caused due to the intake of alcohol/drugs was 31,000 which is 6.2% of total road accidents during 2010 (the latest available data).

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

Revised Estimates for Land Acquisition for Sakaleshapura Bypass

2417. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minister is aware of a proposal from the State Government of Karnataka dated 1 June, 2011 received in his Ministry seeking approval to the second revised estimate for land acquisition for Sakaleshapura Bypass on NH-48 involving an expenditure of Rs. 12,21,05,760/-;

(b) whether the proposal has been considered in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the decision taken on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs 3,53,19,086/- has been released by the Ministry to the State PWD and the same has been disbursed to the land owners through Special Land Acquisition Office, National Highways, Bangalore. The State Government had been advised to resubmit the modified revised cost estimate for land acquisition for Sakaleshapura Bypass on NH-48 along with compliance to the Ministry's observations.

Chargesheet against the officials of NHAI

†2418. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry has received a chargesheet on 19 March, 2012 in which it has been alleged that efforts were made to influence the officials of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) by bribing them;

(b) if so, the names of the officials identified in this chargesheet and the posts they were occupying at that time and now;

(c) whether NHAI has also been asked to probe these allegations; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance have forwarded a report of the World Bank's Institutional integrity unit alleging that some companies executing World Bank funded projects have committed sanctionable practices.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Ministry has constituted a committee to conduct an enquiry and submit a report.

Odisha Government proposal of acquisition of Land

2419. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has received State Government of Odisha's proposal of acquisition of land for construction of bypass near congested towns on NH 26 during the current financial year; and

(b) the action taken by Government of India for completion of bypass projects coming under K.B.K. Districts at Tigilagarh, Jajpur, Borigunna, Nabarangapur, Bolangir, Berhampur, Belpahad and Deogarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The construction of bypasses including bypass projects coming under K.B.K. Districts at Titilagarh, Jajpur, Borigunna, Nabarangapur, Bolangir, Berhampur, Belpahad and Deogarh would be taken up based on inter-se priority and subject to viability of the projects and availability of funds.

Solapur-Yedsi-Aurangabad NH-211 Proposal

2420. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether feasibility report and PPPAC proposal of Solapur-Yedsi-Aurangabad NH-211 (453 kms.) has been finalized and submitted to National Highways Authority of India;

(b) if so, whether Government plans to pursue the project of four laning of the above mentioned highway;

(c) if so, whether Government has included the same in Work Plan of 2012-13; the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : (a) Feasibility study report from Solapur-Yedishi (85 km) has been completed and PPPAC proposal is under preparation. The work of feasibility study report from Yedishi-Aurangabad section (175 km) is in final stage.

(b) Requirement for four laning of the stretches would be decided at the stage of preparation of PPPAC proposal.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Ambulance and Cranes under Road Safety Programmes

2421. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any provision of ambulance and cranes, under Road Safety Programmes to provide relief services to accidental victims at National Highways, across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of funds provided, Statewise to the NGOs under the scheme during the last three years;
- (d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to evaluate the performance of the NGOs; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI TUSHAR BHAI CHAUDHARY) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under the scheme "National Highways Accident Relief Service Scheme" (NHARSS), has been providing ambulances and cranes to States/UTs/NGOs for relief and rescue measures in the aftermath of road accidents by way of evacuating road accident victims to nearest medical aid centre and for clearing the accident site. So far, 347 Ten ton cranes, 106 small/medium size cranes and 509 ambulances have been provided under the scheme. Further, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways would provide 140 advanced life support ambulances to 140 identified hospitals to be upgraded under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's Scheme 'establishment of an integrated network of Trauma Centres' along the Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West Corridors of the National Highways by upgrading the trauma care facilities in 140 identified State Government hospitals. 70 ambulances have already been provided.

In addition, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) also provides ambulances at an average of 50 km stretch of National Highways entrusted to them and cranes are deployed at every Toll Plaza.

(c) to (e) No fund was provided to the NGOs under the scheme during the last three years. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways provides 10-ton cranes, small/medium cranes for hilly areas and ambulances to the States/UTs. Their deployment and monitoring is done by the respective State Governments/UTs at strategic places along National Highways.

Inland Water Transport

2422. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has stepped in to fast track the development and use of Inland Water Transport (IWT);
- (b) if so, the complete details in this regard;
- (c) whether PMO has asked the various Ministries and PSUs to expeditiously provide long term cargo commitment for transportation of goods; and
- (d) if so, the complete details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G. K. VASAN) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In the backdrop of award of work by NTPC Ltd. for transportation of 3 million tonnes per year of coal to Farakka thermal power plant for a period of 7 years by Inland Water Transport (IWT) mode, a meeting was held in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) on 24.01.2012 to identify more projects for transportation of cargo by IWT mode. Some of the Projects/agencies that were identified for further examination in this regard are as follows :-

- (i) Long term cargo commitment by NTPC Ltd. for 3 million tonnes per year of coal for Barh Thermal Power Station (TPS) and 1.5 million tonnes per year of coal for Bongaigaon TPS.
- (ii) Long term cargo commitment by Food Corporation of India (FCI) for transportation of foodgrains to Tripura and Assam.
- (iii) Possible identification and commitment of cargo by ONGC and Oil India Ltd.
- (iv) Exploring the possibility of committing container cargo by CONCOR Ltd.
- (v) Long term cargo commitment by fertilizer companies.

GBL of Mumbai Port

2423. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that in Mumbai Port, allotment of storage area in sheds where General Bye-Laws (GBL) is applicable, can create tenancy rights for an allottee;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases where tenancy rights have been claimed in last six years;
- (c) whether GBL of Mumbai Port provide for allotment of storage areas through tendering and whether such areas are meant only for storage of pre-shipment export or customs cleared cargo through Mumbai Port; and

(d) whether there is prohibition for storage of domestic cargo, not exported or imported through Mumbai Port, in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. Storage areas covered under General Bye-Laws (GBL) are used for storage of pre-shipment export cargo, Customs cleared cargo through Mumbai Port and Domestic cargo received by rail, on recovery of charges under general bye laws.

(d) No, Sir.

Setting up of Major Ports and Ship Building Yards

2424. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has written to all the coastal States for identifying and setting up major ports, ship building yards or proejects comprising thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether above step is in view to meet the unabated increase in the cargo handling facilities;

(d) the status of all the minor ports that are proposed to be set up on the East Coast Zone *inter-alia* indicating the road-connectivity of all these ports with the National Highways in the country;

(e) the action plan to improve the efficiency of Government run ports in the country; and

(f) the estimate of growth of traffic both in the major and minor ports in the country in the next 10 years period, *inter-alia* indicating the action plan of Government to handle such amount of traffic?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has requested all Coastal States in the Country to explore the possibility of setting up a new Major Port or a new Ship Building Yard or a composite Port-cum-Ship building yard in their States and submit a comprehensive proposal to the Ministry of Shipping.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per Indian Ports Act, 1908, the development of non-major ports (Minor Ports) vest with the respective State Governments.

(e) The ports and the approach channels are being deepened by Capital dredging to attract bigger vessels, Mechanization of berths by installing conveyors and pipelines are taken up, shore equipment are being added to increase the loading/unloading rate and reduce ship idel time and existing berths are being strengthened.

(f) In order to handle huge traffic at ports in the country, the Government has taken the initiative for construction/upgradation of berths, deepening of channels, rail/road connectivity projects, equipment upgradation/modernization schemes etc. The traffic projections for the period from 2010-11 to 2019-20 for Major Ports, Non-Major Ports in the country are given in the Statement.

Statement

*The traffic projections for the period from 2010-11 to 2019-20 for
Major Ports, Non Major Ports in country*

Year	Traffic Projection (in Million Tonnes)								
	Major Ports			Non-Major Ports			All Ports		
	P	M	O	P	M	O	P	M	O
	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum	(assum
	ing	ing	ing	ing	ing	ing	ing	ing	ing
	6%	9%	11%	6%	9%	11%	6%	9%	11%
	growth	growth	growth	growth	growth	growth	growth	growth	growth
	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in	in
	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)	GDP)
2010-11	614	632	644	283	294	301	896	926	945
2011-12	652	61	718	306	331	347	959	1022	1065
2012-13	693	756	799	332	371	398	1025	1126	1197
2013-14	736	826	890	359	415	455	1095	1240	1345
2014-15	782	902	991	387	462	517	1169	1365	1508
2015-16	830	986	1103	417	514	587	1247	1500	1690
2016-17	881	1077	1227	449	571	664	1331	1648	1871
2017-18	936	1179	1364	483	633	750	1419	1809	2115
2018-19	993	1284	1517	519	700	845	1513	1985	2363
2019-20	1055	1402	1687	557	774	951	1612	2176	2638

Note: P = Pessimistic, M = Most likely, O = Optimistic

Ship Building Subsidy

2425. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the ship building subsidy scheme has been continued by Government;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government intend to introduce any other scheme in its place; and
- (d) if so, the details and the benefit of this scheme over and above the earlier subsidy scheme?

THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : (a) and (b) The Ship building subsidy scheme was extended to all Indian Shipyards with effect from 25th October 2002 upto the period 14th August 2007, whereafter it expired. However, subsidy is being provided to all eligible shipbuilding contracts concluded upto 14th August, 2007.

- (c) There is no decision for introduction of any other scheme in its place.
- (d) Does not arise.

Separate Department for welfare of Disabled Persons

2426. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to create a separate department for the welfare of the disabled persons, as mentioned in the President's Address, 2012;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) when would such a department be created and what would be its mandate?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has approved in principle, the proposal for creation of a separate Department of Disability Affairs, within the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

(b) and (c) The proposal to amend the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, with a view to notify the creation of the said department and to define its business is under consideration.

Comprehensive Disability Rights Law

2427. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is coming out with a new and a Comprehensive Disability Rights Law to replace the existing Disability Act;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any discussions had been held with the NGOs, State Governments and others;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereon; and
- (e) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders, Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc. to prepare a draft of a new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee inter-alia, held as many as 24 State level consultation meetings with various stakeholders including disabled people organizations, civil society organizations working in disability sector. A separate consultation was also held with legal experts. The Committee submitted its report including a draft legislation called the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011, on 30.06.2011 which is under consideration.

Inclusion of Some Castes in SCs/STs/OBCs List

2428. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to include more castes in the list of OBCs in some States, especially in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposal from States regarding inclusion of some castes in the list of SCs or STs;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any action on them; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) and (b) Advice of the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) has been received for inclusion of 56 Castes/communities in the Central list of OBCs for the following States and Union Territories :

Name of State/UT	No. of Castes/Communities
Goa	1
Himachal Pradesh	5
Tamil Nadu	5
West Bengal	37
Jharkhand	1
Maharashtra	2
Delhi	4
Puducherry	1
TOTAL	56

NCBC's advice in the above cases is being processed.

(c) to (f) Proposals have been received for inclusion of 46 communities in the list of Scheduled Castes in 9 States, and for inclusion/modification in respect of 240 communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes in 20 States/Union Territories. These are being processed as per the prescribed modalities.

Reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in Private Educational Institutions

2429. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to move ahead with the Central legislation to provide reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in private educational institutions as they are not required to give reservations to students from disadvantaged sections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

Persons with Disabilities as per 2001 and 2011 Census

2430. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons with disabilities as per 2001 and 2011 census, State-wise;

(b) how many of above had access to education/employment;

(c) the number of them that had blindness or low vision, hearing impairment and locomotor disability and cerebral palsy; and

(d) how many of them got employment as per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Right and Full Participation) Act, 1995?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) The total number of Persons with Disabilities are 2.19 crore as per Census 2001. The state wise data is given in the Statement. (see below) The disability related data of census 2011 is not available.

(b) As per Census 2001, 49% of the Persons with Disabilities are literate and 34% are employed.

(c) As per Census 2001, 1,06,34,881, 12,61,722 and 61,05,477 persons had Visual, Hearing and Locomotor disabilities respectively. As per the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 locomotor disability also include any form of cerebral palsy.

(d) As per information received from 69 Ministries/Departments in Department of Personnel and Training, there were 11,134 Persons with Disabilities in employment under the Central Govt. as on 01.01.2008.

Statement

*State/Union Territory wise Population of Persons with Disabilities
as per the Census 2001*

S.No.	States/Union Territory	Number of Persons with Disabilities
1	2	3
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	302670
2.	Himachal Pradesh	155950
3.	Punjab	424523
4.	Chandigarh	15538
5.	Uttaranchal	194769
6.	Haryana	455040
7.	Delhi	235886
8.	Rajasthan	1411979
9.	Uttar Pradesh	3453369
10.	Bihar	1887611
11.	Sikkim	20367

1	2	3
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	33315
13.	Nagaland	26499
14.	Manipur	28376
15.	Mizoram	16011
16.	Tripura	58940
17.	Meghalaya	28803
18.	Assam	530300
19.	West Bengal	1847174
20.	Jharkhand	448377
21.	Orissa	1021335
22.	Chhattisgarh	419887
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1408528
24.	Gujarat	1045465
25.	Daman & Diu	3171
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4048
27.	Maharashtra	1569582
28.	Andhra Pradesh	1364981
29.	Karnataka	940643
30.	Goa	15749
31.	Lakshadweep	1678
32.	Kerala	860794
33.	Tamil Nadu	1642497
34.	Pondicherry	25857
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7057
TOTAL		21906769

Hostels of OBC Students in Rajasthan

2431. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of hostels for OBC students in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether there is shortage of hostels;
- (c) the details of pending proposals for hostel schemes lying with the Union Government;
- (d) action taken by Government to increase the hostel facility to OBC students in Rajasthan;
- (e) the funds allocated and released for the purpose; and
- (f) the time by which the hostels are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) and (b) The Government of Rajasthan have intimated that 43 hostels for OBC students are in operation in Rajasthan and there is no shortage at present.

(c) No proposal of the State Government is pending with this Ministry.

(d) to (f) This Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls. Under the Scheme, hostels are sanctioned to various State Governments/UT Administrations in the country, including Rajasthan, based on the proposals received from the concerned State Government, utilization of funds sanctioned in the past and budgetary allocation available under the scheme. So far 23 hostels have been sanctioned under the Scheme to State Government of Rajasthan and an amount of Rs. 705.76 lakh has been released as Central share. Out of 23 hostels sanctioned, 12 hostels have been constructed. Remaining 11 hostels are likely to be completed by March, 2013.

Post Matric Scholarship Scheme

†2432. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number and details of the proposals received by Government under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether there are different schemes for the students of different areas in the said proposals or there is any proposal of unified scheme; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) Under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students, a proposal from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh had been received during

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2011-12, against which due Central assistance of Rs. 153.12 crore was released to the State.

Besides, against the proposal of the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh for Rs. 150.00 crore under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for students belonging to Other Backward Classes, a sum of Rs. 39.56 crore was released to the State against the National Allocation of Rs. 30.38 crore, during 2011-12.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Disability Act, 1995

2433. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the compliance of the persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 in various States, performance-wise;

(b) the details of the implementation of clause of job reservation in Government sector and education in Union Ministry and in States; and

(c) the details of the steps to implement the said Act, 1995 for the total benefit to the disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (c) Certain important steps taken by the Union Ministries and the States to implement the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 are as follows :

- (i) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 30.18 lakh Children with Special Needs (CWSN) have been identified and 26.42 lakh CWSN have been enrolled in elementary schools. State-wise details given in the Statement-I (see below). SSA makes a special provision of Rs. 3000/- per CWSN per year for special measures to ensure his or her inclusive education.
- (ii) A scheme of "Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary State (IEDSS) has been implemented since 01.04.2009 to enable disabled children to pursue four years of secondary schooling (class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment in Government, local body and Government aided schools.
- (iii) As per Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, it is incumbent upon Central & State Governments to fill every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than 3% with persons with disability.

As per information received from 69 Ministries/Department in the Department of Personnel and Training, there were 11134 Persons with Disabilities in employment under the Central Government as on 01.01.2008. A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies identified for Persons with Disabilities, and as per the information received from 70 Ministries/Departments, 1903 backlog vacancies had been filled upto June 2011. The Drive was extended upto 31.03.2012.

- (iv) State Commissioners for Persons with Disabilities are functioning in every State/UT.
- (v) Under the Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), pension to BPL persons with severe or mutiple disabilities between the age group of 18 to 59 years is provided with Central contribution @ Rs. 200 p.m. per beneficiary with the State Government expected to contribute a matching share. 7.65 lakhs persons with such disabilities benefited under the scheme till 31.01.2012.
- (vi) Central Government provides assistance to NGOs/State Governments etc. for Purchase / Fitting of Aids / Appliances, vocational and other rehabilitation of persons with disabilities and for making important public buildings accessible to persons with disabilities. A Statement indicating State-wise details of funds released under the Schemes during the year 2011-12 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise No. of Children with Special Needs who have access to Education

S.No.	Name of the State	Total CWSN Identified	CWSN Enrolled in Schools
1	2	3	4
1.	A.P.	218162	192066
2.	Andhra Pradesh	17006	14628
3.	Assam	99476	76548
4.	Bihar	313500	256784
5.	Chhattisgarh	60019	59080
6.	Goa	1156	940
7.	Gujarat	116152	98821

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana	31732	27440
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18211	15700
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	24781	20550
11.	Jharkhand	82376	70224
12.	Karnataka	125251	110512
13.	Kerala	124854	123413
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90931	87691
15.	Maharashtra	386019	381608
16.	Manipur	10095	5788
17.	Meghalaya	10990	9506
18.	Mizoram	7383	7288
19.	Nagaland	9468	7217
20.	Orissa	130939	126162
21.	Punjab	125828	100506
22.	Rajasthan	144862	133143
23.	Sikkim	2200	1611
24.	Tamil Nadu	137146	104906
25.	Tripura	3854	3457
26.	Uttar Pradesh	397511	363438
27.	Uttaranchal	21392	17949
28.	West Bengal	270060	193180
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	466	462
30.	Chandigarh	4372	3893
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	232	193
32.	Daman & Diu	170	109
33.	Delhi	27785	23927
34.	Lakshadweep	402	363
35.	Puducherry	3834	3666
TOTAL		3018615	2642769

Statement II

*State-wise Releases Made during the Year 2011-12 under
Important Schemes relating to Persons with Disabilities*

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State	Central Assistance Provided for		
		Vocational & Other Rehabilitation	Provision of Aids & Appliances	Making Public Building & Website Accessible
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	3.83	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2500.72	256.87	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	33.83	10
4.	Assam	174	180.25	0
5.	Bihar	137.67	252.47	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	1.93	0
7.	Chattisgarh	54.68	40.6	94
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	3	0
9.	Daman & Diu	0	3.69	0
10.	Delhi	188.78	16.65	0
11.	Goa	0	3	0
12.	Gujarat	49.68	140.09	0
13.	Haryana	159.14	39.5	203.57
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38.3	32.06	26.52
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.62	34.5	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	70.86	0
17.	Karnataka	1146.62	121	0
18.	Kerala	1005.92	32.82	59.52
19.	Lakshdweep	0	1.91	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	158.72	161.79	0
21.	Maharashtra	228.91	124.36	0

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	191.06	12.79	0
23.	Meghalaya	63.99	-10.35	0
24.	Mizoram	22.67	10.35	20
25.	Nagaland	0	11.27	0
26.	Odisha	605.58	124	0
27.	Puducherry	12.65	8.29	10
28.	Punjab	97.64	47.07	18.32
29.	Rajasthan	144.45	307.81	233.13
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	405.1	250.76	438
32.	Tripura	10.66	11.87	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	597.64	403.75	418.57
34.	Uttarakhand	63.83	34.93	11.05
35.	West Bengal	544.52	99.17	0
TOTAL		8628.21	2877.07	1542.68

Proposal for Day Care Centres in Karnataka

2434. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka has sent proposals for running Day Care Centres in 5 districts of Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Central Government;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the matter is pending since the last five years; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for delay in according approval?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (d) Only one ongoing project for running and maintenance of Day Care Centre at Bangalore by Nightingale Medical Trust has been received from the Government of Karnataka every year during the last five years. Grants have been released to the said NGO during each of the last five years.

Details of new proposals for running and maintenance of Day Care Centre recommended by the Government of Karnataka during the last five years are given below :

Year	No. of Proposals	District
2007-08	-	-
2008-09	1	Bangalore
2009-10	4	One each from Devangere, Bidar, Bangalore and Bagalkot
2010-11	7	One each from Bangalore, Kolar, Uttar Kannada, Chitradurga, Mangalore, Mandya and Bidar
2011-12	9	Two each from Tumkur and Yadgiri and one each from Raichur, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Belgaum and Culbarga

New proposals could not be taken up for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 due to inadequate availability of funds under the Scheme. While examining the new proposals received during 2010-11 and 2011-12 as per norms and guidelines of the Scheme, certain deficiencies were found. The State Government has been requested to advise the NGOs to send their proposals complete in all respects. On receipt of the proposals in the Ministry, they will be examined as per norms and guidelines of the Scheme.

Amount disbursed by Finance Development Corporation

2435. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNKEGAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) how much amount has been disbursed by various Finance Development Corporation under the Ministry during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (b) whether the Ministry is happy with these amounts; and
- (c) if not, the measures, it has adopted to enhance the loading?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) The amount disbursed by the four Finance and Development Corporations under this Ministry during the last three years is as mentioned below :

(Rupees in Crore)

Name of the Corporation	Year		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	158.49	175.33	215.65

1	2	3	4
National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	151.19	180.09	182.77
National Safai Karmachairs Finance and Development Corporation	84.17	81.98	95.15
National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation	30.80	31.84	50.89
TOTAL	424.65	469.24	544.46

(b) and (c) As per Memoranda of Understanding signed between the Government and the Corporations, actual disbursement of loan by them has generally been as per the target for "Excellent" category.

Post Matric Scholarships

2436. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether scholarships are not being provided to the students in Post Matric Scholarships, who are under management quota; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise during the last five years to whom the scholarships are denied by each State Government who are admitted under management quota especially the SC/ST students and the reasons therefor especially in Andhra Pradesh and the action taken against the violators so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) Under the Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for SC and ST students, Central assistance is released to the State Governments/UT Administrations for disbursing scholarships to all eligible students, and these Schemes do not exclude students admitted under management quota.

(b) Information is being collected.

Reduction in Percentage of Reservation to Scheduled Castes

†2437. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to reduce the percentage of reservation being given to Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and for whom this reduction is being done?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress on Affirmative Steps for SCs

2438. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has sought any report progress on affirmative steps for SCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) : (a) to (c) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), as the nodal Department, monitors progress of affirmative action for weaker sections, including Scheduled Castes, in the private sector. As per the last report received from DIPP, apex Industry Chambers viz. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have taken the following steps in the field of affirmative action during Jan., 2007 to June, 2011 :

- (i) Developed Codes of Conduct on Affirmative Action for adoption by their members, which, inter alia, provide for inclusive policies and non-discrimination. These Codes of Conduct have been adopted by 1788 companies.
- (ii) Appointed Ombudsmen to oversee affirmative action.
- (iii) 14,941 scholarships were provided to the Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) candidates for higher education, and vocational training has been provided to 83628 SC/ST candidates.

Mechanism for All Weather

2439. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is having adequate mechanism for all weather that used for prompt and easy finding of location with satellite images, which largely affected in natural calamities as well as any incidents occurred within the hilly terrain of the North East Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to launch Radar Imaging Satellite (RISAT-1) with C-band microwave payload, which helps imaging in all weather conditions. The microwave images acquired from RISAT-1 could be used for monitoring the areas affected in natural calamities in plain and sparse vegetated regions. However, the data would have limitations in highly undulating terrains due to terrain induced distortions and side looking nature of imaging. Further, dense vegetation in the hilly forest regions like North-East region obliterates most of the information on the ground.

Export of Iron Ore and Steel to China

2440. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative figures of iron ore and finished steel production capacities and actual production in India and China;

(b) the quantum of export of raw iron ore and steel to China in the last five years, year-wise; and

(c) the demand of steel in India and the actual supply to Indian consumers of steel and figures of steel import for last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : (a) The comparative figures of iron ore and finished steel production capacities and actual production in India and China are as below :

	(in million tonnes)		
	India		China
	2010-11*	2011-12*	2011*
Iron Ore Production	208.00	127.7 (upto December, 11)	1327
Crude Steel Capacity	78.00	88.4	850
Finished Steel Production (for sale)	66.04	70.39	696***

* provisional;

*** Crude steel production

Source : Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Ministry of Mines for data on iron ore production and Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Ministry of Steel for data on crude steel capacity and finished steel production and data related to China.

(b) The quantum of export of raw iron ore and total finished steel to China during the last five years are given below :

Year	(in million tonnes)	
	Export of iron ore to China	Export of total finished steel to China
2007-08	91.98	0.017
2008-09	97.84	0.029
2009-10	109.30	0.045
2010-11	89.72	0.008
2011-12 (provisional)	52.47	0.067
	(upto February, 12)	

Source: MMTC, Department of Commerce for data on iron ore export and JPC for data on finished steel export.

(c) The demand/real consumption of steel in India, actual supply of Indian consumers and steel import for last five years are given below :

Year	Total Finished Steel (in million tonnes)		
	Demand/Real Consumption	Availability/ Actual Supply	Import
2007-08	52.12	58.03	7.03
2008-09	52.35	58.56	5.84
2009-10	59.34	64.75	7.38
2010-11*	65.61	69.35	6.80
2011-12*	69.18	73.08	6.82

Source: JPC; * = provisional

Officers kept posted at Same Place for Long Time

2441. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of officers of Director/GM level have been kept posted in their respective organizations at particular places for a long time which leads to various acts of malfeasance/malpractices;

(b) if so, the details of the officers so kept posted at a particular place for long time; and

(c) Government's policy in regard to posting and transfer of such officers?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : (a) to (c) In the organizations under the Ministry of Steel, the employees working in sensitive departments and positions are rotated in a regular manner, to ensure that employees do not develop vested interests. Such departments/positions are identified and are also reviewed from time to time. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines for rotations in such positions are also followed and implementation is monitored regularly. The nature of the job and the competence required for the different positions vary widely. The expertise, competence and experience of all the executives is required to be effectively utilized to suit the needs of the Organization. Keeping in view the organizational requirement and individual's suitability for the posts, transfers and postings are effected. Besides, services of the officers recruited for specific nature of jobs are generally utilized in their respective branches.

Increase in Price of Steel

†2442. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the price of steel has increased in the country during April, 2011 to March, 2012;
- (b) if so, the maximum and minimum price increase during this period along with the dates on which the price increase was maximum and minimum;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the price of steel has been lower in the international market in comparison with the domestic market during the said period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : (a) and (b) The prices of steel items in the domestic market have been fluctuating in accordance with the market conditions such as demand supply scenario, movement in international steel market prices, cost of raw material and other input costs. A table indicating monthly price movement in respect of representative category of steel items in market during the period April, 2011 to March, 2012 is given in the Statement I. (see below)

(c) and (d) During the period April, 2011 to March, 2012, prices of steel items have shown fluctuations in major market across the world. Tables indicating the average prices of Hot Rolled Coils (HRC) and Rebar in some key global markets in April, 2011 and March, 2012 are given in the Statement II (see below).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement I*Retail Steel Price Movement in Delhi Market during April, 2011 to March, 2012*

	(Rs. per tonnes)				
	Billets 100 mm	Wire Rod 8 mm	TOR/TMT/ CTD 10 mm	HR Coils 2.00 mm	CR Coils 0.63 mm
Apr-11	37360	44230	43310	43020	48380
May-11	37300	44230	43310	43020	48380
Jun-11	38160	45280	44010	43120	47580
Jul-11	37960	44760	44180	43020	47580
Aug-11	38080	45110	43870	43210	48500
Sep-11	37680	45110	43870	43210	49180
Oct-11	38200	45980	44710	43370	48980
Nov-11	38760	44380	45700	47340	51360
Dec-11	38960	44730	46370	47430	51960
Jan-12	39010	45080	46790	47530	52360
Feb-12	39510	45450	46790	47550	51680
Mar-12	39810	45800	47670	47630	52040

Indicative price in Delhi market inclusive of transportation, taxes & duties

Source : Joint Plant Committee (JPC), Ministry of Steel

Statement II*(A) Average Prices of Hot Rolled Coils in Some Key Global Markets
during April, 2011 and March, 2012*

Market	Unit	April, 2011		March, 2012		% change in average price during March 2012 Over average price during April, 2011
		Price Range	Average Price	Price Range	Average Price	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CIS domestic	\$/t	740-755	748	656-688	672	-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
US domestic	\$/t	860-860	860	695-695	695	-19
Southern China domestic	yuan/t	4950-4970	4960	4268-4280	4274	-14
EU domestic	€/t	550-560	555	550-560	555	0.0

(Source : JPC)

Exchange Rate	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012
1 USD	Rs.	44.24	50.86
1 CNY	Rs.	6.81	8.08
1 Euro	Rs.	65.51	67.88

(Source JPC)

**% change in Average Global Prices in Rupees during
March, 2012 over April, 2011**

Market	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012	% change
CIS domestic	Rs./t	33092	34178	3
US domestic	Rs./t	38046	35348	-7
Southern China domestic	Rs./t	33778	34534	2
EU domestic	Rs./t	36358	37673	4

(Source : JPC)

*(B) Average prices of Rebar in some key global markets during
April, 2011 and March, 2012*

Market	Unit	April, 2011		March, 2012		% change in average price during March 2012 Over average price during April, 2011
		Price Range	Average Price	Price Range	Average Price	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CIS domestic	\$/t	670-690	680	614-728	671	-1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
US domestic	\$/t	765-765	765	760-760	760	-1
Southern China domestic	yuan/t	5230-5460	5345	4328-4548	4438	-17
EU domestic	€/t	500-510	505	545-565	555	9.9

(Source : JPC)

Exchange Rate	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012
1 USD	Rs.	44.24	50.86
1 CNY	Rs.	6.81	8.08
1 Euro	Rs.	65.51	67.88

(Source : JPC)

% change in Average global prices in Rupees during
March, 2012 over April, 2011

Market	Unit	April, 2011	March, 2012	% change
CIS domestic	Rs./t	30083	34127	13
US domestic	Rs./t	33844	38654	14
Southern China domestic	Rs./t	36399	35859	-1
EU domestic	Rs./t	33083	37673	14

(Source : JPC)

Proposal sent by Tourism Department of Chhattisgarh

†2443. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of proposals sent by the tourism department of Chhattisgarh State to the Central Government, the details thereof;
- (b) the amount involved in the proposals and the details thereof; and
- (c) by when the approval would be given?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments.

As per report of the State Government the project proposals for fairs/festivals, infrastructure development and skill development for the year 2011-12 that have been sent to the Central Government are given in the Statement. (see below) The following two project proposals which were complete as per scheme guidelines have been sanctioned with CFA of Rs. 35.00 lakh during 2011-12.

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1.	Celebration of Rajim Festival (Feb.-March 2012)	25.00	25.00
2.	Celebration of Bhoramdeo Festival (March-April 2012)	10.00	10.00
TOTAL		35.00	35.00

The project proposals submitted by the State Government/UT Administrations are examined as per scheme guidelines for sanction and funds are released subject to their adherence to the scheme guidelines, availability of funds under the relevant schemes and submission of utilization certificates for CFA released earlier.

During 11th Plan period Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Eight projects with Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 46.45 crores for development of tourism in the State.

Statement

Project proposals for fairs/Festivals, Infrastructure Development and Skill Development received from Stat Government of Chhattisgarh

(Rs. in lakh)		
S. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Amount by State Government
1	2	3
1.	Bastar Dushera 2011	30.00

1	2	3
2.	Folk Dance festival at Purkhouti Muktangan	25.00
3.	Surguja Circuit (Bildwar Gufa-Sarasore-Tamporpingla Wildlife Sanctuary/Rakasganda Waterfall/Kudargarh-Ambikapur)	800.00
4.	Korva Tribe Circuit-Jashpur (Kailash Gufa-Bagicha-Khudiarani-Rajpuri waterfall)	800.00
5.	Destination Development of Vivekanand Lake & Park, Raipur	500.00
6.	Destination Development of Caravan Park at Hasdo Bando Dam	487.74
7.	Destination Development of Wellness Spa-Village Lohar De, District Mahasamund	500.00
8.	Projects of Wayside Amenities - A separate circuit Bilaspur-Raipur-Jagdalpur	521.37
9.	Project proposal "To acquire driving skills"	77.19
10.	A six week full time course in Food & Beverage service, also covering Housekeeping an an eight week full time course in food production.	173.30
11.	To provide training for skill development of local youth as Nature Guide	134.34
12.	Celebration of Rajim Festival (Feb.-March 2012)	25.00
13.	Celebration of Boramdeo Festival (March-April 2012)	10.00
14.	CFA for production of publicity material including DVDs and films; Reprinting of Chhattisgarh Travel Guide (A-Z booklet), Sirpur booklet, Boramdeo booklet, Bastar booklet, Malhartala booklet. Production of Chhattisgarh DVD, 1 hour film and 4 short films on Chhattisgarh Tourism.	102.61

Impact of Campaign Clean India on Tourism

2444. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether unclean India is one of the major reasons keeping tourists at bay, especially foreigners;

(b) whether Government proposes to organize a "Campaign Clean India" to improve India's image abroad;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government is aware that the major tourist centres in Odisha, where Buddhism has germinated, continue in a bad shape and the ASI responsible for its keep-up does not pay the desired attention to this issue inspite of reminders from the State authorities; and

(e) if so, the action plan of the ASI to keep such monuments clean to attract tourists, especially foreigners to improve the economy of this region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (c) An independent study was conducted by the Ministry of Tourism in 2009 to identify major gaps that exist in terms of infrastructure and service delivery at important tourist destinations.

The study concluded that both for foreign and domestic tourists solid waste management, cleanliness and hygiene are important factors influencing tourist satisfaction levels.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched Campaign Clean India for achieving acceptable standards of hygiene and cleanliness at important tourism destinations.

The campaign will be implemented by involving various stakeholders including academic institutes, Non-Governmental Organizations, travel trade, corporate sector, Industry, Government Organizations and Media etc.

(d) and (e) As per report received from Archeological Survey of India (ASI), there are four excavated Buddhist sites of national importance namely Ratnagiri, Udaygiri, Langudi and Lalitgiri in Odisha which are under the jurisdiction of ASI. According to ASI, these Buddhist sites are in good state of preservation and are neat and tidy.

Package for Promotion of Tourism in Karnataka

2445. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka has submitted many proposals seeking special package/financial assistance for promotion of tourism in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that not a single proposal is taken up for grants in the year 2011-2012;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government considers the same at least for now;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) to (g) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects, identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

The State Government of Karnataka did not submit any proposal for seeking special package/financial assistance for promotion of tourism in the State during the year 2011-12.

However, the Ministry of Tourism sanctioned an amount of Rs. 21.95 crore and released a sum of Rs. 17.56 crore to the State Government of Karnataka during the year 2011-12 for various tourism infrastructure development projects.

Funds for HPTDC for Online Reservation

†2446. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for facilities of online reservation from HPTDC amount to Rs. 30.59 lakh are pending with the Union Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for not releasing this fund to Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) the details thereof and by when the Government proposes to release this amount to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India had received a proposal from

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government of Himachal Pradesh for total estimated cost of Rs. 30.59 lakh for providing facilities for Internet Online reservation and Information to Tourism in Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation properties (HPTDC) in the month of February 2010. The proposal was examined as per scheme guidelines and a total Central Financial Assistance (CFA) of Rs. 13.65 lakh was sanctioned with release of Rs. 12.29 lakh (i.e. 90% of CFA) as first instalment to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during the year 2011-12.

Unutilisation of Grants for Tourism Development in Jharkhand

2447. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether utilisation of grants to Jharkhand by the Ministry of Tourism has been reduced considerably in recent years due to apathy and bureaucratic red-tapism in State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan; year-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any *suo-motu* steps permissible under the law to ensure that tourism development in Jharkhand does not suffer any further; and

(d) if so, the details of such steps taken by Government, and the financial assistance planned to be released for tourism development during current and next financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) During the Tenth and Eleventh Five year plans, total amount sanctioned for development of tourism infrastructure projects in the State of Jharkhand was Rs. 44.78 crores and Rs. 65.90 crores respectively. List of projects sanctioned is given in the Statement I and II respectively. (see below) Year-wise utilization of funds of these projects as on 31.03.2012 is as given below :

(Rs. in lakh)

10th Five Year Plan				
Year	No. of Projects	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5
2002-03	05	198.11	142.11	142.11
2003-04	02	1109.00	774.60	396.02

1	2	3	4	5
2004-05	02	987.82	791.33	39.83
2005-06	05	1227.27	981.81	40.46
2006-07	03	956.35	769.99	29.14
TOTAL	17	4478.55	3459.84	647.56

11th Five Year Plan

2007-08	03	995.70	745.20	0.00
2008-09	00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2009-10	03	25.00	20.00	20.00
2010-11	05	755.78	614.60	0.00
2011-12	06	4814.42	1380.34	0.00
TOTAL	17	6590.90	2760.14	20.00

(c) and (d) Development and promotion of tourism projects is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments.

The project proposals that are prioritized and complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned and funds are released subject to the submission of utilization certificates and availability of funds.

Under the various schemes for Development of Tourism such as Product/Infrastructure Development of Destination and Circuits, Rural Tourism, Fair & Festivals and Information Technology, the preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR), implementation of projects and their timely completion is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/UT Administrations. However, central agencies like CPWD, ITDC etc. can be engaged for preparation of DPR and implementation of projects with prior consent of State Governments/UT Administration concerned.

The scheme for assistance to central agencies for tourism infrastructure development entitles central agencies like ASI, Port Trusts in India, ITDC etc. for Central Financial Assistance for overall development of places of tourist interest in the country.

Statement I*Projects Sanctioned in Jharkhand during the 10th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in Lakh)		
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2002-03		
1.	Construction of Tourist Complex Ghatsila (JSB)	49.28
2.	Wayside amenities at Godarmana	19.55
3.	Construction of Tourist compelx Ramrekha Dham	40.00
4.	Construction of Tourist Compelx Getalsud	40.00
5.	Construction of Tourist Compelx Rikhia (Deoghar)	49.28
TOTAL		198.11
<i>2003-04</i>		
1.	Integrated Development of Jharkhand Circuit (Jharkhand circuit 2003-04)	716.00
2.	Integrated Development of Madhubani and Parasnath in Giridhi	393.00
TOTAL		1109.00
2004-05		
1.	Development of Tirthankr-Bodhisatwa Circuit	494.57
2.	Development Massanjore (Dumka District)	493.25
TOTAL		987.82
2005-06		
1.	Integrated Development of Tourist circuit Ranchi-Netarhat-Betla-Ranchi	798.00
2.	Integrated development of Deoghar in Jharkhand under Destination development scheme	417.57
3.	Celebration of Hijla Tribal Rural Festival at Dumka in February 2006 by Jharkhand Government	2.50

1	2	3
4.	Celebration of Adventure Tourism Festival Ghatsila, Jamshedpur in December 2005 by Jharkhand Government	4.20
5.	Celebration of Hazaribagh Cultural-cum-Adventure festival at Hazaribagh	5.00
TOTAL		1227.27
2006-07		
1.	Integrated Development of tourist circuit Ranchi-Rajrappa-Hazaribagh-Itkhor	775.78
2.	Integrated development of Sahebganj-Rajmahal as Tourist destination	131.47
3.	Information Technology	49.10
TOTAL		956.35
GRAND TOTAL		4478.55

Statement II*Project sanctioned in Jharkhand during the 11th Five Year Plan*

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3
2007-08		
1.	Integrated Development of Dassam fall-Panchghgh fall Ranchi (Tagore Hill & Hatia Dam) - Makhuskiganj Tourist Circuit	394.23
2.	Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for the project Development of Deoghar as a Tourist Destination	335.26
3.	CFA for the project Development of Hazaribagh as a Tourist Destination	266.21
TOTAL		995.70

1	2	3
2009-10		
1.	CFA for Adventure Festival, Hazaribagh 2010	5.00
2.	CFA for Tribal Festival at Jamshedpur, Dec. 2009	5.00
3.	CFA for celebration of Baba Baidyanath Viswa Mahotsav, Deoghar held in August, 2009	15.00
TOTAL		25.00
2010-11		
1.	CFA for construction of Wayside Amenity Approach to Jamshedpur at Chandil in Jharkhand	235.26
2.	CFA for construction of Wayside Amenity between Jamshedpur and Ghatsila at Dhalbhumgarh (Baharagora) in Jharkhand	235.26
3.	CFA for construction of Wayside Amenity between Tamar and Jamshedpur at Sahar Beda near Dalma Sanctuary, East Singhbhum in Jharkhand	235.26
4.	Adventure Sports Events during 12-26 Feb. 2011 at Ranchi/Dhanbad/Jamshedpur in Jharkhand	25.00
5.	Cultural Festival/Food Festival/Handicrafts Fair during 12-26 Feb. 2011 at Ranchi, Jharkhand	25.00
TOTAL		755.78
2011-12		
1.	Mega Destination, Deoghar (Construction of Q-Complex) in Jharkhand	2371.19
2.	Construction of Wayside amenities at Hasdiha (Dumka), Patratu (Ramgarh), Ormanjhi (Ranchi) and Nagari (Ranchi) in Jharkhand	680.67
3.	Construction of wayside amenities at Bharno (Gumla), Angarha (Ranchi) and Rajrappa (Ramgarh) in Jharkhand	506.79
4.	Mounting of Sound and Light Show at Shilpgram, Deoghar in Jharkhand	217.22
5.	Sound and Light Show in the compound of Ranchi Ashok, Randhi	538.55

1	2	3
6.	Construction of integrated Convention Centre at Ranchi Ashok Hotel, Ranchi, Jharkhand	500.00
TOTAL		4814.42
GRAND TOTAL		6590.90

Reservation in Promotion through 77th Amendment

2448. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77th amendment;
- (b) if so, the details of promotion made for last five years in all categories;
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof; and
- (d) the tentative time by which the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Tourism has been following and implementing the reservation in promotion as per the instruction of Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T) vide dated 02.07.1997 as amended from time to time. However, there have been some instances where the post reserved for Scheduled Caste (SC) & Scheduled Tribe (ST) could not be filled up on time due to non-availability of officials in the feeder grade.

(b) The details of promotion (category wise) made by the Ministry including those made on the recommendation of Union Public Service Commission, during 2007 to 2011 is as under :

Category/Group	Total Promotion	SC*	ST*
A	17	3	2
B	38	9	2
C	32	5	1
D	5	1	1
TOTAL	92	18	6

*This also includes the promotions made for SC/ST as per DoP&T's instruction dated 10.08.2010.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Special Package for Promotion of Tourism

2449. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state whether Government of India is thinking to give special package for promotion of tourism in Odisha, Andaman and Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism, provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for the development and promotion of tourism based on proposals received from them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se priority and adherence to scheme guidelines.

The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities, also releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets, including tourism products and destinations in the different States/Union Territories of the country.

Prioritization the Project of State Institute of Hotel and Catering Management at Dethali

2450. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

- (a) whether as per the established procedure of Government, first of all, projects are to be prioritized for funding which would subsequently be sanctioned by it;
- (b) whether Government has prioritized the project of State Institute of Hotel and Catering Management at Dethali (Siddhpur-Patan) in the prioritization meeting dated 20 January, 2011 for the year 2011-12;
- (c) if so, the reasons for pending the proposal; and
- (d) by when Government would give sanction for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED) : (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism undertakes the exercise of prioritizing projects in consultation with the State/Union Territory Administration. The prioritised projects are however, considered for sanction subject to adherence to the scheme guidelines, progress of the projects sanctioned earlier and availability of funds under relevant schemes.

In the meeting held on 20th January, 2011 the project of Institute of Hotel and Catering Management at Dehali was prioritised for the year 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has already sanctioned setting up of State Institute of Hotel Management at Sidhpur, Distt. Patan on 13.03.2012.

Suicides in IDU-Mishmis Tribal

2451. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Idu-Mishmis is a tribal community;
- (b) if so, the details thereof mentioning therein the details of the tribes, its history, its population and its origin;
- (c) whether it is a fact that suicide rate is very high in this tribal community;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures taken by Government to stop these suicides in this tribal community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) As per information available with the Ministry, Idu-Mishmis tribal is not notified as Scheduled Tribes in the country. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for specification of Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution and deals with affairs related to Scheduled Tribes only.

- (b) Question does not arise.
- (c) This Ministry has not received any information in this regard.
- (d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Misuse of Funds under Integrated Tribal Development Project

2452. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about the misuse of funds under Integrated Tribal Development Project during each of the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of officials who have been found to be involved in the misutilisation of funds; and
- (d) the action taken/being taken by the Government and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) There are 192 Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) spread over 19 States/Union Territories in the country. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grant to the State Governments for the implementation of the schemes/programmes for Scheduled Tribes meant for their socio-economic development and protection against exploitation. The concerned State Governments implement these schemes/programme by releasing funds to their administrative units *viz.* ITDPs/ITDAs etc. and details of funding and implementation of items of work of these schemes/programmes, are maintained by these States. Since the responsibility of monitoring their administrative units, also rests with the State, such details are not maintained in the Ministry.

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

Grant-in-Aid provided for Welfare of STs

2453. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of grant-in-aid provided to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes across the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of projects received/sanctioned by Government till date;
- (c) whether the NGOs have achieved targets/objectives;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) During 2011-12, a total of 239 proposals for ongoing projects were received against which 154 projects for an amount of Rs. 77.09 crore were sanctioned. This included arrear grants in certain cases. Details of the NGOs and brief nomenclature of the projects are given in the Statement. (see below)

(c) to (e) The objective of partnership with Voluntary Organizations is to supplement Government efforts and to have a wider reach in implementing tribal welfare and development programmes. By implementing projects, Voluntary Organizations have been able to reach beneficiaries also in the remote tribal areas while adding to the coverage by the Government.

Statement

(A) State-wise List of Organisations funded during 2011-12 under the scheme of 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Amount in Rs.)			
Sl.No.	Name of the NGOs/Vos with Addresses	Brief Nomenclature	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, A.P. (31 Units)	Educational Complex	118832038
Gujarat			
2.	Lok Niketan At/PO - Ratanpur, Taluk - Palanpur, Distt. - Banaskantha, Pin - 385001, Gujarat	Educational Complex	5791876
3.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/Po-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist.-Banaskantha, Gujarat	Educational Complex	2452818
Jharkhand			
4.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Educational Complex	2425000
Madhya Pradesh			
5.	Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, M.P. (2-Educational Complexes)	Educational Complex	6655148
6.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, M.P.	Educational Complex	2954200
7.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.-Dindori, M.P. (2 Educational Complexes)	Educational Complex	4611400
8.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, M.P.	Educational Complex	2496430
9.	Pandey Shiksha Samiti, Village Bamraha, Satha, M.P.	Educational Complex	2121000
10.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, M.P.	Educational Complex	5120944
11.	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Sevak Sangh, Distt-Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh	Educational Complex	4232000

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra			
12.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	Educational Complex	5159400
Orissa			
13.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO:Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	Educational Complex	3583650
14.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin-764001, Orissa	Educational Complex	3715500
15.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Orissa	Educational Complex	2246200
16.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Orissa	Educational Complex	4454720
17.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	Educational Complex	1438156
18.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Educational Complex	3171350
19.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Orissa	Educational Complex	10748900
20.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT/PO-Koraput, Pin-764020, District-Koraput, Orissa	Educational Complex	2999100
21.	Holy Home AT: Dianmunda Chhak (Maharashtra), PO: Tanwat, Dist-Naupada, Orissa	Educational Complex	2560000
Rajasthan			
22.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhandar, Udaipur, Rajasthan	Educational Complex	3244980
TOTAL			3244980
GRAND TOTAL			204259790

*(B) State-wise List of Voluntary Organisations/Non Governmental Organisations
Funded During 2011-12 under the Scheme of 'Grant-in-aid to Voluntary
Organisation Working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes'*

(Amount in Rs.)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Vos/NGOs with Addresses	Brief Nomenclature	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District: Krishna, A.P.	Residential School	2180295
2.	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt., 6th Ward, Kota Street, At-Urvakonda, Dist. Anantapur, A.P.	Residential School	3218940
3.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangamahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, A.P.-500027	Residential School	2949547
4.	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No. 15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Dist., A.P.	Non-Residential School	1856859
Arunachal Pradesh			
5.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3804210
6.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, PO/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	3206943
7.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1687815
8.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Computer Training, Centre (2 Units), Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	9038813
9.	R.K. Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist., Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Residential School, 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	13392990

1	2	3	4
10.	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	7300288
11.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, AT/PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Pin-786630, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	4584510
12.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School (P+S)	4188015
Assam			
13.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO : Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	2056080
14.	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, Distt.-Nagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	945900
15.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	1408200
Chhattisgarh			
16.	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill + PO - Panduka, District-Raigarch Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School	668790
17.	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Dist. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Residential School	1614871
18.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Training Centre and Automobile Engineering + New Projects of Divyan Agri. Trg. & Allied Subjects & Mobile Dispensary	5879521
Gujarat			
19.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Dediapada, Distt. - Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	1413900
20.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur (Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (4), Mobile AV Unit	3999850

1	2	3	4
21.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	2381580
22.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod, Gujarat	Residential School	3538620
23.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Hostel	1325625
24.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist. Valsad, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2980149
Himachal Pradesh			
25.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Hostel	1201675
26.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist. Kullu, H.P.	Residential School	3159607
27.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, At-Tabo, Dist. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Residential School	4145635
28.	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Norbuilinga, Dharamshala, Kangra, H.P.	Hostel	1339690
29.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Bhawan, Yol Cantt, Tehsil-Dharamsala, District Kangra, H.P.	Residential School	6300400
Jharkhand			
30.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer Training Centre	1057350
31.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari (W), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin-831011, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary (3), Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bambool, AV Unit, K& Weaving Centre (2), 20-Bedded Hospital (2) and Residential School (2)	20532718

1	2	3	4
32.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At-Pathra, PO-Raniswar, Dist-Dumka, Jharkhand	Residential School (2), 20-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Knitting & Weaving	3720965
33.	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara-815351, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	563709
34.	R.K. Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Typing and Shorthand Centre, Mobile- Library-cum-AV Unit	1791303
35.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Library, AV Unit	5305731
36.	R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	70-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	11826274
Karnataka			
37.	Kumudhwati Rural Development Society, H.No. 32, R.R. Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist., Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	2329020
38.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, Distt.-Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	1609470
39.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha, 4206/9, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1534770
40.	Sri Swamy Sarvadharm Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist. Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2515816
41.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka	Residential School (2), 10-Bedded Hospital (2) and Mobile Dispensary	16663891

1	2	3	4
Kerala			
42.	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO: Kalady, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	2425375
43.	Swami Nirmalananda Memorial Bala Bhawan, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Kayamkulam-690502, Dist-Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel	2645974
Madhya Pradesh			
44.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	968490
45.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, M.P.	Residential School	1646384
46.	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	965990
47.	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal-462011, M.P.	Residential School (2), Computer Training Centre (3) & Hostels (2)	916100
Maharashtra			
48.	Khanderao Education Society, At:Basar, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School	1620270
49.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1614870
50.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal. Nandgaon, Dist. Nasik, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1620270
51.	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, Vishnuwadi, Buldana, Distt. - Buldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital	1616400
52.	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1609470

1	2	3	4
53.	Tapi Parisar Educational & Cultural Trust, At-Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1578570
Manipur			
54.	Integrated Rural Development & Educational Organisation, (IRDEO) Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School (2 Units)	2436863
55.	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation, (RESEDO) At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Dist. Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	885010
56.	Siamsinpawlpi, (Paite Students Welfare Association) SSSP Complex, Bungnual, PO Box No. 99, Distt-Lamka, Pin-795128, Manipur	Residential School	6235470
57.	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, Pothoubal, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary	706950
58.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirol Heituppokpi, Dist. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1881055
59.	Tear Fund India Committee on Relief & Rehabilitation Service (TFICORRS), Chimtung Veng, Dorcass Road, New Lamka, District-Chrachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	1620270
Meghalaya			
60.	R.K. Mission, Laithumkhrut, P.O. Box - 9, Shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Library (2 Units)	1658730
61.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Dist. East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	LP&ME/ Secondary (62 Units) School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	62596529
Mizoram			
62.	Mizoram Hmeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mizoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	1775790
63.	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	1291950
64.	Thutak Nunpuitu Team, Muanna Vengh Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	4656660

1	2	3	4
Nagaland			
65.	Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, Dimapur, Nagaland, (A Unit of Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi) (H.Qrs.) Project at Naharabai, Distt-Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	777915
66.	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagaland	Hostel	990034
Orissa			
67.	Adivasi Social and Cultural Society At/Po Kuchinda, District Sambalpur, Orissa	Residential School	1611954
68.	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Hostel	1185030
69.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	Residential School	1907340
70.	Association for Voluntary Action, (AVA) At-Dimapur, Distt.-Puri, Orissa	Residential School	1825470
71.	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	1620270
72.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Dist. Kendrapara, Orissa	Residential School	3218908
73.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Orissa	Residential School (Primary & Secondary)	80360120
74.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Residential School (Secondary)	2245095
75.	Orissa Social Rural Tech. Institute, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa	Residential School (Secondary)	1793070
76.	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar, Orissa	Hostel and Library	999765
77.	R.K. Mission Puri, Orissa	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	1032898
78.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At-Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, Distt.-Kalahandi, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	706950

1	2	3	4
79.	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO: Rampur, Dist. Kalahandi, Orissa	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	7160085
80.	Vishwa Jeevan Seva Sangha, At-Saradhapur, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	2932020
81.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Jamshedpur Branch), Sonari (w), Rivers Meet Road, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Pin - 831011, Jharkhand (H.Qrs.)	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units), 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, weaving and Handloom Traing Centre	4756738
82.	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistahan, AT-Mansapole, Dist-Jajpur, Orissa	Residential School	3218940
83.	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), At-Balijoranda, PO-Bainria, Via-Mahinagadi, Distt-Dhenkanal, Orissa	Residential School	2038770
Rajasthan			
84.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, PO-Bhinder, Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	1726897
Sikkim			
85.	Human Development Foundation, AT-Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	2559900
86.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	3187133
Tamil Nadu			
87.	New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment (NATPU), Distt-Vellore, Tamil Nadu Pin - 632009	Hostel	2241628
Tripura			
88.	Bahujan Hitya Education Trust, PO-Bishnupur, Mani Bankut, Sabroom, Tripura	Residential School	1582470
89.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnanagar, Tripura	Residential School	1715281
Uttarakhand			
90.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	2098900

1	2	3	4
West Bengal			
91.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/PO: Aurangabad, Dist. Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	2749454
92.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat), At-Balurghat, Dist. Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel (6 Units), Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Units	6935600
93.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga) Beldanga, Dist. Murshidabad, W.B.	Residential School (2 Units), Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	11633844
94.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk) Via Bolpur, Dist. Birbhum, W.B.	Residential School, Mobile Dispensary (2 Units) and Knitting/wearing & Handloom	4092957
95.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Dist. Birbhum, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1829300
96.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra), Vill+PO : Dokra, Dist. Midnapore, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	2260980
97.	Bhart Sevashram Sangha (Farakka) Berahampur, Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel	1443510
98.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO - Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	901944
99.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Dist. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	1858500
100.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Hooghly), Vill. Panjipurkur, Dist. Hooghly, W.B.	Hostel and Library	1277050
101.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Ranghat-Payradanga Branch, Vill. Kusuria, PO: Pritinagar, Dist. Nadia, W.B.	Residential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	3510630

1	2	3	4
102.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Purulia), AT/PO/Dist. Purulia, W.B.	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	1473210
103.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary	706950
104.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Tajpur) Tajpur Unit, Dist. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2937149
105.	Bhart Sevashra Sangha (Teor), Vill.+PO : Teor, Dist. D. Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2368050
106.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Kunor), Vill./PO: Kunor, Dist. Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel	1185030
107.	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill. Kranti, PO: Krantihat, Dist. Jalpaiguri, W.B.	Residential School	2978390
108.	Gohaldiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist. Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	2429520
109.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Dist-Jalpaiguri, W.B.-734318	Non-Residential School	1882980
110.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Dist. North 24 Parganas, W.B.	Hostel-cum-Residential School	1600830
GRAND TOTAL			467743234

(C) State-wise Release of Grants under the Scheme of Coaching for Scheduled Tribes during 2011-12

			(Rs. in Lakh)
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT/University/Private Institutions	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012)	Amount released
1	2	3	
1.	Delhi Delhi Education Centre, 28A/11, Jia Sarai, Near IIT, Hauz Khas, Delhi-110016 (for Delhi)		25.50
2.	Gujarat Mt Educare Pvt. Ltd. 101/102 Satyam Mall, Near Kameshwar High School, Starellite Ahmedabad-380015		35.97
3.	Jharkhand Jharkhand Vikas Sansthan, L-104, Agrora Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand		12.62

1	2	3
	Nikhileshwar Institute of Banking & Management (NIBM), 210, Hariom Tower, Circular Road, Ranchi, Jharkhand	5.13
4.	Kerala Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	10.32
5.	Maharashtra MT Educare Pvt. Ltd. 2201, 2nd Floor, Flying Colors, Pt. Dindayal Upadhaya Marg, Opp. L.B.S. Cross Road, Mulund (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra	9.80
6.	Manipur Community Development Programme Centre, MI Road, Thoubal Achouba District-Thoubal, Manipur	15.20
7.	Madhya Pradesh Krestar Educational & Welfare Society, 2nd Floor, Yamonotri Apartment, 96, Nehru Colony, Thatipur, Gwalior, Pin-474011, M.P.	35.14
8.	Rajasthan NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-302000. Rajasthan	25.84
	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-scheme, Jaipur-302000, Rajasthan	10.18
	B.L. Saini Coaching Centre, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	50.92
9.	West Bengal North Bengal Sukhanta Pally Foundation of Global Environment, At-Paul Bhawan, Shivmandir, PO-Kadamtala, Distt-Darjeeling, W.B.	13.31
GRAND TOTAL		249.93

*State-wise of Non-Governmental Organisation funded during 2011-12
under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas*

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No.	Name of the Organisation	2011-12 (as on 31.03.2012)
1	2	3
1.	Grama Vikas Parishad, PO-Jumarmur, Distt-Nagaon, Assam	5620000
2.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	6240000
TOTAL		11860000
Karnataka		
3.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Davangere	2400000
TOTAL		2400000

1	2	3
Nagaland		
4.	Viitole Women Society Kohima, Nagaland	3696000
TOTAL		3696000
GRAND TOTAL		17956000

(D) Statement showing the amount released to NGOs under the central sector scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (earlier known as scheme of development of primitive tribal groups PTGs) (PTGs) during 2011-12

(Rs. in Lakh)			
Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2011-12 (as on 31-03-2012)
1.	Chhattisgarh	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	4.380
		1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	363.566
		2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	38.481
2.	Jharkhand	3) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via-Ghatsila, Jharkhand	62.006
		4) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Deogarh, Jharkhand	6.770
3.	Tamil Nadu	1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	85.107
GRAND TOTAL			560.311

Annexe

Number of Project Proposals, under NGO Schemes, State-wise

Sl.No.	State	Project Received during 2011-12	Sanctioned during 2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	11	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	4
5.	Gujarat	12	9

1	2	3	4
6.	Jharkhand	15	14
7.	Karnataka	14	6
8.	Kerala	7	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5
10.	Maharashtra	20	8
11.	Manipur	15	7
12.	Mizoram	3	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	12
14.	Meghalaya	3	2
15.	Nagaland	4	3
16.	Orissa	42	26
17.	Rajasthan	6	5
18.	Tamil Nadu	5	2
19.	Sikkim	2	2
20.	Tripura	2	2
21.	Uttarakhand	3	1
22.	West Bengal	21	21
23.	Delhi	1	1
GRAND TOTAL		239	154

Shortage of Hostels for ST in Maharashtra

†2454. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of hostels for the students of ST category in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any action/any appropriate measures to augment the facilities for hostels for the students of ST category?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) During the year 2008-09, fifteen hostels were sanctioned to State Govt. of Maharashtra. This was under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Hostels for ST girls and boys", being implemented by the Ministry under which grant-in-aid is released to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities for construction of hostel buildings, based on proposals sent by the States/UTs/Universities according to their requirement of such hostels. Govt. of Maharashtra has not submitted any proposal for construction of hostels after these 15 hostels.

(c) The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to submit the proposal under the scheme and avail the grant-in-aid for construction of hostels. Based on the proposals received from States/UTs/Universities during the year 2011-12, the entire allocation under the scheme has been released and a total of 104 hostels have been sanctioned to different States/UTs/Universities. The State Govt. of Maharashtra did not come forward to avail the benefits of the scheme after 2008-09 when 15 hostels were sanctioned.

Welfare of Siddi Community

2455. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for welfare of very small African original minority Siddi community of Gujarat;

(b) whether Government is concerned about declining population of Siddi community; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect ancient art and culture of this community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) to (c) As per the information received from M/o Minority Affairs, there are only five communities namely Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) notified as Minority Communities under Section 2(c) of the National Commission of Minorities Act 1992.

Inclusion of Halakki Vokkalu Community into ST List in Karnataka

2456. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka sent a proposal for inclusion of Halakki Vokkalu community to be included in the list of STs in Karnataka;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the issue is pending since 2009; and
- (c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) and (b) The Government of Karnataka sent a proposal for inclusion of Halakki Vokkalu community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka in the year 2009.

(c) The Government of India on 15.06.1999 (further revised on 25.06.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals, which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government, and agreed to by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. The proposal for inclusion of Halakki Vokkalu community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Karnataka is under process as per approved modalities.

Land Protection Laws for Tribals

2457. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the land protection laws for tribals are being subverted by the mining leases;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry is of the opinion that non-compliance of the Forest Rights Act is one of the main reason behind the subversion;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure tribal peoples land right?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA) : (a) to (e) As reported by the Ministry of Mines, all mineral concessions, including mining leases are granted in terms of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and rules framed there under and the Ministry of Mines does not have any reports on subversion of Land Protection Laws for tribals by leaseholders.

Ministry of Mines has informed that since mining operations often involve acquisition of land held by individuals, the National Mineral Policy provides for social

impact assessment and also adequate provisions for relief and rehabilitation under the National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP), 2007.

The Forest Right Act, 2006 (FRA 2006), administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights to forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could be recorded. Section 4(5) of the FRA, 2006, is a protective measure. It says ... "Save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or other traditional forest dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete..."

Department of Land Resources has informed that States with large tribal population have enacted land protection laws/laws prohibiting alienation of tribal lands and promoting restoration of alienated land and has been requesting State Governments from time to time to take effective steps for implementation of legislative provisions to prevent alienation of tribal land and restore alienated tribal land. The Department of Land Resources has also introduced the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 in the Parliament on 07.09.2011 which envisages comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefits and also includes special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.

Dowry related Suicides

2458. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dowry-related suicides recorded since 2004 till the present; and

(b) from 2004 till the present, the number of convictions made under the Dowry Prohibition Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data which is available till 2010, a total of 19525 dowry related suicides were recorded during the period from 2004 to 2010. A total of 11016 persons were convicted during this period under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Anganwadi and Mini Anganwadi Centres

2459. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and spent on these Centres during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has been considering to set up more Anganwadi Centres in various States in the next few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) There were 13,04,611 Anganwadi and Mini-Anganwadi centres functioning in the country as on 31.03.2012 as per the reports received from States/UTs. State-wise details are given in the Statement. (see below)

(b) Government releases Grant-in-Aid to the States/UTs on a sharing pattern of 90:10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme [SNP] for North East and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States/UTs other than North East. Details of funds released and expenditure reported under ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition and Training during 2009-10 to 2011-12 is as under :

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	ICDS (General)		Supplementary Nutrition		ICDS Training Programme	
	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States
2009-10	430682.15	476325.75	373013.74	818172.79	8453.41	7641.32
2010-11	470120.58	398423.29	496870.51	1018501.85	9320.25	9455.39
2011-12	790398.45	403093.16	630250.79	712271.80	6521.09	6341.13

State-wise details of funds released and expenditure including State share reported by States/UTs under ICDS (General), Supplementary Nutrition and ICDS Training Programme are given in the Statement II, III and IV respectively. (see below)

(c) and (d) Government had approved total of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs including 20,000 AWCs - on-demand. Based on the requests received from various State Governments/UT Administration, Government of India has so far sanctioned 13.70 AWCs/Mini-AWCs till 31.03.2012.

Statement I

*State-wise number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and mini-AWCs
functioning under ICDS Schem as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of AWCs/mini-AWCs functioning
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86164
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028
3.	Assam	57656
4.	Bihar	80211
5.	Chhattisgarh	47355
6.	Goa	1262
7.	Gujarat	50149
8.	Haryana	25171
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18651
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	26400
11.	Jharkhand	38186
12.	Karnataka	63376
13.	Kerala	33082
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999
15.	Maharashtra	106231
16.	Manipur	9883
17.	Meghalaya	5113
18.	Mizoram	1980
19.	Nagaland	3455
20.	Orissa	69183
21.	Punjab	26656
22.	Rajasthan	58494
23.	Sikkim	1225

1	2	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439
25.	Tripura	9906
26.	Uttar Pradesh	186447
27.	Uttrakhand	17568
28.	West Bengal	116390
29.	A&N Islands	697
30.	Chandigarh	420
31.	Delhi	10570
32.	Dadra & N. Haveli	267
33.	Daman & Diu	102
34.	Lakshadweep	107
35.	Puducherry	788
ALL INDIA		1304611

Statement II

State-wise Position of Funds Released and Expenditure Reported under ICDS Scheme (General) during Year 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12

		Rs. in Lakh						
Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12
		Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Funds released	Exp. Reported by States	Expenditure upto date reported by State/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34974.13	38787.19	34784.04	35544.83	43824.92	36146.69	31.12.2011
2.	Bihar	28965.41	31936.06	24380.95	13155.65	45764.14	5261.26	30.09.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	14068.71	14051.59	11717.92	9252.353	23488.81	11415.52	31.12.2011
4.	Goa	816.47	827.87	802.74	802.05	837.32	740.15	31.12.2012
5.	Gujarat	15631.96	250852.35	18542.23	11863.21	44001.56	21697.18	30.09.2011
6.	Haryana	7940.70	10813.28	10534.06	11760.06	16230.64	8665.19	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Himachal Pradesh	7002.53	8175.08	8669.69	4405.61	11838.88	5405.43	31.12.2011
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8282.34	8383.48	14470.74	4368.01	15008.35	7667.32	31.12.2011
9.	Jharkhand	12697.56	14210.21	17629.62	14923.35	20320.74	11265.34	31.12.2011
10.	Karnataka	20579.49	22455.76	19039.59	25934.32	44673.40	21465.86	31.12.2011
11.	Kerala	14037.04	13939.26	12595.35	9952.02	29313.72	5859.40	30.09.2011
12.	Madhya Pradesh	19973.34	33876.48	30430.04	26445.14	40262.82	9244.67	30.09.2011
13.	Maharashtra	31780.80	46795.76	41719.66	16180.029	75825.56	59554.74	31.12.2011
14.	Orissa	22026.29	20363.01	21230.41	24121.61	35730.75	17039.53	31.12.2011
15.	Punjab	8779.45	10508.30	11704.90	12443.24	17257.36	12178.09	31.12.2011
16.	Rajasthan	22254.95	20252.76	16803.64	15532.35	32154.17	11658.56	31.12.2011
17.	Tamil Nadu	17653.51	23576.79	25965.27	14596.75	36930.24	18056.26	31.12.2011
18.	Uttarakhand	3596.44	5171.40	3762.59	5081.57	10422.24	1195.20	30.06.2011
19.	Uttar Pradesh	50853.63	55257.16	48102.00	62027.87	89363.81	45215.94	31.12.2011
20.	West Bengal	36739.78	36741.91	30419.35	32101.28	78956.15	39764.26	31.12.2011
21.	Delhi	3137.32	2952.40	3584.50	3461.85	4888.66	3428.35	31.12.2011
22.	Pondicherry	222.47	303.84	355.54	350.62	712.40	302.74	31.12.2011
23.	Andaman & Nicobar	288.66	292.06	322.89	326.59	599.93	179.37	30.09.2011
24.	Chandigarh	252.29	252.29	240.87	240.87	434.96	276.79	31.12.2011
25.	D & Nagar Haveli	129.84	126.57	137.53	69.94	145.33	45.74	30.09.2011
26.	Daman & Diu	56.55	56.65	58.18	58.16	82.47	37.82	31.12.2011
27.	Lakshadweep	121.03	75.87	27.49	22.82	169.83	57.94	31.12.2011
28.	Arunachal Pradesh*	3122.59	3507.97	6321.28	3567.93	6964.29	4922.58	31.12.2011
29.	Assam	23551.88	18713.10	35901.57	22078.69	38346.18	29227.38	31.12.2011
30.	Manipur	3307.42	2464.68	3581.11	3720.66	5868.06	2926.19	31.10.2011
31.	Meghalaya	2047.16	2505.69	2443.06	2400.38	3496.31	2022.5	31.12.2011
32.	Mizoram	2081.27	1681.91	2293.96	2117.39	2700.24	1782.94	31.12.2011
33.	Nagaland	4994.32	2499.13	2225.38	4639.71	5908.53	3199.04	31.12.2011
34.	Sikkim	660.21	627.69	480.80	710.38	753.70	556.93	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	Tripura	7362.81	3290.20	8099.64	4266.00	6458.26	4630.26	31.12.2011
	LIC	691.80		742.00		663.72		
TOTAL		430682.15	476325.75	470120.58	398423.29	790398.45	403093.16	

Statement III***Details of Releases & Expenditure of Funds on Supplementary Nutrition for the year
2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12***

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2011-12
		Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Releases	Expenditure including State share reported by the States	Expenditure reported upto
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31285.70	52316.99	16003.74	69979.08	48307.39	70724.53	30.09.2011
2.	Bihar	40695.19	92263.92	48335.94	57052.77	35452.88	20453.80	30.09.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	7461.68	21324.67	14211.95	25936.16	14714.72	17658.82	31.12.2011
4.	Goa	375.94	918.75	418.23	778.84	410.97	608.26	31.12.2011
5.	Gujarat	8696.39	24690.50	11985.65	42046.64	36389.64	23415.00	30.09.2011
6.	Haryana	6884.01	14571.00	5211.60	11006.76	6391.63	7776.70	31.12.2011
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2939.36	5939.35	2466.48	4977.92	2819.49	3870.35	31.12.2011
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1671.09	0	1949.78		1949.76		
9.	Jharkhand	16893.64	53308.00	23438.78	35997.11	12136.86	20005.74	31.12.2011
10.	Karnataka	26325.26	56641.93	23585.19	54567.07	31664.85	38079.92	31.12.2011
11.	Kerala	7545.81	15826.29	8071.33	14734.74	7459.55	3554.69	30.06.2011
12.	Madhya Pradesh	22339.36	51990.71	38917.63	89736.4	52322.73	57670.44	31.12.2011
13.	Maharashtra	20350.12	48660.00	20350.12	73509.16	66743.56	66714.09	31.12.2011
14.	Orissa	13968.2	32185.78	19490.01	47782.7	32289.69	40613.56	30.09.2011
15.	Punjab	1748.03	8825.70	4402.84	7090.7	9001.16	9017.43	30.12.2011
16.	Rajasthan	11014.23	30464.83	20449.06	45138.71	26747.43	31986.59	31.12.2001
17.	Tamil Nadu	13268.00	26558.00	12395.76	38109.00	17072.64	18406.06	31.12.2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18.	Uttar Pradesh	86778.09	178809.82	138267.06	271960.07	131600.18	186620.65	31.12.2011
19.	Uttarakhand	740.47	1488.21	1303.60	2960.61	1313.20	1358.00	31.12.2011
20.	West Bengal	13577.014	55101.17	35274.00	67097.58	36926.45	38768.99	31.12.2011
21.	A & N Island	144.80	511.84	106.95	428.99	120.80	386.71	31.12.2011
22.	Chandigarh	193.78	216.31	129.88	279.88	189.23	364.87	31.12.2011
23.	Dadra & N Haveli	91.58	55.30	62.90	84.35	53.10	0.00	30.06.2011
24.	Daman & Diu	50.37	179.63	38.58	66.63	32.38	85.96	31.12.2011
25.	Lakshadweep	42.87		29.69		29.69		30.09.2011
26.	Delhi	4171.53	6878.70	4004.05	8960.11	2017.30	894.73	31.12.2011
27.	Pondicherry	139.91	462.19	395.95	643.34	1016.39	484.81	31.12.2011
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	856.32	956.32	3047.89	3847.25	2760.74	1904.1	30.09.2011
29.	Assam	17660.74	17590.73	21579.99	19135.31	30082.76	37635.4	31.12.2011
30.	Manipur	1477.61	2422.45	4449.60	5249.6	2248.30		
31.	Meghalaya	5301.00	6972.28	5650.42	6408.03	5953.12	5047.31	31.12.2011
32.	Mizoram	2020.79	2496.63	2241.65	2726.65	1867.08	1555.90	30.06.2011
33.	Nagaland	2658.79	3304.66	4782.37	5282.37	4855.60	4150.19	31.12.2011
34.	Sikkim	794.39	622.59	362.44	838.23	563.44	399.78	30.09.2011
35.	Tripura	2851.68	3617.54	3464.40	4089.09	6746.08	3614.32	31.12.2011
TOTAL		373013.74	818172.79	496870.51	1018501.85	630250.79	712271.80	

Statement IV**ICDS Training Programme**

State wise details of release of grants and reported expenditure during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 under ICDS Training Programme

		(Rs. Lakh)					
Sl.No.	State/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure (upto 31.12.11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1332.63	1219.94	1855.21	1307.60	763.06	887.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.13	13.18	70.25	70.13	51.67	121.90
3.	Assam	297.71	297.71	500.86	398.34	316.84	0.00
4.	Bihar	799.07	774.04	804.25	863.89	692.06	819.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	325.20	329.56	346.73	436.40	298.72	164.21
6.	Goa	22.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.20	9.10
7.	Gujarat	355.39	229.45	390.30	552.51	274.48	293.95
8.	Haryana	235.86	205.60	283.78	300.93	130.29	169.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	85.98	161.78	57.42	114.85	65.07	96.66
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	46.74	0.00	280.88	0.00	0.00	166.58
11.	Jharkhand	194.26	150.00	288.38	381.50	180.91	237.85
12.	Karnataka	456.99	385.32	349.10	475.91	428.74	282.94
13.	Kerala	250.00	249.95	156.41	311.42	302.04	63.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	545.04	470.08	742.65	689.44	291.74	565.68
15.	Maharashtra	457.58	637.11	783.70	573.92	400.23	343.71
16.	Manipur	80.08	0.00	126.60	63.30	56.00	56.00
17.	Meghalaya	54.99	54.82	39.83	47.63	40.42	19.49
18.	Mizoram	7.96	11.66	22.00	14.31	14.18	3.44
19.	Nagaland	31.09	31.09	38.63	38.63	21.73	17.65
20.	Orissa	477.81	428.78	447.27	519.05	308.22	399.02
21.	Punjab	481.51	74.69	127.48	159.53	0.00	35.28
22.	Rajasthan	295.08	214.11	210.71	329.36	352.16	244.55
23.	Sikkim	23.32	19.91	22.49	14.24	18.57	10.55
24.	Tamilnadu	313.56	157.68	354.57	173.75	280.44	623.21
25.	Tripura	35.39	39.22	32.57	40.40	31.02	29.27
26.	Uttar Pradesh	689.30	692.88	529.35	772.90	800.69	128.40
27.	Uttarakhand	121.29	109.92	95.20	160.50	79.85	119.47
28.	West Bengal	276.71	620.41	297.68	574.72	279.44	431.62
29.	A & N Islands	2.97	0.00	2.41	2.40	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Chandigarh	2.21	0.00	3.58	3.58	3.31	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	D & NH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	72.49	62.43	59.96	64.25	29.98	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Puducherry	26.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		8453.41	7641.32	9320.25	9455.39	6521.09	6341.13

Harassment Cases of Women and Children

2460. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the information regarding number of cases of harassment of women and children in Government and Non-Government Organisation (Nari Niketan) has been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases under investigation and of those in which investigation is over;
- (d) the number of persons convicted in harassment cases; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government to prevent the incidents of harassment of women and children in Nari Niketan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) The information had been called from all the State Governments/UT Administrations in response to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 460 for 24.11.2011. So far, the Ministry has received information from 13 States/UTs only. The necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is compiled.

Gender Discrimination

2461. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the steps being undertaken to change the attitude and create awareness amongst male population on gender equality through evolving strategies for quicker achievement of this objective;

(b) if so, whether comprehensive and multi-dimensional schemes be chalked out across the country so that girls do not face the double discrimination because of their gender and age and create conditions so that they do not continue to remain at the bottom of the social orders; and

(c) the state of affairs of gender discrimination in countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, etc. which have similar social and economic compulsions/conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The Government addresses gender inequality through a number of schemes/programmes and special legislations aimed at tackling violence against women and eradicating social evils. Awareness generation for changing the mind sets is also undertaken from time to time which target both women and men equally. Further, the Government has set up the National Mission on Empowerment of Women. The focus areas of the Mission are economic empowerment of women, their social empowerment with emphasis on health and education, progressive elimination of gender specific violence and awareness generation about Government schemes and programmes. Empowerment of women on all these fronts is aimed to be achieved by securing convergence of schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments of Government of India as well as State Governments. However, there is no proposal to chalk out separate comprehensive and multi dimensional schemes to address the issue.

(c) United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Global Human Development Report 2011 ranks countries on the basis of the Gender Inequality Index (GII). The GII is a composite measure that reflects gender based disadvantage in three dimensions - (i) Reproductive health measured by Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Adolescent Fertility Rate; (ii) Empowerment measured by share of Parliamentary seats held by each sex and attainment at secondary and higher education; and (iii) Labour market measured by labour market participation rate. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. India ranks 129 out of 146 countries in the Global Human Development Report, 2011. Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal rank at 74, 112 and 113 respectively.

Funds for Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Punjab

2462. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated/released to Punjab under "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" during the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and the current year;

- (b) the number of homes/shelter homes that have been constructed for homeless destitute children in Punjab during the said period;
- (c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor these schemes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases of misuse of funds have been brought to the notice of the Government, project-wise; and
- (e) action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) from 2009-10. There is no provision of State-wise allocation under the Scheme and funds are released based on the requirement projected by the State Governments/UT Administrations. Punjab Government submitted a financial proposal for release of grants under ICPS for the first time in 2011-12 and Rs. 574.65 lakhs were released to them in the year, including grants for construction of one Observation Homes and one Children's Home. These funds have not been utilized by them in 2011-12.

As per information furnished by the State Government of Punjab, during 2008-09, 2009-10 and current year no Home/Shelter Home for destitute children has been constructed in Punjab.

(c) and (d) ICPS provides for setting up of District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) and State Child Protection Committee (SCPC) at district and State level respectively for monitoring the implementation of ICPS. Besides the Project Approval Board (PAB), constituted in the Ministry of Women and Child Development under ICPS to consider and approve the financial proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administration, also reviews the implementation of ICPS. The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any complaint regarding misuse of funds under the Scheme.

- (e) Does not arise.

Workshops of National Commission for Women

2463. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of amount spent on these workshops, State-wise and workshop-wise; and

(c) the details of benefits derived thereby in view of the betterment of women welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the details of workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise, along with the amount spent on these workshops, State-wise & workshop-wise is at given in the Statement. (see below) No workshops have been organised so far during the current financial year.

(c) The mandate of NCW includes review of existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommending amendments therto, calling for special studies for investigation into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women, undertaking promotional and educational research so as to suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres etc. NCW to this end and purpose, organizes seminars and workshops, on several topics relevant to its mandate. The topics selected address the current felt needs, issues highlighted in the media and other concerns related to women and their problems.

These seminars/workshops serve as interactive platform for various stakeholders to exchange ideas and experiences on different topics. The deliberations and exchanges provide inputs for new legislative proposals, for amendments in existing laws and for monitoring the implementation of laws. Besides, they help in creating overall awareness on women's issues. The experience has been that valuable suggestions for policy planning as well as legislative changes have emerged from them (seminars/workshops).

Statement

Workshops organised by the National Commission for Women (NCW) in the country during the last three years, State-wise, along with the amount spent on these workshops

(Amount in Rs.)			
Sl. No.	Name of Workshop/Seminar	State	Expenditure
1	2	3	4
2009-10			
1.	Seminar on Violence Against Women	Manipur (Imphal)	1,00,000
2.	Workshop on relief to rape victims at NASC complex, Pusa on 25th July, 2009	New Delhi	6,96,513

1	2	3	4
3.	Seminar on NRI Marriages on 27th August, 2009	New Delhi	13,58,000
4.	Seminar on Implementation of PWDV Act in association with Lawyers Collective at Vigyan Bhawan on 13th November, 2009.	New Delhi	20,98,017
5.	Consultation on Dayan Pratha at Udaipur and Child Marriages/PC PNDT Act on 8th December, 2009.	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	4,12,341
6.	Seminar on Child Marriage on 11th December, 2009	Rajasthan (Chittorgarh)	4,75,000
2010-11			
1.	Seminar at Udaipur on PCPNDT & Declining Sex ratio on 10th April, 2010.	Rajasthan (Udaipur)	8,18,440
2.	National Consultation Meetings with Member Secretaries and Chairpersons of the State Commission for Women on 5-6 July, 2010.	New Delhi	11,42,009
3.	Access to Social Justice to Women w/r Legal Rights & role of NGOs/PRI at Lucknow (U.P.) on 20th July, 2010	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	3,55,850
4.	Seminar on irretrievable of marriage as ground of divorce at Mumbai on 2nd August, 2010.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	9,29,111
5.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Trivandrum on 28th October, 2010.	Kerala (Travandrum)	13,85,000
6.	Seminar on Marriageable age in Puducherry on 30th October, 2010.	Puducherry	13,85,000
7.	Workshop in Agartala on "Crime Against Women in September, 2010	Tripura	2,50,000
8.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls at Kolkata on 21st January, 2011.	West Bengal	3,61,401
9.	National Seminaor on issues relating to NRI Marriages in collaboration with MOIA at Vigyan Bhawan 15th February, 2011	New Delhi	9,74,920
2011-12			
1.	Seminar on the theme of Women in the World of Tomorrow at Russian Cultural Centre in April, 2011.	New Delhi	4,21,706
2.	Regional level Conference on Trafficking of Women in collaboration Assam State Commission for Women at Guwahati on 15th July, 2011.	Assam	5,00,000

1	2	3	4
3.	Seminar on Child Marriage in collaboration with R.K. HIV AIDS Research and Care Centre at Mumbai on 04.04.2011	Maharashtra (Mumbai)	2,87,406
4.	Seminar on Marriageable age of girls on 04.04.2011	Meghalaya (Shillong)	6,00,000
5.	A National Seminar on "Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India" was jointly organized by National Commission for Women and National Human Rights Commission at Delhi in November, 2011.	Delhi	1,90,763
6.	Consultation on Centrally Sponsored Scheme for effective Implementation of PWDVA, 2005 at Delhi in January, 2012.	Delhi	8,36,340

Review of Anganwadi Programmes

2464. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the salary/honorarium/minimum wages of the employees working in Anganwadi Centres at par with the Government servants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of State Governments which are facing difficulties in providing supplementary nutrition to children and the measures taken by Government to remove such difficulties;

(d) whether Government has conducted some study to review the functioning of Anganwadi programmes in various States including Bihar in the recent past; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) ICDS Scheme envisages Anganwadi Workers as honorary workers from local community who can render their services on a part-time basis. The Scheme provides that they would be paid a fixed amount of honoraria per month as may be decided by the Government from time to time. Being honorary workers, they are neither govt. servant nor does the Minimum Wages Act apply to them.

The honoraria of Anganwadi Workes has been enhanced by Rs. 1500/- per month on the last honorarium drawn by them and that of Anganwadi Helpers and Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres by Rs. 750/- per month w.e.f. 01.04.2011. There is no proposal to increase the honoraria at par with Government Servant.

(c) Some of the difficulties faced by State Governments/UTs in providing Supplementary Nutrition to children include inability to meet the prescribed calorific & feeding norms due to non-revision of cost norms in the light of food prices inflation; inability to fortify THR through SHGs with micro-nutrients and non-compliance by States with norms and standards; engagement of Self Help Groups (SHGs) for supply of SNP as well as monitoring of the SHGs for quality, disruption in supply of SNP due to logistical management and financial challenges, a multi point activity with limited resources etc. States are advised to take corrective measures and improve administrative & managerial issues.

(d) and (e) A study was commissioned by the Planning Commission on Evaluation of ICDS Scheme, through National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER). They have submitted a draft Report to the Planning Commission. Some of the findings contained in the draft report were not agreed to by the Ministry of Women & Child Development due to their factual incorrectness.

ICDS Scheme in Assam

2465. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are many additional schemes either implemented or ongoing through Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme particularly in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) year-wise allocation made, amount released, utilized and achievement made on these schemes since their inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Two schemes of the Ministry namely **Sabla** and **IGMSY** are being implemented through the ICDS platform in selected districts across the country on pilot basis including Assam.

(b) **Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent girls (RGSEAG) - Sabla**, centrally-sponsored scheme has been introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis in 200 districts from all the States/UTs including eight districts of Assam. **Sabla** aims at all-round development of adolescent girls of 11-18 years (with a focus on all out-of-school adolescent girls) by making them 'self-reliant' by facilitating access to learning, health and nutrition through various interventions such as health, education, vocational training etc. Around 100 lakhs adolescent girls are expected to be benefitted under the scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a centrally sponsored conditional maternity benefit scheme which is operational since October 2010, in 52 districts of all States/UTs across the country on pilot basis including two districts of

Assam to improve the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating women and their young infants. The Scheme provides cash transfers of Rs. 4000/- to Pregnant and Lactating women during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions. Around 12.5 lakhs pregnant & lactating women are expected to be benefitted under the scheme in selected districts every year.

(c) Year-wise allocation for the schemes, amount released to Assam, fundutilized by Assam and achievements made thereof are given in the Statement.

Statement

*(A) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of
Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - Sabla*

Year	Allocation for the scheme	Funds released for Assam	Funds utilized by Assam	Beneficiary coverage by Assam
2010-11	Rs. 340 Cr.	Rs. 10.18 Cr.	Nil	Nil
2011-12	Rs. 750 Cr.	Rs. 15.92 Cr.	Rs. 9.70 Cr.	385276

(B) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

Year	Allocation for the scheme	Funds released for Assam	Funds utilized by Assam	Beneficiary coverage by Assam
2010-11	Rs. 390 Cr.	Rs. 6.74 Cr.	Nil	Nil
2011-12	Rs. 520 Cr.	Rs. 17.51 Cr.	0.11 Cr.	Nil

Assistance to NGOs for Meal in Anganwadies

2466. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any NGOs or private players are involved in serving hot cooked meal in Anganwadies in the country;

(b) if so, the details of financial assistance received by each of these NGOs or private players for the services; and

(c) whether Government is planning to avoid such private agencies from this service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (e) The Hot cooked meal under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is provided by the

State/UTs through different models which may involve Self-Help-Groups (SHGs), Centralized Kitchens, Mother's Committees etc.

The ICDS Scheme is a centrally sponsored programme which is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Government releases Grant-in-aid to the States/UTs on a sharing ratio of 50:50 for Supplementary Nutrition and 90:10 for other components except for the North East where it is 90:10 for all components including SNP. No grants are released to NGOs by the Central Government under the ICDS scheme.

Employees of CARA

2467. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of employees of Central Adoption Recourse Authority (CARA), permanent and deputed, upto February, 2012;
- (b) the proportion of employees who have held tenure longer than five year; and
- (c) whether there is any rule on employment, tenure and promotion within CARA.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISNA TIRATH) : (a) Central Adoption Recourse Authority (CARA) has twenty-two employees at present, which includes one officer appointed on a deputation basis. One of these officers is on deputation out of CARA.

(b) Neither of the staff on deputation outside CARA, or on deputation to CARA, has held tenure for more than five years.

(c) Staff in CARA is governed by its Recruitment Rules, 2011.

Plight of Child Rehabilitation Centres

†2468. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received complaints about the deplorable condition of the child rehabilitation centres and the sexual exploitation of children staying at these centres at many places;
- (b) the names of the States where the number of such crimes are more;
- (c) the details of the instructions given by the centre to the States to check such crimes; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the names of State Governments who have taken effective action in this regard along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) Some reports have been received by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and Ministry of Women and Child Development from States like Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Haryana, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh regarding inadequate quality of care in Homes for children and sexual exploitation of children in them. Three incidences of sexual exploitation of children have been reported in Homes in Orissa, two such incidences each in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and one such incidence each in the States of Delhi, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The State Governments/UT Administrations are being urged from time to time to register all Child Care Institutions under the JJ Act so that these can be stringently monitored as per its provisions. Further, the State Governments are also being urged to set up, and *inter-alia* ensure setting up and proper functioning of Inspection Committees and Management Committees for Homes as mandated in the JJ Act.

As per available information from the State Governments/UT Administrations, Inspection Committees have been constituted in States/UTs of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim. Some States like Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand etc. have also involved voluntary organisations to help them in monitoring of the Homes.

Time Limit to Domestic Violence Cases

†2469. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any time limit is fixed in family courts for giving ruling in the cases of domestic violence;
- (b) whether all the posts of the judges have been filled in all these courts;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) As per Sub Section 5 of Section 12 of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, the Magistrate is required to dispose of every application made for one or more reliefs under the Act,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

within a period of sixty days from the date of its first hearing. Under the provisions of the Act, the Magistrate is required to fix the first date of hearing which shall not ordinarily be beyond three days from the date of receipt of the application by the Court. Reliefs available under this Act can also be sought in any legal proceeding before a family Court.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deficiency of Iodine amongst Children

2470. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that UNICEF has recently released its report on the State of the World's Children, 2012 which shows deficiency of Iodine amongst the children;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of children shown as Iodine deficient in India; and

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) The State of the World's Children, 2012 report does not appear to mention about the Iodine deficiency among children in India. However, the consumption of adequately iodated salt at the household level of 51% in the country is reflected in the report which is based on National Family Health Survey - 3 report.

In order to prevent & control Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD), the Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing centrally assisted National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) in the country under the overall umbrella of NRHM for entire population including children. The main objectives of the programme are to conduct district IDD survey/resurvey, promotion of human consumption of iodated salt, laboratory monitoring of salt and urine, health education and publicity. Financial assistance is provided to all States/UT's for establishment of Iodine Deficiency Disorders Cell and IDD Monitoring Laboratory conducting district IDD surveys, health education and publicity to create awareness amongst people to use only iodated salt. In addition, funds are provided to Salt Commissioner's Office for quality control of iodated salt at production level.

Welfare Schemes of Women

2471. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of welfare schemes under implementation for the welfare of women in the country;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised under the schemes during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has taken note of lack of welfare schemes for women workers particularly in private sector; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and corrective action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for welfare of women. The major schemes among these are :

- (i) **Working Women's Hostel (WWH)** Scheme envisages provision of safe and affordable hostel accommodation to working women, single working women, women working at places away from their home-towns and for women being trained for employment. The scheme has been revised recently.
- (ii) **Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) for Women** was launched as a Central Sector Scheme during 1986-87. It aims at making a significant impact on women by upgrading skills for self and wage employment. The target group includes the marginalized assetless rural women and urban poor. This also includes wage labourers, unpaid daily workers, female headed households, women headed households and families below the poverty line.
- (iii) **Swadhar Greh Scheme** : The Ministry of Women and Child Development had been administering Swadhar Scheme since 2001 for women in difficult circumstances. Under the Scheme, temporary accommodation, maintenance and rehabilitative services are provided to women and girls rendered homeless due to family discord, crime, violence, mental stress, social ostracism. Another scheme with similar objectives/target groups namely Short Stay Home (SSH) was being implemented by Central Social Welfare Board. Being similar in objectives and target groups, both the schemes have been merged as Swadhar Greh scheme with revised financial parameters.
- (iv) **Indira Gandhi Matriva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)** is a Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition. The beneficiaries are paid Rs. 4000/- in three instalments per P&L woman between the second trimester and till the child attain the age of 6 months, on fulfilling specific conditions.

- (v) **National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW)** is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme sanctioned in April 2011 and acts as an umbrella Mission with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence and facilitate the process of coordination of all the women's welfare and socio-economic development programmes across Ministries and Departments.
- (vi) **Ujjawala** is a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Funds are released to NGOs as the scheme is being implemented mainly through NGOs.
- (b) The funds allocated and expenditure under the schemes during the last three years is given in the Statement. (see below)
- (c) Coverage target groups under various schemes do not distinguish women workers of various sectors including private sector. Hence the schemes cater to women workers in private sector as well, as applicable.
- (d) Does not arise.

Statement

*Details of Funds Allocated (RE) and Expenditure under
Major Schemes for Welfare of Women*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Alloca- tion	Expenditure	Alloca- tion	Expenditure	Alloca- tion	Expenditure
1.	WWH	10.00	9.40	15.00	14.15	4.90	0.50
2.	STEP	15.00	12.29	25.00	24.09	11.50	8.33
3.	SWADHAR Greh	15.00	14.97	34.21	34.21	30.00	24.59
4.	IGMSY	1.00	0.00	150.00	116.46	403.00	290.12
5.	NMEW	1.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	40.00	7.96
6.	Ujjawala	5.00	4.99	7.00	8.68	10.00	9.97

Malnutrition in Gujarat

2472. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the total number of women and children suffering from malnutrition in the State of Gujarat, District-wise including in Mehsana-Patan and Sabarkantha;
- (b) the reasons for the continuance of this pathetic situation even after 60 years of planning; and
- (c) the steps that are being taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) to (c) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, in Gujarat, 44.6% of children under 5 years are underweight and 35.6% of women in the age group of 15-49 years suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (CED) (measured as low body mass index). NFHS data is available at the State level only. District-wise underweight in children, as per the District Level Household Survey-2 (DLHS-2) in 2002-04 is given in the Statement. (see below)

Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The results of these

interventions would be visible after sometime.

The responsibility of implementation of most of the above schemes lies with State Governments/UT Administrations who have been advised from time to time to set up State Nutrition Council and other mechanisms to address the issue.

Further, some of the recent decisions by the Prime Minister Council on India's Nutrition Challenges to improve the nutrition situation have been to (i) strengthen and restructure ICDS with special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under three (ii) prepare a multi-sectoral programme to address the maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high-burden districts (iii) launch a nationwide information, education and communication campaign against malnutrition, and (iv) bring strong nutrition focus in programmes in sectors like health, drinking water supply and sanitation, school education, agriculture, food & public distribution. Work on all these issues is in progress. In addition, the proposed National Food Security Bill contemplates provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme and maternity benefits for pregnant and lactating mothers.

With the continuing attention to nutrition, the targeted interventions and the cumulative effect of various schemes including new schemes, the malnutrition levels are expected to show a decline.

Statement

*Prevalence of Underweight in Children in Gujarat -
District-wise DLHS 2-RCH, 2002-04*

Districts	Percentage
1	2
Gujarat	46.0
Ahmedabad	33.2
Amreli	45.0
Anand	46.7
Banas Kantha	52.4
Bharuch	50.4
Bhavnagar	47.3
Dohad	63.9
Gandhinagar	47.1
Jamnagar	39.9

1	2
Junagarh	43.8
Kachchh	42.0
Kheda	56.0
Mahesana	43.1
Narmada	61.1
Navsari	37.5
Panch Mahasl	54.1
Patan	45.4
Porbandar	39.5
Rajkot	38.5
Sabar Kantha	51.9
Surat	38.3
Surendranagar	47.6
The Dangs	64.6
Vadodara	51.0
Valsad	54.5

Rehabilitation Action Plan for Girls in Juvenile Homes

2473. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the rehabilitation action plan that has been taken by the Ministry especially for girls who are released from juvenile home as our society is not accepting them very easily and they are facing greater difficulties to join in main stream of our society;

(b) whether Ministry issues or in process to issue any advisory to all State Governments in this regard; and

(c) whether Ministry has conducted any survey on this important social subject?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) Section 44 of the Juvenile

Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the State Governments/UT Administrations to have 'after care programmes' for taking care of children, including girls, for a period of three years, after they leave Observation/Special Homes on achieving adulthood, to enable them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life. The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter-alia*, after care services for such children including girls, to help sustain them during the transition from institution to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated Guidelines for the Aftercare component under ICPS, which have been circulated to the State Governments/UT Administrations for implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

Nutritional Status of Children in the Country

2474. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one survey has recently exposed the nutritional status of children in India according to which 40 percent of under 5 years kids are found malnourished;

(b) if so, the details of the survey conducted and what curative steps are proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) the status of the prestigious Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) along with the steps proposed to be taken to make the ICDS more purposeful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH) : (a) and (b) As per National Family Health Survey-3 (2005-06), 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight in the country.

One of the surveys, the HUNGaMA Survey, 2011 conducted in 112 districts in 9 States with 100 focus districts from 6 States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh), indicates that the prevalence of underweight children below 5 years has declined from 53 per cent (DLHS, 2004) to 42 per cent, representing a 20.3 per cent decrease over a 7 year period. Some of the other findings were that mothers' education level impacts children's nutrition, 51 per cent mothers did not give colostrum to the new-born soon after birth, hand washing with soap is not a common practice, Anganwadi centres are present in 96 per cent of the villages in the 100 focus districts.

Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinants of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. As the multi-sectoral approach takes some time to show results and when implemented together, have a trickle down and horizontal effect to benefit the population over a period of time, other part of the approach is direct and specific interventions targeted towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. These programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct Targeted interventions. Besides indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. Several existing schemes/programmes have been expanded/universalized just before or during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The results of these interventions would be visible after sometime. Additionally, the proposed National Food Security Bill contemplates provision of supplementary nutrition under the ICDS scheme and maternity benefits for pregnant and lactating mothers.

(c) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India which aims at improving the nutritional and health status of pre-school children, laying the foundation of proper psychological development of the child; enhancing the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child etc. ICDS provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition & health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services for women and children in convergence with the Health System. ICDS scheme, being a centrally sponsored scheme, is implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations.

The ICDS Scheme has been universalised with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations. It has been expanded in three phases in the years 2005-06, 2007-08 and 2008-09. With these expansions, total number of approved AWCs/Mini AWCs has increased from 6 lakh, as on 31.03.2002 to 13.7 lakhs, (approved) as on date. There are 6908 operational projects and 13,04,611 operational AWCs as on 31.03.2012. The services are currently availed by 967.41 Lakh beneficiaries which include 786.30 Lakh children (6 months to 6 years) and 181.10 Lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.

In order to address the gaps and make the programme more purposeful, a proposal has been initiated for strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme which inter-alia include (a) special focus on pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 3 years, (b) forging strong institutional convergence with National Rural Health Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign, particularly, at the district and village levels (c) models providing flexibility at local levels for community participation (d) strengthening package of service and Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (e) improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost indexation (f) care and nutrition counseling services (g) adequate care of severely underweight children (h) allocating adequate financial resource and to put ICDS in a mission mode etc.

Marijuana abuse rising among school level athletes

2475. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister is aware that Marijuana abuse is on the rise among school level athletes;

(b) whether it is a fact that eight of the eleven positive tests obtained from the 81 samples collected between December 28, 2011 and January 3, 2012 at the National School Games held in New Delhi have shown presence of cannabinoids-prohibited under World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) rules;

(c) whether the Minister has taken any steps to address the situation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) On the initiative of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) to check doping at school level, samples were collected by the NADA for the first time during the National School Games held in New Delhi between December 28, 2011 and January 3, 2012. Out of eleven (11) positive cases, three (3) showed the presence of Marijuna (cannabinoid) prohibited under the World

Anti Doping Agency (WADA) rules. Since the tests were conducted for the first time, it is not possible to state whether abuse of marijuana among school level athletes is on the rise or not.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The concern of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) in the incidence of Anti Doping Rules Violation by school children has been taken up with the School Games Federation, advising them to exercise greater control and checks in this regard. In addition, NADA has also held several awareness and educational sessions with students and their coaches participating in the School Games and also distributed anti-doping educational material in the form of brochures, handouts and pamphlets. Also, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) have been requested to consider inclusion of the ill effects of doping in their syllabi.

Financial assistance to talented sports persons

2476. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial support/assistance is provided to the young talented sportspersons of the country for training under various schemes through the Sports Authority of India (SAI) and the National Sports Federation (NSFs); and

(b) if so, the details along with the amount spent for the said sportspersons during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and sports discipline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) under various Sports Promotional Schemes viz. (i) National Sports Talent contest (NSTC) (ii) Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC), (iii) SAI Training Centre (STC), Special Area Games (SAG) and Centre of Excellence (COE) impart training to talented sportspersons in the age group of 8 to 25 years in 28 disciplines to enable them to excel at National and International level. The trainees under the schemes are provided various facilities including financial assistance as admissible under the schemes. The details are given in the Statement I. (see below)

In addition to the above, SAI looks after the preparation of Indian teams for various disciplines in various categories such as Senior, Junior and Sub-Junior. SAI organizes National Coaching Camps for elite sportspersons as per approved Long Term Development Plan (LTDP) and also prepares Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions (ACTC) under the scheme "Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations". Foreign exposures/competitions earlier provided by the Government have

also been entrusted to SAI from 2011-2012. Grants to individual sportspersons are also provided under the scheme relating to Talent Search & Training (TST).

(b) The details of expenditure incurred during last three years on various SAI Schemes is given in the Statement II (see below). Expenditure incurred by SAI during last three years towards Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations: and on Scheme relating to Talent Search and Training (TST) are as under :-

(i) Financial Assistance to National Sports Federations:

2009-10	Rs. 11,68,11,628/-	(29 disciplines)
2010-11	Rs. 105,00,00,000/-	(37 disciplines)
2011-12	Rs. 124,00,00,000/-	(32 disciplines)

(ii) Expenditure on Talent Search & Training :

2009-10	Rs. 93,38,082/-
2010-11	Rs. 3,47,97,769/-
2011-12	Rs. 3,01,48,860/-

Statement I

Financial Assistance under various Sports Promotional Schemes of SAI

National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC)

1. Regular Schools

Sl.No.	Particulars (Residential) Per head Per Annum	(Rupees)
1.	Boarding & Lodging @ Rs. 75/- per head per day for 300 days	22500.00
2.	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00
3.	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (p.a.) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL		26650
Sl.No.	Particulars (Non-Residential) Per head Per Annum	(Rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	2000.00
2.	Competition exposure (per annum)	2000.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00

1	2	3
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (p.a.) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL		7150.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of sports equipment (per annum)	20000.00
2. Indigenous Games & Martial Arts		
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2.	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum)	150.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	3000.00
TOTAL		4650.00
4.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for organizing compet. for scouting talent (per annum)	25000.00
TOTAL		45000.00
3. Navodaya Vidyalayas		
1.	Sports Kit (per annum)	1500.00
2.	Competition exposure (per annum)	1500.00
3.	Stipend for 10 months (per head per annum)	3000.00
4.	Accidental insurance including medical (per annum) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL		6150.00
5.	Annual grant to the school for purchase of equipment (per annum)	20000.00
4. Akharas		
1.	Stipend (per head per month)	1000.00
2.	Insurance	150.00
3.	The adopted Akharas in addition the service of experienced coach will be provided with one set of Wrestling Mat/Multi-Gym.	

1	2	3
4.	The Akharas identified for equipment support will be provided one set of wrestling mat or multi/gym.	
TOTAL		1150.00

5. Sports Centre on Pattern of the Akharas

1.	The trainees of the adopted Sports Centres are provided with stipend (@ Rs 1000/- per month per trainee)	1000.00
2.	The adopted Centre in addition the service of experienced coach will be provided Sports Equipments.	

Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC)

Residential :

1.	Boarding/lodging @ Rs. 125/- per trainee for 300 days per head	37500.00
2.	Educational expenses (per head p.a.)	1000.00
3.	Sports Kit (p.a.)	2000.00
4.	Competition exposure	2000.00
5.	Medical	300.00
6.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
7.	One time grant of linen and Blankets etc.	2000.00
TOTAL		44950.00
8.	Sports Equipment (p.a.)	27500.00
9.	Maintenance of Playfield and Magazine/Periodical (p.a.) per unit	20000.00 2500.00

Sai Training Centres (STC)

Annual Maintenance grants from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 20.00 lacks in a graded manner based on the number of trainees in each centres (Residential Trainees) :

(Amount in Rupees)			
Sl.No.	Particulars per head Per Annum	Non-Hilly	Hilly-Areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Boarding Expenses @ Rs. 125/- per day per head Non-Hilly Areas for 330 days @ Rs. 140/- Per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 Days	41250.00	46200.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Sports Kit	4000.00	4000.00
3.	Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00
4.	Education Expenses	1000.00	1000.00
5.	Medical Expenses	300.00	300.00
6.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00	150.00
7.	Other Expenses	100.00	100.00
TOTAL		49680.00	54750.00

Non-Residential Trainees :

Sl.No.	Particulars	(Rupees)
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2.	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
3.	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL		13150.00

Special Area Games Scheme (SAG)

Annual Maintenance grants from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 20.00 lacks in a graded manner based on the number of trainees in each centres (Residential Trainees) :

(Amount in Rupees)			
Sl.No.	Particulars per head Per Annum	Non-Hilly	Hilly-Areas
1	2	3	4
1.	Boarding Expenses Rs. 125/- (per day per head) Non-Hilly Areas for 330 days Rs. 140/- per day per head for Hilly Areas for 330 days	41250.00	46200.00
2.	Sports Kit	4000.00	4000.00
3.	Competition Exposure	3000.00	3000.00
4.	Education Expenses	1000.00	1000.00
5.	Medical Expenses	300.00	300.00
6.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00	150.00
7.	Other Expenses	100.00	100.00
TOTAL :		49800.00	54750.00

Non-Residential Trainees :

Sl.No.	Particulars	(Rupees)
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2.	Competition exposure (per trainee per year)	3000.00
3.	Stipend (per trainee per year)	6000.00
4.	Insurance (per trainee per year) (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL:		13150.00

Extension Centre of STC/SAG Centres to Cover Schools/Colleges for Wider Coverage

Annual Maintenance grant upto Rs. 1.00 lacks per centre per annum for 20 players

Sl.No.	Particulars	(Rupees)
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	4000.00
2.	Competition exposure	2000.00
3.	Stipend (per trainee for 10 months in a year)	6000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL:		12150.00

Centre of Excellence Scheme (COE)

Residential Trainees :

Sl.No.	Particulars	(Rupees)
1.	Boarding Expenses @ Rs. 175/- per day per head for 330 days	57750.00
2.	Sports Kit	6000.00
3.	Competition Exposure	3000.00
4.	Medical Expenses	500.00
5.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
6.	Other Expenses	100.00
TOTAL:		67500.00

Non-Residential Trainees:

Sl.No.	Particulars	(Rupees)
1.	Sports Kit (per trainee per year)	6000.00
2.	Competition exposure	3000.00
3.	Stipend	9000.00
4.	Insurance (Presently Rs. 32/- being paid per head p.a.)	150.00
TOTAL:		18150.00

Statement II*The details of expenditure incurred during last three years on various SAI Schemes*

Other than North East Region (NER)

		(Rupees in Crore)		
Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	1.41	1.18	1.12
2.	Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	3.07	3.00	4.83
3.	Special Area Games (SAG)	4.30	4.39	4.53
4.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	22.01	20.13	23.82
5.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	1.10	1.06	1.00

North East Region (NER)

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1.	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	0.18	0.23	0.14
2.	Army Boys Sports Company (ABSC)	-	0.30	0.30
3.	Special Area Games (SAG)	4.70	4.96	5.89
4.	SAI Training Centre (STC)	2.98	3.40	3.80
5.	Centre of Excellence (COE)	0.21	0.29	0.34

Sports Stadia in India

2477. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of sports stadia in India, State-wise;
- (b) when were these constructed; and
- (c) capacity of each stadium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) to (c) Nine stadia are owned by the Sports Authority of India. These stadia were renovated/upgraded for conduct of the 19th Commonwealth Games, 2010. Details about their seating capacity are given as the table below :-

S.No.	Name of the Stadium	Seating Capacity
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium - Athletics	60,000
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium - Weightlifting	2,172
3.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium - Lawn Bowls	2,500
4.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex - Gymnastics	15,000
5.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex - Wrestling	6,000
6.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex - Cycling	3,500
7.	Major Dhyani Chand National Stadium	20,004
8.	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	5,000
9.	Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	5,000

The Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports does not maintain data about the sports stadia, owned by State Governments or other entities.

Development of Sports in Assam

2478. Shrimati Naznin Faruque : Will the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes implemented in this financial year for development of sports in the State of Assam, the funds allotted therefor and amount incurred, head-wise thereon; and

(b) whether there is any plan proposed to construct more sports club and stadium in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) "Sports" being the State subject, development of sports infrastructure facilities is the responsibility of State Governments. However, Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments through plan programmes which inter-alia include, Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). During this financial year (2012-13), so far, no funds have been released to Assam. However, details of funds released to the Government of Assam under the aforesaid two schemes during the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given below :

Sl.No.	Head	Period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 (Rs. in crore)
A	PYKKA	
(i)	Development of playfields in 333 village panchayats and 22 block panchayats	3.85
(ii)	Training of 355 kridashrees	0.54
(iii)	Rural competitions	4.96
(iv)	Women championship/competition	0.38
(v)	North East Games	0.27
(B)	USIS	
(i)	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall, Tinsukia	3.20
TOTAL		13.20

(b) No, Sir. Government of India has no such plan/scheme.

Sports Federations exempted from Income Tax

2479. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Sports Federations in the country which are exempted from Income Tax as well as other taxes;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the recent past the Department of Income Tax has issued notice to Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for Income Tax dues of crores of rupees; and

(c) whether BCCI has deposited the income tax, if not, whether any action is being taken against it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) The names of Sports Federation/Bodies in the Country registered under section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961 which makes them eligible to exemption from payment of income tax, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, to be examined on a year to year basis, as intimated by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), are given in the Statement. (see below)

(b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Revenue (Central Board of Direct Taxes) has issued tax recovery notices to Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) for Assessment Years 2008-09 and 2009-10 against outstanding tax demands of Rs. 140.23 crores and Rs. 413.59 crores respectively.

(c) The outstanding tax demand amounting to Rs. 140.23 crores for Assessment Year 2008-09 has been collected in entirety. As against the outstanding demand of Rs. 413.59 crores for Assessment Year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 307.45 crores has been collected and the balance demand of Rs. 106.14 crores has been stayed till the disposal of the first Appeal.

Statement

Details of Sports Federations Exempted from Income Tax

Sl.No.	Name of Sport Federations/Bodies
1	2
1.	Baroda Cricket Association, Baroda
2.	Anand District Cricket Association
3.	Table Tennis Federation of Baroda
4.	Veteran Cricketers Association
5.	Sports Authority of Gujarat
6.	Gujarat Cricket Association
7.	Workers Sports Federation of India
8.	All Gujarat Sports Council of the Deaf
9.	Chhattisgarh Handball Association, Bhilai
10.	Chhattisgarh Pradesh Fencing Association, Bhilai
11.	Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association
12.	Madhya Pradesh Tennis Association, Indore
13.	Chandigarh Golf Club
14.	Chandigarh Golf Association
15.	Chandigarh Lawn Tennis Association
16.	Cricket Federation of India
17.	HP Cricket Association, Dharamsala
18.	The Federation of Motor Sports Club of India
19.	The Squash Rackets Federation of India
20.	Sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu
21.	All India Chess Federation

1	2
22.	Volley Ball Federation of India
23.	The Coimbatore Gold Club Trust
24.	Athletic Foundation
25.	Sports Welfare Trust
26.	Nirmala Sports Academy
27.	Tamil Nadu Sports Trust
28.	All India Tennis Association
29.	All India Football Federation
30.	Amateur Athletic Federation of India
31.	Delhi & District Cricket Association
32.	Delhi Lawn Tennis Association
33.	Indian Hockey Federation
34.	Indian Olympic Association
35.	Indian Polo Association
36.	Indian Mountaineering Association
37.	Sports Authority of India
38.	The National Rifle Association of India
39.	The Hyderabad Cricket Association, Hyderabad
40.	Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad
41.	Andhra Pradesh Olympic Association, Hyderabad
42.	The Andhra Cricket Association, Guntur
43.	The Kerala Cricket Association
44.	The Kerala Football Association
45.	The Kerala State Sports Council
46.	The Regional Sports Centre, Kochi
47.	Jaipur District Badminton Association, Jaipur
48.	M/s Rajasthan Golf Association (Society), Jaipur
49.	Indoor Stadium Committee, Ajmer

1	2
50.	Games and Sports Council for Blind, Ajmer
51.	Rajasthan Table Tennis Association, Ajmer
52.	Rajasthan Badminton Association, Ajmer
53.	Karnataka Golf Association
54.	Karnataka Hockey Association
55.	The Karnataka Stage Leg Cricket Association
56.	Winner Choice Sports Foundation
57.	Para Olympic Committee of India
58.	Sports Outreach India
59.	Senior Tennis Players Association of Karnataka
60.	The Karnataka State Cricket Association
61.	Bihar Disabled Sports Academy, Patna
62.	Association of Bihar Cricket, Patna
63.	Disabled Sports and Welfare Academy, Patna
64.	Jharkhand State Cricket Association
65.	Tata Sports Foundation
66.	The Cricket Association of Bengal
67.	The Indian Football Association, Kolkata
68.	The Uttar Pradesh Cricket Association, Kanpur

Funds for training of sportspersons for Olympic

2480. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is extending help to sportspersons who have qualified for the Olympics;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has allocated funds towards the training of such sportspersons; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 17.04.2012, 38 individual sportsperson in 6 disciplines viz Archery, Athletics, Boxing, Shooting, Swimming & Wrestling and 16 members Indian Men Hockey team have qualified for the London Olympics, 2012. Detailed Road Maps (Training and Competition Programme) leading to London Olympics 2012 in respect of sportspersons/teams qualified for the Olympics had been worked out in advance and assistance for implementation of the same is being provided. This exercise is part of OPEX London 2012 launched last year. Further details are also provided at specially designated website www.opex.nic.in.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Funds have been allocated for comprehensive and intensive training, both within the country and abroad, under the scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations". Details of funds allocated under the scheme are as under :-

Financial Year : 2011-12 Rs. 100 Crores

Financial Year : 2012-13 Rs. 110 Crores

Financial assistance to deserving sportspersons is also provided from the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) scheme. Under the scheme, an amount Rs. 5.52 Crores has been released so far.

**WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED AND UNSTARRED
QUESTIONS SET FOR THE 25TH APRIL, 2012****

WRITTEN ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Status of India-EU FTA

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

- (a) the details of the present status of India-European Union (EU) Free Trade Agreement;
- (b) whether Government has evaluated the impact of India-EU FTA; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) in which so far

** The sitting of the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday, the 25th April, 2012 was adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of Shri B.B. Tiwari, a sitting Member. Answers to Questions put down in the lists for that day were laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, the 26th April, 2012.

thirteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Intensive negotiations are ongoing.

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki, negotiations for a BTIA were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007. Enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investment flows would result from this BTIA.

Fall in Female Work Force

*282. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) report entitled 'Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India, 2009-10';

(b) if so, whether it has indicated a steep fall in the rate of female work participation;

(c) if so, whether it would mean that liberalization of the economy instead of leading to feminisation of the labour force as anticipated, has resulted in displacement of female labour; and

(d) if so, what remedial action Government is contemplating to reverse this alarming trend?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per two most recent rounds of surveys, employment rate on usual status basis among female has declined from 28.7 percent in 2004-05 to 22.8 percent in 2009-10. Decline in rate of growth of employment during 2004-05 to 2009-10 may be attributed to drastic deceleration in labour force participation rate particularly among women, reduction in subsidiary employment, increase in level of income in rural areas due to increase in real wages, higher level of participation in education, etc. No specific study at macro level in the country has been conducted to assess the impact of liberalization on employment of women.

(d) In order to enhance skills and employability of women, the Ministry of Labour & Employment is providing training to them through a network of Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institute and Regional Vocational training Institutes. Large number of women are being trained in modular employable skills under Skill Development Initiative Scheme. Government has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti

Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act and Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme in addition to various entrepreneurial development programmes run by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

Atrocities on Women in Delhi and NCR

*283. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that atrocities on women in Delhi and NCR have increased manifold during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of cases of molestation, rape, dowry and eve-teasing reported during the past one year; and

(c) what steps Government proposes to take to provide adequate security to women in Delhi and NCR?

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

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

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

of the police personnel, set up special women's courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centres.

The cases of atrocities on women registered in NCR in the year 2010 as per 'Crime in India-2010' [a report of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)] are given below :

Sl. No.	District of NCR	Rape	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Alwar	105	42	122	0	269
2.	Baghpat	14	14	13	0	41
3.	Bulandshahar	24	40	60	0	124
4.	Delhi	507	143	601	80	1331
5.	Faridabad	51	23	27	78	179
6.	Gautambudh Nagar	39	19	41	0	99
7.	Ghaziabad	44	69	77	0	190
8.	Gurgaon	45	22	30	38	135
9.	Jhajjar	36	12	27	30	105
10.	Meerut	64	43	91	0	198
11.	Mewat	28	5	12	5	50
12.	Palwal	41	14	30	0	85
13.	Panipat	55	13	22	30	120
14.	Rewari	25	14	16	27	82
15.	Rohtak	51	17	26	57	151
16.	Sonipat	27	26	32	36	121
TOTAL NCR		1156	516	1227	381	3280

Private/Foreign Investment in Defence Production

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

(a) the total amount of private investment since opening the defence production sector for participation by the private companies;

- (b) how much of it has been foreign investment;
- (c) whether Government proposed to liberalise the policy to attract domestic private capital into defence production; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to raise the cap on foreign investment in the defence production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The proposed investment from June, 2001 to February, 2012 in terms of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued to private companies in defence production sector by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion is Rs. 11,661 crore.

(b) FDI equity inflows amounting to Rs. 17.68 crore (US Dollar 3.72 million) has been received in "defence industries" sector between April 2000 and February 2012 as reported by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP).

(c) Since May 2001, the Defence Industry sector is already open up to 100% for Indian private sector participation with FDI permissible up to 26%, both subject to licensing.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the government.

Demand for Transferring Punjabi Speaking Areas to Punjab

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

(a) whether Government of Punjab has recently reiterated its long pending demand that Chandigarh and several other Punjabi speaking areas kept out of the State, should be transferred to Punjab at an early date; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Governor of Punjab in his address to the State Assembly on 21.03.2012 raised the issue of Punjab's claim over Chandigarh.

(b) The Government of India would like the State Governments concerned to resolve their differences over the issue of Chandigarh and other related matters amicably.

Sea Route of Mumbai Under Security Scanner

†*286. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sea route of Mumbai is completely under security scanner;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether the tourists approaching the sea through Gateway of India, situated in front of the Taj Hotel, have to pass through the metal detectors;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government does not consider it necessary to do so;
- (d) whether all private sea vessels are given entry into the sea through this route only;
- (e) if so, whether Government does not foresee the possibility of the entry of any terrorist through this route; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's coastline, including the sea route of Mumbai, is constantly monitored through a multi-agency arrangement involving the Indian Navy, Coast Guard and the Marine Police of the Coastal States and Union Territories. At present the sea route of Mumbai is under the scanner of Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) controlled and managed by Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai and simultaneously monitored by Joint Operation Centre (JOC), Offshore Defence Advisory Group.

(b) The Gateway of India is kept under security surveillance by the State Police. Door Frame Metal Detectors (DFMD) and Hand Held Metal Detectors (HHMD) have also been installed for checking transit through the Gateway of India.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) No, Sir. Apart from the route in front of Gateway of India, some private sea vessels including hovercrafts, fishing vessels and boats, barges etc., are also given entry into the sea through six landing jetties located along Mumbai coast. However, all the vessels carrying tourists and passengers going to JNPT are given entry only through Gateway of India. These private sea vessels are being identified through Automated Identification System (AIS) network.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Government does not discount the security vulnerabilities along the entire coastline of India, including Mumbai, and a comprehensive set of measures have been taken to strengthen coastal security. Joint operational exercises are conducted on a regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, State Coastal Police, Maritime Board, Mumbai Port Trust, Fisheries Department, Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Customs Department. Intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centre and multi-agency coordination. Review and monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process.

Maharashtra Money Lending Regulation Bill, 2010

*287. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2382 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 December, 2011 and to state :

- (a) whether Government has received the views of the State Government regarding the Maharashtra Money Lending Regulation Bill, 2010, which has been reserved for assent of the President under article 254(2) of the Constitution of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) what is the current status of the Bill; and
- (d) by when Government expects to complete the entire procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The clarifications furnished by the Government of Maharashtra on the observations of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) regarding the Maharashtra Money Lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010 have been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 08.02.2012.

(c) The said clarifications have been referred to the Department of Financial Services for their further examination on 15.02.2012. The comments of the Department of Financial Services in this regard are still awaited. They have been reminded on 09.03.2012.

(d) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from three angles viz.

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws,
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy, and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend the provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Governments and the Ministries/Departments of the Governments of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time-frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Implementation Status of Housing and Urban Policy

*288. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise details of the status of implementation of Housing and Urban Policy in India since 2005;

- (b) the reasons for its under-performance; and
- (c) what action Government intends to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 and Revised policy 2007 aimed at creation of surplus of housing stock either on rental or ownership basis by forging strong partnership between public, private and cooperative sectors to enhance the capacity of the construction industry and by creating an enabling environment by way of legal and regulatory reforms and fiscal concessions to encourage non-Government sector to take up land assembly, housing construction and investment in infrastructure services.

'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, success of the policy is largely dependent upon the initiatives taken by State Governments in this regard.

Through advocacy, Government of India has been encouraging adoption of State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) by all the States. In pursuance of this, four States, viz., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala have prepared their own housing and habitat policy. Seven other States have stated that they have finalized the draft and are pursuing Cabinet approval. These States are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Goa, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. Further, seven States have indicated that they are in the process of preparing draft SUHHP for their States viz., Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Lakshadweep and West Bengal.

Thus, it may be stated that there has been no under-performance under National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP). Government of India will continuously encourage the States for formulation of their housing and urban habitat policies and its implementation thereafter.

Nodal Officer to Identify Bangladeshis lodged in prisons in India

*289. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Home Ministry has recently asked the Bangladesh Government to appoint a Nodal Officer to identify Bangladeshi nationals lodged in correctional homes in India;
- (b) if so, the response of the Bangladesh Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Bangladeshis lodged in prisons/correctional homes in India would be repatriated in a time bound manner; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) An Agreement between the Government of India and Government of Bangladesh was signed in January 2011 for transfer of sentenced persons who are in jails of either country and willing to undergo the remaining period of sentence in their own country. In order to implement the said Agreement effectively, in the Home Secretary Level Talks held between India and Bangladesh, it was agreed to set up Nodal Points for repatriation of such sentenced persons. The Indian side has designated Joint Secretary (North East) in the Ministry of Home Affairs as the Nodal point to interact with the Nodal Point designated by the Bangladesh side. The Nodal points have started functioning between the two countries from January 2012. In addition to repatriation of sentenced persons, the Nodal Point is also facilitating repatriation of Bangladeshi nationals who have completed their sentences and are in jails/correctional homes in India. All States, Union Territories (UTs) have been requested to send details of such Bangladeshi nationals. In order to speed up repatriation/transfer of such persons, all States/UTs have also been requested to appoint one Nodal officer at the State level to coordinate with the Nodal point set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Information has been received from the State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Administration. Matter has been taken up with Government of Bangladesh for taking over of such Bangladeshi nationals. In the current year, 42 Bangladeshi nationals have been repatriated to Bangladesh through Nodal Point.

Prisoners on Death Row

*290. SHRI D. RAJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of persons awarded death penalty during 2009-11;
- (b) the number of condemned prisoners currently, whose sentence has been passed by trial courts and those whose sentence has been upheld by a High Court or the Supreme Court; and
- (c) the number of sentenced persons whose mercy petitions are pending or have been rejected by the Executive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per the data with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 360 persons were awarded capital punishment during the period 2008-2010. The latest information available with the NCRB pertains to the year 2010.

- (b) As informed by the Supreme Court of India, 11 matters relating to capital

punishment have been confirmed by the High Court and upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court during 2009-2011.

(c) There were 28 mercy petitions of death convicts pending under Article 72 of the Constitution of India in October 2009. Six mercy petitions of death convicts were received under Article 72 of the Constitution during October 2009 to April 19, 2012. Out of the total number of 34 mercy petitions as on April 19, 2012, 15 mercy petition cases have been decided by the President of India and 19 mercy petition cases are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution.

Safety of Senior Citizens in the Country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the spate of killings of senior citizens continues in the country;

(b) if so, the number of incidents that have occurred during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the safety of senior citizens in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) There have been several reported incidents of killings of senior citizens in the country. However, as per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against senior citizens are not maintained separately. However, State/UT wise and gender wise victims (above the age of 50 years) of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder during the year 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in the Annexure (see Appendix 225 Annexure 26).

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 including crime against senior citizen lies with the State/UT Administrations. However, the Union Government has issued detailed advisory dated 27.03.2008, to all the State Government/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit of the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Delhi Police has established Senior Citizens' Security Cells (SCSC) that are

functioning at Police Headquarters and in all the 11 districts. Senior citizens living alone or with spouse are registered by Delhi Police beat-wise. Registered senior citizens are visited and also contacted telephonically by the local beat inspectors. Special helpline number 1291 (toll free) has been introduced to handle distress calls from Senior Citizens exclusively. Senior citizens are also sensitized about the importance of using safety gadgets in the house.

Finance Commission Recommendation on unspent CRF

†*292. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to carry forward funds that have remained unspent in Calamity Relief Fund at the end of financial year 2004-05 to States' schemes as per the recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per information received from Ministry of Finance, no such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Increasing ULFA Activities in Assam

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) activities in Assam, particularly in the Scheduled (Tribal) districts and that it is trapping poor/needy people for its activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government of Assam has demanded more districts in the State to be declared as ULFA affected;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of districts which have been declared as ULFA affected so far; and

(e) the steps taken to control such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (e) Tripartite dialogue with United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) is presently underway, while a faction of ULFA led by Paresh Barua still continues to oppose the peace process. As per reports, the ULFA

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(anti-talk faction) is active in some parts of Assam and also in some areas bordering Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya. However, the activities of ULFA (anti talk) are currently not significant in the two Hill Districts namely Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao and also in Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) inhabited by Scheduled Tribes (ST). There is no specific input to suggest trapping of poor/needly people by ULFA for its activities from these districts.

There is no demand from the Government of Assam for declaration of ULFA affected areas in the State. The security situation in Assam has improved in terms of reduction in the number of incidents of violence and casualties during the last three years. Coordinated action by security Forces against ULFA (anti talk faction) is continuing.

Non-Notified Troop Movement

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was non-notified troop movement in the month of January 16-17 this year towards Raisina Hills;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any central intelligence agency or agencies have reported about this to Government;
- (d) if so, the details of such agencies and the action taken by Government on such report;
- (e) whether any such incident has ever happened earlier; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (f) The Army maintains a high degree of preparedness against internal and external threats. Training is the bedrock of maintaining this operational preparedness. Mobilization forms an important facet of training and is considered a critical performance parameter. These are carried out in a routine manner by various formations/units. Exercise at Corps or full divisional levels are notified to Army HQ and exercises close to the borders are notified to the concerned agencies/neighbouring countries as per existing agreements.

On January 16, 2012 one of the units/subunits of 50(I) PARA Brigade carried out mobilization to practice mounting from an alternate airfield other than Agra, during "fogged out conditions/non serviceability" of the Agra airfield due to operational reasons. These issues had emerged during the various deliberations in the course of refinement

of plans of 50(I) PARA Brigade. This column came to the location of one unit at Gurgaon on January 17, 2012. Mobilization practice was carried out under the aegis of 50(I) PARA Brigade.

33 Armoured Division was to carry out its exercise with troops in the month of March-April 2012. As a precursor towards this exercise, a Mechanized Infantry Battalion was mobilized by the formation commander towards Bahadurgarh to validate its loading, movement and occupation of a harbour in poor visibility conditions, on night of 16/17 January, 2012. The Battalion reached the general area of Bahadurgarh in the morning hours of 17th January, 2012 and proceeded to occupy the harbour necessitated for dispersal as per standard operating procedure. Having validated their mobilization drills, both the Columns moved back subsequently. There was no report received in the Ministry of Defence from intelligence agencies on 16/17 January, 2012 with regard to such troop movement.

The movements were purely for training purposes aimed at refining the mobilization drills and ensuring operational preparedness of the Army despite adverse weather conditions.

Delay in Multi-Billion Dollar Fighter Jet Deal

*295. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that multi-billion dollar deal to buy 126 fighter jets for Air Force has been delayed on account of absence of an "integrity pact";
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether companies like Boeing Co., Lockheed Martin, R&K MiG and SAAB AB have been disqualified at the level of technical evaluation and are lobbying with Government to reconsider its decision; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The proposal for the procurement of the Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) for the Indian Air Force (IAF) has not been delayed. A Pre-Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP) was signed with all the vendors as stipulated in the Request for Proposal (RFP).

(c) and (d) The aircraft offered by M/s Boeing USA, M/s Lockheed Martin USA, M/s Rosoboronexport Russia and M/s SAAB Sweden did not meet the Air Staff Qualitative Requirements specified in the RFP and hence did not qualify in the technical

and field evaluation trials. Government is not aware of any lobbying by the vendors for reconsideration of the result of the trials.

Comprehensive Law for Honour Killing

*296. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken note of Law Commission recommendation to bring a comprehensive law for 'honour killing'; and

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The Law Commission of India has not so far made any recommendation pertaining to 'honour killing'.

(b) Does not arise.

Right to Housing

*297. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is enacting right to Housing law;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the said law will be enforced;

(c) whether Government has identified the number of homeless persons in the country; and

(d) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir. Government has no plans for any legislation on Right to Housing. The Government promotes housing activities through its policies like National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy-2007 and Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Affordable Housing in Partnership, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor and Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Census of India, 2001 has estimated that homeless population in the country is 19,43,766; out of which 7,78,599 are urban homeless population and 11,65,167 are rural homeless population.

(d) State/UT-wise detail of homeless population in the country is given in the Statement.

Statement***Houseless Households and Population by residence -
India, States/UTs - Census of India 2001***

Sl.No.	India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Houseless Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	1634	8364
		Rural	1356	7047
		Urban	278	1317
3.	Punjab	Total	8579	46958
		Rural	4065	23549
		Urban	4514	23409
4.	Chandigarh	Total	757	2722
		Rural	32	41
		Urban	725	2681
5.	Uttarakhand	Total	2940	14703
		Rural	1942	10768
		Urban	998	3935
6.	Haryana	Total	11860	59360
		Rural	6806	35384
		Urban	5054	23976
7.	Delhi	Total	10044	24966
		Rural	235	1063
		Urban	9809	23903

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	Total	27196	143497
		Rural	16194	87866
		Urban	11002	55631
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	43033	201029
		Rural	21800	104387
		Urban	21233	96642
10.	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730
11.	Sikkim	Total	80	286
		Rural	55	228
		Urban	25	58
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	105	442
		Rural	82	360
		Urban	23	82
13.	Nagaland	Total	452	2002
		Rural	260	1254
		Urban	192	748
14.	Manipur	Total	555	2897
		Rural	462	2525
		Urban	93	372
15.	Mizoram	Total	72	336
		Rural	15	73
		Urban	57	263
16.	Tripura	Total	246	857
		Rural	162	670
		Urban	84	187

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	Total	380	1827
		Rural	333	1644
		Urban	47	183
18.	Assam	Total	3126	13355
		Rural	2571	10989
		Urban	555	2366
19.	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809
20.	Jharkhand	Total	2559	10887
		Rural	1585	6998
		Urban	974	3889
21.	Orissa	Total	13044	42871
		Rural	7998	31039
		Urban	5046	11832
22.	Chhattisgarh	Total	7504	28772
		Rural	5611	22558
		Urban	1893	6214
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	53489	231246
		Rural	37827	169376
		Urban	15662	61870
24.	Gujarat	Total	48095	220786
		Rural	31409	148691
		Urban	16686	72095
25.	Daman & Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	305	1471
		Rural	255	1261
		Urban	50	210
27.	Maharashtra	Total	87474	340924
		Rural	56880	236412
		Urban	30594	104512
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837
29.	Karnataka	Total	26057	102226
		Rural	14690	61898
		Urban	11367	40328
30.	Goa	Total	1393	5280
		Rural	701	2991
		Urban	692	2289
31.	Lakshadweep	Total	-	-
		Rural	-	-
		Urban	-	-
32.	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33.	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128
34.	Pondicherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Total	217	242
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

Source : Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Increase in Import of Gold

†*298. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold has been imported in huge quantity during April to February in 2011-12; and

(b) if so, the names of the institutions which are authorised for the import of gold in the country and the quantity of gold imported during the said period by each of them along with its value and contribution of this import value on the current account deficit of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) The total quantity of gold import during April-February in 2011-12 was to the tune of 9,86,126 kg. Government has allowed import of gold through various nominated agencies.

The Reserve Bank of India has nominated 35 agencies i.e. Allahabad Bank, Axis Bank, Bank of Baroda, Bank of Nova Scotia, Corporation Bank, The Federal Bank Limited, ICICI Bank, IndusInd Bank, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Andhra Bank, The HDFC Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra, Central Bank of India, City Union Bank Limited & Sind Bank, Punjab National Bank, South Indian Bank Limited, Standard Chartered Bank, State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of India, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Travancore Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, ING Vysya Bank Limited, Karur Vysya Bank Ltd., Kotak Mahindra Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Punjab, Syndicate Bank, Union Bank of India and Yes Bank Ltd.

Under the Foreign Trade Policy, the Department of Commerce has nominated 8 agencies, namely MMTC Ltd., Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation (HHEC), State Trading Corporation (STC), Project and Equipment Corporation (PEC) of India Ltd., STCL Limited, MSTC Limited, Diamond India Ltd. (DIL) and Gems and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC). In addition, Star Trading Houses (only for Gems and Jewellery) and Premier Trading Houses are also entitled to import gold.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The import of gold in value terms during April-February in 2011-12 was Rs. 2,44,927.62 Crores (US \$ 51,537.49 Million). The impact on the Current Account Deficit due to gold cannot be quantified as India is also a major exporter of gems and jewellery, and part of the gold so imported gets re-exported after value addition.

Majuli Island as World Heritage Site

*299. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the World's biggest river Island Majuli and its culture failed to receive the recognition for world Heritage site from the UNESCO;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of communication made with UNESCO for the said purpose since 2004 to till date;
- (d) whether any further step will be taken for the recognition of Majuli as World Heritage site; and
- (e) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) UNESCO in its 30th session of the World Heritage Committee meeting in (2006) having examined the dossier referred the nomination of the River Island Majuli - a Cultural Landscape back to the Government of India giving various comments. The World Heritage Committee asked the Government of India to assemble more information on the Sattras and on the way they have influenced and continue to influence landscape patterns, create an inventory of architecture and spatial patterns associated with the Sattras, put in place legal protection and amplify the Management plan to take account the specific nature of Sattras landscapes and buildings, the interrelationship between people and nature, the potential for traditional farming practices. Further it was suggested to undertake an appraisal of the overall river basin, and the potential impact of climate change. It was also suggested to develop and implement a Risk Preparedness Strategy.

Incorporating these comments the proposal was resubmitted. Again the proposal was declared deferred in 2008 by World Heritage Centre in their 32nd session of the World Heritage Committee meeting. It was suggested to assemble a complete inventory of the 31 surviving Sattras on the island as a preliminary to considering which Sattras might have the potential to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value and be nominated as the property; allow an ICOMOS evaluation mission to visit the property to consider the extent and scope of the Sattras; undertake an appraisal of the overall river basin in which Majuli lies, and the potential impact of upstream development, deforestation and the building of dams.

The revised nomination dossier of River Island Majuli - a Cultural Landscape, was submitted to the World Heritage Centre in 2012. After a preliminary review of the submitted dossier, the World Heritage Centre found it lacking on account of information such as justification of the criteria and sections regarding management and protection of the proposed site, not demonstrating the conditions satisfying authenticity/integrity of the proposed site. The review also suggested to include the image inventory of the photographic material.

(d) to (e) Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India in consultation with Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters is processing the preparation of a revised nomination dossier of Majuli Island in the light of suggestions given by World Heritage Centre on the submitted proposal.

Misuse of Funds under JNNURM

*300. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the funds of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been misutilised or misused in some States; and
- (b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) : (a) and (b) The Government has received reports alleging misuse of funds for some projects approved under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) from the states of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh etc. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in accordance with their rules and procedures. Funds are to be spent as per approved Detailed Project Reports (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).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Re-export of Imported Pulses from the Country

†2171. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the representatives from industries have been seeking permission from Government to re-export the imported pulses from the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the total quantity of imported pulses in the country at the end of March, 2012 which has not yet been consumed; and
- (d) the reasons stated for re-exporting the imported pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) A representation has been received from Association of Pulses Manufacturers-Exporters of India requesting to allow export of milled pulses against pre-import of raw pulses (grain to grain basis).

(c) Import of pulses is 'free', therefore consumption records are not maintained. As per available data, total quantity of pulses imported into the country from April, 2011 to January, 2012 is 2688618 MT.

(d) In the representation mentioned in (a) above, the reason stated for seeking re-export is that it will help support domestic dal milling industry without impacting the domestic demand-supply equation.

Export of Top 100 Imported and Exported Commodities

†2172. 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 India is able to export only 6 commodities out of the top 100 maximum imported and exported commodities on the international level;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard and the names of these 6 commodities;
- (c) whether the possibilities of increasing the number of such commodities in the country have been explored; and
- (d) if so, the outcome in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per the United Nations' website <http://comtrade.un.org/pb/CommodityPagesNew.aspx?y=2010> India exports more than 6 commodities out of the top 100 maximum imported commodities on the international level.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Decline in Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector

†2173. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the growth rate of manufacturing industrial sector in the country was around 9 per cent in the first nine months of the year 2010-11 which has come down to 3.9 percent in the first nine months of 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that slackening of this rate has affected the generation of new additional employment opportunities; and
- (d) if so, the percentage decrease in generation of new additional employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per the estimates made by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of manufacturing sector measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) declined from 9 percent during the first nine months of 2010-11 (April-December) to 4 percent during the corresponding period of 2011-12.

(b) to (d) As per the quarterly report of the thin sample of 'Quick Employment Surveys' conducted by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, in eight selected sectors of the economy i.e. Textiles, Leather, Metals, Automobiles, Gems & Jewellery, Transport, IT/BPO, Handloom/Powerloom, estimated additional jobs was 7.56 lakh in the first nine months of 2011-12 (April-December) compared to 8.04 lakh additional jobs created in the corresponding period of 2010-11, a decline by 6.35%. However, Government have made concerted efforts to improve the rate of growth of manufacturing sector through various measures which, *inter-alia*, include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; development of industrial and other infrastructure through public private initiatives; incentivizing research and development and development of industry related skills. Government in November, 2011 also announced a National Manufacturing Policy to improve the growth rate of manufacturing sector, to enable it to contribute at least 25% of the National GDP & create 100 million additional jobs by 2022, and to make Indian industry globally competitive.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Higher per Container Expenditure on Export and Import of Commodities

†2174. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that per container expenditure is higher in India than other major importing and exporting countries;
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether reduction in this expenditure can boost the export and import business of the country; and
- (d) if so, the proposals under consideration of Government to reduce this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per White Paper on Indian Railways (December, 2009) the container freight tariff charged by Indian Railways is amongst the highest in the world.

(b) to (d) The Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports in its report, released on 08.02.2011, has recommended that the freight rates being charged by the Container Corporation of India (CONCOR) should be rationalised to make exports more competitive.

Industrial Clusters

†2175. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there are around 5,000 industrial clusters in the country;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard and the States where at these clusters are located along with the number thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that small and medium industries have largest share in these clusters;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether it is also a fact that it is imperative for developments to provide new and modern technology to above industrial units to accelerate their development; and

(f) if so, the plan 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. There are around 7200 clusters in traditional handloom, handicrafts and modern SME industry segments in the country. Of these, it is estimated that 2500 are unmapped rural industry clusters. The distribution of the clusters in India region-wise is given below.

(Figures in Nos.)

Region	Traditional Manufacturing SME	Micro Enterprises		Total
		Handloom	Handicraft	
North	315	124	627	1066
East	148	110	807	1065
West	294	122	816	1232
South	350	83	537	970
North-East	15	56	297	368
TOTAL	1122	495	3084	4701

Source : Policy and Status Paper on Cluster Development in India, Foundation for NSME Custers, 2007

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. Induction of new and modern technology in these clusters is imperative for development. Accordingly, cluster development programmes of Government of India include promotion of new and modern technology by sector specific Ministries/Departments. Some of these programmes are Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSECDP) and Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme (IIUS) of Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Mega Food Park Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) of Ministry of Textiles and Scheme for Development of AYUSH clusters of Department of AYUSH.

Adverse Impact of Import of Cheap Goods

2176. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the import of cheap goods is having an adverse impact on the domestic industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to amend the existing laws to impose quantitative restrictions and anti-dumping measures on import of such goods; 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) Trade defence measures are available to the domestic industry to counter unfair trade practices followed by exporters of goods from other countries. In case a product is imported into the country at less than its normal value, and it causes injury to the domestic industry, the domestic industry can make an application to Directorate General of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties (DGAD) in the Department of Commerce for imposition of anti-dumping duty.

(c) and (d) The Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, has already been amended in August 2010 to impose quantitative restrictions as safeguard measures. A new Section 9(A) has been inserted for this purpose. The anti-dumping measures are covered under Section 9A & 9B of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

Import of Pulses and Oilseeds

2177. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is encouraging the import of pulses and oilseeds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the PSU-wise details of contracts made by various PSUs for import of pulses and oilseeds during the last year;
- (d) the PSU-wise details of the landing cost of various pulses and oilseeds; and
- (e) the countries from where they were imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) The import policy regime for pulses and oilseeds (other than seed quality) is 'Free'. During 2011-12, import of pulses contracted by PSUs is 292650 MT. No import of oilseeds was contracted by any PSU. PSU-wise details for pulses is given in the table below:

Quantity of Pulses contracted during 2011-12 by PSUs for imports

Name of PSU	Pulses (quantity in MT)
STC	98490
MMTC	11000
PEC	183160
TOTAL	292650

(d) and (e) Depending upon the country of export, the time period and port of import in India, the landing cost would vary from consignment to consignment. The major sources for such imports are Australia, Canada, China, France, Tanzania, Myanmar and USA.

FDI in Pharmaceutcial Sector

2178. SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state the State-wise details of flow of Foreign Direct Investment in Pharmaceutical Sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : The statement of equity inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), state-wise, as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Regional Office wise, during the last three years, is given in the Statement. (see below)

The break-up is as per receipts by the regional offices of the RBI in country and cannot be fully equated with State-wise inflows, as companies having headquarters in one State may have operations in one or more States and some RBI Regional Offices cover more than one State.

*Statement**Details of Region-wise FDI Equity inflows**(As reported to Regional Offices of RBI)**From April 2008 to February 2012**Sector : Drugs & Pharmaceuticals*

(Amount in Rs. Crore & US \$ Million)												
Sl.	Regional	States	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total	
	No.	Offices	Covered				Apr-Feb					
	of RBI		Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$	Rs.	US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	164.09	37.86	99.69	20.96	33.53	7.26	185.15	35.76	482.46	101.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	10.04	2.26	1.44	0.31	28.20	6.13	71.62	14.49	111.31	23.19
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	255.84	59.97	77.09	16.31	31.86	7.14	144.99	27.98	509.79	111.40
4.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	5.50	1.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	1.31
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh	95.63	19.41	42.46	8.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.09	28.16
6.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu	222.26	47.81	232.15	49.18	233.93	50.62	11040.72	2452.08	11729.05	2599.68
7.	Bhuba- neshwar	Orissa	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.45	0.46	0.10	0.00	0.00	2.52	0.55
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.92	1.29	14.54	3.24	20.46	4.53
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	0.06	0.01	0.50	0.10	30.00	6.76	2174.23	489.74	2204.79	496.61
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttanchal	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.38
11.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.86	5.37	23.86	5.37
12.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of UP and Haryana	0.00	0.00	175.26	36.79	8.89	1.94	209.38	46.69	393.52	85.43
13.	Panaji	Goa	2.08	0.48	3.70	0.78	5.09	1.11	1.64	0.33	12.50	2.71
14.	Region not indicated		19858.63	4077.64	370.10	79.06	583.22	127.04	632.16	135.38	21444.12	4419.13
GRAND TOTAL			20614.14	4246.76	1006.29	213.08	961.09	209.38	14498.31	3211.07	37079.83	7880.29

*The above State-wise inflows are classified as per RBI's Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai.

Misuse of Ammonium Nitrate

2179. SHRI A. ELEVARASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to frame rules to govern production, distribution and sale of Ammonium Nitrate, a chemical used for manufacturing fertilizers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the chemical is also misused by several terrorist groups for blasts across the country during the past few years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government to prevent misuse of the chemical in our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The draft Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2011 were published vide Govt. of India Notification No. G.S.R. 694 (E) dated 16.09.2011. After stakeholders' discussions, the final Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012 have been referred to the Ministry of Law for vetting.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In various cases of terrorist/bomb blasts such as the German Bakery bomb blast case of Pune and the bomb blast near Jama Masjid in Delhi, Ammonium Nitrate was found to have been used as one of the ingredients of the Improvised Explosive Charge. Ammonium Nitrate was also used in the serial bomb blasts in Mumbai on 13.07.2011. In India, Ammonium Nitrate has not been permitted as a fertilizer under the Fertilizers Control Order (FCO) 1985 of the Govt. of India. Hence, it is not permitted to be sold as a fertilizer in the country. The Government has also declared Ammonium Nitrate as an 'Explosive' under Section 17 of the Explosives Act, 1884 and framed draft Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2011 in an attempt to bring its manufacture, import, transport, use, sale, possession etc. under the ambit of law. It will also provide a regulatory mechanism to prevent its misuse and to ensure its safe usage to protect the public from the danger of accidental explosions.

Implementing NMP along the DMIC

2180. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the status of implementing National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) by setting up integrated industrial townships along the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC);

(b) whether this sector is facing financial crunch;

(c) if so, what is the action plan to address this issue by way of grant of sufficient credit to this sector and certain kinds of financial incentives;

(d) whether this sector has made certain demands from the Centre as a relief to help this sector come up fast in their mission-mode; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (e) The National Manufacturing Policy and the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project are separate initiatives. The implementation of the various elements of National Manufacturing Policy has been taken up in a time-bound manner. 7 investment regions

under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor have been identified as potential National Manufacturing and Investment Zones (NIMZs) in which the National Manufacturing Policy could be implemented. The National Manufacturing Policy so far has no issues of financial crunch. A token provision has been made in the Annual Plan 2012-13. The financial implications of the policy will become clear once the schemes are formulated.

Relaxation in Employment Visa Norms in SEZ Units

2181. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry will push for a relaxation in employment visa norms for foreigners in Special Economic Zone (SEZ) units that bring in large FDI; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far, especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Special Economic Zones (SEZ) also follow the employment visa norms for foreigners as made applicable by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Department of Commerce has not received any specific representation from Special Economic Zones seeking relaxation of these norms.

Tea Factories barred from Procuring Leaf from Agents

2182. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tea factories are barred from procuring leaf from agents and will have to get the same from small tea growers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir. The factories have not been barred from procuring leaf from agents. However, direct procurement from growers is encouraged.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of NIMZs under NMP

2183. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has approved the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) under the new National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);

(b) if so, the salient features thereof along with the details of the mode of investment, the expected employment generation and increase in the Foreign Direct Investment inflow as a result thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the manufacturing industry as a result of this policy;

(d) whether differences of opinion between the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Labour and Employment over the proposed NMP have been resolved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The National Investment & Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are conceptualized as integrated industrial townships with all the important elements necessary to help the growth of manufacturing, for example, state of the art infrastructure; clean and energy efficient technology; simplified business regulations and the necessary social and institutional infrastructure. SMEs in the NIMZs have been provided with special incentives for technological upgradation; adoption of green and clean technologies and access to funds. The policy is expected to provide the necessary environment for manufacturing industries to flourish and grow. The policy aims, *inter-alia*, at the creation of a hundred million jobs. The exact increase in FDI inflow as a result thereof cannot be estimated as FDI inflow is a function of a number of factors.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The concerned Ministries are taking steps to issue the required notifications.

Identification of Non-Traditional Export Market Countries

2184. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has been able to identify the number of non-traditional export market countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has taken necessary steps to provide boost to Indian export items and provide new dimension to export sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The Government of India has identified non-traditional export markets and the same have been included in the Focus Market Scheme (FMS) in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP). Presently there are a total of 112 notified markets under FMS in the Foreign Trade Policy, which includes fifty two (52) African countries, thirty three (33) Latin American countries, ten (10) Commonwealth of Independent States-Central African Republics, five (05) East European countries, eleven (11) Asia-Oceania block countries and one (01) Asian country.

Government has also taken steps to provide boost to the items in Engineering, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Handicrafts and Leather Sectors under Focus Product Scheme (FPS) and to the Agricultural products under Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY). The approximate number of items covered under these schemes is 5000 and 796 respectively. The focus is on market diversification and product linked market consolidation.

Ban on Export of Wheat and Non-Basmati Rice

2185. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India has banned shipments of wheat and non-basmati rice to bolster domestic supplies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof compared to the present situation; and
- (c) the future action plan prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) There is no ban on export of non-basmati rice and wheat. Export of both non-basmati rice and wheat through EDI ports is free since 09.09.2011. Export of non-basmati rice and wheat is also permitted through the Land Custom Station (LCS) on Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Nepal border subject to registration with DGFT with effect from 23.02.2012.

Extension of DEPB Scheme

2186. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme has been extended;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for extension; and
- (c) the response received from such extension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government has not extended the DEPB Scheme which ended on 30.09.2011.

Pacts signed by BRICS Nations to Bolster Trade

2187. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Nations have recently signed pacts to stimulate trade in their local currencies and agreed on a joint working group to set up a development bank;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether trade between BRICS Nations will improve in the coming years; and
- (d) if so, to what extent and the reaction of the Importers-Exporters on such pacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two Agreements, namely, (i) Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies; and (ii) BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement have been signed by BRICS Development Banks at the 4th BRICS Summit held in New Delhi on 29 March 2012. The five participating banks are Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social - BNDES, Brazil; State Corporation Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs - Vnesheconombank of Russia; Export-Import Bank of India; China Development Bank Corporation, and Development Bank of Southern Africa.

The objective of the Master Agreement on Extending Credit Facility in Local Currencies is to facilitate trade and investment transactions among the member countries using the national currencies. BRICS Multilateral Letter of Credit Confirmation Facility Agreement envisages confirmation of L/Cs, upon receipt of a request from the Exporter or the Exporter's Bank or the Indemnifying Party or the Importer's Bank.

BRICS Leaders have directed their Finance Ministers to examine the feasibility and viability of setting up a new Development Bank for mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries, to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development through setting up a joint working group and report back by the next Summit.

(c) and (d) The intra-BRICS trade has increased over 10-fold, from US\$ 55 billion in 2001 to US\$ 569 billion in 2010. Moreover, the Intra-BRICS exports as a share of

total BRICS exports to the world doubled to 8.6% in 2010 as compared to 4.3% in 2001, while intra-BRICS imports accounted for 15.9% of the grouping's global imports in 2010, as compared to 8.1% in 2001. It is difficult to predict future trade growth trends, however, looking at the past trade performance and an increase in the cooperation amongst BRICS Nations, there is a reasonable possibility for an increase in trade. As these Agreements have been signed only on 29 March 2012, it is too early to gauge the reaction of the Importers-Exporters on these Agreements.

Making SEZ Policy Investor-Friendly

2188. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are not that encouraging in the country;
- (b) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to see that SEZ policy is investor friendly;
- (c) what are the reasons of difference of opinion between the Ministry and Ministry of Finance with regard to issue of policy and honouring of that policy; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to address the above situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) In short span of about six years since SEZs Act and Rules were notified in February, 2006, formal approvals have been granted for setting up of 589 SEZs out of which 389 presently stand notified. Out of the total employment provided to 8,15,308 persons in SEZs as a whole 6,80,604 persons is incremental employment generated after February, 2006 when the SEZ Act has come into force. This is apart from millions of man days of employment created by the developers for infrastructure activities. Physical exports from SEZs have increased from Rs. 2,20,711.39 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 3,15,867.85 crore in 2010-11, registering a growth of 43.11%. There has been overall growth of export of 2180% over past eight years (2003-04 to 2010-11). 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. 2,60,972.89 crore approximately registering a growth of 14.50% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. The total investment in SEZs till 31st December, 2011 is Rs. 2,49,630.82 crore approximately, including Rs. 2,31,159.87 crore in the newly notified zones.

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

(c) and (d) The SEZs are governed as per SEZ Act, 2005 and the rules framed thereunder. Inter-ministerial consultation and processes for harmonization of views is inbuilt into prescribed procedure.

Increase in Demand of Indian Cotton

2189. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has become the largest cotton producer in the world;
- (b) whether in view of severe floods in Pakistan and China, Indian cotton has a very high demand in the international market;
- (c) if so, what efforts the Ministry is making to see that Indian cotton farmers are more benefited from the advantageous position; and
- (d) what efforts the Ministry is making to provide more and more loans under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to cotton farmers to make them ahead of their counterparts in countries like China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) India is the second largest producer of cotton after the USA.

- (b) Indian cotton has a high demand in international market given its high quality and cost competitiveness.
- (c) Government of India has placed cotton exports on OGL vide DGFT No. 106(RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12th March, 2012.
- (d) Government has enhanced the TUFS subsidy allocation from Rs. 8000 crores to Rs. 15404 crores to catalyse additional investments of Rs. 1,50,000 crores in the entire 11th Five Year Plan.

MFN Status to India by Pakistan

2190. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that recently Pakistan has granted the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India;
- (b) if so, whether MFN status will remove discriminatory higher prices and duty tariff that stand as barriers to trade between the two countries; and
- (c) what is the annual trade between India and Pakistan at present and what are the projections of trade during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The decision taken in the cabinet meeting of Pakistan, communicated through the Press Release of

Pakistan Government dated 2nd November 2011, is that "the (Pakistan) Cabinet gave Ministry of Commerce the mandate to take the process of normalization forward, which would culminate in the observance of Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle in its true spirit."

(b) The Government of Pakistan has changed its approach from 'Positive List' of 1963 items to Negative List of 1209 items through the notification S.R.O. No. 280(I)/2012 dated 20.03.2012 for import of goods from India. This Negative List is expected to be phased out by Government of Pakistan before the end of 2012. The understanding is that when the transition to MFN is effected, all items other than those in the SAFTA sensitive list would get preferential access at peak tariff levels of 5% by the end of 2012.

(c) The annual bilateral trade figure between India and Pakistan during 2010-11 was US \$ 2666.13 million. In the Joint Statement issued during the Commerce Minister of Pakistan visit to India in September 2011, it was stated that both India and Pakistan agreed to jointly work to more than double bilateral trade within three years, from current levels of 2.7 Billion US dollars per annum to about 6 Billion dollars.

Tea Gardens closed in Assam

†2191. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of private companies who have so far closed the tea gardens in Assam along with the reasons therefor;
- (b) the quantity of tea produced in the tea gardens of Kachhar district of Assam;
- (c) whether the labourers employed in these tea gardens were paid less than the minimum wages by these private companies; and
- (d) the total number of the labourers who became unemployed in tea gardens and the steps taken to provide employment to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Two tea estates owned by a private company were closed down in Cachar valley of Assam. However, the gardens have since reopened. The depressed price situation since mid 1999 coupled with other factors like high cost of production, sluggish rate of growth in domestic demand and fall in exports adversely affected the viability of these tea gardens resulting in closure/abandonment.

(b) The quantity of tea produced in Cachar district during 2010 and 2011 is as follows:

† Translation in Urdu Script

(figures in Th. Kgs)		
Year	2011	2010
Production (estimated)	48,073	51,550

(c) The payment of minimum wages is ensured by the Labour Department of the State Government concerned.

(d) The total number of labourers who were affected by the closure of tea gardens in Cachar valley was 2099. The gardens have since reopened.

Financial Assistance for Upgradation of Tea Industries in NE

2192. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from North-Eastern States for financial assistance to upgrade their tea industries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reaction of Government regarding the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Tea industry in North Eastern Region accounts for 52% of all India tea production. For the overall development of the tea industry in NE Region, the Tea Board has been providing financial incentives in response to proposals for modernization of processing factories, quality certification, value addition and setting up of factories for green, orthodox and specialty teas. During the XI Plan, about Rs. 354 crores were spent on various developmental activities in the NE Region, out of which Rs. 49 crores were spent on factory modernization.

Revocation of Ban on Export of Cotton

2193. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the reasons for the ban on cotton exports from 5th March, 2012;
- (b) whether the same reasons were still valid on 12th March when the aforementioned ban was withdrawn;
- (c) the reasons for the sudden withdrawal of the ban on 12th March, 2012;
- (d) the estimated loss due to the price crash between the two date and as to how this loss is distributed between the traders and the farmers; and
- (e) how does the Minister plan to ensure that such instances are not repeated in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI) : (a) The reasons for an export ban on cotton was that cotton exports had already crossed 92 lac bales, on all-time high, with export registrations at 120 lac bales. There was a possible risk that India may have to import cotton at higher prices.

(b) and (c) Government on March 12, 2012 notified that (a) ban on cotton export is lifted (b) the issue of new RCs for cotton exports stands suspended until further orders; (c) all existing RCs would be submitted to DGFT for scrutiny and revalidation. Government had addressed the concerns of low closing stocks and self consignments in export registrations in the informal Group of Ministers Meeting. Cotton Corporation of India was mandated to create a buffer stock of 10 lac bales, Cotton Advisory Board was mandated to review the balance sheet and self consignment registrations were to be addressed in revalidation of export registrations.

(d) The situation after March 6, 2012 was that domestic cotton prices witnessed a fall with CCI commencing MSP operations in Guntur and Warangal mandis. Trading was subdued but on March 7 and 9, 2012, prices recovered. Stable market conditions well above MSP prices are being witnessed after March 12 2012.

(e) Government's cotton export/distribution policy is based on timely announcement of export policy, determination of export surplus, transparent registration and maintenance of adequate closing stocks.

Inclusion of IWT Under Transport Subsidy Scheme

2194. SHRI SALIM ANSARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) is taking steps to include Inland Water Transport (IWT) under the transport subsidy scheme;

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

(c) to what extent such a proposal of inclusion of IWT will benefit the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Inland Water Transport (IWT) is already included under the Transport Subsidy Scheme.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Challenges in Trade in Services

2195. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the India's position in trade in services;
- (b) whether there are plenty of opportunities and challenges in trade in services;
- (c) if so, how India propose to exploit these opportunities and challenges; and
- (d) how Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can help to meet these challenges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) As per the latest data available on the WTO website, India ranked as no. 6 and no. 7 in the list of exporters and importers of services, respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In order to capitalize on the opportunities available, India is engaged in bilateal and multilateral negotiations in services with various countries of the world. These negotiations focus on obtaining market access in areas of our comparative advantage. Further, to meet the challenges and to better harness the opportunities available, an Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Commerce Secretary which is a recommendatory body and its terms of the references, *inter-alia*, include developing a strategy to increase and diversify our services exports.

(d) The Foreign Direct Investment helps in accelerating economic growth by means of infusion of capital, technology and modern management practices.

Protection of Heritage Structures from Natural Disasters in NE

2196. SHRI ANIL MAHADEV DAVE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Ministry has identified heritage structures and buildings of cultural importance in North Eastern Region that are vulnerable to natural disasters such as an earthquake or heavy flood; and
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Out of 82 monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India in North Eastern Region, three protected monuments in Sikkim namely Dubdi Monastery; Coronation Throne of Norbugang and Rabdentse site of ancient capital of Sikkim have become vulnerable to the recent earthquake.

Nomination of Majuli Island as World Heritage site

2197. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has assessed the basic reason for deferring the World Heritage status of Majuli Island of Assam for the second time;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the conditions laid by the World Heritage Commission on such deferment along with time limit fixed, if any; and
- (d) the manner and time by when Government proposes to meet those conditions?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The World Heritage Centre, Paris in its preliminary review of the dossier on "River Island of Majuli a Cultural landscape" found it lacking on account of information such as justification of the criteria and sections regarding management and protection of the proposed site. Further, the dossier did not demonstrate the conditions satisfying authenticity/integrity of the proposed site. The review also suggested to include the image inventory of the photographic material.

(c) and (d) The World Heritage Centre has asked the Government of India to submit a revised nomination dossier of Majuli Island. ASI in consultation with Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters (ACWHM) is processing the preparation of revised nomination dossier to be submitted to the World Heritage Centre.

Funds for Science City at Gandhinagar

2198. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government of Gujarat has recently requested the Union Government to release Rs. 41 crores for the Science City project to be established at Gandhinagar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Union Government thereon; and
- (c) if not, the time by when a final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No such proposal has been received in the last 3 years.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Staff for Conserving Monuments in U.P.

2199. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is any shortage of staff conserving ancient/heritage monuments spread across Uttar Pradesh, which are under the maintenance of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether outsourcing has been made with regard to maintenance of any ancient/heritage monuments in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) No Sir. Staff of Archaeological Survey of India is deployed as per requirement for conservation of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) The conservation and maintenance work of centrally protected monuments in Uttar Pradesh is attended by ASI staff.

Conservation of Monuments in A.P.

2200. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh are on the verge of total ruin due to non-availability of proper conservation;

(b) if so, the details of such monuments; and

(c) what action Government is taking for conservation of these monuments in the interest of our historical culture?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The conservation work on centrally protected monuments in Andhra Pradesh is attended to regularly depending upon the need of repairs at different sites and availability of resources and they are in a good state of preservation.

Preservation of Art and Culture of ASUR Tribe

2201. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the distinctive art and culture of the Asur tribe, inhabiting western hills in Jharkhand, who are reknown as oldest metallurgists of the world;

(b) whether Government has undertaken a comprehensive plan to preserve the art, culture and habitat of the Asur tribe, and to showcase their metallurgical techniques to the world;

(c) if so, the details of such plan including plan for registration of relevant Intellectual Property Rights; and

(d) if not, by when Government propose to do so?

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

(b) Under 11th Plan period, an intensive study was carried out in Joripat,

Sakhuapari, Ramjhorla, Polpolpat and Amapari villages of Jharkhand to document the culture of Asur Tribe under the project titled "Traditional Knowledge". A short duration video has also been made wherein their extraction of iron through indigenous furnace has been documented.

(c) and (d) An exhibit of iron smelting furnace of the Asur Tribe has been displayed in the Tribal Habitat Open Air Exhibition at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal. There is no plan of registration of intellectual Property Rights issue of their traditional knowledge as the same is being studied.

Protection of Tribal Arts of Jharkhand

2202. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the vanishing arts of tribal groups in Jharkhand, including Paitkar painting;

(b) whether Government has enumerated such vanishing arts of tribes in Jharkhand, and made a comprehensive plan to preserve and popularize these arts;

(c) if so, the details of such plan including plan for registration of relevant Intellectual Property Rights; and

(d) if not, by when Government propose to do so?

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

Bharat Mata Mandir at Varanasi

†2203. SHRI RAM VILAS PAWAN : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Bharat Mata Mandir" at Varanasi is a unique temple bereft of superstition and full of nationalistic feelings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this temple was inaugurated at Varanasi by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of nation;

(c) whether Government propose to organize any programme at national level to mark the completion of 75 years of Bharat Mata Mandir; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The Bharat Mata Mandir is situated in Varanasi. It was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1936.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. As per norms, the commemorations at national level are organized for personalities and events of national importance after completion of 100 years. Thereafter, the jubilee year anniversary celebrations are organized.

Financial Assistance to NGOs

2204. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government extends financial assistance/grants to Autonomous organization/NGOs working in the field of culture;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds released to various organizations in the last three years;
- (c) whether Government is granting funds for the celebration of great Indian Personalities/thinkers for their contribution for socio-religious and spiritual life of the humanity like Lord Buddha, Lord Basaveshwara, Narayana Guru, Swami Vivekananda etc.;
- (d) if so the details of the funds released so far; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Modernization Plan of Armed Forces

2205. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has evolved a 5 year and 15 year modernization plan of the armed forces beginning 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps are being taken to make the procurement process transparent and corruption free in view of the revelation made by the army chief about the corruption in defence purchases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) 2012-2027 has been finalised and duly approved by the DAC on 2nd April 2012. The five year Defence Plan has also been formulated.

- (c) The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) seeks to achieve the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency in operations. In order to promote transparency, the issue of Request to Information (RFI) has been made mandatory to provide advance information and encourage a wider Vendor base. Besides, signing of Pre contract Integrity Pact in procurement cases of the estimated value exceeding Rs. 100 crore is also mandatory as per the procedure.

Breach of Discipline in Army

2206. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Army Headquarter had publicly accused a group of serving officers of intelligence branch for conspiring a rift between Army general and the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these activities at the highest level of army is a strong case of breach of discipline and integrity in the army; and
- (d) if so, the details of the actions taken by Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Army Headquarters has reported that some retired and serving officers are suspected of trying to create a mistrust between the Army and the Ministry of Defence.

(c) and (d) The discipline and integrity in the Army is high.

Crash of Mirage Aircrafts

2207. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that two mirage aircraft of Indian Air Force met with crash while in routine flight within a span of 11 days;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has ordered grounding of mirage 2000 fleet of aircrafts for a thorough check up; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Two Mirage 2000 aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) crashed on 24.02.2012 and 05.03.2012 respectively near Gwalior. Cause of accident of both aircrafts was Technical Defect. No life was lost in the above accidents.

(c) and (d) All routine training flying on the Mirage 2000 fleet has been temporarily stopped as a precautionary measure. Based on the results of the initial investigations

of the accidents, certain checks have been instituted by the IAF. Commencement of flying of the Mirage 2000 fleet is being undertaken in stages post completion of checks.

Investigation into Purchase of Tatra Trucks

†2208. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an investigation is being done by any agency of the irregularities committed in the supply of Tatra trucks to the Armed Forces through the Government owned Bharat Earth Movers Limited (BEML);

(b) if so, the investigation done in this regard, so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that no investigation order has been given with regard to the serving Lieutenant General against whom the Army Chief and filed complaint of corruption; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to investigate comprehensively into the alleged report of bribe to the Army Chief in respect of purchase of Tatra trucks. A Preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been registered by CBI on 11.04.2012. Further, CBI has also registered a case under Section 120B read with 420 IPC and Sections 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 against one of the owners and other unknown persons of a UK based company, unknown officials of a Defence PSU, Ministry of Defence and Indian Army.

Procurement of Artillery Guns

2209. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has procured any new artillery guns in the past two decades;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is Army's policy that new generation artillery should be of the 52-calibre grade;

(d) whether manufacturers who make the above mentioned technology have been blacklisted in India; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The following Artillery equipment have been procured/upgraded in the past two decades :

- (i) Pinaka Rocket System
- (ii) Smerch Rocket System
- (iii) BrahMos Missile System
- (iv) Upgradation of 130 mm gun to 155 mm/45 calibre.

(c) Procurement of new generation Artillery is in consonance with Artillery Profile 2027. This profile has a mix of 155 mm/39 calibre, 155 mm/45 calibre and 155 mm/52 calibre gun system.

(d) and (e) Recently, 06 firms have been debarred from doing business for 10 years with Ministry of Defence, consequent to filing of charge-sheet by CBI. One of these firms, M/s STK, Singapore was in contention of providing 52-calibre guns to India.

Procurement of Trainer Aircrafts

†2210. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Force has failed to procure or upgrade the simulator for trainer aircraft due to which trainee pilots are being deprived of safe and harmless ways of flying aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry keeping in view the problems being faced by trainee pilots; and

(d) the number of pilots in the air force at present against the sanctioned strength?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. IAF has simulators for Kiran MkI/IA, Hawk Mk-32, An-32 and Dornier aircraft which are being used as trainer aircraft. All these simulators are serviceable and the training syllabus includes flying training on these simulators. Further, simulators are being procured along with new induction of aircraft like the Basic Trainer Aircraft and Intermediate Jet Trainer aircraft.

(d) As on 1st January, 2012, the actual strength of pilots is 3420 against the sanctioned strength of 3783.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Offer of Bribe to Army Chief

†2211. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the truthfulness of the statement issued by the Army Chief regarding an offer of bribe made to him in a defence deal;
- (b) whether any investigation or action has been taken/to be taken by Government on this grave issue, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the date on which the Army Chief had informed Government about material shortage for the army and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the alleged report of bribe to the Army Chief. A Preliminary Enquiry (PE) has been registered by CBI on 11.04.2012.

(c) Modernization of Armed Forces is an ongoing process. Chief of Army Staff apprises the status to the Government from time to time. Further details cannot be revealed due to security reasons.

Damage to LoC due to Avalanche in Kashmir

2212. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Line of Control (LoC) in the Kashmir Valley has recently been damaged due to an avalanche;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action has Government taken or proposes to take in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) An avalanche struck the Army camp at Sonamarg and Dawar on the 22nd February 2012 at 1645 hours and 2215 hours respectively. One Officer, One Junior Commissioned Officer (JCO) and Six Other Ranks (OR) buried at Sonamarg besides massive destruction including disruption of the communication network. At Dawar Garrison in the Gurez Sector, four JCOs and 25 OR were trapped. Launch of immediate rescue operations resulted in one officer and 4 OR being saved in Sonamarg and 13 personnel were saved in Dawar. Detailed SOPs concerning avalanches exist in all formations. The Army has trained troops besides specialized equipment to minimize the casualty threat due to avalanches/bad weather.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Coastal Security Project at Paradip Port in Odisha

2213. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the coastal security project at Paradip Port in Odisha, is in the doldrums;
- (b) whether the required land for the Coast Guard project is yet to be allotted;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Centre has sanctioned the funds for this project;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) what is action plan to iron out the differences between State Government and the Central Government and fast track this project in the national interest?

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (f) In Phase-I of the project relating to establishing a Chain of Static Sensor along the coastline of the country, one site has been identified in the vicinity of Paradip Lighthouse in the Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) land. The Indian Coast Guard is already holding 17.5 acres of land at Paradip for Other Than Married building and for the Married Accommodation. Further, for acquisition of 21 acres of land on the sea front to cater to the additional operational requirement of a Helipad and technical support facilities matter has been taken up with the State/District Administration. Besides, steps have been initiated for leasing of jetty from the Paradip Port Trust. Adequate funds are catered for the land acquisition and creating infrastructure for Indian Coast Guard. There are no differences between the Central Government and State Government on any of the Coast Guard project.

Obsolete Defence Equipments

2214. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reports in national news channels and dailies that a vast majority of the Air Defence guns are of World War II vintage and 97 per cent of them are obsolete and our ammunition levels could last only ten days in a war situation are correct;
- (b) if so, how it has gone unnoticed all these years; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to take for the immediate upgradation of equipments and procurement of ammunition?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, the Army follows a philosophy of having a mix of legacy equipment, equipment with

matured technology and state-of-art equipment. The Guns presently held with Air Defence are not of World War II vintage nor the ammunition levels are low to the levels reported in media. However, some deficiencies do exist in some categories of ammunition. Divulging further details would not be in the interest of national security.

(c) Modernisation of Army is undertaken on a continuous basis which entails the replacement/upgradation of equipments of older technology. Presently, a number of proposals for upgradation of the existing Air Defence Guns and procurement of ammunition are at various stages of implementation/procurement.

Contempt Powers to Armed Forces Tribunals

2215. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Armed Forces Tribunals/Appellate Tribunals have been armed with contempt powers; and

(b) if not, whether Government would contemplate any proposal to amend the concerned Act so that contempt power is provided to those Tribunals for effective implementation of their orders/judgements?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The provisions of clause (1) of Section 19 of Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 (55 of 2007) has given power to the Tribunal to punish for 'criminal contempt'. There is no power vested with AFT in respect of 'civil contempt'.

(b) The Ministry of Defence has agreed 'in principle' to amend section 19 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 for implementation of AFT Orders/Judgements more effectively.

Percentage of Turnover in R&D by Defence PSUs

2216. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage in terms of total turnover in Research and Development by each defence PSUs;

(b) whether there are norms to spend a fix percentage in R&D;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) how this percentage is comparable to the extent of R&D by developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) Research and Development expenditure as a percentage of total turnover of each of Defence PSUs is given below :

Name of the DPSU	Ratna Category (As on November 2011)	Expenditure on R&D (%)
Hindustan Aeronautics Limited	Navratna	6.75
Bharat Electronics Limited	Navratna	7.00
Bharat Dynamics Limited	Mini Ratna-I	1.58
BEML Limited	Mini-Ratna-I	2.20
Goa Shipyard Limited	Mini Ratna-I	0.31
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited	Mini Ratna-I	0.21
Mazagon Dock Limited	Mini Ratna-I	1.39
Hindustan Shipyard Limited	No Ratna Category	1.00
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited	Mini Ratna-I	1.00

(b) and (c) Department of Public Enterprises have issued guidelines on 23.09.2011 regarding norms for Research & Development (R&D) expenditure for Central Public Sector Enterprises. As per these guidelines, the prescribed minimum amount of expenditure under R&D will be as under :

Sl.No.	Category of CPSE	Minimum expenditure on R&D as a percentage of Profit After Tax (PAT)
1.	Maharatna & Navratna	1%
2.	Miniratna I & II and below	0.5%

(d) The data about R&D expenditure by the developed countries is not being maintained.

Raising a Tribal Regiment

2217. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is thinking of raising a "Tribal Regiment" in the Army and stepping up recruitment of tribal youth in armed forces so as to choke the supply of recruits for Maoists;

(b) if so, whether eligibility standards will be eased in the initial stages to attract large number of tribals whose presence in Armed Forces is negligible, presently; and

(c) whether the experience of Defence Forces in having Regiments like "J&K

Militia", Sikh Light Infantry, Maharatta, Mahar, Dogra, etc., will be taken advantage of in raising "Tribal Regiment"?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) There is no proposal to raise a tribal regiment in the Army. Policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiment on the basis of a particular class, creed, community, religion or region, but to have an Army in which all Indians have representation. However, certain relaxations in Physical/Educational standards are already available to tribal youth for recruitment.

Visit of Chief of Air Staff to Bangladesh

2218. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Chief of the Air Staff has visited Bangladesh in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of bilateral issues of defence cooperation discussed between the two countries during the said visit; and
- (d) the details of issues on which both the countries have consensus?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief of Air Staff (CAS) visited Bangladesh from 18-23 March 2012 on the invitation of the CAS, Bangladesh.

(c) and (d) During the visit, the CAS held discussions with the Bangladesh side on various aspects of ongoing bilateral cooperation between the Armed Forces of both countries and on prospects for enhancing such cooperation in various areas of mutual interest.

Joint Military Exercise with Indonesia

2219. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India and Indonesia have organized a joint military exercise in the recent past in Mizoram;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the objectives of such joint military exercise; and
- (d) the extent to which the Armies of both the countries benefited by such exercise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) The Indian

Army and the Indonesian Army conducted a Joint Exercise during 20th February - 3rd March, 2012, in Mizoram on the theme of Counter Insurgency/Counter Terrorism and Jungle Warfare operations. The Joint Exercise with Indonesia was carried out as part of ongoing bilateral cooperation activities between the Armed Forces of both countries. Such exercises provide an opportunity for the Armed Forces of both sides to share and learn from each others' experiences and also serve to strengthen mutual trust and confidence.

Corruption Cases in Army

2220. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been cases of corruption in Indian Army;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the firm steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Instances of cases of corruption have come to light through various sources including military intelligence, media reports etc. Cognizance of offence is taken on verification of facts. Appropriate action as per rules is taken against those found culpable. Adequate mechanism exists in the Army Act and rules/regulations thereunder, to curb such acts. Further, whenever required, cases are handed over to investigating agency like Central Bureau of Investigation etc. for investigation.

Offer of Commission for Purchase of Army Vehicles

2221. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the reports about offering of commission to the top officers of the Indian Army with respect to the purchase of equipment and vehicles for the army; and
- (b) if so, whether Government has ordered any enquiry about the cases?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Instances of cases of corruption have come to light through various sources including media reports.

- (b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been requested to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into an alleged report of bribe with respect to purchase of vehicles.

Grounding of Mirage Aircrafts

2222. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air Force (IAF) had decided to ground the fleet of Mirage due to frequent crashes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total Mirage crashes occurred in the last two years and the reasons for the crashes;
- (d) what is the quantum of loss of life and money;
- (e) whether any inquiry commission was formed to look into these crashes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Following the accidents of Mirage 2000 aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) on 24.02.2012 and 05.03.2012, all routine training flying on the Mirage 2000 fleet has been temporarily stopped as a precautionary measure. Based on the results of the initial investigations of the accidents, certain checks have been instituted by the IAF. Commencement of flying of the Mirage 2000 fleet is being undertaken in stages post completion of checks.

(c) During the last two years (2010-11 and 2011-12) and current financial year 2012-13 (upto 19.04.2012), two Mirage 2000 aircrafts have crashed. Technical defect was the cause of both accidents.

(d) There was no loss of life in the accidents. Monetary loss to the Government is in terms of value of the two crashed aircrafts and compensation for loss of civil property.

(e) and (f) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence in future.

Budget Allocation on Defence

2223. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the budget allocation under Capital head made in the Defence Budget for 2011-12;
- (b) how much of this amount has been estimated to be utilized;
- (c) the reasons for shortfall in Capital expenditure;
- (d) the strategic equipments which could not be purchased during 2011-12; and
- (e) the implication of the non acquisition of strategic equipment on our Defence preparedness?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The allocation for capital outlay of Defence Services under BE 2011-12 was Rs. 69,198.81 crore. This was revised to Rs. 66,143.81 crore by Ministry of Finance at RE 2011-12 stage.

(b) The accounts for financial year 2011-12 are not yet finalized. However, the total allocation of Rs. 66,143.81 crore is expected to be fully utilized.

(c) No shortfall in capital expenditure against the revised allocation in anticipated.

(d) and (e) Funds allocated for capital acquisition have been utilized in line with the planned Defence requirement and projections of the Armed Forces.

The operational preparedness of the Armed Forces continues to remain at the desired level and in a state of readiness to meet any eventualities.

Shortage of any weapons/ammunition, as and when reported, is adequately addressed through indigenous production and import. The Ministry has been persistently making endeavours to address any deficiencies reported, to ensure that the Defence Forces remains equipped with necessary weapon systems at all times.

Defence Modernization

2224. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the first phase of Defence modernization has been completed;
- (b) if so, the task completed during the first phase;
- (c) whether the second phase of military modernization along the Chinese border has been taken up;
- (d) if so, the tasks proposed to be taken up during the second phase; and
- (e) the details of present position so far regarding purchases in the second phase is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (e) Modernisation of the Armed Forces is a continuous process based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The process is based on a 15 year Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), five year Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). These plans also cater for the Northern/Chinese borders.

Divulging any further detail may not be in the interest of National Security.

Upgradation of Mirage Aircrafts

2225. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the causes of the recent accident of two Mirage 2000 fighter jets;
- (b) whether sufficient analysis was done after the first crash considering the fact that second crash took place within two weeks of the first crash;
- (c) the status of the upgradation of Mirage 2000 fleet;
- (d) whether the Mirage 2000 fighter jets involved in the aforementioned accidents were upgraded ones or not; and
- (e) if not, whether Government proposes to ban routine flying training sorties of non-upgraded Mirage 2000 fighter jets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Technical Defect was the cause of accident of both Mirage 2000 fighter jets.

(b) Initial investigation and analysis is always carried out immediately after an aircraft accident which is followed by a detailed Court of Inquiry.

(c) Upgradation of aircraft fleet, including Mirage 2000 aircrafts, is reviewed from time to time keeping in view several factors including the operational requirements of the Indian Air Force. This is a continuous process.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) All routine training flying on the Mirage 2000 fleet has been temporarily stopped as a precautionary measure. Based on the results of the initial investigations of the accidents, certain checks have been instituted by the IAF. Commencement of flying of the Mirage 2000 fleet is being undertaken in stages post completion of checks.

Strengthening of Military bases on Borders

2226. SHRI NATHUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) keeping in view of the expansion and strengthening of military power of our neighbouring countries near Border Areas, what actions are being taken by the Ministry to strengthen the military bases on Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan Border;
- (b) for quick counter attack or self defence whether there is any plan to connect the Indo-China and Indo-Pakistan Frontier with strong road and rail network; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Government is closely watching all activities in the border area and reviews the threat perception regularly. Required measures have been initiated for strengthening, optimizing and modernizing our force structure including military bases as well as infrastructure development in consonance with our threat perception to secure our borders.

(b) and (c) Government has identified strategically important border roads for development along the India-China Border. As per a long term perspective plan, other roads and strategic railways line shave been identified for development along the india-China and India-Pakistan borders.

Training Girls for Induction into CRPF

2227. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is considering to induct more girls in its force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the CRPF is training girls from naxal areas as security guards;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether it is also a fact that these trained girls from naxal areas will be permanently commissioned in CRPF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Approval has been given by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) to raise one Mahila Battalion in CRPF in the year 2014-15 which will result into induction of more girls/women in CRPF.

(c) and (d) Yes, CRPF has trained girls from Naxal areas as security guards, the details of which are as under :

States	Number of girls trained by CRPS as Security	Number of girls who who get jobs with private agencies	Remarks
Jharkhand	60	51	66 girls are undergoing security guard training
Bihar	83	83	-
Odisha	30	17	Placement of 13 girl under process with Odisha Police Home Guards.

- (e) If the trained girls apply and clear all the recruitment formalities in next open recruitment drives of CRPF/CAPFs in the States, they may be recruited in CRPF.

Naxal Attack in Garhchiroli

†2228. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the naxal attack in the naxal affected area of Garhchiroli in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the CRPF/State Police personnel deployed in the naxal affected areas have any equipments to detect the land mines laid under ground from a distance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the current year (from 01 January to 15 April), 04 attacks have taken place on security forces by the CPI (Maoist) in Maharashtra. In the major incident of IED explosion triggered by the CPI (Maoist) at a place between Pustola and Edampalli villages, PS Dhanora, district Gadchiroli in Maharashtra on 27 March 2012, 12 CRPF personnel were martyred. Another CRPF personnel, who was critically injured in the blast succumbed to his injuries on 5 April, 2012. A case has been registered in Dhanora police station vide crime number 16/2012 under sections 302, 307, 143, 145, 147, 148, 149, 120(b) IPC read with sections 4 & 5 of Indian Explosive Act, sections 16, 18, 20, 23 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and sections 3 & 4 of Damage to Public Property Act read with section 135 of The Bombay Police Act.

(c) and (d) The security forces are provided modern equipment slike Non Liner Junction Detector (NLJD) and Deep Search mine/Metal Detector (DSMD) for detection and destruction of land mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). They also use the services of Dog squads for detection of explosives. The Government of India is constantly focusing on capacity building in this area through the scheme of Modernization of Police Forces.

Central Grants for Purchasing Boats

2229. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central grants are provided to Andaman and Nicobar administrator for purchasing boats;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government proposes to extend similar grants to other Coastal States for purchasing boats; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Procurement of interceptor boats for Coastal Security is done centrally on the basis of requirements of Coastal States and UTs. The number of boats sanctioned for each Coastal State/UT under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-I and Phase-II is given below :

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Boats under Phase-I	No. of Boats under Phase-II
1.	Gujarat	30	31
2.	Maharashtra	28	14
3.	Goa	9	4
4.	Karnataka	15	12
5.	Kerala	24	20
6.	Tamil Nadu	24	20
7.	Andhra Pradesh	18	30
8.	Odisha	15	26
9.	West Bengal	18	7
10.	Puducherry	3	4
11.	Lakshadweep	6	6
12.	Daman & Diu	4	6
13.	A&N Islands	10	-
TOTAL		204	180

In addition to the above, 10 large vessels and 23 Rigid Inflatable Boats (RIBs) have also been sanctioned for Andaman & Nicobar Administration under Coastal Security Scheme Phase-II.

Maoist Abduction Cases

2230. SHREE RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise and State-wise number of Maoist abduction cases in the country during last three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of people who were killed by the Maoists after they were abducted during the said period;

(c) whether Government proposes to institutionalize a set policy or procedure between the Centre and the State to deal with such hostage situations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The state-wise and the year-wise details of persons abducted and killed thereon by the CPI (Maoist) in the country during last three years are given in Statement. (see below)

(c) and (d) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India provides all possible assistance as and when requested by the State Governments in such situation.

Statement

State-wise incidents of abduction by the CPI (Maoist)

State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (upto April 17)		
	Inci-	No.	No.	Inci-	No.	No.	Inci-	No.	No.	Inci-	No.	No.
	dents	of	of	dents	of	of	dents	of	of	dents	of	of
		per-	abducted		per-	abducted		per-	abducted		per-	abducted
		sons	persons		sons	persons		sons	persons		sons	persons
	abducted	killed		abducted	killed		abducted	killed		abducted	killed	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	9	15	2	6	7	1	1	1	0
Bihar	12	25	8	33	75	5	34	87	3	7	9	2
Chhattisgarh	56	121	33	68	161	36	39	73	22	17	29	3
Jharkhand	43	90	13	39	100	6	47	85	11	19	31	2
Maharashtra	7	38	4	6	9	0	10	14	5	3	3	2
Odisha	15	38	0	12	52	5	23	41	8	8	15	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	38	65	34	53	74	59	15	21	13	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	174	380	93	223	490	113	175	329	64	55	88	11

Chief Minister's Conference on Internal Security

2231. SHRI D. RAJA :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government had convened a Chief Minister's Conference on April 16, to discuss various aspects of internal security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the issue of formation of the proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was discussed in that meeting; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The government had convened a Chief Ministers Conference on 16.04.2012, in which discussions were held on the following issues :

- (i) Internal Security Situation in the Country;
 - (ii) Police Reforms and Capacity Building;
 - (iii) Intelligence Wings-Strengthening;
 - (iv) Economic Offences (Especially FICN)
 - (v) Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (CCTNS);
 - (vi) Extension of the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces and enhancing the delegation of financial powers to DSGP;
 - (vii) Coastal Security
 - (viii) Issues relating to Border Management;
 - (ix) Issues related to Left Wing Extremism (Naxal)
 - (x) BSF Amendment Bill, 2012
- (c) and (d) No, Sir.

Recruitment of IPS from CPMFS

2232. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI D. RAJA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to recruit 490 officers to the elite IPS rank by holding a competitive exam open to only serving officials from various Central Police Organizations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this hiring policy has been challenged in Delhi High Court by a prominent minority organization; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) To meet the existing shortage in the Direct Recruit Quota of IPS, a proposal was mooted by this Ministry to the DOP&T to fill about 490 posts through Limited Competitive Examination in a span of seven years. The proposal/scheme on Limited Competitive Examination has been approved by competent authority initially for a period of 2 years. Apart from officers of State Police Services, officers of CPMFs and Armed Forces have also been made eligible for appearing in the examination.

(c) and (d) A W.P. No. 1610/2012 (titled Zakat Foundation of India Vs. UOI & Others) has been filed against the Limited Competitive Examination before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi at New Delhi. Government has contested the case. The judgement in the case is awaited.

Preparation of NPR of Usual Residents

2233. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to prepare the National Population Register (NPR) of usual residents and issue Nationwide Multi-Purpose National Identity Cards (MNIC) based on NPR;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a process of 'social vetting' by gram sabhas and ward committees will be used for MNIC and that no other document of proof will be required for the process; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to ensure that the process of issuing MNIC is foolproof and the card is not misused as a proof of Indian Citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) by collecting information on specific characteristics of all usual residents in the country. It would include citizens as well as non-citizens. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. Financial proposal for issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RIC) under the NPR is under the consideration of Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The NPR database consisting of demographic and biometric data will be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of UID Numbers (Aadhaar). After this, the Local Register of Usual Residents (LRUR) alongwith Aadhaar number would be published in the local areas for inviting objections and claims. The LRUR would also be placed before the Gram Sabha/Ward Committee for social vetting. The claims and objections would be dealt with by revenue officials like Patwari, Tehsildars and Collectors/DMs who are designated as the Local Registrars, Sub-district Registrars and District Registrars, respectively. However, this does not preclude the raising of claims/objections by law enforcement agencies or by the Registrars suo moto. In sensitive areas, State/UT Governments could take up additional measures for verification and will be free to involve the local Police Stations or the Village Chowkidars in the process of verification. The resident identity (smart) cards shall also contain disclaimer that the card does not confer any right to citizenship to the card holder.

Landmines attack in Naxal-Affected Areas

2234. SHRI SANJAY RAUT :

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA :

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Naxalites are successfully planting landmines attack in Naxal-affected States;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has developed high-tech equipments to counter Naxal attacks; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is planning to import modernized technology to tackle landmines attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are instances wherein Naxalites planted landmines and used them against the security forces in LWE affected areas.

(b) and (c) The security forces are provided modern equipments like Non Liner Junction Detector (NLJD), Global Positioning System (GPS), Explosive Detection Kit and Deep Search Mine/Metal Detector (DSMD) for detection and destruction of land mines and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED). They also use the services of Dog squads for detection of explosives. The Government of India is constantly focusing on capacity building in this area through the scheme of Modernization of Police Forces.

CRPF Personnel killed in Garhchiroli, Maharashtra

2235. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether 12 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel have been killed in Garhchiroli district in Maharashtra in the last week of March, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether compensation has been announced/paid to kin of deceased CRPF personnel;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In an incident of IED explosion triggered by the CPI (Maoist) at a place between Pustola and Edampalli villages, PS Dhanora, district Gadchiroli in Maharashtra on 27 March 2012, 12 CRPF personnel were martyred. Another CRPF personnel, who was critically injured in the blast succumbed to his injuries on 5 April, 2012.

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

Missing Children

2236. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether 60,000 kids go missing every year in the country;

- (b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof during 2011 and 2012, so far;
- (c) whether Government is aware that 100 kids have gone missing from Madanpur Khadar in South-East Delhi during last one year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for large scale missing of children from Delhi's slums;
- (f) the details of missing children traced and recovered during last one year from Delhi; and
- (g) the details of action taken to prevent missing of children, particularly from Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (g) As per available information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 67,195,68,227 and 69,152 cases of missing children were reported in the country during 2008-2010 respectively.

The details provided by Delhi Police with respect to missing children from Madanpur Khadar area during the year 2011 & 2012 (upto 15.04.2012) are as under :

Year	Total	Traced	Untraced
2011	26	17	09
2012 (utp 15.04.2012)	07	03	04

There are no specific reasons for disappearance of children from slums. However various reasons noticed by Delhi Police are loss of way, misguided by persons, maltreatment by parents, pressure of studies, anger with family, unsound mind, elopement etc. The details of missing children traced and recovered during the last one year from Delhi is given below :

Year	Total	Traced	Untraced
2011	5111	3752	1359
2012 (upto 15.04.12)	1146	617	529

Steps taken by Delhi Police to prevent missing children are :

- * Delhi Police promptly registers all complaints of missing children as FIRs
- * Information on missing children is immediately uploaded on Delhi Police's web based ZIPNET Programme
- * Delhi Police sends FIR registered to Delhi Legal Services Authority alongwith addresses and contact phone numbers of parents of the missing children.

- * Delhi Police collects feedback from the traced/returned children regarding all relevant angles such as involvement of organized gangs, applications of provisions of bonded labour act and such other relevant acts.
- * If any organized gang is involved it is referred to Crime Branch of Delhi Police or Special Cell constituted by CBI.
- * Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) have been created in all 11 districts of Delhi Police.
- * All concerned staff are briefed regularly and sensitization programmes are undertaken.
- * Juvenile Welfare Officers have been appointed in all Police Stations in Delhi.
- * Missing person Desk has been constituted in all Police Stations in Delhi.

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

Objections of UPSC to separate Examination for IPS

†2237. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Union Public Service Commission conducts an examination for appointment in the 'Indian Police Service';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a separate examination is being conducted by Ministry of Home Affairs for appointment in the Indian Police Service;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Union Public Service Commission has raised objection in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Union Public Service Commission

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

conducts Civil Services Examination for recruitment to various Civil Services including the Indian Police Service annually.

(c) to (f) In addition to the recruitment of IPS officers through Civil Service Examination, this Ministry has decided to make recruitments to IPS through Limited Competitive Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Union Public Service Commission were consulted, and their views were carefully examined, before the decision was taken.

Sanctioned Strength of Police Personnel

†2238. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between the number of sanctioned police personnel on the population of every one lakh people in the country and the average number of deployed police personnel;

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

(c) the efforts being done by the Central Government to ensure the deployment of police personnel as per their sanctioned strength on the population of every one lakh people;

(d) whether it is a fact that police personnel deployed in the security of very important people of the country are more than their sanctioned strength; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per data compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), State-wise police-public ratio sanctioned and actual, as on 01.01.2011, is given in the Statement. (see below)

'Police' being a State subject as per VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Government to fill up the vacancies in police forces. However, the State Governments have been advised from time to time in various fora by the Ministry of Home Affairs to fill up the existing vacancies in the State Police Forces.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Home Affairs has not received any such report of deployment of security personnel for security of VIPs in excess of their sanctioned strength, either from the security agencies or from the State Governments.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise Police-Public Ratio as on 01.01.2011 (Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Total Police per One Lakh of Population	
		Sanctioned	Actual
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.45	107.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	965.67	555.90
3.	Assam	199.91	176.18
4.	Bihar	88.11	64.08
5.	Chhattisgarh	206.52	169.03
6.	Goa	347.84	292.54
7.	Gujarat	150.53	110.27
8.	Haryana	248.45	179.75
9.	Himachal Pradesh	256.48	200.04
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	574.79	541.63
11.	Jharkhand	235.23	164.56
12.	Karnataka	154.82	138.84
13.	Kerala	140.93	131.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115.35	104.61
15.	Maharashtra	138.74	124.86
16.	Manipur	1146.90	846.42
17.	Meghalaya	468.78	386.93
18.	Mizoram	1112.36	1044.81
19.	Nagaland	1073.37	1069.78
20.	Orissa	130.21	106.16
21.	Punjab	291.03	249.95
22.	Rajasthan	118.09	105.43
23.	Sikkim	885.78	642.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	177.75	150.97

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	1223.70	1012.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	184.22	74.62
27.	Uttarakhand	210.91	160.61
28.	West Bengal	80.69	66.03
29.	A&N Islands	1017.74	790.55
30.	Chandigarh	695.49	542.67
31.	D&N Haveli	114.44	100.00
32.	Daman & Diu	139.80	130.85
33.	Delhi	441.01	448.32
34.	Lakshadweep	478.08	308.22
35.	Puducherry	351.56	263.60
ALL INDIA		173.51	131.39

Domestic Violence Cases

†2239. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any decline in the number of domestic violence incidents against women during the last three years or the number of such cases has increased;

(b) the States where maximum and minimum number of incidents pertaining to domestic violence have been occurred during the last three years; and

(c) the details of main reasons identified behind these cases of domestic violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under protection of women from (Domestic Violence Act - 2005) States/UT - wise for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in Statement. (see below)

There are a myriad number of factors; social, cultural, economic, legal and political which tends to perpetuate domestic violence against women. Some of them are Gender-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

specific socialization, Cultural definitions of sex roles, Belief in male supremacy, Marriage customs, Acceptance of violence as a means of resolve conflict, Economic dependence on men, Discriminatory laws on inheritance, property rights, Low levels of legal literacy among women, Insensitive treatment of women and girls by law-enforcement authorities and Under representation of women in power, politics, media, legal, medical professions etc.

Statement

(A) Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons convicted under Protection of Women from (Domestic Violence Act - 2005) during 2008

Sl.No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge- sheeted	Cased Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge- sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2267	485	76	1	17	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	361	426	1	987	1020	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	324	324	1	1058	1058	0
8.	Haryana	9	8	0	27	27	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	1	1	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand	955	856	178	1857	1943	206
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	30	27	0	25	33	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	376	278	103	217	325	197
16.	Manipur	35	0	0	16	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	5	5	2	29	6	2
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	52	36	3	99	97	2
22.	Rajasthan	60	50	0	55	55	0
23.	Sikkim	5	8	0	5	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	765	437	129	30	320	146
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16	12	1	13	19	1
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	328	80	0	118	280	0
	TOTAL STATES	5590	3033	494	4538	5209	558
29.	A & N Islands	35	22	0	36	30	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	18	15	0	15	15	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTS	53	37	0	51	45	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	5643	3070	494	4589	5254	558

Note : '*' indicates data not available

Data is provisional

*(B) Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted,
Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under
(Domestic Violence Act 2005) during 2009*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3.	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8.	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka	18	6	8	1	4	
13.	Kerala	53	46	0	61	72	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	1395		121			
16.	Manipur	25	0	0	28	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	28	0	76	45	0
18.	Mizoram	4	4	1	4	4	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	3	6	6	3
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	38	34	1	76	77	0
22.							
23.	Sikkim	6	6	0	8	8	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2376	729	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh*						
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	923	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		7761	1608	235	583	638	0
29.	A & N Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTS		42	33	1	58	57	1
TOTAL ALL INDIA		7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note : '*' indicates data not available

Data is provisional

*(C) Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-sheeted, Cases Convicted,
Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under
(Domestic Violence Act-2005) during 2010*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3.	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4.	Bihar						
5.	Chhattisgarh						
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat	25					
8.	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh						
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand						
12.	Karnataka						
13.	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh						
15.	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19.	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20.	Orissa						
21.	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0
22.	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu						
25.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh						
27.	Uttarakhand						
28.	West Bengal	1164	744	0	1	1	0
TOTAL STATES							
29.	A & N Islands	28	23	0	39	39	0
30.	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	D&N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman & Diu						
33.	Delhi						
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTS							
TOTAL ALL INDIA							

Note : '*' indicates data not available

*** includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional

Human Trafficking

†2240. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that young and minor girls and boys are being sold abroad for immoral activities by many gangs; and

(b) the details of effective steps taken by Government to nab these gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Incidents of young and minor girls and boys are being sold abroad for immoral activities have been reported. However, no such information is maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

(b) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking by setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores for establishing 115 AHTUs in 2010-11. 104 units have already been established. Rs. 8.338 crores have been released in 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Children Victims of Human Trafficking

2241. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of children that have been victims of human trafficking from 2008 till present;

(b) how many of the above mentioned child victims of trafficking have been rescued; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to prevent child trafficking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) As per inputs provided by National Crime Records

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bureau (NCRB), no separate data is maintained centrally on trafficking of children, however, the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of human trafficking during the period 2008, 2009 and 2010 were 3030, 2848 and 3422 respectively. State/UT wise details are given in Statement (see below).

(c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. However, Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking by setting up of Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate Course on Anti Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with MHA and implementing a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units and Training of Trainers. In this regard, Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crores for establishing 115 AHTUs in 2010-11. 104 units have already been established. Rs. 8.338 crores have been released in 2011-12 for establishment of 110 more Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). Ministry of Women & Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed Under Human Trafficking during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	408	420	77	1257	1340	251	309	321	218	1070	1119	200	633	506	79	1449	1389	163
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	27	25	10	62	90	17	38	18	0	2	37	0	103	32	2	127	49	4
4.	Bihar	106	88	14	189	156	21	129	65	11	161	133	24	184	95	11	179	156	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	1	18	18	3	14	13	1	49	42	3	25	23	8	79	80	15
6.	Goa	14	12	12	42	34	43	23	19	10	73	44	17	17	14	0	50	36	0
7.	Gujarat	59	55	3	214	209	5	44	39	1	202	192	10	46	46	2	157	157	4
8.	Haryana	77	81	21	361	360	117	90	83	19	391	375	93	57	57	28	226	233	94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	1	13	2	1	11	11	0	29	41	0	4	4	0	13	14	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	4	0	10	10	0	6	5	0	19	18	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11. Jharkhand		66	42	5	142	122	13	7	20	10	66	46	22	46	38	5	63	70	12
12. Karnataka		521	518	215	1671	1657	575	336	319	150	1341	1243	322	263	258	264	954	1034	359
13. Kerala		200	208	134	438	518	197	328	331	182	666	654	248	315	341	217	586	643	274
14. Madhya Pradesh		30	22	5	78	61	3	22	24	7	82	99	9	44	37	15	144	137	15
15. Maharashtra		366	346	62	1470	1296	144	344	386	92	1537	1744	200	360	376	78	1096	1124	176
16. Manipur		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya		3	1	0	14	1	0	5	4	0	5	5	0	3	1	0	12	4	0
18. Mizoram		1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
19. Nagaland		1	1	1	10	1	1	3	5	5	24	17	18	2	3	4	15	12	1
20. Orissa		29	36	3	107	82	15	15	16	3	57	56	7	34	31	4	110	149	7
21. Punjab		43	45	12	168	157	28	62	50	11	234	183	38	60	56	15	291	257	68
22. Rajasthan		72	70	65	253	253	41	63	60	21	216	213	107	96	93	16	312	315	31
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	5	1	0
24. Tamil Nadu		688	732	809	1280	1207	1032	716	718	463	1269	1403	820	580	576	316	921	931	669
25. Tripura		0	0	0	0	0	0	28	15	4	29	8	4	33	17	0	19	18	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		57	47	37	383	375	276	39	37	21	201	186	176	23	21	28	119	97	201
27. Uttarakhand		5	5	6	22	28	20	6	5	5	29	39	9	4	4	11	27	27	29
28. West Bengal		163	116	12	303	244	20	160	86	9	295	216	17	427	216	15	634	361	46
TOTAL STATE		2951	2884	1505	8506	8222	2823	2800	2651	1244	8110	8116	2345	3366	2847	1119	7588	7295	2183
29. A&N Islands		0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	0	15	1	0
30. Chandigarh		7	2	0	35	3	0	4	6	0	14	33	0	3	5	0	13	18	0
31. D&N Haveli		3	4	0	22	20	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	8	8	0
32. Daman & Diu		6	6	0	30	48	0	4	2	0	27	11	0	6	5	0	42	35	0
33. Delhi UT		60	50	40	162	289	119	30	34	31	79	107	80	32	39	32	100	105	84
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
35. Puducherry		3	3	1	19	19	7	9	9	3	32	32	12	11	11	8	37	37	25
TOTAL UT		79	66	41	268	381	126	48	52	35	154	191	93	56	62	40	215	204	109
ALL INDIA TOTAL		3030	2950	1546	8774	8603	2949	2848	2703	1279	8264	8307	2438	3422	2909	1159	7803	7499	2292

Source : Crime in India, Note : Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also.

* Includes heads (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act + Importation of Girls + Procurement of Minor Girls + Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution)

* Karnataka State has changed Immoral Traffic Prevention Act data pertaining to year 2008 in the year 2011.

Cases of Missing Children

‡2242. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in cases of missing children in the country for the last few months and cases of missing children in Delhi have gone up to the extent of 200 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 722 children have gone missing in Delhi within 91 days itself;

(c) the State-wise details of boys and girls reported missing and the details of the action taken against the persons arrested in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the details of children traced during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per available information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of missing/traced children, gender-wise, States/UT-wise for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement. (see below)

The data provided by Delhi Police with respect to missing children is given below :

Year	Total	Traced	Untraced
2011	5111	3752	1359
2012 (upto 15.04.12)	1146	617	529

Statement***Number of children missing/traced (gender-wise) during 2008-2010***

State/UT	2008				2009				2010			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	Mis-	Traced	Mis-	Traced	Mis-	Traced	Mis-	Traced	Mis-	Traced	Mis-	Traced
	sing		sing		sing		sing		sing		sing	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A&N Islands	21	20	35	33	16	15	30	29	15	14	16	16
Andhra Pradesh	1231	1091	1583	1235	1335	1112	1749	1464	1501	1233	2199	1833

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Arunachal Pradesh	6	6	6	4	NR	NR	NR	NR	26	13	34	29
Assam	355	224	392	255	406	234	493	343	403	218	592	364
Bihar	232	428	328	178	508	295	232	147	NR	NR	NR	NR
Chandigarh	51	34	67	43	51	26	68	42	70	37	89	49
Chhattisgarh	1089	1023	1617	1523	997	913	1826	1547	NR	NR	NR	NR
D&N Haveli	8	5	15	12	8	8	9	9	9	6	8	5
Daman & Diu	6	4	8	5	2	2	5	3	9	8	11	8
Delhi	3370	3171	2898	2661	3273	2969	2673	2396	2634	2047	2457	1890
Goa	107	87	150	121	90	75	146	131	NR	NR	NR	NR
Gujarat	1158	1008	1486	1176	1071	883	1647	1238	1045	913	1823	1362
Haryana	580	367	265	123	598	328	317	163	755	435	504	264
Himachal Pradesh	192	117	170	95	131	73	139	92	173	140	147	103
Jammu & Kashmir	155	104	121	59	209	136	157	111	NR	NR	NR	NR
Jharkhand	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Karnataka	1818	1535	2374	2196	1697	1482	2299	2052	2279	1948	2566	2286
Kerala	496	427	710	602	401	344	595	524	411	346	626	549
Lakshadweep	0	0	1	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	3826	3429	4798	3684	4121	3948	5377	4782	4254	3901	6466	5788
Maharashtra	6206	5317	7009	6106	5927	4918	7172	6034	6573	5239	8250	6461
Manipur	29	12	16	8	28	27	17	15	NR	NR	NR	NR
Meghalaya	28	22	43	41	65	55	103	91	NR	NR	NR	NR
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nagaland	64	42	64	35	50	28	67	38	NR	NR	NR	NR
Orissa	620	344	1113	555	633	246	1249	422	NR	NR	NR	NR
Puducherry	31	31	45	45	25	25	32	32	29	28	43	43
Punjab	188	1	80	0	198	3	79	2	170	2	112	8
Rajasthan	1385	1133	1092	888	1248	1044	1483	1179	1541	1268	1951	1574
Sikkim	82	50	136	82	93	42	133	74	145	79	197	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tamilnadu	683	498	1130	959	763	616	1092	864	994	808	1510	1254
Tripura	67	56	225	202	NR	NR	NR	NR	81	79	218	218
Uttar Pradesh	2624	2122	973	766	2236	1943	900	761	NR	NR	NR	NR
Uttarakhand	295	144	119	140	260	198	171	133	342	269	212	164
West Bengal	4220	1923	6872	2673	3926	1370	7601	1985	5016	1931	10819	3587
TOTAL	31254	24772	35941	26506	30366	23358	37861	26703	28475	20962	40850	27970

Data not received from states is marked as 'NR'

Cases Registered by NIA

2243. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- the details of cases registered by the National Investigation Agency (NIA);
- of these, in how many cases charge sheet has been filed; and
- the case-wise details of arrest made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Total 40 cases have been registered by NIA. Out of 40 cases, charge sheets have been filed in 22 cases.

- The case-wise detail of arrests made so far is given in Statement.

Statement

Case-Wise Details of Arrest made by National Investigation Agency

Sl.No.	Case No.	Identity of Case	Number of Persons Arrested
1	2	3	4
1.	Crime No. 01/2009	Activities of DHD (J)	15
2.	Crime No. 02/2009	Activity of DHD (J)	17
3.	Crime No. 03/2009	FICN Case	6
4.	Crime No. 04/2009	Headley Case	0
5.	Crime No. 05/2009	Bomb Blast at Moffusil Bus Stand, Kzohikode, Kerala	7

1	2	3	4
6.	Crime No. 06/2009	Bomb Blast at KSRTc Bus Stand, Kozhikode, Kerala	6
7.	Crime No. 07/2009	Bomb Blast at Margao, Goa	6
8.	Crime No. 08/2009	Detection of live IED at Sancola, Goa	6
9.	Crime No. 01/2010	Activities of NSCN-IM	1
10.	Crime No. 02/2010	Activities of LeT	18
11.	Crime No. 03/2010	Activities of SIMI	18
12.	Crime No. 04/2010	SIMI Activities in Kerala	33
13.	Crime No. 05/2010	Kalamessary Bus Burning Case, Kerala	11
14.	Crime No. 06/2010	Activities of KYKL	8
15.	Crime No. 07/2010	Modasa Bomb Blast	0
16.	Crime No. 08/2010	LeT operative at Hyderabad case	1
17.	Crime No. 09/2010	Samjhauta Express Blast	3
18.	Crime No. 10/2010	Activities of UNLF	22
19.	Crime No. 11/2010	Indian Mujahideen Case	0
20.	Crime No. RC-01/2011	Activities of PFI-Prof. Hand chop case	31
21.	Crime No. RC-02/2011	Bomb Blast at Mecca Masjid, Hyderabad	4
22.	Crime No. RC-03/2011	Malegaon-I Bomb Blast Case	9
23.	Crime No. RC-04/2011	Bomb Blast of Dargah Sharif, Ajmer	7
24.	Crime No. RC-05/2011	Malegaon-II Bomb Blast Case	14
25.	Crime No. RC-06/2011	J&K Terror Funding Case	4
26.	Crime No. RC-07/2011	J&K FICN/Terror Funding Case	5
27.	Case No. RC-08/ 2011/NIA-DLI	Sunil Joshi Murder Case	5
28.	Case No. RC-09/ 2011/NIA-DEL	Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	3
29.	Case No. RC-10/ 2011/NIA-DEL	Bomb Blast in Delhi High Court on May 2011	0
30.	Case No. RC-11/ 2011/NIA-DLI	Terror Funding case of J&K and Delhi	0

1	2	3	4
31.	Case No. RC-12/ 2011/NIA-DLI	Terror Funding in Jammu & Kashmir	0
32.	Case No. RC-01/ 2012/NIA-DLI	Activates of CPI (Maoist)	5
33.	Case No. RC-01/ 2011/NIA-Guw	Activates of People's Liberation Army (PLA)	3
34.	Case No. RC-02/ 2011/NIA-Guw	Ambush on the convoy of Shri W. Keishing, MLA, Phungyar, Ukhrul District Manipur	0
35.	Case No. RC-03/ 2012/NIA-Guw	Activities of KCP (MC)	3
36.	Case No. RC-01/ 2012/NIA-Guw	Murder of Manipur couple in Ukhrul, Manipur	0
37.	Case No. RC-01/ 2011/NIA-HYD	FICN Case of Thaliparambha, Kerala	5
38.	Case No. RC-01/ 2012/NIA-HYD	FICN Case of Malda	16
39.	Case No. RC-02/ 2012/NIA-HYD	Seizure of FICN in Kozhikode Airport, Kerala	7
40.	Case No. RC-03/ 2012/NIA-HYD	Seizure of FICN at Nedumbassery Airport, Ernakulam, Kerala	1

Letter of the Ministry to Enquire into Fraud Cases

2244. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry of Home Affairs vide its letter No. 14035/3/2009UTS.I dated 5th November, 2009 had directed the public authorities concerned of Economic Offences Wing, Delhi Police to enquire into the fraudulent case which is more serious as compared to Adarsh Housing Society Scam, Mumbai but the checkmates are trying to play a shrewd game to dilute the whole issue in a very sophisticated manner.

(b) the corroborative proofs of enquiry report put on records as on date related to each issue; and

(c) the details of action contemplated in the whole matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Mullappally Ramachandran) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs vide its letter No. 14035/3/2009UTS-1 dated 5th November, 2009 had requested the Commissioner of Police to enquire into the allegations.

- (b) The reply to the question is given in Statement. (see below)
- (c) No action is pending on the part of MHA at this stage.

Statement

Answer to part (b) to Rajya Sabha USQ 2244 for 25.04.2012

The Economic Offences Wing of Delhi Police conducted enquiry into the allegation of land grabbing and financial irregularities. The EOW obtained the documents from the occupants of the properties in question and verified the same from DDA and other Revenue authorities. Following developments transpired during the inquiry :

1. Registrar of Cooperative Society informed the EOW of Delhi Police that record related to draw of the Society, Affidavit etc. are not available on file and the society may be contacted in this regard.
2. The society informed that most of the records have been taken away by Ex. President Sh. M.R. Gupta, who is one of the complainant, who had been issued several letters to produce the documents, but all went in vain.
3. DDA has verified the conversion in name of the present occupants of the plot/flat in question and found bonafide and genuine. The EOW has checked the conversion execution register maintained by DDA. DDA has informed that the original files of properties are not traceable at present and therefore certified documents of the property could not be given.
4. The sale deed of the farm house also verified by the EOW from the office Sub-Registrar and found to be bonafide and genuine.
5. The details of following flats/lands have been were ascertained :-
 - (i) Plot No. 8/5, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi (in the name of Sh. Anil Krishna)
 - (ii) Plot No. 9/2A, Sarva Priya Viar, New Delhi (in the name of Sh. V.R. Singal & Smt. Kiran Singal)
 - (iii) Plot No. 7/19, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi (in the name of Sh. S.P. Gupta)
 - (iv) Flat No. 102, Sarva Priya Apartment, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi (in the name of Smt. Rekha d/o late Sh. S.P. Gupta)

(v) Flat No. 104, Sarva Priya Apartment, Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi
(in the name of M/s A.J.S. Containers (P) Ltd.)

(vi) Raja Farm House, Bijwasan, Delhi (in the name of Sh. S.K. Gupta)

On the basis of findings made during enquires and verification of documents of plots/flats and farm house in question, EOW has stated that the present occupants of the above properties have been staying in these properties since long. The documents submitted by them in support of their ownership have been verified from the available records from DDA and Sub-Registrar office and found to be genuine. Though the original of copies of allotment letters issued by the society could not be traced either with ROCS, DDA or with the Allottees.

In so far as allegations of financial irregularities were concerned, no documentary proof has been provided by complainant nor any related records/documents were available with the DDA and ROCS.

**Assent to Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation
of Cattle Bill, 2010**

2245. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NADU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has sent the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010 for approval of the Government of India in the year 2010; and

(b) if so, the reasons by the assent has not been accorded to the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Bill, 2010 passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka was received on 09.08.2010 from the State Government of Karnataka for consideration and assent of the Hon'ble President of India under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India.

(b) The Legislative Department, Ministry of Law & Justice has made certain observations on the Bill, which were forwarded to the State Government of Karnataka for their clarification. The clarification of the State Government has been received on 15.03.2012.

Proposal to Treat all Complaints as FIR

2246. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to treat all complaints received at

police stations as First Information Report (FIRs) including complaints from women, senior citizens and minorities;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when such proposal is likely to be cleared?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mercy Petitions

†2247. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of cases pertaining to capital punishment awarded to culprits by different courts which are presently pending before the honourable President;
- (b) whether the squandering of the resources of the country on culprits who have been awarded capital punishment can be reduced by disposing off the mercy petitions quickly; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Presently 19 mercy petition cases of 26 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution.

(b) and (c) The power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation of time in which the power shall be exercised. At present there is no proposal to amend Article 72 of the Constitution of India. It is felt that for proper administration of justice the power of President to pardon, should be continued.

Rape and Molestation Cases of Foreign Women Tourist

2248. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise number of foreign tourist women raped and molested during the last three years and under what circumstances;
- (b) the FIRs registered, their disposal and the percentage of conviction; and
- (c) whether such shameful acts tarnish fair name of the country and adversely affect tourist inflow?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it does not centrally maintain any data on rape and molestation of foreign tourists.

These shameful acts are isolated incidents which do not have any direct bearing on the inflow of foreign tourists. However, Union Government strongly condemns any such incidents in any part of the country.

Dalit Women Victims of Rape Cases

2249. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the total rape cases vis-a-vis rape cases where dalit women were victims during the last three years;
- (b) the State-wise and year-wise disposal of above cases, accused challaned/convicted;
- (c) whether the above statistics show social discrimination against dalit women; and
- (d) in rape cases of dalit women, in how many cases accused were other than dalit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 21467, 21397 and 22172 cases of rape were reported in the country during 2008-2010 respectively whereas during the same period a total of 1457, 1346 and 1349 cases of rape of scheduled caste women were reported. State/UT wise data on cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, accused charge-sheeted and convicted during 2008-2010 is given in Annexure [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 27].

NCRB collects data of crime against SCs committed by non-SCs. Hence in the rape cases of dalit women the figures shown relate to non-scheduled castes.

Crimes in North-Eastern States

2250. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the figures of National Crime Record Bureau on various crimes committed against human beings and property in the North-Eastern States of the country in the last three years;
- (b) how the figures are different from the figures maintained by the State Governments;

- (c) whether there is consistent increase in the number of crimes in various categories in the North-Eastern States;
- (d) if so, the reasons for this consistent increase; and
- (e) what are the efforts made by the National Crime Record Bureau and the Ministry in coordination with the State Governments to check the increasing crime rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Figures of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) on various crimes committed against human beings and property in the North-Eastern States of the country in the last three years are given in Statement (see below). The Information/Data at National Crime Records Bureau is collected from the State Crime Records Bureau. NCRB does not have any other source for collection of Data.

(c) to (e) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), compiles data on various crimes in the country on the basis of reports received from the States/UTs. Since 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the constitution of India, 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 of the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has continued to urge to the State Government/UT administrations to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary and prevention and control of crime. An Advisory on Prevention, Registration, Investigation and Prosecution of Crime has been issued to all State Government/UT Administrations on 16th July, 2010.

Statement

Figures/NCRB on Various Crimes committed against human beings and property in NE States

State	2008						2009						2010					
	DC	PD	RB	BRG	TH	Total	DC	PD	RB	BRG	TH	Total	DC	PD	RB	BRG	TH	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	79	245	445	783	20	0	55	201	381	657	15	0	69	211	445	740
Tripura	13	3	95	218	499	828	7	0	77	231	415	730	16	2	65	221	457	761
Assam	312	74	568	3147	8012	12113	251	21	680	3149	7644	11745	248	12	662	3458	7860	12240

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur	1	212	7	76	446	742	1	188	3	68	394	654	0	196	2	66	417	681
Meghalaya	63	0	65	168	669	965	64	1	67	147	545	824	42	1	67	166	664	940
Mizoram	4	0	6	338	747	1095	2	0	4	381	761	1148	3	0	16	425	823	1267
Nagaland	6	0	87	127	345	565	8	0	92	82	347	529	3	0	63	62	397	525

Source : Note : DC = 'Dacoity', PO = 'Preparation and assembly for Dacoity', RB = 'Robbery', BRG = 'Burglary', TH = 'Theft', Total = 'Total IPC Crimes against Property'

States	2008							2009							2010						
	MD	AM	CH	KA	HT	DN	Total	MD	AM	CH	KA	HT	DN	Total	MD	AM	CH	KA	HT	DN	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	72	37	2	79	479	104	773	59	33	5	62	526	110	795	75	34	3	67	439	106	724
Assam	1426	417	71	2239	6107	2259	12519	1323	417	35	2718	6547	2735	13775	1223	431	46	3250	5744	2847	13541
Manipur	187	498	4	176	301	2	1168	131	478	2	159	224	0	994	92	258	1	199	227	1	778
Meghalaya	126	55	6	56	204	64	511	128	39	12	56	207	72	514	134	60	8	71	154	53	480
Mizoram	35	10	6	9	118	53	231	31	14	8	9	120	36	218	48	27	7	9	116	44	251
Nagaland	143	47	13	44	46	44	337	46	35	7	52	38	34	212	45	35	13	50	36	22	201
Tripura	155	53	2	146	924	195	1475	133	59	2	121	1047	225	1587	150	63	8	114	1136	237	1708

NOTE : MD = 'Murder', AM = 'Attempt to commit murder', CH = 'Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder', KA = 'Kidnapping & Abduction', HT = 'Hurt', CDN = 'Causing death by Negligence', Total = 'Total IPC Crimes against Body'

Source : Crime in India

Communication with Police during Emergency

2251. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the present status of the existing facilities available for general people in Assam in regard to communication with Police in telecommunication mode during any emergency;

(b) whether any centralized telephone number of police control room is functional for Guwahati as well as other parts of Assam, which could be used to call police during an emergency;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the State-wise details of existing centralized system instantly used to communicate with police for general purposes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) As per report, there is a Computer Aided Dispatch System/Global Positioning System (GIS/GPS based dial 100 project) functioning in Guwahati City. The Telephone numbers of all Police Stations and Police Officers are shared with the public through regular Police-public interactions. Besides, telephone numbers of Police Stations and Police Officers are also available in the official website of Assam Police.

- (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constables recruited as Drivers during CWG

2252. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of action taken by the Ministry against constables recruited as drivers for the Commonwealth Games who had submitted fake driving licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : A total of 291 cases under section 420/468/471 of IPC have been registered by Delhi Police at PS I.P. Estate against the candidates who had submitted fake driving licences.

Surrender of Naxalites in Karnataka

2253. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) how many Naxalites have surrendered so far in Karnataka :
- (b) what are the facilities/assurances extended to them to surrender; and
- (c) whether there is any support from Government of India to Naxal affected areas in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) On the basis of violence profile, the Central Government has selected 103 districts in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for reimbursing the expenditure incurred by these State Governments on Anti-naxal Operations under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme. Since, the LWE violence level in Karnataka is not significant, the Central Government has not included any district of the State for providing assistance under the SRE Scheme so far. However, the State of Karnataka is provided central assistance under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for modernisation and upgradation of the State police and their Intelligence apparatus.

As per inputs, only 05 Left Wing Extremists have surrendered in Karnataka since

2001 (till 15.04.2012). The State Governments have their own surrender and rehabilitation policies for bring the Left Wing Extremists into the mainstream.

Incidents of Naxal Violence

†2254. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the incidents of naxal violence have increased for quite some time in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the condition of naxal affected districts;
- (c) the number of civilians, security personnel and naxalities killed in naxal incident during last two years and the extent to which damage caused to Government property and the number of people to whom Government compensation has been given; and
- (d) the kind of assistance provided to State Government by the Centre to deal with such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) The state-wise details of incidents of violence, civilians killed, security forces killed and naxals killed during last two years are given in Statement I (see below). The details of damage to the government property is not fully maintained. However, the details of damage to economic infrastructure in naxal affected areas during last two years are given in Statement II (see below).

As regards compensation, 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) '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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 in the long-term.

Statement I

State-wise Left Wing Extremists Violence

State	2010				2011				2012 (upto April 15)			
	Incidents	Civilians	Security	Naxals	Incidents	Civilians	Security	Naxals	Incidents	Civilians	Security	Naxals
		killed	Forces	killed		killed	Forces	killed		killed	Forces	killed
			killed				killed				killed	
Andhra Pradesh	100	24	0	13	54	9	0	4	24	1	0	1
Bihar	307	72	25	5	316	60	3	14	70	10	0	3
Chhattisgarh	625	171	172	83	465	124	80	34	103	10	12	3
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	501	132	25	15	517	149	33	16	183	47	21	2
Karnataka	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kerala	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	7	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Maharashtra	94	35	10	3	109	44	10	3	21	7	13	1
Odisha	218	62	17	10	192	39	14	23	49	6	10	4
Uttar Pradesh	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	350	223	35	42	90	39	2	5	4	0	0	1
Assam	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2213	720	285	172	1758	465	142	99	461	81	56	15

Statement II

Incidents of Economic Targets by LWE Extremists all over the country

1	2010				2011		2012 (upto 15.04.2012)	
	Total				Total		Total	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Economic Targets	Andhra	Uranium Mines	0		0		0(0)	
	Pradesh	Essar steel	0		0		0(0)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	11		2		0(1)	
		Essar pipe lines	1		0		0(0)	
		BRO	0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3		4		1(1)	
	Odisha	Essar pipe lines	1		2		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	4		3		0(2)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	1		1		0(0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1		0		0(0)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0		0		0(0)	
		Solar Plate	0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	1		2		0(1)	
	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	1		3		0(0)	
		Essar Pipe lines	0	24	1	18	0(1)	1(6)
Railway	Andhra Pradesh		1		0		0(0)	
	Bihar		16		3		0(1)	
	Chhattisgarh		8		11		3(2)	
	Jharkhand		13		10		0(4)	
	Maharashtra		0		0		0(0)	
	Odisha		7		7		0(3)	
	West Bengal		7		0		0(0)	
	Uttar Pradesh		2	54	0	31	0(0)	3(10)
Telephone Exchange/ Tower	Andhra Pradesh		4		2		1(0)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bihar		14		25		6(10)	
	Maharashtra		1		2		0(0)	
	Chhattisgarh		2		3		0(1)	
	Jharkhand		6		8		0(1)	
	Odisha		17		11		5(3)	
	West Bengal		1		0		0(0)	13
	Madhya Pradesh		-	45	-	51	1(0)	(15)
Power Plant	Andhra Pradesh		1		0		0(0)	
	Chhattisgarh		0		0		0(0)	
	West Bengal		1		0		0(0)	
	Maharashtra		1	3	0	0	0(0)	0(0)
Mining	Odisha		1		1		0(0)	
	Jharkhand		6		2		0(2)	
	Chhattisgarh		0		3		0(3)	
	AP		0		0		0(0)	
	Maharashtra		1		0		0(0)	
	W.B.		1	9	0	6	0(0)	0(5)
Pole/trans-mission	Chhattisgarh		1		3		0(2)	
	Odisha		0		0		0(0)	
	Jharkhand		1	2	0	3	0(0)	0(2)
Panchayat Bhawan	Chhattisgarh		3		0		0(0)	
	Jharkhand		4		0		0(0)	
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		0(0)	
	Maharashtra		6		6		0(0)	
	Bihar		0		1		1(0)	
	Odisha		11		1		1(0)	
	West Bengal		7	31	2	10	0(2)	1(3)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
School	Chhattisgarh		13		2		2(0)	
Building	Andhra Pradesh		1		0		0(0)	
	Jharkhand		7		6		0(1)	
	Bihar		10		18		0(8)	
	Maharashtra		0		0		0(0)	
	Odisha		8	39	1	27	0(0)	2(9)
Forest road, culverts etc.			158	158	147	147	55(56)	55(56)
	TOTAL		365	365	293	293	75 (106)	75 (106)

* Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2011

Withdrawal of AFSPA

2255. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is planning a partial or full withdrawal of Armed Forced Special Powers Act (AFSPA) from certain parts of the country in which it is implemented now;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration to withdraw of AFSPA from any parts of the country.

(b) and (c) In view of (a), do not arise.

Proposal of Establish FBI like Institution

2256. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any proposal to establish Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) like institution in the country so that crimes pertaining to terrorist attacks are investigated promptly; and

(b) what are stumbling block in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute scheduled offences under the Act, which inter alia includes offences covered in Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

Increasing Risk of Tourists in Naxal-Affected Areas

2257. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is an increasing risk of foreign tourists in Naxal-affected areas;
- (b) if so, the details of preventive measures being taken by Government to ensure the safety of tourists in these areas;
- (c) whether the naxalites have sent any formal communication to Government on banning of tourists from entering certain parts of India; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The CPI (Maoist) had not kidnapped foreign nationals prior to the incident of kidnapping of two Italian nationals on 14 March, 2012 from Daringibadi PS of Kandhamal district of Odisha. This is a new development in their tactics, indicating the gradual transformation of the outfit into a full-blown terrorist organization, which indiscriminately targets even civilian non-combatants.

(b) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Governments concerned. However, the LWE affected States have been alerted by the Central Government to the possibility of foreign nationals being now targeted by the CPI (Maoist).

(c) and (d) No such formal communication has been received by the Government of India. However, one of the demands put forth by the CPI (Maoist) for release of abducted Italian nationals included a declaration by the State Government that Adivasi areas are not meant for tourist and 'stringent action' be taken against the violators.

Smuggling along International Borders

2258. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the instances of smugglings of various items including drugs, narcotics, foodgrains and fertilizers etc. across the international borders of the country have increased in the past few years;

- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported and persons apprehended;
- (c) whether the factor responsible for increase in smuggling of such items at borders have been assessed; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to check cases of smuggling across the borders of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Details are given in Statement I and Statement II. (see below)

(c) to (d) In many places, India's international border is highly porous and contains riverine stretches. Most of the border population on both sides of such persons of the border are poor, unemployed and have no source of income as because such portions of the border are also economically backward. Therefore, to earn their livelihood, they indulge in smuggling activities. The above mentioned factors especially hold good for the Indo-Bangladesh border which is highly porous, contains riverine stretches and has habitation right upto the Zero line. All these factors favour smuggling activities along this border.

The Government has taken the following steps to check smuggler across India's international borders :

- (i) Construction of border fencing, border roads, floodlighting and Border Out Posts (BOPs) along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders and fencing along small portion of Indo-Myanmar border.
- (ii) Constant surveillance and patrolling of the international borders by the various border guarding forces such as Border Security Force (BSF) along the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Indian Army along the Indo-China border, the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders and the Assam Rifles along Indo-Myanmar border. These border guarding forces are also provided with hi-tech surveillance equipments such as Night Vision Devices (NDV), Hand Held Thermal Imagers (HHTIs) and Long Range Reconnaissance & Observation System (LORROS) etc. for improved border surveillance.
- (iii) Improved coordination and cooperation between various Central and State agencies as well as State police forces.
- (iv) Use of watercrafts/boats and floating BOPs in riverine stretches of the international border by border guarding forces.
- (v) Raising of additional battalions of border guarding forces for improved border guarding, surveillance and patrolling.

Statement I

Details of smuggling of drugs/narcotics, foodgrains and fertilizers etc. across the internaional borders during each of the last three years and the current year border-wise

Sl.No.	Item	2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto March)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Indo-Bangladesh Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	9549 Kgs	9292 Kgs	8598 Kgs	1215 Kgs
2.	Foodgrains	38004 Kgs	20226 Kgs	51885 Kgs	5855.5 Kgs
3.	Fertilizers	295095 Kgs	83938 Kgs	8477 Kgs	5283 Kgs
2. Indo-Pakistan Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	148 Kgs	146 Kgs	75 Kgs	151 Kgs
2.	Foodgrains	-	-	-	-
3.	Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
3. Indo-China Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	-	-	-	-
2.	Foodgrains	-	-	-	-
3.	Fertilizers	-	-	-	-
4. Indo-Nepal Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	25294.884 Kgs	30715.083 Kgs	12405.284 Kgs	2584.49 Kgs
2.	Foodgrains	244561 Kgs	788939.2 Kgs	499408 Kgs	24626 Kgs
3.	Fertilizers	18330 bags	28094 bags	13261 bags	1840 bags
5. Indo-Bhutan Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	1126.365 Kgs	397.809 Kgs	710 Kgs	2 Kgs
2.	Foodgrains	-	-	-	-
3.	Fertilizers	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Indo-Myanmar Border					
1.	Drugs/Narcotics	7747.721 Kgs	25349.236 Kgs	11124.148 Kgs	3221.638 Kgs
2.	Foodgrains	-	-	-	-
3.	Fertilizers	-	-	190 Kgs	6500 Kgs

Statement II

Details of number of persons including foreigners apprehended during each of the last three years and the current year border-wise

Sl. No.	Border	Persons apprehended (including foreigners)			
		2009	2010	2011	2012 (Upto March)
1.	Indo-Bangladesh Border	4766	3017	2514	616
2.	Indo-Pakistan Border	253	246	187	85
3.	Indo-China Border	-	13	20	-
4.	Indo-Nepal Border	350	1069	577	72
5.	Indo-Bhutan Border	11	06	09	-
6.	Indo-Myanmar Border	73	157	90	55

Regional Hubs of NSG

2259. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to set up regional hubs of the National Security Guards (NSG) in different parts of the country after the terrorist attack on Mumbai on 26th November, 2008;

(b) if so, how many regional hubs of NSG are being set up by Government and at what locations;

(c) whether it is true that no regional hub of NSG is being set up in Gujarat and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes to set up a regional hub of the NSG soon in Gujarat in view of the fact that the State has sensitive and vulnerable land border and coastline in the proximity of Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Government has established four Regional Hubs

of National Security Guard (NSG) at Chennai, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. These hubs have been operationalized on 30th June/1st July, 2009.

(c) and (d) On receipt of a request from Government of Gujarat, the Government has conveyed 'in principle' approval for setting up of a NSG Regional Hub in Gujarat, subject to the Government of Gujarat providing land free of cost, at a location found suitable by the NSG.

Security of Holy Places

2260. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry is in process to approach State Government's for tightening security keeping in view of probable militant attack on various famous holy places like Shirdi, Tirupati, Dwarka, Golden Temple, Ambaji, Akshardham, Noida Sabrimala, Meenaxi Temple, Siddhi Vinayak Temple, Puri Jagannath Mandir, Ajmer dargah, Haji Ali Dargah etc., as these places may be easily accessed by militants; and

(b) whether Central Government has issued any directives to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The responsibility for providing security to public places, including places of religious importance, rests primarily with the State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations.

Central Security Agencies carry out periodic security reviews of important places, including places of religious importance, and the report of the security reviews are forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned for necessary action as per the recommendations made therein for strengthening security. Threat inputs, as and when received, are promptly shared with the State Governments and advisories are also issued.

Further, based on requests received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, personnel of the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) are placed at the disposal of the State Government/UT Administrations for deployment as per their requirement. Requests for additional deployment of CAPFs, on occasions such as Kumbh Mela, Jagannath Rath Yatra, Annual Urs at Ajmer etc. are also considered and additional forces are provided for enhanced security cover to these religious places/events.

Role of Jarawas in Nabbing Poachers in A&N Island

2261. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware of the role of the 'Jarawas', a Negrito tribe

in nabbing poachers from Myanmar's Irrawaddy River entering reserve tribal areas, as has been of late revealed by Andamans' Coast Guard Chief Kripa Nautiyal;

(b) if so, could such an 'indigenous' coastal security source be suitably developed for use in a professional-oriented manner in future; and

(c) as 'Jarawas' have practically integrated into mainstream, will their influence and example be taken advantage of to bring more such tribes in the expanding national mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The 'Jarawas' apprehended 16 Burmese poachers during the year 2005, 14 poachers during the year 2006 and one Burmese poacher during the 2009 who entered the Tribal Reserve Area at Middle Andaman. After apprehension, the Jarawas handed over the poachers to law enforcing agencies.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Jarawas are hunting-gathering tribe, who still largely stay within Tribal Reserve and as per the "Policy on Jarawas Tribe of Andaman Island" of 2004, Andaman & Nicobar Administration has been adopting an approach of least interference.

Left Wing Extremism in States

2262. SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise names of States and district which are deemed by the Ministry to be partially or wholly affected with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) during the last three years;

(b) the prognosis for diminishing and eventually ending the LWE threat;

(c) whether any cause-effect link has been established between IAP and its impact on LWE;

(d) whether Government proposes to issue directions to the nine States concerned under paragraph three of the Fifth Schedule for the implementation of Articles 243G, W, and ZD, read with the Eleventh Schedule, as also Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) as a means of tackling LWE; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha are considered badly affected by Left Wing Extremism. The States of West Bengal and Maharashtra are considered partially affected. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are considered slightly affected States. There is

substantial improvement in the situation in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, whereas LWE violence has remained low-key in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The details of left wing extremism violence-affected districts for the last three years (2009-2011) are given in Statement (see below). It is further clarified around 26 districts in India account for nearly 80% of the total LWE violence. The total number of 'violence affected' districts has to be viewed in this overall context.

(b) The prognosis for reducing and eventually ending the LWE problem has to be seen in the short-term, medium-term and long-term time frames. The policy of the Government of India is that a two-pronged strategy of development and security measures are required to address the situation. In addition, emphasis is also laid on ensuring entitlement of Adivasis under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and improvement in governance in LWE affected areas.

In other words, in addition to security measures, there is a realization that development deficit and governance deficit in these areas needs to be addressed. Hence, there is an emphasis on schemes like the Integrated Action Plan and close monitoring of implementation of flagship schemes in LWE affected districts. There is a degree of consensus on this two-pronged approach in all the LWE affected states although the actual level of implementation may vary from State to State. Through a calibrated security and development oriented approach, the effort in the short-term is to prevent expansion of LWE problem to new areas. In the medium-term, the effort will be to consolidate the efforts of security forces in badly affected districts and clear, hold and develop such areas. This will require more induction of Central/State forces, which has been planned in phases. This effort, sustained over a period of time is expected to deliver the required results. However, as is evident, the CPI (Maoist) are systematically targeting development infrastructure like roads and mobile towers, in addition to school buildings which is their primary target. District Collectors with a pro-active development agenda are targeted and kidnapped. In the short and medium terms, this challenge has to be met and overcome in worst affected areas.

In the long-term, the inherent nature of CPI (Maoist) ideology which puts a premium on violence, killing, destruction of infrastructure, indiscriminate use of landmines targeting even civilians, sabotage of passenger trains and kidnapping of civilian non-combatants and such other atrocities will create a dynamic for its own demise even in the worst affected districts. This important factor, in addition to a sustained development and security oriented approach is expected to yield desired results.

(c) The cause-effect link between IAP and LWE problem may not lend itself to measurement in arithmetical terms at this stage. The IAP is primarily a statement of

intent on the part of the Central Government to address development deficit in LWE affected districts. The IAP primarily focuses on creation of public infrastructure and services which are immediately perceptible. This effort has to be complemented through implementation of other development and flagship schemes for durable impact. The implementation of the IAP by all accounts is excellent because of the close monitoring by the Planning Commission. The IAP is also a tool to bridge the trust deficit between the government and local communities in these areas. That, this purpose has been achieved in some measure, even in the worst affected areas can be seen by the action of the CPI (Maoist) in targeting the District Collectors - there was an effort to kill the Collector of Bijapur, Chhattisgarh in a landmine explosion recently and a young and pro-active Collector of Sukma in Chhattisgarh has been kidnapped by them. In spite of such setbacks, the government is determined to sustain these development efforts.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal. As Panchayats are a State subject, the efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj have been in the direction of advocacy and incentivizing the State to devolve powers to Panchayats as per Constitutional Provisions. The guidelines on implementation of PESA have been issued to all the nine V-Schedule States. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has also issued advisories to the States to include a prominent section on implementation of PESA in the Annual Governor's Report as mandated in Schedule-V and strengthen administrative machinery in PESA areas.

Further, a committee of select Members of Parliament and Experts was constituted on 13.09.1995 to examine issues relating to extension of the Provisions of Part IX A of the Constitution to the Scheduled Areas. The Committee Report containing proposals on powers, functions and procedures for Gram Sabhas, Nagar Panchayats, Municipalities and Autonomous Districts Councils in Urban Scheduled Areas, the "Provisions of Municipalities (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Bill, 2001" was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30.07.2001. The Bill was subsequently referred to the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development which gave its recommendations to the Parliament in November, 2003. As some of the recommendations pertained to Ministries of Tribal Affairs, Panchayati Raj, Home Affairs, Environment and Forests, etc., the report was circulated to these Ministries and comments obtained. A meeting was held under the chairmanship of the then Secretary (UD) on 11th June, 2010 wherein representatives of the Central Ministries of Home Affairs, Tribal Affairs, Law & Justice, Parliamentary Affairs, Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Environment and Forests as well as representatives of the 9 States with Scheduled Areas were present. During this meeting the recommendations of the Standing Committee was circulated to the States with a request to provide their comments. Further consultations are underway with the States in this matter.

Statement*LWE Violence Affected Districts for the Last Three Years (2009-2011)*

States	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Adilabad	Khammam
	Cuddapah	East Godavari	Karimnagar
	East Godavari	Guntur	Rangareddy
	Karimnagar	Khammam	Vishakhapatnam
	Khammam	Karimnagar	Warangal
	Prakasam	Prakasam	East Godavari
	Vishakhapatnam	Vishakhapatnam	-
	Vizianagram	Vizianagram	-
	Warangal	Warangal	-
Bihar	Arwal	Arwal	Arwal
	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
	Banka	Banka	Banka
	Begusarai	Begusarai	Begusarai
	East Champaran	Bhagalpur	Bhojpur
	Gaya	Bhojpur	East Champaran
	Jamui	Buxar	Gaya
	Jehanabad	Darbhanga	Jamui
	Kaimur	East Champaran	Jehanabad
	Khagaria	Gaya	Kaimur
	Lakhisarai	Gopalganj	Munger
	Munger	Jamui	Muzaffarpur
	Muzaffarpur	Jehanabad	Patna
	Nawadih	Kaimur	Rohtas
	Patna	Katihar	Saran
	Rohtas	Khagaria	Sheohar

1	2	3	4
	Saran	Lakhisarai	Sitamarhi
	Saharsa	Munger	West Champaran
	Sheohar	Muzaffarpur	-
	Sitamarhi	Nalanda	-
	Siwan	Nawada	-
	Vaishali	Patna	-
	-	Rohtas	-
	-	Saran	-
	-	Sheohar	-
	-	Sitamarhi	-
	-	Siwan	-
	-	Vaishali	-
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Bastar	Bastar
	Bijapur	Bijapur	Bijapur
	Dantewada	Dantewada	Dantewada
	Dhamtari	Durg	Durg
	Jashpur	Jashpur	Dhamtari
	Kanker	Kanker	Jashpur
	Koriya	Mahasamund	Kanker
	Narayanpur	Narayanpur	Narayanpur
	Raigarh	Raipur	Raipur
	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon
	Rajnandgaon	Surguja	Raigarh
	Surguja	-	Surguja
Jharkhand	Bokaro	Bokaro	Bokaro
	Chatra	Chatra	Chatra
	Deoghar	Deoghar	Dumka
	Dhanbad	Dhanbad	Dhanbad

1	2	3	4
	Dhumka	Dhumka	East Singhbhum
	East Singhbhum	East Singhbhum	Garhwa
	Garhwa	Garhwa	Giridih
	Giridih	Giridih	Gumla
	Gumla	Gumla	Hazaribagh
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	Khunti
	Khunti	Khunti	Koderma
	Koderma	Latehar	Latehar
	Latehar	Lohardaga	Lohardaga
	Lohardaga	Palamu	Palamu
	Pakur	Ramgarh	Pakur
	Palamu	Ranchi	Ramgarh
	Ramgarh	Saraikela-Kharswan	Ranchi
	Ranchi	Simdega	Simdega
	Saraikela-Kharswan	West Singhbhum	Saraikela Kharswan
	Simdega	-	Sahebganj
	West Singhbhum	-	West Singhbhum
Madaya Pradesh	Balaghat	Balaghat	Singroli
	-	-	Balaghat
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli	Gadchiroli
	Gondia	Gondia	Gondia
Odisha	Deogarh	Bargarh	Bargarh
	Dhenkanal	Gajapati	Bolangir
	Gajapati	Ganjam	Gajapati
	Ganjam	Jajpur	Ganjam
	Kandhamal	Kalahandi	Jajpur
	Keonjhar	Kandhamal	Kandhamal

1	2	3	4
	Koraput	Keonjhar	Keonjhar
	Malkangiri	Koraput	Kalahandi
	Mayurbhanj	Malkangiri	Koraput
	Nuapada	Mayurbhanj	Malkangiri
	Rayagada	Nawarangpur	Mayurbhanj
	Sambalpur	Nuapada	Nuapada
	Sundergarh	Rayagada	Nabarangpur
	-	Sundergarh	Rayagada
	-	-	Sundergarh
	-	-	Sambalpur
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Chandauli	Pilibhit
	Sonebhadra	Sonebhadra	-
	-	Pilibhit	-
West Bengal	Bankura	Bankura	Bankura
	Malda	Birbhum	Purulia
	Murshidabad	Murshidabad	West Midnapore
	Purulia	Purulia	-
	West Midnapore	West Midnapore	-

New Visa Regime Pact With Pakistan

2263. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government plans to sign a new visa regime pact with Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the benefits it would bring to the Indians who want to go to Pakistan for a visit?

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

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

Demand for Statehood

2264. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been demand from many parts of the country demanding Statehood;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that four eastern Nagaland districts have sought Statehood;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government had abandoned the proposal to bifurcate many States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Demands and representations have been received from time to time from various individuals and organizations for creation of new States.

(b) and (c) Eastern Nagaland Peoples Organisation (ENPO) has been raising the issue of economic backwardness of the 5 districts of Eastern Nagaland and demanding a separate State of Eastern Nagaland. However, no assurance has been given to the ENPO.

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

Approval to NIA to Chargesheet ISI Officers

2265. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government gave its approval to National Investigation Agency (NIA) to chargesheet ISI officers, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that this sanction includes the people involved in 26/11 Mumbai attack;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that terrorist activities killed 458 persons in Mumbai alone in 11 years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Chargesheet was filed in David Coleman Headley case No. RC-04/09/NIA/DLI by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) after sanction of the Government against 9 accused which includes two ISI officers.

(c) The sanction of the Government is exclusively for David Coleman Headley case as mentioned above.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Mumbai reportedly has lost 458 lives in terror attacks since 2000, the details of which are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of 458 lives lost in Mumbai in terror attacks since 2000

Sl.No.	Date of Bomb Blast	Place of Bomb Blast	No. of Deaths
1.	02.12.2002	BEST bus at Ghatkopar, Mumbai	02
2.	06.12.2002	McDonald Restaurant, Mumbai Central Station	-
3.	27.01.2003	Ville Parle (E), Vegetable Market, Mumbai	01
4.	13.03.2003	Blast in Train in Mulund, Mumbai	11
5.	28.07.2003	Blast in BEST Bus in Mumbai	02
6.	25.08.2003	Twin blast near Gateway of India, Mumbai	16
7.	25.08.2003	Blast near Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi locality, Mumbai	36
8.	21.11.2003	Explosion at Mohammedi Mosque at Parbhani, Mumbai, Maharashtra	1
9.	11.07.2006	Serial Blast in Mumbai train	187
10.	26 to 29.11.2008	Terror Attack on Mumbai	175
11.	13.07.2011	Triple explosions in Mumbai	27
TOTAL			458

Capital Punishment for Gang Rapes

2266. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of gang rapes on girls and women have increased manifold in various parts of the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to bring forward a legislation providing for capital punishment for gang rapes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), it does not maintain data on incidents of gang rapes. However, a total of 21,467, 21,397 and 22,172 cases of crime of rape have been reported in the country during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively.

There is no proposal to amend legislation for providing capital punishment for gang rapes.

Italian Tourists Kidnapped by Maoists

2267. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that two Italian tourists who were visiting Odisha were recently kidnapped by Maoists;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Central and State Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Two Italian nationals, Mr. Claudio Colangelo and Mr. Paolo Bosusco were abducted by the CPI (Maoist) on 14 March, 2012 from Daringibadi PS of Kandhamal district of Odisha.

- (c) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Governments concerned. However, the Government of India provides all possible assistance as and when requested by the State Governments. Both the abducted Italian nationals have since been released by the CPI (Maoist) on 25 March 2012 and 12 April 2012 respectively.

Security of Coastline

†2268. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the security of coastline of the country is integral part of the overall security of the nation;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether there is sufficient number of security forces available for coastal security;
- (c) if not, whether fisherman can be used to get valuable information relating to national security;
- (d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make aware the fisherman about security issues related to coastal areas;
- (e) whether Government is planning any such type of programme; and
- (f) if so, by when action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (f) Coastal Security is a multi agency responsibility that involves surveillance, intelligence gathering, dissemination of information and actual armed confrontation. However, each of the organizations involved in Coastal Security have their individual charter of duties and responsibilities. The main agencies participating in Coastal Security along the entire coastline include Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Marine Police, State Police, Customs, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), State Fisheries, Intelligence Bureau, Post Authority, etc.

The fishermen are also being used as 'eyes and ears' to get valuable information relating to national security for intelligence gathering. Indian Coast Guard is regularly conducting community interaction programmes in the fishermen dominated villages along the coast to get valuable information relating to national security. The community interaction programmes are aimed at sensitizing the fishing community on the prevailing security situation. Since 2009, a total no. of 1317 community interaction programmes have been conducted by the Indian Coast Guard.

Usage of Mobile Phones in Prisons

†2269. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware of the incidents of mobile usage by the imprisoned criminals;
- (b) whether a search operation was started in Central prison of Jaipur and several other prisons of Rajasthan recently;
- (c) if so, the details of the mobiles found in the search;
- (d) the details of the objects which are banned to carry in the prisons under the Prison Act, 1958; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Central Government is aware about the usage of the mobile phones in all the prisons of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) During the search operations conducted by the Government of Rajasthan in all prisons on 28th-29th February 2012 and 1st March 2012, 93 mobile phones and 64 sim cards have been found in following jails :

S.No.	Jail	Mobile	Sim
1.	Central Jail, Jaipur	5	8
2.	Sub Jail, Kotputali	4	5
3.	Central Jail, Jodhpur	35	13
4.	Central Jail, Udaipur	13	13
5.	Central Jail, Bharatpur	21	0
6.	Central Jail, Bikaner	0	3
7.	Central Jail, Sriganganagar	11	8
8.	Central Jail, Kota	2	0
9.	Distt. Jail Rajsamand	0	1
10.	Distt. Jail, Jhalawar	1	4
11.	Distt. Jail, Nagor	1	0
12.	Central jail, Ajmer	0	8
13.	Distt. Jail, Sikar	0	1
TOTAL		93	64

(d) As per Rajasthan Prison Rule, 1951, the following items are banned to carry in the prisons :

(i) Alcohol or any type of spirited liquors, (ii) Items for smoking, chewing or sniffing like tobacco pipe, cigar etc., (iii) Ganja, opium or any other drug or poisonous substances (iv) poisonous substances, inflammable material or any other destructive products (v) money currency, notes valuables, jewellery or ornaments of any type (vi) books, printed material, any type of letter or writing material which has not been specifically allowed by the Superintendent (vii) knives, arms, ropes, strings, bamboo, ladders, sticks or any item which could assist in escaping (viii) any item which has not been issued by Jail Stores and Supplies for use of the inmates.

(e) "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. Accordingly, all matters relating to prisons including corruption, connivance with criminals etc. are also the responsibility of the respective State Governments only. Government of India has issued a specific advisory on use of mobile phone in prisons dated 07.06.2010 to States/UTs for compliance.

Operation Green Hunt

†2270. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether cultivation of opium was detected under operation Green Hunt at Bandarmara village in naxal-affected Jamui district in Bihar in February, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government will get the matter investigated by CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) During a joint local Cordon and Search operation called 'Ops Black Hunt-I' launched by the Bihar police and Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) on 24th February, 2012, cultivation of Poppy plants/Opium was detected at Bandarmara village, district Jamui of Bihar, which was destroyed by the security forces along with Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB). A case crime number 21/2012 dated 24.02.2012 under sections 18, 46 N.D.P.S. Act 1985 and 17 C.L.A. Act was registered at PS Charkapattar, district Jamui in this regard. The matter is under investigation.

- (c) There is no proposal for investigation by the CBI into the matter.

Condition for Release of Italian Citizens

2271. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) what are the sources of funds and arms supply to the Maoists active in various States of the country;
- (b) the conditions for release of the Italian citizens abducted by the Maoists;
- (c) what are the measures Ministry is undertaking to put a fool proof system in place to avoid such occurrences in future; and
- (d) whether Ministry is actively proposing to review its policy towards Maoists?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The main source of funds for the Maoists include extortion from contractors, businessmen, industries, Tendu patta business, government servants etc. In addition, they rob banks and public/private property to augment their finances. Looting of service weapons from the security forces and arms license holders mainly contribute to the weaponry of the CPI (Maoist). The CPI (Maoist) also manufacture country-made weapon in its arms manufacturing units. In recent times, they have been procuring arms and ammunitions from North-East based insurgents.

(b) The main condition for release of Italian abducted by the CPI (Maoist) is release of jailed Maoist cadres.

(c) and (d) Law and Order being a state subject, such matters are dealt with directly by the State Government concerned. However, the Government of India provides all possible assistance as and when requested by the State Governments. The government of India constantly reviews its policy to combat LWE and re-orient the same as per ground requirements.

Meeting Use of Innovative Device for Terrorist Attacks

†2272. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a innovative device was used in the recent terrorist attack on the vehicle of the Embassy of Israel in Delhi and whether there is further possibility of such more terrorist attacks;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in view of this innovative device;

(c) whether after consultation with the police forces of all the States, Government feels it necessary to improve its strategy for dealing with this innovative device; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. An innovative device i.e. magnetic sticky bomb was used in the recent attack on the vehicle of the Israeli Embassy on 13.02.2012. There are no specific inputs with the intelligence agencies regarding possibility of more such attacks.

(b) and (d) The remote magnetic bomb is an old and prevalent terror technique in a number of terror affected region in the World. National Security Guard (NSG) conducts "Training of Trainers (TOT)" course for State and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) personnel on various aspects of Bomb Disposal i.e. search, detection, recognition, rendering safe disposal of IEDs with a view to enhance their combat skills.

The details of the course on Bomb Disposal Training conducted by NSG are as under :

Sl.No.	Name of Course	Course in a Trg. Year	Capacity per course
1.	Bomb Disposal (State Police)	03	100
2.	Bomb Disposal (Defence Services/ Central Police Organisations)	01	100
3.	Bomb Disposal	01	100

Crime Against Children

2273. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that crime against children is increasing day by day;
- (b) whether the Central Monitoring Commission which is supposed to monitor crime against children under the Juvenile Justice Act is not active;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that every police station should have a juvenile police unit but is still not being followed; and
- (d) if so, what effective steps Government is taking to implement part (b) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 22500, 24201 and 26694 cases of crime against children were reported in the country during 2008-2010 respectively. State/UT wise data on cases reported, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, accused charge-sheeted and convicted during 2008-2010 is given in Statement. (see below)

There is no provision for Central Monitoring Commission to monitor crime against children under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Special Juvenile Police Units have been set up in all districts of the country.

In pursuance of Supreme Court Judgment on the issue of monitoring implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Sampurna Behura vs. Union of India & Ors dated 12th October, 2011, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to the State Governments/UT Administrations advising them to appoint at least one officer with proper aptitude, training and orientation as the 'juvenile or the child welfare officer' who will handle the juvenile or the child in co-ordination with the police at every police station within the State at the earliest.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under total Crimes Committed Against Children During 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1321	1137	127	1661	1726	178	1719	1267	121	2065	1789	195	1823	1599	155	2046	2154	205
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	18	0	20	18	0	33	29	0	27	29	0	20	26	0	21	20	0
3.	Assam	183	93	18	112	109	15	44	77	12	48	70	7	197	82	7	132	51	9
4.	Bihar	766	561	26	1363	1086	36	1016	598	18	1468	1170	45	1843	900	34	2414	1718	48
5.	Chhattisgarh	1167	1099	278	1271	1266	305	1319	1273	251	1497	1498	283	1463	1378	332	1668	1648	303
6.	Goa	80	53	11	104	61	18	92	63	15	123	111	15	79	80	9	80	119	11
7.	Gujarat	1074	788	60	1197	1210	141	968	677	42	980	995	138	1006	691	26	1058	994	51
8.	Haryana	369	227	58	325	334	81	353	235	70	317	31	122	303	228	67	274	274	90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	130	23	189	165	29	221	182	31	232	202	37	246	175	10	269	269	17
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10	5	10	10	5	18	8	2	8	8	2	17	12	1	17	17	1
11.	Jharkhand	71	57	5	141	98	5	60	51	20	149	108	47	54	53	3	44	74	3
12.	Karnataka	388	235	18	324	285	13	308	260	10	315	315	6	409	275	23	389	358	20
13.	Kerala	549	441	29	666	725	33	587	513	44	698	658	51	596	689	54	698	838	57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4259	4035	1073	5620	5574	1866	4646	4315	1100	5838	5813	1477	4912	4632	1384	4846	5788	1803
15.	Maharashtra	2709	2033	89	3082	2937	110	2894	2280	119	3086	2950	162	3264	2390	92	3759	3456	130
16.	Manipur	89	0	0	6	0	0	72	1	0	40	0	0	73	1	0	39	1	0
17.	Meghalaya	62	40	0	53	48	0	83	40	0	66	42	0	110	51	3	77	56	2
18.	Mizoram	22	23	1	21	22	1	14	12	2	15	13	1	50	46	22	50	46	32
19.	Nagaland	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	7	5	10	7	5
20.	Odisha	141	134	20	199	200	20	194	164	4	200	197	4	194	174	12	218	220	14
21.	Punjab	389	243	67	385	328	88	729	368	102	891	547	132	627	376	112	700	580	158
22.	Rajasthan	1223	643	91	732	723	98	1407	719	125	899	901	122	1318	542	103	749	741	173
23.	Sikkim	24	19	5	14	26	6	40	29	8	33	31	8	29	56	0	34	66	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	666	439	115	566	537	136	634	501	58	659	595	64	810	512	116	703	613	129
25.	Tripura	163	117	21	160	116	11	163	106	18	100	68	8	227	172	21	216	191	20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4078	2585	1325	5760	4113	2339	3085	2224	1278	4736	3876	2216	2332	1808	1456	3662	3090	2491

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	38	39	32	58	76	62	33	25	21	36	43	57	31	32	26	45	45	58
28.	West Bengal	513	322	13	453	389	22	484	225	10	375	277	14	880	499	44	109	542	51
TOTAL STATE		20486	15522	3510	24498	22183	5618	21216	16243	3481	24901	22625	5213	22923	17486	4118	26227	23976	5881
29.	A&N Islands	47	30	0	52	40	0	41	29	6	63	49	7	51	38	0	61	38	0
30.	Chandigarh	66	20	13	59	29	17	71	36	19	64	44	27	59	60	13	66	73	15
31.	D&N Haveli	17	13	1	25	17	1	11	11	3	15	21	4	13	7	2	12	8	2
32.	Daman & Diu	4	2	0	10	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	4	4	2
33.	Delhi UT	1854	899	206	1097	1012	320	2839	905	203	985	1178	212	3630	815	198	1020	1163	308
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	26	12	2	25	13	2	21	26	3	20	29	6	16	12	2	22	23	2
TOTAL UT		2014	976	222	1268	1116	340	2985	1008	234	1148	1322	256	3771	934	216	1185	1309	329
ALL INDIA TOTAL		22500	16498	3732	25766	23299	5958	24201	17251	3715	26049	23947	5469	26694	18420	4334	27412	25285	6210

*Total Crimes against children include crime heads: Infanticide, Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Abetment of Suicide, Exposure & Abandonment of Children, Procurement of Minor Girls, Buying of Girls for Prostitution, Seeling of Girls for Prostitution & Other Crimes Committed Against Children

Source : Crime in India

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

Rape with Girl Children

2274. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that rape has become a routine affair with girl-children in every city, town or rural area;

(b) if so, how many such cases were reported in the country for last three years including current year;

(c) whether Government is taking any stringent measures to curb such incidents; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 rape cases in children, State/UT-wise for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 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 is an advisory dated 14th July, 2010 to all States/UTs have advised them 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

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for Total Crimes Committed Under Human Trafficking during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008						2009						2010					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412	396	33	484	485	48	416	344	25	492	426	36	446	453	25	559	564	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	7	0	9	7	0	16	16	0	15	16	0	12	15	0	14	13	0
3.	Assam	27	11	1	14	19	1	10	7	1	11	17	1	39	19	1	24	13	4
4.	Bihar	91	92	5	96	109	5	63	67	3	66	75	8	114	75	5	112	98	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	411	401	71	436	434	87	394	396	96	431	426	87	382	361	103	426	430	89
6.	Goa	18	15	5	33	15	5	30	18	6	38	33	6	23	33	2	35	51	2
7.	Gujarat	99	90	8	141	144	25	91	88	4	118	114	5	102	100	5	137	141	6
8.	Haryana	70	72	23	110	109	30	116	107	32	115	116	57	107	93	24	121	117	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68	47	11	65	51	13	83	80	11	90	83	12	72	76	8	107	115	11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	2	3	3	2	4	6	0	6	6	0	8	5	0	5	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11. Jharkhand		8	11	1	11	15	1	8	8	3	23	11	14	0	4	0	0	15	0
12. Karnataka		97	87	10	127	104	8	104	105	7	135	141	5	108	98	14	104	112	9
13. Kerala		215	168	12	259	242	14	235	243	16	315	305	19	208	276	18	240	323	18
14. Madhya Pradesh		892	877	209	1109	1104	254	1071	1040	223	1331	1324	304	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291
15. Maharashtra		690	624	35	905	826	37	612	617	44	797	819	49	747	614	40	936	873	55
16. Manipur		22	0	0	1	0	0	12	1	0	6	0	0	11	1	0	6	1	0
17. Meghalaya		34	24	0	32	28	0	60	22	0	48	25	0	91	36	2	64	47	1
18. Mizoram		18	18	0	18	18	0	11	9	0	11	9	0	42	39	20	42	39	30
19. Nagaland		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1
20. Orissa		65	57	18	68	62	18	87	78	3	88	90	3	74	80	7	91	92	7
21. Punjab		106	90	35	130	105	39	210	135	47	259	207	56	144	124	47	184	167	59
22. Rajasthan		420	324	47	362	361	46	371	279	60	318	316	44	369	219	46	277	282	63
23. Sikkim		12	7	3	12	7	3	14	18	2	14	20	2	14	39	0	11	39	0
24. Tamil Nadu		187	134	49	176	149	44	182	182	10	199	193	16	203	177	30	208	188	31
25. Tripura		104	83	10	97	72	5	83	51	11	52	38	1	107	95	12	93	96	10
26. Uttar Pradesh		900	681	272	1179	934	386	625	506	242	817	724	369	451	390	266	678	598	404
27. Uttarakhand		9	10	6	12	15	11	7	6	5	5	7	17	10	10	8	11	11	30
28. West Bengal		129	70	2	129	73	5	109	44	3	68	61	6	73	57	4	94	69	5
TOTAL STATE		5120	4399	868	6021	5491	1087	5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1117	5142	4659	916	5992	5891	1185
29. A&N Islands		8	2	0	10	2	0	12	10	1	28	21	1	15	8	0	23	8	0
30. Chandigarh		10	5	4	12	13	5	21	8	5	20	9	7	16	21	6	27	26	8
31. D&N Haveli		3	3	0	4	3	0	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2
32. Daman & Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
33. Delhi UT		301	292	72	312	359	84	307	263	80	387	385	104	304	277	92	349	419	172
34. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry		4	2	1	4	2	1	1	5	3	1	4	6	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		326	304	77	342	379	90	344	290	90	440	424	119	342	312	101	406	457	183
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5446	4703	945	6363	5870	1170	5368	4763	944	6308	6026	1236	5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368

Source : Crime in India

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

Bills of Maharashtra awaiting President's Assent

2275. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Bills passed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly are awaiting President's assent; and

(b) if so, the details of these bills and the reasons for delay in granting the assent?

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

(b) A list of Maharashtra State Legislation is given in Statement (see below). The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries Departments concerned from three angles viz. (i) repugnancy with Central Laws, (ii) deviation from National or Central Policy and (iii) legal and Constitutional validity. Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arrive at a decision, discussions are also held with State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Statement*List of Maharashtra State Legislations*

Sl.No.	Date of Receipt in MHA	Name of the Legislation
1	2	3
1.	01.12.1996	The Maharashtra Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 1995.
2.	02.01.2007	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2006
3.	05.01.2010	The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control), the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) and the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2009.
4.	12.05.2010	The Maharashtra Money-lending (Regulation) Bill, 2010.

1	2	3
5.	17.05.2010	The Bombay Primary Education (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
6.	27.12.2010	The Motor Vehicles (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.
7.	31.12.2010	The Mumbai Municipal Corporations, the Bombay 2010 Provincial Municipal Corporations, the City of Nagpur Corporation, the Bombay Police and the Maharashtra Municipal Councils, Nagar Panchayats and Industrial Townships (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
8.	04.08.2010	The Registration (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2010.
9.	12.05.2011	The Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
10.	26.08.2011	The Maharashtra Educational Institutions (Regulation of Fees) Bill, 2011.
11.	07.09.2011	The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2010.
12.	10.01.2012	The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands, and the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Vidarbha) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
13.	08.02.2012	The Bombay Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 2011.
14.	08.02.2012	The Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Persons Killed in Bomb Blasts in Delhi

†2276. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the year-wise details of number of persons killed during the last three years in terror incidents/bomb blasts in Delhi; and

(b) the details of the compensation given to the families of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Details of the number of persons killed during the last three years in terror incident/bomb blasts in Delhi are as under :

Year	2009	2010	2011
No. of persons killed	-	-	15

(b) Families of the victims, who died in the bomb blasts have been paid compensation @ Rs. 7 lakh per victim except in one case where there is a family dispute about legal heirs. Besides this, Rs. 3 lakh per victim is paid under the Central Scheme of Assistance.

Assent to GUDCOC Bills

2277. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has resubmitted the Gujarat Control of Organised Crime (GUJCOC) Bill, 2003 for the assent of the President;

(b) if so, when was the Bill received by the Government of India;

(c) what are the salient provisions of the said Bill;

(d) whether Government has approved similar Bills of other States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) by when Government intends to approve GUJCOC Bill, 2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Gujarat re-submitted the Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Gujarat for consideration of the President, which was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 11.11.2009.

The proposed Bill aims at checking organized crime fuelled by illegal wealth generated by contract killings, extortion, smuggling of contraband, illegal trade in narcotics, kidnapping, money laundering etc.

The salient provisions of the Bill are :

(i) Stringent punishments for perpetrators, abettors and harbourers of organized crime;

- (ii) Offences to be tried by Special Courts;
- (iii) Confessions made before a Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police to be admissible in the trial;
- (iv) Provisions for protection of identity of witnesses;
- (v) Attachment and forfeiture of property earned through organized crime;
- (vi) Powers to Police Officers to order attachment of property;
- (vii) Presumption of offence in certain circumstances unless the contrary is proved.

(d) and (e) The following State Legislations on control of organized crime have been assented by the President in accordance with the then policy of the Government :

1. The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Bill 1999; assented by the President on 23.04.1999.
2. The Andhra Pradesh Control of Organized Crime Bill, 2001 (valid for three years) assented by the President on 16.10.2001.
3. The Karnataka Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2000, assented by the President on 22.12.2001.

(f) The President withheld her assent from the Gujarat Control of Terrorism and Organised Crime Bill, 2003, as the State Government had not made any amendments in clauses 16 and 20 in the said Bill as per the directives contained in Presidential Message to the earlier Bill. The same has been conveyed to the Secretary to the Governor of Gujarat on 03.02.2012.

Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra

2278. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Maharashtra Government has sought the approval of the Central Government in order to constitute a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has considered this proposal by the Maharashtra Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of a Resolution passed unanimously by both Houses of the State Legislature on 13.07.2006, requested Government of India in February 2007 to take necessary steps to amend Article 371(2) of the Constitution to set up a separate Statutory Development Board for North Maharashtra covering the five districts of Dhule, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nashik and Ahmednagar. Planning Commission has not supported a similar proposal for setting up a separate Statutory Development Board for the Konkan region in Maharashtra. There is no proposal, at present, to amend Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India to provide for establishment of a separate Development Board for North Maharashtra.

Ceasefire Violations Along LoC

2279. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in the ceasefire violations along the LoC;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any of these violations have resulted in loss of Indian security personnel and property;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken measures to intensify vigil along the border;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) The total number of incidents of ceasefire violations along the LoC in J&K during the last three years are as under :

Year	Ceasefire Violations
2010	44
2011	51
2012 (Till date)	07

(c) and (d) Fatal casualties suffered by Indian security personnel deployed on the LoC in J&K, in cross LoC firing are as under :

Year	Fatal Casualties	
	Army	BSF
2010	02	01
2011	-	-
2012 (Till date)	-	-

(e) to (g) All activities across the LoC are continuously monitored. In addition, measures like strengthening of defences, deployment/redeployment of troops, infrastructure development and military modernization are factored into our plans.

Continuing Terrorist Activities in the Country

2280. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that terrorist activities continue in the country despite assurances by Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what action has been taken by Government to prevent terrorist incidents in future;
- (d) the details of the number of terrorist incidents and total number of casualties during the last two years; and
- (e) the details of list of beneficiary victims during the last two years and the amount paid as compensations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) After Mumbai Terror Attacks (26.11.2008), the Government has initiated a number of steps to thwart terrorist attacks and as a result, there has been a decline in the number of terror incidents in the Hinterland and the Annexure-I of the answer provides the details.

(c) Govt. is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cause, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which inter-alia, include augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24×7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other

intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance & patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of Intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to inter alia, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further the Government continues to raise the issue of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also at the multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

(d) and (e) Details of the number of terrorist incidents and total number of casualties and compensation given to the victims in the Hinterland during the last two years are given in Statement.

Statement

Details of the Terrorist incidents in the Hinterland number of Casualties and Compensation given to the Victims

Sl. No.	Incidents	Persons killed	Persons injured	Compensation paid to the victims Compensation paid to deceased (NOK) (in Lakhs)	Compensation paid to Injured (in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	13.02.2010 : Bomb blast at German Bakery, Pune	17	55	85.00	22.00
2.	29.03.2010 Bomb Blast at Mehrauli, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	17.04.2010 : Bomb blasts at M.C. Chinnaswamy Cricket Stadium, Bangalore	Nil	17	Nil	3.90
4.	19.09.2010 : Firing and bomb blast near Jama Masjid, Delhi	Nil	2 in firing incident	Nil	Nil
5.	07.12.2010 : Bomb blast at Sheetla Ghat, Varanasi, UP	2	37	2.00	11.75
6.	25.05.2011 : Bomb blast in parking place outside High Court, New Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	13.07.2011 : Serial bomb blasts in Mumbai	27	127	75.00	47.30
8.	07.09.2011 : Bomb Blast at Delhi High Court	15	66	134.00	149.80
9.	13.02.2012 Blast in a Car of Embassy of Israel	Nil	4	Nil	Nil

Funds Spent in Bihar by the Ministry

2281. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION 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 HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The details of funds given/spent in Bihar by the Ministry are given in the statement. (see below)

(c) The release of funds under various schemes depends upon the availability of funds, requests for more funds out of allocation for the State and utilisation of funds by the State Government.

Statement

Details of funds released by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to the State Government of Bihar under various Schemes

(a) (i) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :

Year	Funds Released (Rs. in lacs)
2009-2010	895.12
2010-2011	2001.40
2011-2012	1579.36
2012-2013	NIL

- (ii) **National Building Organisation (NBO)** has released the funds to State of Bihar for two activities namely Slum Survey/Slum Households and livelihood profile Survey and development of Housing Start-up as indicated below :-

Year	Funds Released (Rs.)
2009-2010	51,96,370
2010-2011	56,43,260
2011-2012	99,00,000

- (iii) **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) :** Under the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) 2008, 25% of funds have been earmarked for construction of new toilets for Economically Weaker Section households who have no latrines. During the year 2007-08 this Ministry has released Rs. 23.32 crore to the State of Bihar. An unspent balance of Rs. 7.92 crores available with the State Government has been adjusted from the amount of Rs. 9.25 crore sanctioned under ILCS to the State Government of Bihar.
- (iv) **Rajiv Awas Yojana :** In the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 191.51 lakhs was released to the Government of Bihar for undertaking preparatory

activities in Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur under the Slum Free City Planning Scheme, the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

- (v) **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**

Funds released to Bihar under IHSDP and BSUP

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Scheme component	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Current Year 2012-13
1.	IHSDP	0.00	19.25	24.11	0.00
2.	BSUP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		0.00	19.25	24.11	0.00

- (vi) The details of fund released to Bihar for 2 cities i.e. Patna and Gaya-Bodhgaya, a project with support from Department for International Development (DFID), UK, under the "Support to National Programme on Urban Poverty Reduction" (SNPUPR) project as under :

DFID assisted project 'Support to National Policies for Urban Poverty Reduction' (SNPUPR)

Financial Year	Fund released (Rs. in Lakh)
2009-10	NIL
2010-11	1.16
2011-12	34.10
Total	35.26

- (b) Release of funds to the States/UTs are made for implementation of schemes such as Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Conversion of 3545 dry latrines into water sealed toilets and construction of 8586 new latrines for Economically Weaker Section households under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS), for construction of 22372 dwelling units under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 28623 units under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)(Sub-Mission-II), Slum Free City Planning Scheme for the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana and Conduct of Slum Survey/Slum Households/livelihood profile survey, Establishment of Housing Start-up-Index (HSUI) cell for the operationalisation of Housing Start-up-Index, a

project with support from Department for International Development (DFID), UK called "Support to National Programme on Urban Poverty Reduction" (SNPUPR).

Shortage of Houses in Urban Areas

2282. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has made estimates of the shortage of housing in urban areas in the country in Eleventh Plan;
- (b) if so, the category-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking adequate steps to improve housing facilities in urban areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and the funds allocated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for the same, and details of funds that remain under utilized with States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated urban housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Plan as 24.71 million households in 2007 which is projected to increase to 26.53 million by the end of 11th Five Year Plan. Category-wise and State-wise details are given in Statement. (see below)

(c) and (d) Housing being a State-subject, it is for the State Governments to undertake programmes to improve housing facilities in urban areas. However, to address the problems and issues of affordable housing and basic services to the urban poor, the Government of India has launched the following schemes in the recent past :

- * The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched on 03.12.2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).
- * A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011, seeks to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment and for creation of affordable housing stock.
- * The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership, launched in 2009, seeks construction of 1 million houses for EWS/LIG/Middle Income Group (MIG)

with at least 25% for EWS Category. The Scheme has been dovetailed with RAY.

- * The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), launched in 2008, provides for 5% interest subsidy on housing loans upto 1 lakh rupees to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses. The Scheme has also been dovetailed with RAY.

Under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) against the 7-year Mission Period allocation of Rs. 23184.66 crore for 2005-2012, Rs. 22796.57 crores have been committed as Central Share and Rs. 13547.24 crores have been released to State/Union Territories (UTs). As per progress reports received from the States/UTs, Rs. 7993.63 crore have been utilised.

Statement

The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007

(dwelling units in million)

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

1	2
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.5
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
A&N Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman & Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71
Category	Housing Shortage
EWS category	21.78 million
LIG category	2.89 million
Middle and Higher Income Group category	0.04 million
Total	24.71 million

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

BPL Ration Cards to Homeless in Urban Areas

2283. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Ministry plans to allot Below Poverty Line (BPL) ration cards to all homeless in urban areas so as to alleviate urban poverty; and
- (b) what steps have been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to NGOs in Rajasthan

†2284. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the number Non-Governmental Organisations in Rajasthan, which have been granted financial assistance under schemes being run by the Ministry;
- (b) the district-wise details of financial assistance provided to them during last three years; and
- (c) whether any organization has been found to be involved in financial irregularities and if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) The Ministry has released to the State Government of Rajasthan an amount of Rs. 32,469/- during 2010-11 and Rs. 97,406/- during 2011-12 as 1.5% Central share of NGO charges under the Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) scheme. No funds were, however, released to the State Government of Rajasthan during the year 2009-10. The data regarding amount of assistance provided to each NGO is not maintained in this Ministry, since, selection and engagement of NGO is the responsibility of State Government and funds are not released to the NGOs directly by the Ministry. Ministry also does not monitor their activities.

Homeless Persons in the Country

2285. DR. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the State-wise total number of homeless in the country as in 2004 and in 2012;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the total number of houses completed under the schemes for homeless poor in the country, separately for each State/UT wise, during the period 2004 to 2012; and

(c) the target for providing houses to the homeless during the Twelfth Plan period.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Details of urban homeless in 2004 and in 2012 are not available with the Ministry. However, the Census of India, 2001 had estimated that homeless population in the country is 19,43,766, out of which 7,78,599 are urban homeless and 11,65,167 are rural homeless. State/UT-wise detail of homeless population in the country is given in Statement. (see below) Census of India, 2011 data has not been published as on date.

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' being State subjects, the primary responsibility of providing shelter lies with the State Governments. However, under JNNURM, since 2005 a total of 15,99,019 houses have been approved for construction.

During 1988-89 and 2005-06, then Ministry of Urban Development was extending financial support for construction of night shelter under the scheme 'Night Shelter for Urban Shelterless'.

Cumulatively, under this scheme, 97 projects seeking inter alia 17341 beds, 15603 toilet seats, 2015 baths and 2012 urinals were sanctioned covering 15 States/Union Territories. The scheme was transferred to the State sector in 2005-06, and financial assistance from the center was discontinued. Therefore, this Ministry is not in a position to provide updated status of State's actions in this regard.

(c) This Ministry has now conceived a new scheme titled 'National Programme for Urban Homeless' with an objective to provide assistance to States for construction of shelters for urban homeless with basic amenities like community kitchen, beds and bedding, toilets, potable drinking water, lockers, first aid, primary health, de-addiction and recreation facilities, etc.

These shelters will be constructed in sufficient numbers to meet the need in the ratio of about one per lakh of population, in every major urban centre. It is intended to cover 3.36 lakh urban homeless during the current plan period.

'In-principle' approval of the Planning Commission has been obtained for this scheme. This Ministry is in the process of working out the scheme guidelines and implementation modalities in consultation with States/Central Ministries.

However, as formal sanctions and approvals for the scheme are yet to be obtained, no commitments about implementation schedule could be made at this juncture.

*Statement**Houseless Households and Population by residence -
India, States/UTs - Census of India 2001*

Sl.No.	India/States/UT's	T/R/U	Houseless Households	Population
1	2	3	4	5
	India	Total	447585	1943766
		Rural	259775	1165167
		Urban	187810	778599
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Total	2123	12751
		Rural	1641	10129
		Urban	482	2622
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Total	1634	8364
		Rural	1356	7047
		Urban	278	1317
3.	Punjab	Total	8579	46958
		Rural	4065	23549
		Urban	4514	23409
4.	Chandigarh	Total	757	2722
		Rural	32	41
		Urban	725	2681
5.	Uttarakhand	Total	2940	14703
		Rural	1942	10768
		Urban	998	3935
6.	Haryana	Total	11860	59360
		Rural	6806	35384
		Urban	5054	23976
7.	Delhi	Total	10044	24966
		Rural	235	1063
		Urban	9809	23903

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Rajasthan	Total	27196	143497
		Rural	16194	87866
		Urban	11002	55631
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	43033	201029
		Rural	21800	104387
		Urban	21233	96642
10.	Bihar	Total	6940	42498
		Rural	4235	29768
		Urban	2705	12730
11.	Sikkim	Total	80	286
		Rural	55	228
		Urban	25	58
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	105	442
		Rural	82	360
		Urban	23	82
13.	Nagaland	Total	452	2002
		Rural	260	1254
		Urban	192	748
14.	Manipur	Total	555	2897
		Rural	462	2525
		Urban	93	372
15.	Mizoram	Total	72	336
		Rural	15	73
		Urban	57	263
16.	Tripura	Total	246	857
		Rural	162	670
		Urban	84	187
17.	Meghalaya	Total	380	1827

1	2	3	4	5
		Rural	333	1644
		Urban	47	183
18.	Assam	Total	3126	13355
		Rural	2571	10989
		Urban	555	2366
19.	West Bengal	Total	19385	110535
		Rural	5337	19726
		Urban	14048	90809
20.	Jharkhand	Total	2559	10887
		Rural	1585	6998
		Urban	974	3889
21.	Orissa	Total	13044	42871
		Rural	7998	31039
		Urban	5046	11832
22.	Chhattisgarh	Total	7504	28772
		Rural	5611	22558
		Urban	1893	6214
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	53489	231246
		Rural	37827	169376
		Urban	15662	61870
24.	Gujarat	Total	48095	220786
		Rural	31409	148691
		Urban	16686	72095
25.	Daman & Diu	Total	227	1071
		Rural	135	659
		Urban	92	412
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	305	1471
		Rural	255	1261
		Urban	50	210

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Maharashtra	Total	87474	340924
		Rural	56880	236412
		Urban	30594	104512
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Total	40818	163938
		Rural	24167	97101
		Urban	16651	66837
29.	Karnataka	Total	26057	102226
		Rural	14690	61898
		Urban	11367	40328
30.	Goa	Total	1393	5280
		Rural	701	2991
		Urban	692	2289
31.	Lakshadweep	Total	-	-
		Rural	-	-
		Urban	-	-
32.	Kerala	Total	5654	16533
		Rural	2885	9096
		Urban	2769	7437
33.	Tamil Nadu	Total	20532	86472
		Rural	7913	29344
		Urban	12619	57128
34.	Pondicherry	Total	710	1662
		Rural	81	194
		Urban	629	1468
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Total	217	242
		Rural	55	78
		Urban	162	164

Source : Primary Census Abstract, Census of India 2001.

Implementation of RAY in Andhra Pradesh

2283. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is implemented in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the number of cities with details and the amount of funds released during the current year; and
- (c) the criteria for selection of cities under this programme?

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

(b) No, funds have been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh in the current financial year. However, during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 14.42 crores has been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme - the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana in the cities of Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp. (GHMC), Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp. (GVMC), Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warangal, Kakinada and Ramagundam. During the financial year 2011-12, Rs. 741.59 lakhs has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh as 1st installemtn for a Pilot Project in Hyderabad under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

(c) The selection of the cities will be done in consultation with the Centre. The States would be required to include all the mission cities of JNNURM, preferably cities with more than 3 lakh population as per 2001 Census; and other smaller cities, with due consideration to the pace of growth of the city, of slums, predominance of minority population, and reas where property rights are assigned.

SC/ST Persons Covered under BSUP in UP

2287. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of cities in Uttar Pradesh which are covered under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme; and
- (b) the details of persons belong to SC/ST who are entrusted with BSUP?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Cities of Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut, Mathura and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh are covered under the Sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Government of Uttar Pradesh has reported that 24300 SC/ST persons are covered under the BSUP projects.

Employment for Urban Poor

2288. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :
SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :
SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

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

- (a) whether Government has planned for an Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme just like NREGA for rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to ensure employment to the urban poor youth;
- (c) whether Government has any programme like NREGA to ensure the employment guarantee to urban populace; and
- (d) if so, what are the various components that are being suggested as part of this initiative?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration to launch Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme on the lines of MGNREGA. There is already a Scheme titled Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana being implemented in urban areas to provide skills and job opportunities to urban youth with effect from 01.12.1997. SJSRY has five major components, namely :

- (i) Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- (ii) Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP)
- (iii) Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- (iv) Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- (v) Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).

Health Camps organised by ESIC

†2289. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been organising health camps under the Eleventh Five Year Plan in the rural areas, particularly in the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes dominated areas with an objective to make India healthy;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the year-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the allocation made along with the amount spent in this regard during the above-said period; and
- (d) the future action-plan formulated in this regard in association with foreign organisations?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is organising health check up camps for Insured Persons and their dependent family members. The ESI Corporation is organising camps at ESIC Hospitals and dispensaries as well as areas where the population of Insured Persons is concentrated including their work places. Further, ESIC has started wellness vans in all ESI Hospitals for providing promotive and preventive health care services to Insured Persons and their families near their work places as well as near their residence.

(b) and (c) No Plan funds are provided to the ESI Corporation by the Central Government. Expenditure on health camps is incurred by the ESI Corporation out of its own funds.

(d) At present, there is no collaboration with any foreign organisation for organising health camps.

Minimum Wages to Contract Labourers

2290. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been several cases where contract labourers employed with industries or organisations in the country have not been paid minimum wages or have not been extended benefits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking notice that there are disparities between States in ensuring minimal working conditions for contract labourers; and
- (d) if so, whether Government has formulated steps to address the same and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The complaints under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are dealt with by the respective appropriate Government under the said Acts. The State Governments are the appropriate Governments in respect of the private and state sector establishments. In central sphere, as and when such complaints are received, the office of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) organization conducts inspection of the establishment and action is taken

against the erring employer found violating the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act by filing prosecution in the Court. Claim case is also filed before the authority under the Act who decides the claim and directs for the payment of difference of wages along with compensation to the workers. The details of claims filed and decided in the last two years are given as under :-

	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
No. of claim cases filed	2074	1837
No. of claim cases decided	1964	1166
Amount awarded	96,80,172	3,11,03,382

(c) and (d) The respective State Governments are empowered to fix, revise, review and enforce the minimum wages in their states. However, in order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, a concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage was mooted on the basis of the recommendation of National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. The Central Government has revised the National Floor Level Minimum Wage from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 115/- per day w.e.f. 01.04.2011.

Implementation of Skill Development Mission

2291. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has implemented "Skill Development Mission" during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise, quantum of money spent on this scheme; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) A Coordinated Action on Skill Development was approved by the Government in May, 2008. The Coordinated Action on Skill Development envisaged setting up of a three tier institutional structure involving Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development which provides overall policy review and direction, National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under Planning Commission and Notational Skill Development Corporation under the Ministry of Finance. The three tier institutional structure is already in place.

(b) and (c) The Skill Development Mission is not a separate Plan Scheme and therefore, question of quantum of money spent does not arise.

Shortage of Labour Force in Tea Gardens of Assam

2292. SHRI PANKAJ BORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that Assam tea gardens are facing acute shortage of labour force since they are fast moving to higher paying MGNREGA and National Highways Project and other private sector development labour incentive scheme;
- (b) whether there has been a shortage of 10-12 per cent labour force across Assam during the past one and half year;
- (c) whether Government is also aware that traditional workers and casual workers are the backbone of tea industry;
- (d) whether Government is taking steps to combat the exodus in the interest of tea industry;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Tea gardens in Assam are facing the problem of absenteeism of workers who take up short terms job opportunities under MGNREGA and other development projects. The shortage of labour is in the range of 10-15% on any given day. It is correct that traditional and casual workers are important for the tea gardens. However, faced with absenteeism, management tries to carry out critical farm operations with the available workers.

(d) to (f) Tea workers are not prevented from seeking additional wage employment for doing unskilled manual work under MGNREGA, provided the tea gardens come under the concerned Gram Panchayat area. As employment is limited to 100 days in a year, there is no migration/resettlement of tea workers. Mechanisation of some farm operations can mitigate the problem and the Tea Board had suggested a scheme. But workers' union in Assam is opposing the idea and the scheme could not be introduced.

Distribution of Workforce by Employment Status

2293. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the category-wise distribution of workforce by employment status in the last three years;
- (b) whether there is a decrease in the proportion of wage workers over this time period; and

(c) the main reasons for such a decreasing trend?

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. Percentage distribution of work force by employment status on usual status basis for the period 1999-2000, 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given in Statement (see below)

(b) Share of wage workers in total employment has increased from 43.2 percent in 2004-05 to 49.1 percent in 2009-10.

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

Statement

Percentage distribution of workforce by employment status (on usual status basis)

Population Segments	Period		
	1999-2000	2004-05	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Self Employment			
Rural male	55.0	58.1	53.5
Rural female	57.3	63.7	55.7
Urban male	41.5	44.8	41.1
Urban female	45.3	47.7	41.1
Total	-	56.9	51.0
Regular/wage salaried employees			
Rural male	8.8	9.0	8.5
Rural female	3.1	3.7	4.4
Urban male	41.7	40.6	41.9
Urban female	33.3	35.6	39.3
Total	-	14.3	15.6
Casual Labour			
Rural male	36.2	32.9	38.0
Rural female	39.6	32.6	39.9

1	2	3	4
Urban male	16.8	14.6	17.0
Urban female	21.4	16.7	19.6
Total	-	28.9	33.5

Employment Opportunities Vis-a-Vis Growth in Labour Force

2294. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the year-wise expected growth in labour force in the next three years;
- (b) the year-wise expected growth in employment opportunities for the next three years; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to generate enough employment opportunities to keep up with the expected increase in labour force?

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. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. The projected growth rate in the Labour Force and employment in the next three years has not been made by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

(c) Government of India has been making continuous efforts through normal growth process and by implementing various employment generation schemes in order to create additional job opportunities in the private and public sectors in the country. Some of the important ones are, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swaranajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises.

Employment Situation in the Country

2295. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the employment situation like creation of job and loss of job in the country from 2009 to 2012, till date and whether the Ministry gets the information of job creation and job loss in other departments, public sectors and private sector
- (b) whether the Ministry has any Authority to control, monitor employment and unemployment situation in the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys. As per latest survey on employment and unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office during 2009-2010 and the information collected through Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour & Employment, the details of job created are as under :

Sector	Employment (in crore)		Job opportunities created (in crore)
	2009-10	2004-05	2004-05 to 2009-10
Organised	2.9	2.6	0.3
Unorganised	43.6	43.3	0.3
Total	46.5	45.9	0.6

(b) and (c) As per Allocation of Business Rules, Ministry of Labour and Employment is responsible for Employment and unemployment except rural employment and unemployment.

Compensation to Workers died and Injured in Delhi Metro and CWG

2296. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the favourable direction by the Hon'ble Court regarding the enrolment of Construction Workers Welfare Board membership, not even 1 lakh workers are enrolled as a member of Welfare Board, whereas minimum 10 lakh workers including electrician, plumber, mason, holder, turner, fitter are working in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of workers died and injured in Delhi Metro and Common Wealth Games (CWG) have not yet received the compensation; and

(c) the total number of workers died and injured and the workers who have already got the compensation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Approximately 82,000 building and other construction workers were registered with Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board. Due to mandatory requirement of 90 days for registration with the Board as per the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, a large number of construction workers were not eligible for registration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 45 accidental death/injury cases occurred during CWG, 2010 and in all these cases compensation has already been disbursed under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923.

PF dues to Workers of Closed Tea Gardens of West Bengal

2297. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 406 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25 August, 2010 and state :

(a) the garden-wise quantum of Provident Fund (PF) dues to workers of closed tea gardens of West Bengal, as on 31 January, 2012; and

(b) the actions being taken by Government against the defaulting companies?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The details are given in Statement. (see below)

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

Statement

The garden wise quantum of provident fund dues to workers of closed tea gardens of West Bengal

(A) Jalpaiguri Region

Sl.No.	Name of Tea Garden	Code No.	PF dues (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Dheklaparla Tea Estate	WB/819	66.57
2.	Redbank Tea Estate	WB/910	73.93
3.	Daharanipur Tea Estate	WB/13625	40.91
4.	Pootong Tea Estate	WB/11738	02.23

(B) Kolkata Region

There are no Tea Gardens under Kolkata Region.

Financial Assistance to NGOs

2298. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has provided any financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for taking up action programmes/projects for the benefit of Child Labour and Women Labour during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the type of activities for which financial assistance has been given to NGOs;
- (d) whether Government has achieved the desired results; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India provides financial assistance to NGOs every financial year for carrying out action oriented programmes for the benefit of child labour and women labour. The details of the financial assistance to NGOs is given in Statement I. (see below)

(c) The types of activities for which financial assistance is given to NGOs is given in Statement II. (see below)

(d) and (e) As per 2001 Census, the total number of working children between the age group of 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, as per NSSO Survey 2009-10, the working children had been estimated at 49.84 lakh which show declining trend. Thus implementation of the scheme has yielded positive results.

The scheme on women labour has supported 21 organisation in 2010-11 as against 39 in 2011-12, while the number of women labour benefitted from these campaigns increased from 29,850 to 52630 primarily in unorganised sector.

Statement I

A. Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the benefit of child labour :

Year	Fund released	No. of NGOs
2009-10	Rs. 1 crore	30
2010-11	Rs. 88.94 lakh (approx.)	20
2011-12	Rs. 73.73 lakh (approx.)	18

B. Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the welfare of women labour :

Year	Fund released	No. of NGOs
2009-10	Rs. 15.03 lakhs	20
2010-11	Rs. 13.51 lakhs	21
2011-12	Rs. 15.27 lakh	39

Statement II

(A) Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the benefit of Child Labour

For rehabilitation of child labour, the NGOs identifies children working in the hazardous occupations and processes and enroll them in the special schools run by

them with the financial assistance granted by Ministry of Labour & Employment. In the special schools, children are imparted bridge education for a period of three years. During their stay in special schools, the children are also provided Mid-day-Meal, stipend and monthly medical check up etc. After their education in the special schools, the children are finally mainstreamed in the formal education system in the age appropriate class. The financial assistance is provided to NGOs to the extent of 75% of the project cost for elimination of child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project (NCLP).

(B) Grant-in-aid released to NGOs for the welfare of Women Labour

The Grant-in-aid scheme for women labour is also being operated through NGOs, under which financial assistance is provided to an extent of 75% of the project cost for taking up action oriented project, for undertaking awareness generation campaign in relation to organizing working women, educating them about their rights and duties, legal aid to working women and conducting seminars and workshops to raise the consciousness of society about the problems of women labour.

Industries where Employing Child Labour is Banned

†2299. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the industries where employing child labour is banned;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any survey of the said industries, households and dhabas to find out whether its instructions are being followed or not;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof; and
- (d) if not, the steps being taken to ensure that the instructions of Government to stop child labour are being followed properly?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The details of the industries where employment of children as per the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 is prohibited is given in Statement (see below). Government of India has banned employment of children below 14 years for dhabas and domestic work. As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which 12 lakh children were working in hazardous occupations and processes including domestic workers, Dhabas/Restaurants etc. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) States/UT Governments are appropriate Government for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas comes under their jurisdiction. Under Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-.

Statement

List of Occupations & Processes prohibited under the Act

Part A

Occupations (Non Industrial Activity)

Any occupation concerned with :

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
- (8) Automobile workshops and garages;
- (9) Foundries;
- (10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
- (11) Handloom and power loom industry;
- (12) Mines (underground and under water) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;
- (14) Domestic workers or servants;

- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving;
- (17) Caring of elephant
- (18) Working in the circus.

Part B

Processes (Industrial Activity)

- (1) Beedi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool-cleaning.
- (11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones.
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.
- (15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k)(iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

- (19) Aggarbatti manufacturing.
- (20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
- (21) Brick kilns and roof tiles units.
- (22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
- (23) Detergent manufacturing.
- (24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous)
- (25) Gem cutting and polishing.
- (26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
- (27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
- (28) Lime Kilns and manufacture of Lime.
- (29) Lock making.
- (30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
- (31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.
- (32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.
- (33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
- (34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
- (35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
- (36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
- (37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
- (38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
- (39) Oil expelling and refinery.

- (40) Paper making.
- (41) Potteries and ceramic industry.
- (42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
- (43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
- (44) Saw mill - all processes.
- (45) Sericulture processing.
- (46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
- (47) Stone breaking and stone crushing.
- (48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
- (49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
- (50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.
- (51) 'Zari' making (all processes)'.- (52) Electroplating.
- (53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing.
- (54) Grinding or glazing of metals.
- (55) Diamond cutting and polishing.
- (56) Extraction of slate from mines.
- (57) Rag picking and scavenging.
- (58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold.
- (59) Mechanised fishing.
- (60) Food Processing.
- (61) Beverage Industry.
- (62) Timber handling and loading.
- (63) Mechanical Lumbering.
- (64) Warehousing.

- (65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

Reduction of Interest Rate on EPF

2300. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that interest rate on Employees Provident Fund (EPF) has been reduced unilaterally from 9.5 to 8.25 per cent for the year 2011-12;
- (b) whether Central Trade Unions have made a demand to at least maintain the existing rate of interest;
- (c) in view of the social security to employees especially in old age, whether Government will reconsider its decision and restore the EPF rate of interest at 9.5 per cent for the year 2011-12; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per para 60(1) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, rate of interest on the Employees Provident Fund is determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund. Central Government declared 8.25% rate of interest on EPF accumulation for the year 2011-12 based on the earnings of the Fund during the year.

(b) Requests from various Central trade Unions have been received to maintain the existing rate of interest.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal under consideration to restore the Employees Provident Fund rate of interest at 9.5 percent for the year 2011-12.

The interest rate on the Employees Provident Fund in a particular year depends on the earning of the Fund during that year. Based on the earning of the Fund during the year 2011-12, 8.25 percent rate of interest on the Employees Provident Fund has been approved by the Central Government.

Violation of Child Labour Act

2301. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments could not prevent the increasing number of child labour;
- (b) if so, whether Government has instructed the State Government to take stringent action against those who violates Child Labour Act; and

(c) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the total number of cases booked under this act last year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) 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. Under Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation Act, 1986, prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes. Any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for term which shall not be less than 3 months but which may extend to one year or with fine ranging from Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/-. States/UT Governments are appropriate Government for implementation of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in the areas comes under their jurisdiction. As per the available information State-wise prosecution launched during 2010 & 2011 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise data on Prosecution

State	No. of Prosecution	
	2010	2011
1	2	3
Andmn & Nico I. U.T.	NA	NA
Andhra Pradesh	74	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
Assam	6	NA
Bihar	632	576
Chandigarh U.T.	33	Nil
Chhattisgarh	62	NA
Dadra & Nagar H. U.T.	NA	NA
Daman & Diu U.T.	Nil	Nil
Delhi U.T.	313	2
Goa	Nil	Nil
Gujarat	112	71

1	2	3
Haryana	210	82
Himachal Pradesh	22	44
Jammu & Kashmir	22	42
Jharkhand	14	NA
Karnataka	479	232
Kerala	NA	NA
Lakshadweep UT	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	5772	170*
Maharashtra	25	11
Manipur		4
Meghalaya	NA	2
Mizoram	Nil	Nil
Nagaland	Nil	Nil
Orissa	21	397
Pondicherry U.T.	Nil	10
Punjab	654	251
Rajasthan	18	38
Sikkim	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	38	26
Tripura		1 (1997-2011)
Uttar Pradesh	356	NA
Uttaranchal	2	5
West Bengal	Nil	8

Export of Textiles and Yarn

†2302. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the export of textile and yarn has increased during the current financial year in comparison to last years;
- (b) if so, the export made of the said products during 2011-12 vis-a-vis 2010-11;
- (c) whether the export of raw cotton has also gone up; and
- (d) if so, the extent of increase in terms of volume and value during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The export of textile items during 2011-12 (Apr-Dec) (latest available) has increased over the same period of Financial Year 2010-11. The figures are tabulated below :

(in USD million)					
Items	2009-10	2010-11	2010-11 (Apr-Dec)	2011-12 (Apr-Dec)	% Growth
Textiles & Clothing	22418.79	26826.50	19201.36	23785.24	23.87
Cotton Yarn, Fabric & Madeups	3695.20	5507.27	4251.66	5041.04	18.57
Manmade Yarn, Fabrics & Madeups	3613.46	4203.90	2943.98	3886.85	32.03
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics & Madeups	89.84	105.07	73.53	115.04	56.45
Natural Silk Yarn, Fabrics & Madeups	298.32	346.91	260.61	154.79	-40.61

(c) and (d) The exports of raw cotton during 2011-12 (Apr-Dec) (latest available) and in the corresponding period of Financial Year 2010-11 is tabulated below :

Item	2009-10		2010-11		2010-11 (Apr-Dec)		2011-12 (Apr-Dec)		% Growth	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
	(Tonne)	(US \$ mn)	(Tonne)	(US \$ mn)	(Tonne)	(US \$ mn)	(Tonne)	(US \$ mn)		
Cotton	1357.99	2016.20	1258.44	2853.08	990.59	2025.97	1622.26	2687.96	63.77	32.68
Raw										
including waste										

Ban on Export of Cotton

2303. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI :

Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has imposed ban on export of cotton in the recent past;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has received objections from various sections of societies for such ban;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) the details of action taken by Government on such representations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government on 5th March, 2012 notified a prohibition on export of cotton with following conditions :

- (i) Export of cotton has been prohibited till further orders.
- (ii) Transitional arrangements will not be applicable for the export of cotton.
- (iii) Export against registration certificates already issued will also not be allowed.

The reasons for an export ban on cotton was that cotton exports had already crossed 92 lac bales, an all-time high, with export registrations at 120 lac bales, there was a possible risk that India may have to import cotton at higher prices.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government has received several representations seeking revocation of the cotton export ban.

(d) and (e) Government has revoked the decision on export ban on 12th March, 2012 and placed cotton on OGL with the condition that all RCs would need to be submitted to DGFT for scrutiny and revalidation. Exports can be effected only after RCs are revalidated. Issue of RCs stand suspended until further orders.

Making Cotton available to Textile and Clothing Industry

2304. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA :

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) in view of bumper crop of cotton in the country, what efforts the Ministry is making to make more cotton available to textile and clothing industry;
- (b) whether any representation from the textile and clothing industry received in the Ministry in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) how the Ministry is planning to address their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PRANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The estimated cotton production during cotton season

2011-12 is 347 lakh bales of cotton against the estimated demand of 250 lakh bales of cotton. Exports have reached 115 lakh bales, leaving a closing stock of 25 lac bales.

(b) and (c) Industry Association like TEA have represented that a buffer stock of 25 lac bales may be built to address the depleting closing stocks.

(d) Government has decided to create a buffer stock of 10 lac bales with the Cotton Corporation of India.

Loans to Beneficiaries under TUFS

2305. SHRI AVINASH PANDE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of amount given as loans to the beneficiaries under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) during last three years;

(b) whether Government plans to continue the same in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Amount of loan sanctioned by the lending agencies under TUFS during 2009-10 is Rs. 6612 crore, 2010-11 is Rs. 254 crore and 2011-12 is Rs. 9682 crore. State-wise details of amount sanctioned and disbursed w.e.f. 01.04.1999 to 28.06.2010 is given in Statement (see below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government has recommended to the Planning Commission the proposal 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.

Statement

Statewise details of sanctioned and disbursed w.e.f. 01.04.1999 to 28.06.2010

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	Amount of loan sanctioned	Amount of loan disbursed
1	2	3
Maharashtra	18974.96	16770.72
Tamil Nadu	22666.22	20448.68
Punjab	15507.65	11321.01
Rajasthan	5808.75	5306.48

1	2	3
Gujarat	8314.40	6902.46
Andhra Pradesh	2862.76	4122.03
Karnataka	2042.77	1800.15
Uttar Pradesh	1331.30	1231.46
Delhi (UT)	1859.20	1761.15
Haryana	1566.86	1398.26
Madhya Pradesh	1069.14	973.77
West Bengal	679.50	522.78
Kerala	561.20	477.31
Himachal Pradesh	392.75	379.17
Jammu and Kashmir	543.41	418.93
Chandigarh (UT)	204.51	201.26
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	476.45	394.73
Daman and Diu (UT)	75.17	69.03
Uttarakhand	86.26	75.20
Jharkhand	29.80	18.00
Pondicherry (UT)	33.70	30.33
Orissa	4.09	3.67
TOTAL	85090.85	74626.57

Excluding Coir from National Fibre Policy

2306. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the National Fibre Policy, formulated by Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that 'Coir' one of the prominent natural fibre in India, has been excluded from the list of 'Key Natural Fibres' identified under the National Fibre Policy;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has formulated any schemes for the Coir Industry,

in view of its exclusion from the National Fibre Policy, in order to help lakhs of rural workers in this vital industry and its stakeholders; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The National Fibre Policy has been formulated with a decadal perspective of 2010-20 for developing Cotton, Man Made Fibres, Jute, Wool, Silk and specialty fibres through fiscal and non fiscal incentives.

(b) and (c) The National Fibre Policy deals with fibres covered under the allocation of business to the Ministry of Textiles. Coir is not covered under the National Fibre Policy as it falls under the allocation of business of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(d) and (e) Various schemes are implemented by the Coir Board for the promotion and development of the coir industry. However, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has not formulated any scheme for the coir industry specifically taking in view its exclusion from the National Fibre Policy.

Removing Hank Yarn Obligation

2307. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is contemplating to remove the hank yarn obligation;

(b) which organisations, individuals have recommended the removal of hank yarn obligation;

(c) what are the benefits of continuing the hank yarn obligation; and

(d) whether there are any alternative suggestions, either from Government or others to hank yarn obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Representations from the State Governments of Maharashtra and from the representatives of various Spinning Mills have been received for reduction in Hank Yarn Obligation (HYO).

(c) The main raw material for handloom weavers is Hank Yarn, which constitutes about 40% to 50% of the cost of production of the handloom cloth. Hank Yarn Obligation is a mechanism to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to handloom weavers at reasonable prices.

(d) No, Sir.

Increase in Production of Jute

†2308. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the production of jute has registered an increase in various States of the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of the production during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has any mechanism to ensure the minimum support price for jute/jute-products, so that the problems of the farmers could be solved;
- (d) whether steps have been taken/are being taken to address the problems of jute farmers in the country; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) State-wise production of raw jute in the country during the last three years and the current year are given below :

(In thousand bales of 180 kg per bale)

States	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12*
Assam	647.5	715.3	625.4	658.0
Bihar	1054.8	1118.4	1164.6	1611
Meghalaya	34.6	34.7	34.4	
Nagaland	1.3	2.0	5.4	
Orissa	19.9	30.4	36.3	32.1
Tripura	3.7	3.8	4.2	
West Bengal	7872.6	9325.0	8137.5	8600
Others	0.0	0.8	1.6	44.9
TOTAL	9634.4	11230.4	10009.4	10946.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics

* 2nd advance estimates

(c) The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the nodal agency of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for procurement of raw jute through its 171 purchase centres and State cooperative bodies in all major jute growing states at MSP declared by the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Govt. of India. The Jute Corporation of India started Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations from 12.10.2011. Till 23.02.2012, 127.82 thousand bales (2.30 lakh quintals) of different grades of jute have been procured from farmers. Due to the mechanism in place of procurement of raw jute by JCI, the prices are not allowed to fall below MSP so as to avoid hardship to the farmers.

As regards jute products, there is no Minimum Support Price.

(d) and (e) Government has taken/is taking various steps from time to time to address the problems of jute farmers across the country. Some of the important steps are as under :

- (i) Jute Technology Mission (JTM) with an outlay of Rs. 355 crore is being implemented during the 11th Plan Period. Under the JTM, several schemes are operational under the Mini Mission I, II & III which benefit jute growers and encourage them for jute production. Mini Mission-I aims towards strengthening agriculture research and development in jute sector for improving the yield and quality. Mini Mission-II is targeted towards transfer of improved technology and agronomic practices in production and post harvesting phase. Under Mini-Mission-III, market linkage of raw jute is provided in all jute growing states.
- (ii) National Jute Board and Jute Corporation of India are working on projects with National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres (CRIJAF) to develop better jute seeds and to improve agronomical practices for jute cultivation.
- (iii) Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to encourage farmers to grow more jute.
- (iv) Jute Corporation of India and National Jute Board have been distributing certified seeds to farmers for increasing productivity.
- (v) In order to encourage jute production, Government has continued the policy for compulsory packaging of foodgrains & Sugar in jute bags.

Financial Assistance for Upliftment of Handicrafts in North East

2309. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of financial assistance granted by Government for betterment and upliftment of handicrafts in North East States, especially in Assam during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for development in the North East States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANAMA LAKSHMI) : (a) The details of financial assistance provided by the Government for betterment and upliftment of handicrafts in North East States including in the state of Assam during the last three years is given in Statement (see below). The assistance has been provided under the following schemes:

- i. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY).
- ii. Design & Technology Up-gradation Scheme (Design).
- iii. Marketing Support Services Scheme (MSS).
- iv. Research & Development Scheme (R&D).
- v. Human Resources Development Scheme (HRD)
- vi. Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Welfare).

(b) and (c) The Government has proposed a New Scheme i.e. special scheme for North Eastern Region. The details of the scheme is as under :

Special Scheme for North Eastern Region (NER)

Objectives

- * Integrated and Inclusive model for the overall development and promotion of the Handicraft and Handcrafted Textiles from all the states of North East.
- * To promote artisans/entrepreneurs and craftsmen for enterprise development from all the States of North East.
- * To provide adequate infrastructure support for improved quality and productivity and to enable entrepreneurs/artisans access to a larger market segment, both domestic and international.
- * Introduction of institutional framework of development.
- * To increase employment opportunities in NER.
- * Increase competitiveness of NER entrepreneurs and their entry into formal economy.

Approach

- (i) Focus Cluster

(ii) Focus Product

(iii) Focus Market

Components

(i) Capacity Development / Skill Development / Training

(ii) Design & Product Development

(iii) Infrastructure Development

(iv) Market Access

Statement*(A) State-wise, Scheme-wise Funds released under
Handicrafts Schemes during 2009-10*

Rs. in lakhs							
Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	Marketing	R&D	HRD	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	46.21	4.5	0	0.00	1.25	51.96
2.	Assam	521.87	71.86	696.82	22.88	49.57	1363
3.	Manipur	450.68	54.58	118.65	6.36	69.07	699.34
4.	Meghalaya	0.75	1.55	0	0.00	2.02	4.32
5.	Mizoram	15.73	0	0	0.00	1.25	16.98
6.	Nagaland	195.14	37.00	17.25	7.36	7.60	264.35
7.	Sikkim	9.53	3.60	17.64	3.42	3.89	38.08
8.	Tripura	175.25	409.18	16.91	15.00	60.98	677.32
ALL STATES						6797.00	6797.00
TOTAL		1415.16	582.27	867.27	55.02	195.63	9912.35

*(B) State-wise, Scheme-Wise Funds Released under
Handicrafts Schemes during 2010-11*

Rs. in lakhs							
Sl.No.	State	AHVY	R&D	Design	HRD	Marketing	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	21.38	0	4.95	5.00	0	37.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Assam	313.54	24.57	172.27	213.89	794.28		1547.28
3.	Manipur	453.83	10.00	122.21	65.57	241.35		973.96
4.	Meghalaya	2.25	0	0.9	13.48	6.75		26.38
5.	Mizoram	6.22	0	0.9	0	1.15		11.27
6.	Nagaland	125.38	7.50	12.13	24.11	13.26		192.38
7.	Sikkim	7.22	0	0	9.62	16.71		41.55
8.	Tripura	82.39	0	17.19	24.54	0		237.12
TOTAL		1012.21	42.07	1040.73	356.21	5034.68	2686.00	11179.90

*(C) State-wise, Scheme-Wise Funds Released Under
Handicrafts Schemes During 2011-12*

Rs. in lakhs								
Sl.No.	State	AHVY	Design	Mss	HRD	R&D	Welfare	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	76.81	15.40	9.95	31.21	-	*	133.37
2.	Assam	420.08	186.88	642.35	78.54	42.45		1370.3
3.	Manipur	560.32	109.06	189.41	54.47	-		913.26
4.	Meghalaya	110.36	5.90	22.03	18.86	-		157.15
5.	Mizoram	70.14	7.70		11.57	-		89.41
6.	Nagaland	91.09	4.37	110.93	29.03	7.50		242.92
7.	Sikkim	49.03	21.80	11.36	16.23	-		98.42
8.	Tripura	58.81	23.36	43.87	111.54	-		237.58
TOTAL		1436.64	374.47	1029.90	351.45	49.95	3475.00	6717.14

*Note : In Welfare scheme funds released are for the entire country & not state-wise.

Weavers of Jharkhand benefitted under Loan Waiver Scheme

2310. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the State Government of Jharkhand has been slow to respond to the Union Government's loan waiver programme for weavers;
- (b) whether this may adversely affected the weavers in Jharkhand;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken steps to ensure that Jharkhand weavers receive full benefits announced by the Union Governments; and

(d) if so, the number of Jharkhand weavers to be benefited, average amount of financial assistance to be received, and the time line of completion of financial assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) No.

(c) Yes. The Implementation Guidelines regarding the Financial Package have been issued on 28th November, 2011, to the State Governments and Banks. The consultative meeting with all State Governments and Banks was held on 29th November, 2011. As per guidelines of the scheme, a National Level Implementation Monitoring and Review Committee (NIMRC) has been constituted which has met 4 times by now (26.12.2011; 04.01.2012; 16.02.2012 and 18.04.2012) to finalize the operational details. NABARD has prepared a manual for the special audit of Apex/Primary Weavers Societies. Three advertisements campaigns in print media in regional languages have been carried out. Further, 636 special awareness camps have been conducted so far in different States. Letter of commitments from State Governments for contributing State share and legal and institutional reforms have been received from 22 States including Jharkhand.

(d) The criteria for providing benefits under the said scheme including the loan write off is detailed below :

- (i) All viable and potentially viable primary weavers' cooperative societies and state level apex societies would be benefited under the scheme. The definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" societies is given in Statement (see below). However, the amounts on account of fraud and embezzlement, and amounts of subsidy etc. due but not paid to these organizations by the government will not be paid under this scheme.
- (ii) In addition, the individual handloom weavers, weaver entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups who have taken loans for handloom weaving purposes would also be covered under the scheme. In such cases, there would be an overall ceiling of Rs. 50,000 per individual beneficiary for write off.
- (iii) Funds will be provided under the scheme for repayment of 100% of principal and 25% of interest as on the date of loan becoming NPA and which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of individual weavers and their self help groups, cooperative societies etc. The balance amount of interest and penal interest will have to be written off by the Banks concerned as a precondition.

All the eligible handloom weavers' cooperative societies and individual weavers including from the state of Jharkhand, who fulfill above mentioned conditions, would be benefited under the scheme.

The entire package will be implemented by 31.12.2012 subject to the MOU to be signed and funds to be provided by the State Government concerned.

Statement

Definition of "viable" and "potentially viable" weavers' cooperative societies

(a) **"Viable" cooperative societies:**

- * Capacity utilization during the last 3 years should have been equal or more than economic level of operation (Break even level).
- * Net Disposable Resources (NDR) and net worth should be positive.
- * Sales should be at least to the extent of 75% of average production for the last 3 years.
- * Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least twice in a year.

(b) **"Potentially viable" cooperative societies:**

- * Net worth should be positive but incurring operative losses in not more than two of last three years.
- * Sales should be at least to the extent of 50% of average production of last 3 years.
- * Working capital/Cash credit limit should be rotated at least once in a year.

(c) **Non-viable** societies are those which do not fall under the above two categories.

Reducing Obligation of Hank Yarn

2311. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the spinning mills are required to manufacture hank yarn at the rate of 40 per cent of their production;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there is surplus production of Hank Yarn over and above requirement of the handloom sectors;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to reduce obligation of 40 per cent to 10 per cent; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has promulgated the Hank Yarn Packing Notification (HYPN) under Section 3 of Essential Commodities Act 1995, according to which, every producer of yarn shall pack at least 40% of yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form, on a quarterly basis and not less than 80% of the hank yarn packed shall be of counts 80s and below. The objective of HYPN is to ensure adequate availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) At present there is no proposal to reduce Hank Yarn Obligation from 40% to 10%. The State Governments have demanded that in view of price volatility and erratic fluctuation in yarn prices the present level of hank yarn obligation should be maintained to ensure the availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers.

Decline in Handicraft Exports

2312. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that handicraft exports have declined since 2008-09;

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

(c) what action Government has taken to compensate handicrafts weavers and also to increase the export annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) As reported by Exports Promotion Council for Handicrafts and Carpet Export Promotion Council, the export of Handicrafts decreased during 2008-09. Thereafter, the exports have shown increasing trend.

(b) The details of exports of handicrafts and handmade carpets & other floor coverings during 2008-09 to 2011-12 are given below :

(Value in Rs. Crores)			
Year	Handicrafts	Handmade Carpets & Other Floor Coverings	Total
1	2	3	4
2008-09	8183.12	2708.73	10891.85

1	2	3	4
2009-10	8712.94	2505.33	11218.27
2010-11	10533.96	2992.70	13526.66
2011-12	12975.25	3876.02	16851.27

The export of Handicrafts as well as handmade carpets & other floor coverings had declined due to the global recession in 2008-09.

(c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to boost the exports of Indian handicrafts including handmade carpets and other floor coverings :

- * Participations in fairs/exhibitions abroad.
- * Thematic display and live demonstration of crafts in exhibitions abroad.
- * Organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad.
- * Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts including handmade carpets & other floor coverings abroad through seminars, publicity and awareness programmes about technology, packaging, policies, etc.
- * Organizing Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair twice a year besides product specific shows.
- * Providing participations under assistance of MDA/MAI scheme of the Government of India.
- * All Handicrafts Exports are treated as special focus product and entitled to higher incentives.
- * Interest Subvention of 2% on pre-shipment & post shipment export credit is provided.
- * The Government also helps the handicraft sector by way of implementation of six generic Schemes viz. (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY); (ii) Design and Technological Up-gradation; (iii) Marketing Support & Services; (iv) Research and Development; (v) Human Resource Development and (vi) Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for Handicrafts Artisans.

Status of Metro Rail Projects

2313. SHRI N.K. SINGH :

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE :

Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state :

(a) the status of Metro Rail projects approved by Government and their targeted completion dates:

- (b) the details of funds provided to all the approved projects till date; and
- (c) the details of metro projects pending approval by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The status of Metro Rail projects approved by Government, their targeted completion dates and funds provided till date to these projects are given below :

S. No.	Project	Targeted completion dates	Funds provided by Government of India (in Rs. crore)	Status
1.	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	In stages by March, 2016	1,022.92	Work started.
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad (Haryana)	September, 2014	107.99	Work started
3.	Bangalore Metro (Karnataka) Hesaraghatta Cross to Puttenahalli and Bayappanahalli to Mysore Road Terminal	December, 2013. The first line from Mahatma Gandhi Road Station to Haiyappanahalli Station on 20.10.2011	2,889.23	56% work completed.
4.	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (Maharashtra) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	2012-13	235.50*	85% work completed
5.	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Maharashtra) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	2015	-	Concessionaire appointed by Government of Maharashtra
6.	Hyderabad Metro (Andhra Pradesh)	2016	-	Preparatory works have been completed and the ground works have been commenced.
7.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	2014-15	2,677.79	20.23% work completed
8.	The East West Metro Corridor Project, Kolkata	2014-15	793.00	22.75% work completed.

*Viability Gap Funding

(c) The details of metro rail projects at various stages of processing by Government are given below :-

- (i) Dwarka to Najafgarh (Delhi) - 5.5 km at a total cost of Rs. 1,070 crore.
- (ii) Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar (Delhi) - 2.7 km at a total cost of Rs. 170 crore.
- (iii) Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Delhi/Haryana) - 11.5 km at a total cost of Rs. 1,990 crore.
- (iv) Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon Sector 29 (Delhi/Haryana) - 12 kms at a total cost of Rs. 2,175 crore.
- (v) Extension of Delhi metro from Rithala to Bawana (Delhi) - 12.5 kms at a total cost of Rs. 1,996 crore.
- (vi) Kochi Metro Rail Project on the corridor from Alwaye to Petta (Tripunithura) of (Kerala) - 25.3 km at a total cost of 5,146 crore.
- (vii) Jaipur Corridor-II from Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar (Rajasthan) - 12.067 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,149 crore.
- (viii) Bangalore Metro Phase-II - 72.095 km at a total cost of Rs. 26,405.14 crore.
- (ix) Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ) Corridor (Mumbai) - 33.5 km at a total cost of Rs. 24,430 cr.
- (x) Ahmedabad Metro :
 - (a) North-South Corridor - Akshardham to APMC Vasana via Motera, Ashram Road; and
 - (b) East-West Corridor - Ahmedabad to Thaltej via Delhi Darwaja - 52 km at a total cost of Rs. 9,000 crore.

Inclusion of Karamsad and Gandhinagar in JNNURM-II

2314. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has considered inclusion of Karamsad and Gandhinagar in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-II;
- (b) how much provision has been earmarked for inclusion of cities of Gujarat;
- (c) what type of infrastructure Government envisages to cover under the proposed scheme JNNURM-II;

(d) what are the chances of including cities of Gujarat which were not covered during the implementation period of seven years of JNNURM tenure; and

(e) whether any special criteria are stipulated to benefit the States like Gujarat on the basis of better performance under JNNURM-II?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (e) The Government of India had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) under the Chairmanship of Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia for estimating investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure Services for 20 years period. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Arun Maira Member Planning Commission has been constituted on September 15, 2011 to recommend the structure of next phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Final decision on the strategy and initiatives for the next phase of JnNURM has not been taken.

Recovery of Electricity Charges from Kendriya Bhandar

2315. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to refer the answer to Unstarred Question 297 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14 March, 2012 and to state :

(a) whether Government has calculated the total money to be recovered from Kendriya Bhandar in respect of electricity charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct an inquiry as to why electricity charges were not recovered regularly by CPWD and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether allotment of accommodation to Kendriya Bhandar has been cancelled and if so, the reasons for installing electricity meters therein; and

(e) the policy of providing electricity meters in such accommodations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The supply of electricity to the unit of Kendriya Bhandar is through the bulk supply of the entire Office building. Electricity bills are not sent to Kendriya Bhandar by BSES/CPWD.

(b) Yes, Sir. Decision for installation of sub-meter has been taken with a view to recover electricity charges from Kendriya Bhandar till vacation. It has also been decided to recover arrears of electricity dues for the past period on the basis of current consumption.

(e) The Electricity supply to Kendriya Bhandar is connected from the bulk supply available to the whole building/Complex.

**Assessment of Problems of Cities having
Population of Three Lakhs and More**

2316. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has made an independent assessment on the availability and likely pressure on land, water and environment in the coming decades in cities having population of three lakhs or more in view of rapid urbanisation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) According to the Census of India 2011 only 69.2% of the households have own homes and only 62% of the households have access to tap water from a treated source and 70.09% of the households have access to piped sewer/septic tanks. In order to provide proper access to urban infrastructure the HPEC has estimated the investment requirements for next 20 years at 2009-10 prices is as follows :

Sector	Total (Rs. Crore at 2009-10 prices)	Relative Share (per cent)
Water Supply	320908	10.4
Sewerage	242688	7.8
Solid Waste Management	48582	1.6
Solid Waste Drainage	191021	6.2
TOTAL	803199	26.0

The same HPEC report gives the overall capital investment in class IC (Population 1 lakh-10 lakh) and above as Rs. 2433945 crore during 2012-2031 at 2009-10 prices for all sectors including Water Supply, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Urban Roads, Water Drains, Urban Transport, Traffic Support Infrastructure and Street Lighting.

Transport Infrastructure Facilities in Mysore under JNNURM

2317. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government proposes to release funds for development of transport infrastructure facilities for Mysore in Karnataka under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (b) if so, what would be the extent of financial support that would be given; and

- (c) by when this amount would be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The project namely 'Development of Transport infrastructure facilities at Mysore' in Karnataka has been approved under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) with an approved cost of Rs. 8525.74 Lakhs with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 6820.59 Lakhs. So far an amount of Rs. 6138.52 Lakhs has been released.

As the State has not achieved all the reforms as per their commitment in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed under the JnNURM, the Ministry has released the 4th installment of ACA for the project after withholding 10% of the ACA.

Uniform Gauge for Metro Rail Lines

2318. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there is a need and demand from certain coach making PSUs for uniform gauge for metro rail in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government intends to have a uniform gauge for all the metro lines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) In 2006, the Central Government had decided that the choice of gauge being a techno-economic parameter, is left to the concerned State Governments to decide.

Levy on Builders for Improving Firefighting System in Urban Areas

2319. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government in consultation with State Governments proposes to impose special levy on builders and funds collected from this proposed levy will be utilized for improving firefighting system in urban areas as there is lack of proper firefighting systems with local self Governments and with keeping in view to sharp urbanization and increasing activities of high-rise apartments; and
- (b) whether Government desires to seek views of State Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. The subject of Fire Services mentioned in the Twelfth Schedule (Article 243W) of the Constitution, falls under the purview of the State Governments and as such all related matters are to be implemented by the State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

Schemes Commissioned under AUWSP

2320. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) in the Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP), how many schemes have been fully/partially commissioned since May 2009 and what is the State-wise status of these schemes as on date:

(b) the amount that has been sanctioned in the financial years of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 with a State-wise break-up; and

(c) the actual expenditure incurred as on 31st March, 2012, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) In AUWSP, a total of 151 schemes have been commissioned fully/partially since March 2009 till March 2012. State-wise status of fully/partially commissioned schemes during this period is given in Statement. (see below)

(b) No funds (Central share) was sanctioned in the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 to the State Govts. for implementation of the AUWSP programme. The financial year 2007-08 was the terminal year for release of central assistance under this programme.

(c) The actual expenditure incurred for implementation of the programme (from both central and state share) as reported by the State Govts. is placed State-wise and Scheme-wise is given in the Annexure. [See Appendix 225 Annexure No. 28]

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

S.No.	State	Total No. of Scheme completed/commissioned/ partially commissioned since March 2009
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	22
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	2
8.	Haryana	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	3
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	23
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	6
21.	Punjab	7
22.	Rajasthan	9
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamilnadu	0
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	68
27.	Uttarakhand	0
28.	West Bengal	3
TOTAL		151

Mithi River Development Project

†2321. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Maharashtra Government has submitted the detailed report of Mithi river project located in Maharashtra in Mumbai for the approval to the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and
- (c) by when it is likely to be finalized and implemented by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra had sent a revised DPR for Mithi River Development Project to the Ministry in September, 2010 and the same was sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 27.09.2010 for technical appraisal. The proposal is not eligible for assistance under JNNURM being a River Development Project.

Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources on examination of the revised DPR has asked for hydrological data from the Government of Maharashtra. The project has not been technically cleared from the Ministry of Water Resources for want of hydrological data from the Government of Maharashtra.

Pending Projects of Assam under UIDSSMT and JNNURM

2322. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a number of projects of Assam Government under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) schemes of Ministry are pending for approval;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government will accord/proposes to accord immediate approval to the above mentioned pending projects of Assam; and
- (d) if so, by when these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Under UIDSSMT, 32 projects have been recommended by State Level Sanctioning Committee of Assam. Out of these, 30 projects

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 207.83 crore involving Central commitment of Rs. 189.53 crore and a sum of Rs. 123.65 crore has been released to the State so far. Remaining two water supply projects in Karimganj and Doomdooma towns are pending with the State Govt. for want of technical compliance/clearance.

(c) and (d) Since, the Mission period of the Scheme has completed on 31.03.2012, no fresh projects can be sanctioned thereafter under UIDSSMT.

Proposal for Civic Amenities from Maharashtra

†2323. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal for civic amenities to Government for final approval; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and their latest position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) The details of proposals for civic amenities received from Government of Maharashtra are as follows :-

- (i) The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project, for improvement of storm water drainage in Mumbai was approved on 12.07.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1200.53 crore out of which Rs. 1000 crore has been released so far.
- (ii) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 80 projects with total ACA Commitment of Rs. 5171.17 crore under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) has been sanctioned for the State of Maharashtra. A proposal from Government of Maharashtra has been received for funding of development of Sewerage project of Nagpur Municipal Corporation. As the Mission period is already over, the proposal could not be considered and was returned to the State government.
- (iii) Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub component of JNNURM, an amount of Rs. 2269.97 crore has been committed for 95 projects in 84 towns of Maharashtra out of which an amount of Rs. 1825.20 crore has already been released to the State.
- (iv) Under the Scheme for providing Central Financial Assistance for Procurement of Buses 2530 No. of buses for Maharashtra for augmenting urban transport of (i) Bombay Electric Supply and Transport (BEST) (ii)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Navi Mumbai (iii) Thane (iv) Mira-Bhayandar (v) Kalyan Dombivili (vi) Nagpur (vii) Nanded (viii) Pune (ix) Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation (PCMC) and (x) Nashik have been sanctioned under JNNURM with the Government of India's share of Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 299.60 crore out of which an amount Rs. 180.02 crore has already been released and 2226 buses have been procured so far.

- (v) Under Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Mega cities the following two projects have been sanctioned :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Satellite Town	Project Name	Date of Sanction	Approved Cost	GOI Share	Released till date
Vasai-Vihar	(i) Integrated Solid Waste Management for Vasai-Vihar	29.11.2010	3172.64	2538.12	634.53
(ii)	Underground Sewage Scheme for Vasai-Vihar sub region Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP)-2	18.08.2011	6622.63	5298.10	1324.52

Plots to Displaced Slum Dwellers of Delhi

†2324. SHRI PARVEZ HASMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT pleased to state :

- whether it is a fact that slums in Delhi have been relocated by allocating plots to slum dwellers elsewhere;
- whether it is also a fact that the displaced slum dwellers were issued receipts for plots and have also deposited money for the same but have not yet been allotted plots and if so, the details thereof;
- the number of such jhuggi camps or the individuals who are yet to be allocated plots;
- by when, the said individuals would be allocated plots; and
- whether Government has any alternative plan apart from the plan of plot allotment and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Delhi Urban Shelter Improved Board (DUSIB) has indicated that slums have been relocated by allocating the plots to slum dwellers elsewhere by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (erstwhile Slum & JJ Department). But now as per modified policy for implementation of the scheme of Relocation of Squatters approved vide Government of NCT of Delhi's Cabinet Decision, No. 1613 dated 03.02.2010, henceforth, instead of plots, flats constructed under the Low Cost Housing Scheme under JNNURM will be allotted to eligible squatter families.

(b) to (d) Almost all the jhuggie dwellers evicted from the JJ clusters who were eligible for allotment of plots, have been handed over relocation plots. However, there are some cases of non-allotment still pending. Any application from evictee of JJ clusters with share money received and still pending for allotment, would be decided on the individual merits and only flats would be allotted, if they are found eligible as per the new policy of the Government of NCT of Delhi. The decision of these non-allotted cases is being taken up by the Board and then it will be sent to Delhi Government. The Government would also have to wait for the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of Rohtas Yadav versus Union of India & Others. Moreover, the DUSIB has stated that it can issue refund on the request of the applicants who have deposited their share money of Rs. 7,000/-. In view of the above and that direction of the Hon'ble Court is also awaited, no specific time frame can be given by DUSIB for allotting flats to the pending JJ dwellers.

(e) According to Government of NCT of Delhi decision of 19.02.2010, there is provision for allotment of flats constructed under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of JNNURM to the eligible JJ dwellers.

Pre-Fab Technique for Under Construction Flats of DDA

†2325. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority is contemplating to adopt the pre-fab technique in its under construction flats;
- (b) if so, the technology-wise and safety-wise suitability of this pre-fab technique;
- (c) whether this technique is earthquake resistant; and
- (d) the locations at which the residential flats have been constructed with this technique and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) DDA has informed that pre-fab technology

which is being adopted in the construction of flats is fast and the technology is as safe as conventional method as per report of the experts.

(c) As per DDA under this technique the flats are so designed that they are earthquake resistant as conventional houses/cast in situ houses.

(d) There are a total of 20,040 residential units under construction on pre-fab technology at Rohini (Sector 34-35), Narela (Sector G-2/G-6, E-8) and at Dwarka (Sector 23-B).

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 419 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15th March, 2012 regarding "Integrated Shipyards-Cum Ports".

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notification of the Ministry of Civil Aviation

II. Accounts (2010-11) of AERA, New Delhi and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH) : Sir, I lay on the Table :

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation Notification No. G.S.R. 64(E), dated the 3rd February, 2012, publishing the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, along with Explanatory Note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6443/15/12]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008:-
 - (a) Annual Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11 and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the Annual Accounts.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IWAI, Noida and related papers**II. MOU between Government of India and Cochin Shipyard Limited**

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table :

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985 :
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (AWAI), NOIDA, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6612/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Shipping) and the Cochin Shipyard Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6611/15/12]

MoU between Government of India and Various Corporations

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6615/15/12]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the KIOCL Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.t. 6616/15/12]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. LT.T. 6618/15/12]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6617/15/12]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See L.T. 6620/15/12]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6619/15/12]
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MOIL Limited, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6613/15/12]
- (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Visakhapatnam Steel Plant), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6614/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) :-

- (1) G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2012, publishing the Indian Police Service (Appointment by Limited Competitive Examination) Regulation, 2011.
- (2) G.S.R. 98 (E), dated the 22nd February, 2012, publishing the Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (3) G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 14th March, 2012, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2011. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6561/15/12]

Notification of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI JITIN PRASADA) : Sir I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways :-

- (1) S.O. 2764 (E), dated the 10th November, 2010, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M. 254.000 to K.M. 306.000 (new chainage K.M. 254.537 to K.M. 307.034) (Garamore - Samakhiali Section) on National Highway No. 8A in the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6639/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 2794 (E), dated the 16th November, 2010, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M. 320.000 to K.M. 398.750 (Gorhar - Barwa Adda Section) on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Jharkhand. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6708/15/12]
- (3) S.O. 2852 (E), dated the 26th November, 2010, publishing Coorigendum to Notification No. S.O. 2331 (E), dated 22nd September, 2010.
- (4) S.O. 3045 (E), dated the 24th December, 2010, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 37.920 (Puducherry - Tindivanam Section) on National Highway No. 66 in the Union Territory of Puducherry and the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (5) S.O. 3059 (E), dated the 30th December, 2010, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the user of the stretch from K.M. 9.200 to K.M. 50.000 (Nagpur - Kondhali Section) on National Highway No. 6 in the State of Maharashtra.
- (6) S.O. 104 (E), dated the 18th January, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of the stretch from K.M. 20.500 to K.M. 200.000 (Delhi - Agra Section) on National Highway No. 2 in the State of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) S.O. 1463 (E), dated the 27th June, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 388.262 to K.M. 492.322 (Kota-Baran Section) including Baran Bypass from K.M. 443.170 to K.M. 458.170 on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (8) S.O. 1464 (E), dated the 27th June, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 199.929 to K.M. 360.429 (Chittorgarh-Kota Section) including Chittorgarh Bypass from K.M. 199.929 to K.M. 216.221 on National Highway No. 76 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (9) S.O. 1588 (E), dated the 11th July, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 567.55 to K.M. 624.48 (Lakhnadon - Mahagoan Section) including Seoni Bypass of K.M. 13.300 on National Highway No. 7 in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
- (10) S.O. 1589 (E), dated the 11th July, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 70.000 to K.M. 135.000 (Ranimau-Faizabad Section) including Faizabad Bypass of K.M. 12.100 on National Highway No. 28 in the State of Uttar Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 1679 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 28.600 to K.M. 73.200 (Kurali-Kiratpur

Section) on National Highway No. 21 (New National Highway No. 205) in the State of Punjab.

- (12) S.O. 1680 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 264.000 to K.M. 295.000 (Abu Road-Palanpur/Khemana Section) on National Highway No. 14 in the State of Rajasthan.
- (13) S.O. 1681 (E), dated the 21st July, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 264.000 to K.M. 248.700 (Swaroopganj-Pindwara Section) on National Highway No. 14 and from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 104.724 (Pindwara - Udaipur Section) on National Highway No. 76.
- (14) S.O. 1849 (E), dated the 8th August, 2011, regarding rates of fee to be collected from the users of stretch from K.M. 237.700 to K.M. 318.000 (Bangalore-Hoskote-Mulbagal Section) on National Highway No. 4 in the State of Karnataka. [Placed in Library for 3 to 14. See No. L.T. 6639/15/12]

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of AYJNIHH, Mumbai and Related Papers

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY : On behalf of my colleague, Shri D. Napoleon : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped (AYJNIHH), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6640/15/12]

Report and Accounts (2009-10) of IAMR, New Delhi and Related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers :-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6565/15/12]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary General of the Lok Sabha :

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 25th April, 2012, adopted the following motion :-

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint three members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancies caused by the retirement of S/Shri Praveen Rashtrapal, S.S. Ahluwalia and Ravi Shankar Prasad from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the names of the Members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House."

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं विभाग संबंधित स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

Fifty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare;

Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of AYUSH;

Fifty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of Health Research; and

Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Department of AIDS Control.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री नतुजी हालाजी ठाकोर (गुजरात) : मैं लोक उद्यम विभाग (भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय) से संबंधित अनुदान मांगों (2012-13) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का दो सौ तैंतीसवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture (2011-12) :-

- (i) Thirty-second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture Research and Education); and
- (ii) Thirty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2011-12) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on "Prevention of illegal coal mining and theft" of the Ministry of Coal;
- (ii) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Coal;
- (iii) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Mines;
- (iv) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry Steel; and

Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Coal.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2011-12) :-

- (i) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Nineteenth Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2011-12) :-

Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Railways; and Fourteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Railways.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I beg to present the Two Hundred and Forty-second Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011'.

**EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, a

copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2011'.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :-

That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948 (LXI of 1948), read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, two Members from amongst the Members of the House to be the members of the Central Silk Board.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE TEA BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, I beg to move the following Motion :

That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953 (No. 29 of 1953) read with clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 4 and sub-rule (2) of Rule 5 of the Tea Rules, 1954, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Tea Board in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Saman Pathak from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 2012.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I beg to move the following Motion :-

That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, three Members from amongst the Members of the House, to be

members of the Committee on Official Language, in the vacancies caused due to the retirement of Shri Shreegopal Vyas, Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi and Shri Moinul Hassan from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 2012.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

The Launch of Radar Imaging Satellite-I (RISAT-I) by ISRO

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I am happy to inform this august House that at 05.47 a.m. today, India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) - C19 successfully launched the Radar Imaging Satellite-1 (RISAT-1) from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. After a flight of 1064.9 seconds, RISAT-1 satellite was placed into its polar orbit. Today's launch marks the 20th consecutive successful launch of the PSLV.

RISAT-1 is India's first indigenously developed Radar Imaging Satellite, and is the heaviest satellite launched till date using the PSLV. It carries a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) payload capable of cloud penetration and day-night imaging. This would primarily enable applications in agriculture, in particular paddy monitoring in Kharif season, and management of natural disasters like floods and cyclones.

I am sure that this august House will join me in congratulating ISRO and our space scientists for this splendid national accomplishment.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The whole House compliments the scientists and those who are responsible for this.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, we join this august House in congratulating the scientists. We are very proud of them. They are launching guided missiles. But what about the unguided missiles of the Government? Who will protect this country from that?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seat.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, we need your protection from them.

MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Recent Disclosure in the Bofors Case

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Mr. Vice

Chairman, Sir, I wish to raise an important issue which is of concern not only to the hon. Members of this House, but also to the entire country. The larger issue is - I can assure my friends in the Government that I have no intention of referring to individuals - what is the capacity of our Indian State and all agencies of the State in pursuit of truth to find out where we have gone wrong? Today, we see in our neighbouring country on the western border, for somewhat similar facts, you almost had earthshaking consequences because the Government of the day did not take certain steps which would bring probity into public life. In India, we have spent 25 years trying to unearth the truth. It is a serious reflection on the health of our entire investigative process, its lack of independence that despite having got conclusive proof, we are unable to nail where the culprits are. I am more concerned really with the health of our investigative agencies than any other political factor. Obviously, we are all concerned with defence preparedness. It is of utmost importance to us that there is transparency in the procurement process. The Government, at some stage, had taken a decision, perhaps, rightly that we must eliminate middlemen so that collateral considerations don't come in. The Government, which took this decision, needs to be complimented for that. Yet, we had, in the mid-90s during a particular purchase, somebody intervening again as middleman. Even when the disclosure were made in 1987, from 1987 till 1989, not even an FIR was registered. In 1990, some steps were taken. Then you have repeated efforts to make sure that this whole process is stalled. I was personally aghast when I came across a question even being raised before our judicial institutions: the CBI is not a lawfully constituted body which can investigate the case. Something as absurd was this and therefore efforts were made to stall this. Fortunately we had interventions of the highest judiciary and the matter proceeded. Thereafter, you have, by that process commencing in 1990, India receiving some documents, and in 1999, a comprehensive charge sheet is filed. Sir, when the purchases were taking place, one company which had entered the whole process in October, 1985, was a company called the A.E. Services. Its contract with the Swedish supplier said, "We shall obtain for you the Indian order on or before 31st March, 1986, and only then, we are entitled to kickbacks." Obviously, this gentleman was very powerful; he could swing the contract. The contract is finally executed on 24th of March, 1986. Who this gentleman was, and the pursuit of truth went on. In 1994, the Swiss Authorities finally informed the Government of India who the recipients were. And, they found that behind this company, the recipient was a gentleman whose name begins with 'Q'. Within three days, he is allowed to escape the country. This is how the due process is defeated. Why was he so powerful that he could swing the contract? The monies are traced; the account is traced. You don't need any further conclusive evidence. what did you do when the other Governments were in power? In 1999, a conclusive charge sheet, with entire evidence, is put in. When the United Front Government was in power, the Director, CBI, brought voluminous documents. The Government, in 1999, takes efforts in Malaysia, and the efforts to

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

deport him didn't succeed. The Government then, after a Friday verdict, moves the Supreme Court in Malaysia on Monday only to be told that he had gone from Malaysia to Argentina. Finally, when the present Government came to power in 2004, he is found out in Argentina. The Ambassador, Mr. Rath, is told, "We don't want to pursue action against him because the action will be costly." There were a series of judicial verdicts which scuttled the whole probe. Each one is appealed against and overturned. In 2004, the Court Order says, "No case is made out". It is not even appealed against. And we give a whole burial to the case. This is now a sad chapter in history. Nothing more can be done. I do not know if fraud unravels everything, this will be a textbook illustration of a fraud as to how to kill the pursuit to get the truth. And, every time, some disclosure or some interview or some comment comes, it only comes in relation to the facts which are already in; most of them are in public domain. And the facts are very simple. Somebody swung the contract; somebody got the kickbacks. The details of the Swiss Accounts, which are very impossible to get, were obtained. Repeated efforts to cover up were there. And, this man, indeed, was very powerful, and then, he is allowed to escape. He jumps from one jurisdiction to another. And the Indian State looks helpless. You know the truth. You got at it. And you are not able to capture the man. Sir, as I said, initially, my intention is not to embarrass any Government or any party or any individual. But, is it not a case that we introspect that how easy it has become for people who indulge in this kind of activities to get away? You need friendly Governments. You need investigative agencies which have become utterly non-professional. The pace of investigation varies with the political colour of the Government in power. It slows down with the colour of the Government in power. And we prided ourselves when we looked at our Western neighbour, "Look, what a great democracy we are, the largest in the world, and where are you!" And, today is the date and there can't be a better day than this to introspect what they are doing in pursuit of a similar truth and how helpless we are looking at this. My intention, Sir, was only to draw the attention of the House to this hard reality.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir,...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, हमें भी बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : We are not having a discussion on this ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed the Leader of the Opposition, but you cannot have a discussion on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, आप सभी दलों के विचार सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठ जाइए। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : I just want to make a brief ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please ...(*Interruptions*)... Please be very brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Sir, we should also be given an opportunity to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please be very brief.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I will be very brief. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat) : He should give a report.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; such comments are not permitted. Please ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Khan, please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat ...(*Interruptions*)... Yechuryji, please be very brief.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Yes, Sir, I will be very brief. I am not here accusing this Government or that Government because of all the political parties present in this august House, we are the only ones who have never been in Government. So, therefore, I can say this with all authority that it is not a question of this Government or that Government. The point is, Sir, a very serious issue, an issue which has also been raised by the Leader of the Opposition, and I share that sentiment, that for twenty years, for more than two decades, this has plagued our country, a lot of reputation of very well meaning people has been ruined unfortunately, and a lot of issues have been gone through, but the question is, it has deeply impacted on our politics. It has created a new situation where it is a necessity for us that we should strengthen this entire issue of probity in public life and even today, defence deals are under a big question mark. Therefore, Sir, what I want to state here is, if there is anything new that has come, that must be properly investigated and Government must make all that public in the interest of the country, what the whistle blower has finally talked, or what is called 'the deep throat'. He finally said something. If there is anything there that has not been known so far, then, let that be investigated properly in the interest of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar) : Sir, it is a fit case of investigation. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : What more do you want to say? बाकी और किसी को क्या बोलना है? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सबको कहने का मौका देना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सब पार्टियों को बोलने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We cannot have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, you can take only one minute each because this is not a discussion. आप सुनिए, आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not an item listed in the Business. So, I allowed the Leader of the Opposition, but I cannot allow everybody. I cannot allow everybody. You can say what you want to in just one minute because we have other business. एक ही मिनट में खत्म करिए।

श्री मोहन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, सदन के सामने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा आया है, जो 1986 से इस देश में कौंधता रहा है और परेशान करता रहा है। येचुरी जी भले ही कहें कि ये कभी सरकार में नहीं थे, लेकिन जब 1989 में सरकार बनी थी, तब बोफोर्स ही उसका मुख्य मुद्दा था। उस मुद्दे को उठाने में जीतने वाली पार्टी के साथ यदि किसी पार्टी के लोग थे, तो वे इस देश के वामपंथी ही थे। इस देश के मुंह पर लगातार चार-पांच साल के बाद कालिख पुतती रहती है, बोफोर्स में जो दलाली खाई गई, उसका रहस्य खुलकर सामने नहीं आया। आज स्विडन के एक जासूस ने रहस्योद्घाटन किया है, उसका खुलासा भारत की इंवेस्टिगेशन एजेंसीज़ को नए सिरे से करना चाहिए। जो इस देश से बाहर culprit है, वे चाहे इस देश के अंदर विस्फोट करने वाले हों, चाहे economic offence करने वाले हों, उनको कोर्ट ऑफ लॉ के सामने बुलाने में हर सरकार अक्षम रहती है। पहली बार एक मौका आया है, जब सरकार चाहे तो economic offender को इस देश में बुलाकर उसका ट्रॉयल कर सकती है और उसको दंडित कर सकती है, यही मेरी मांग है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : Sir, I want that this House give us the exclusive authority and the intellectual property right on the concept of 'outside support' which was started by us ...*(Interruptions)*... After what Mr. Mohan Singh has said, you should give us the intellectual property right on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Mr. Mani. Let us hear from that side also ...*(Interruptions)*... We should hear them also.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : जब सरकार की तरफ से जवाब होगा तब रूलिंग पार्टी के लोग उस पर बोलें, अभी तो अपोज़ीशन को मौका मिलना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपको भी टाइम मिलेगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... We should also hear them.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, has bemoaned the fact that twenty-five years have gone...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have to be brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : So, please give time. He has made a large number of allegations. So, I must be given, at least, as much time as him.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : In any case, allow me to speak and then you interrupt me whenever you wish. But, please allow me to answer these very serious charges that have been made without naming an individual, but directly aiming at that

individual ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Leader of the Opposition has bemoaned the fact. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार : इसमें एलओपी ने किस व्यक्ति पर आरोप लगाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप ज़रा सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : सुनने का हौसला रखो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : आप ज़रा बता तो दें कि इन्होंने किसका नाम लिया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please listen to him. You cannot do that ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, sit down. Mr. Katiyar, this cannot be done ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Please take your seat ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Katiyar, you are wasting the time of the House ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : अब रहने भी दीजिए ...(व्यवधान).... बैठिए न अब ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कटियार जी, आप हाउस का टाइम वेस्ट कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान).... आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर : कटियार जी, आप बैठ जाइए, मैं नाम बता दूंगा। हाँ, आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... हमारे विपक्ष के नेता को उनका नाम बताने में कोई झिझक थी, हालांकि इनके सारे इल्लाम उनके खिलाफ थे। उनका नाम यदि आपको स्मरण हो, वह थे हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जनाब राजीव गाँधी साहब, जो 1984 से 1989 तक इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री रहे और जिसके दौरान यह बोफोर्स का मामला हुआ, जिसके जिक्र के साथ आपके नेता ने अपना भाषण शुरू किया। अब जरा आप शान्त रहिएगा, जिस तरह से मैं शान्त रहा। अब आप कृपया सब्र कीजिए और मेरी बात को सुन लीजिएगा।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : एलओपी ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया था ...(व्यवधान).... सरकार में आप भी शामिल थे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I seek you protection to be able to provide an answer in the same atmosphere of peace and tranquility with which we listened to the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : But, you should be brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, I was saying that the hon. Leader of the Opposition began by bemoaning the fact that for 25 years we have been attempting to - what the Leader of the Opposition has said - 'unearth the truth.' The reason why we have not been able to 'unearth the truth' is that the pursuit of this truth has been made through a series of untruths, distortions and historical inaccuracies. And, these were very much in evidence in the statement made before this House just now by the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

Firstly, I wish to state categorically, notwithstanding the filing of FIR in January, 1990, and its pursuit by an Additional Solicitor General of that time whom Fate has now raised to the position of Leader of the Opposition, through a period of 11-½ months,

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

apart from producing Letters Regatory which were a disgrace to the fair name of India, documents in which emendations were made in pencil and pieces of paper were stuck on to the document. And, the inability to understand that the name of an organisation that they were referring to was 'Credit Suisse' and not 'Credit Suzy', we found that no progress whatsoever, was made from December 1989 through November 1990, when the Leader of the Opposition's own party succeeded in destroying the Government they were supporting from within. After that, ...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, what relevance it has with that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we want the same amount of time that is being given to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Why cannot you listen to the argument? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, we have to hear him. When he is responding, he must be allowed to be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Let it be on record that you don't want to hear the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Mr. V.P. Singh, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : You don't want to hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this matter should be closed once and for all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That is the Government view. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the Government view.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, this matter should be closed once and for all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please listen. I allowed him. What is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, thereafter...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please. LoP wants to say something.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Oh! I should yield to you! Okay.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Sir, since he made a personal reference, let me tell him, through you, that despite an unsuccessful attempt by an External Affairs Minister of

this Government to withdraw that *Letter Rogatory* which led to the External Affairs Minister's resignation, it was that *Letter Rogatory* which led to the disclosure of the five beneficiaries in 1994. Let him give that credit, at least, to the Government of the day on that account. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Okay. Mr. Mani ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Kindly allow him, Sir, to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will allow. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Mani, don't make personal remarks. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I object to this, Sir. I never made any personal remark. I completely reject this. What is the Chair accusing me of? ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let him say. आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... No, please. Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Mani, please be brief.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, allow me to speak. I seek your protection.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Let me speak. आप लोग बैठिए, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए, please ...(Interruptions)... I allowed him. आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, we should also be given the same time. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, इस पर पूरी चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आप इस पर डिबेट शुरू करवा दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... देश जानना चाहता है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियन) : आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, you have to assure us that you will give us also the same time. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Mani, please be brief. ...(Interruptions)... You have to be brief. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : What did you say, Sir?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mani, you have to be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : How can I, Sir? I am not being allowed even to speak and you are instructing me to be brief! ...*(Interruptions)*... How could I speak till these ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You be brief. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY : Sir, how can he speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : No, I am not going to. ...*(Interruptions)*... But I need to tell the country what the truth is.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mani, please.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, please. I am allowing her. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : I have a point of order, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, ...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is a point of order. You have to yield.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Under which rule? ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the rule?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shantaram, don't do this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, under which rule is this point of order being raised? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will deal with that. You take your seats, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, I am only raising an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Without a rule, a point of order is being raised, Sir!

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA : Sir, this matter was raised in the morning and Question Hour was suspended. You permitted the Leader of Opposition to make his statement. Now, he has made his statement. Other Members also want to make their statements. Now, if you want to have a discussion on this issue, let the Prime Minister, who is the Leader of the House, come and answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... The point is, the hon. Leader of the Opposition wanted to make a statement on this particular subject. Then, it was suggested that some hon. leaders may be allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I am on my legs, please hear me. If the Treasury Benches want some hon. Members to speak, I have to permit. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी Leader of the House नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सर, यह Leader of the House नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : My request to every Member is, first of all it is not a debate; please keep this fact in mind. Please finish your speech in 2-3 minutes covering important points. Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar wanted to speak from my right side. That is why he was given the time. ...(Interruptions)... Who should speak is up to them.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, I was saying that in 1990, after one full year of attempts by that Government to find any kind of ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will allow you, please sit down now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : This is unfair. What is your problem? Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको बोलने का समय मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... He is not yielding, please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मेरा point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपका क्या point of order है और यह किस rule के तहत है?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, it is totally unfair. The hon. Member is not allowed to speak which is unfair. Is there no rule for raising the point of order?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You are raising a point of order, but under what rule? You have to quote the rule. कृपया आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मैं किताब देख कर rule बताता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Then you point-of-order is ruled out. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, I was saying that the entire year of 1990, after having one full year ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, before I start speaking, they are rising. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Hon. Members, you have the responsibility to listen to other points of view also. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the Members to listen to others also. Please sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, nobody is listening. What is this pattern?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I say, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You did not raise the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you to take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : Sir, you cannot limit the right to raise a point of order only to the Opposition Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Go ahead, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : Sir, I have a point of order.

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Under what rule? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : It is under rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR : Sir, my point of order is in the garb of a statement of the Leader of the Opposition, under what provisions do we re-open * that have been

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

spared repeatedly in judicial forums? ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot re-write the rules of this House to re-open matters judicially sealed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is under rule 258. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allowed only the Leader of Opposition to make a statement. You cannot re-invent * ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot re-invent * ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विनय कटियार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह कौन सा मुद्दा उठ रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर हम सब लोग मुद्दे उठाएँगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : पैसा वापस आया क्या? ...*(व्यवधान)*... पैसा कहाँ गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले आप वह पैसा वापस लाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Sit down; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mani, you please finish briefly.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : I am only trying to ...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, you are not supposed to take it as a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; you cannot make it a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You finish quickly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Sir, please control the House.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You have to be brief and finish.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Why should I? No; I object to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not been permitted to speak by these people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You take two more minutes or three more minutes and finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want? Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; it is up to him. You take your seat. Dr. Maitreyan, you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... What do you want?

DR. V. MAITREYAN : Sir, he has no right to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : What do you want? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, allow me to exercise my right to reply to the LoP ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : We want the guilty to be punished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Under what rule are you raising your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पीठ पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है, आप बोलिए। आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा पीठ पर कोई आरोप नहीं है, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि माननीय नेता, प्रतिपक्ष ने एक बात उठायी, जिस पर सभी दलों के माननीय नेता बोलना चाहते थे। उनके लिए तो आपने टाइम लिमिट कर दिया, लेकिन सत्ता पक्ष के एक माननीय सदस्य को आप बोलने का पूरा मौका दे रहे हैं। श्रीमन् यह * ...(व्यवधान)... आप सब को बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHIR TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no; there is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA : Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House Reassembled at two of the clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

Discussion of Working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : We shall now take up discussion on the working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नियमावली के नियम-258 ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : What happened in the forenoon was denial of opportunity of other Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : That was Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA : It was denial of opportunity to other Members who wanted to express their views. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उस समय हाउस हल्ला गुल्ला होने के कारण एडजर्न हुआ। जो बातचीत चल रही थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अगर आप लोग हल्ला गुल्ला करेंगे तो मैं क्या करूँ।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : इसलिए हम लोग अनुरोध करेंगे कि वह बातचीत जो जारी थी, उसको जारी रखा जाए और हम लोगों को बोलने का अवसर दिया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : If the House is not in order, the Chair cannot do anything. The Chair is helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA : Sir, only the principal Opposition Party and the Congress Party spoke ...(Interruptions)... Members of other parties could not speak ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Two leaders spoke ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA : It was just denial of opportunity ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : For Zero Hour there is no such rule that everybody should be allowed ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : जो चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी, उसको पूरा कराना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Zero Hour is not a listed business. ...(Interruptions)... There is no rule that everybody should be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... I would have allowed but the House was not in order, so I was helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नियमावली के नियम-258 को जरा देख लें। मेरा औचित्य का प्रश्न है। श्रीमन्, नियम-258 में औचित्य है कि कोई सदस्य किसी समय कोई प्रश्न सभापति के निर्णय के लिए प्रस्तुत कर सकेगा। किन्तु ऐसा करते वक्त स्वयं को प्रश्न के कथन तक ही सीमित रखेगा। श्रीमन्, अभी जब सदन उठा, उस समय कुछ डिस्कशन चल रहा था, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने कुछ बात उठाई थी। श्रीमन्, नियमावली में नियम भी है और परम्परा भी इस सदन की रही है कि लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन जब बोलेंगे तो उनके लिए समय की कोई सीमा नहीं हो सकती। जब मंत्री अपने विभाग पर बोलेंगे तो उन पर भी समय की सीमा नहीं होगी। लेकिन अन्य किसी विषय पर मंत्री बोलेंगे तो एक समय की सीमा होगी। श्रीमन्, इस पीठ से भी व्यवस्था रही है और यह सदन व्यवस्था का पालन करता रहा है। श्रीमन्, लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन के बोलने के बाद तमाम दलों के नेताओं ने जब बोलना चाहा तो आपने किसी को एक मिनट, किसी को डेढ़ मिनट के समय की सीमा में बांध दिया। श्रीमन्, हमें इससे तकलीफ हुई, क्योंकि हम दल के नेता हैं, ठीक है समय सीमा होनी चाहिए, लेकिन एकदम पीठ की तरफ से उन पर बंदिश बांध दी जाए, तो लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं नियमावली का विनियमन हुआ है या कांस्टीट्यूशन से जो हमें राइट्स हैं, उनका कहीं वॉयलेशन हुआ है। श्रीमन्, सत्ता बैंच से एक माननीय सदस्य जिनको जवाब देने का कोई राइट नहीं है, या तो कोई मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री क्योंकि कलेक्टिव रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी होती है मंत्रिपरिषद् की, वह जवाब देता है, वह सदस्य चाहे कितने समय के लिए बोलता रहे। श्रीमन्, अगर इस पीठ से दो व्यवस्था रहेंगी, दो तरीके से अगर सदन चलेगा, तो कहीं न कहीं चोट होगी, तकलीफ होगी और हम लोग इस बात को उठाएंगे। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर व्यवस्था दे दें। श्रीमन्, मैंने औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाया है, आप इस पर व्यवस्था दे दें।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आप बाकी लोगों को तो समय सीमा में बांध रहे थे और रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्य के लिए समय खोल दिया। तो हम यह आग्रह करेंगे कि बाकी लोग जो बच गए हैं, मणि शंकर अय्यर जी ने भी अपनी बात पूरी नहीं की थी, ये भी अपनी बात पूरी कर लें और हम लोगों को भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, मैंने जो मामला उठाया है, इस पर आपकी व्यवस्था आ जाए। श्रीमन्, अगर निर्णय गोल-मोल रहेगा तो हम लोग भी गोल-मोल रहेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आपने जो बोलना था बोल चुके। अब आप बैठिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : देखिए, एक समय की सीमा बांध दीजिए, एक नियम बना दीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बैठिए, आप बोल चुके हैं। जीरो ऑवर के लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। Zero Hour is Zero Hour. This is number one. The Leader of the Opposition spoke from here. I wanted to give time to every party. As for the Treasury Benches, it is for them to decide who should speak; I cannot direct that only Minister should speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. In any case, there is no rule for Zero Hour; Zero Hour is only a Zero Hour. It is up to the Chairman to take any decision on that and it is only with the permission of the Chair that that is being done. Nothing more. Okay. Now, discussion on ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : वह जीरो ऑवर नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लीडर ऑफ द ओपोजीशन के बोलने के बाद आपने समय-सीमा को लिमिट किया।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI P.J. KURIEN) : It was Zero Hour.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : और आपने ट्रेजरी बेंच के एक मेम्बर के लिए उस को शिथिल किया। आप उस को पूरा कराइए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : तिवारी जी, बैठिए। आप बोल चुके हैं। आपको जो बोलना था, आप बोल चुके हैं। It is on record.

Now, discussion on the working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, it is welcome that after a long gap, labour has been taken up for discussion in the Demands for Grants. Budgetary exercise, usually, reflects the policy of the Government on economy management. As the situation stands today, labour is not at all on the agenda of the economic reforms although it is the labour which keeps the wheel of the economy moving. A bunch of currency notes does not produce goods and services; it also does not produce GDP. Nor can the bunch of currency notes multiply itself in macro terms unless human labour is added to it. But, most unfortunately, labour is the most neglected lot. I think this may open up a dangerous situation in the overall country's economy.

There is a need for correction. Sir, such negligence, rather, negligence with the kind of obstinate arrogance towards labour, is getting reflected in every policy move of the Government. It is also getting reflected in their attitude towards the burning problems of labour, and also in the attitude of the Government towards the move made by the Ministry of Labour. This is the most unfortunate situation in the context of which the Labour Budget is being taken up for discussion. The entire trade unions in the country - Right, Left and Centre - all came together and tried jointly to make the Government understand and to bring them to sense on all these issues through a country-wide general strike on 28th February, 2012, urging upon the Government to give attention to the serious labour issues, which it deserves. Sir, without attending to the demands of labour or to the issues of labour, you cannot sustainably pursue a proper economic growth. But, unfortunately, Sir, despite the 10 crore workers, who took part in the strike, insisting the Government to reduce the price rise, to universalise PDS, to put a ban on speculation and to implement labour laws, it is, really a tragic in a civilised society that citizens have to raise their voice for laws to be implemented. Implement labour laws and stop unlawful contractualisation in various measures. Also, please interact with the trade unions on policy matters, at least, sometimes. You meet the Chambers twice everyday, morning and evening; we don't have any objection; but, please interact with the trade unions. All the trade unions, Right, Left and Centre, are now together in the country. There is a total consensus across the political affiliations in the trade union movements. Please consult them on economic policy matters, because it is they who keep the wheel of the economy moving. But, again, that was ignored with an obstinate arrogance. As a result, a serious situation has been created for labour. Everybody would agree that alongwith the growth, the return unto labour is, gradually, getting deteriorated. A peculiar paradox is being created and contractualisation is being made an instrument in an innovative manner by which, alongwith growth in production, the gains of production are being looted and plundered from those who are created that production. There are 'n' number of examples. The hon. Labour Minister himself knows that they are directly employing workers on contract and giving them less than one-tenth of the wage that a regular worker is getting for doing the same work. There are outsourcing; there are job contracts and now a different pattern has started. Apprentices are being engaged and they carry on as apprentices for years together. There are examples like Maruti Suzuki in Gurgaon. The contract workers' employment has become extremely fragile. A group of contract workers working in the factory has been withdrawn; they have been thrown out; and a new set of workers were engaged with half the wage. The example is Durgapur Steel Plant, a public sector company, and in many other public sector companies, this nuisance is going on. I think the Labour Ministry is in the know of the whole thing. Precisely on that premise, they have taken certain initiative. The entire workers welcome that initiative. But that initiative is not seeing the light of the day. Now, 'consensus' on many things is being talked about, and every day, we find in

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

the channels, 'the consensus is being sought to be built on economic reforms.' It appears that some people in the corporate media are spending sleepless nights to build up consensus between the Government and the Opposition, between the alliance partners of the Government. And, what are those reforms? They are - the pension privatization and speculation. The concept of 'guaranteed pension' is given away and the pension in PFRDA Bill will be determined by the vagaries of market forces, by the speculator in the stock market. For that, you are having sleepless nights. The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill is aimed at creating a bigger space for private and foreign bankers and speculators at the cost of nationalized banks. For that, you are having sleepless nights. Through the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, you want the insurance savings of the people of our country to be utilized and speculated by the foreign companies. For the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, you are having sleepless nights. These reforms do not reduce the price which is breaking the back of the majority of the workforce of the country. But you have no qualms or anxiety or agony on that. Sir, there are areas where consensus is there on labour matters. But the same Government is not acting on that. That is the contradiction in the whole system. The hon. Labour Minister has taken the initiative to propose an amendment to Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 to establish the principle of 'same wage and benefit for the same work done as regular worker for the contract workers', and let me quote what the hon. Minister himself said. I don't like to use my own words. I would like to use the hon. Minister's words. He has taken a very important initiative. In his proposal to the Cabinet, he said, 'With the changing global economic environment, there has been a tendency to squeeze the remuneration, social security provided to the contract worker with a view to improving profit margin. There is ample evidence to indicate that the exploitation of contract workers has increased as has contractualisation itself. Thus, there are situations where despite performing a similar task, there is a vast difference in the remuneration being provided to the contract workers as compared to those who are on regular roll.' These are not the words of the CPI(M) Party Congress literature, although it adopted a Resolution on that. These are all your words, Sir. What happened to that? For two-and-a-half years, the file is shuttling between the PMO and the corridors of bureaucracy. What happened to that? There is consensus. All the State Governments are agreed to that; all State Governments - right, left and centre. All State Governments agreed to this. They are unanimous on it. All the trade unions, across the political class, are unanimous on it. Why is this consensus not translated into legislation when there is no coalition-compulsion, when there is no Opposition-compulsion? Yes, there may be corporate-compulsions. And, if that is the case, they better admit it. Let their *aam admi's* face be exposed. They better admit it if there are any corporate compulsions. That is the tragedy; in the entire budgetary exercise, the Labour Ministry has been treated like a BPL Ministry! Out of the Rs. 12 lakh crore budget, the Labour Ministry's

budget is only Rs. 4,333 crores. The most tragic thing here - and I sympathize with the Labour Minister for that - is that despite all good intentions to become pro-labour and labour-friendly, in reality, he cannot afford to be like that within the framework of a corporate-friendly Government. The Government should work for the 99 per cent people who have elected them, but it works dedicatedly and obediently for the one per cent people who are in big business and corporate houses. This paradox has to be brought to light and a solution must be found out. Otherwise, whatever growth that is being seen cannot be sustained. And this aspect is being reflected in every aspect of governance.

Sir, the Prime Minister had addressed the 44th Labour Conference held in March, 2010, where minimum wages was the main agenda. Unfortunately, in the Prime Minister's address, there was no mention about the main agenda of minimum wages, but he did not fail to mention about the so-called labour market rigidity provoking pro-employer changes in the labour laws. The labour laws, as such, are not being implemented; they are being dismantled further, making the worker cannon fodders for the lust and greed of the corporate bosses. That was mentioned in the speech, but the minimum wages were not mentioned.

Sir, let me talk about another consensus to all consensus seekers in the Government and in the media. In the 44th Labour Conference, again, there was a total consensus about the statutory minimum wage to be fixed by the Government on the lines of the 15th Indian Labour Conference Formulation, 1957, and the Supreme Court's judgment of 1992 on Raptakkos Brett case. There was a total consensus. Will the hon. Minister give a timeframe and tell us when this consensus would get translated into action? When would it materialize? Is that an unjust demand? Let me quote, again, the figures from hon. Labour Minister's own current Annual Labour Report - The productivity of the Indian Labour has been increasing consistently and, as on date, in terms of per person GDP per hour, the productivity of the Indian labour is US \$4.17 per hour. They are producing a value of Rs. 208.50 per hour, that is Rs. 1,668 per day. Is it unjust if the labour requests for one-fifth of that as their minimum wage for human survival? That was, precisely, the demand of all the trade unions of the country. There is no difference of opinion on that count from any side. It is a national consensus. Why is it not being translated into action? Will the hon. Minister give a time-frame for that? The same negligent attitude, again, is being reflected on all aspects of social security. Our colleague, the late Dr. Arjun Sengupta, headed a Committee which had made comprehensive recommendations. The entire country had accepted and welcomed them. The entire political class had upheld that Committee's Report. Based on that, again, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour made a proposition. The entire proposition was thrown into the wastebasket. What was produced in the name of the Act for unorganized workers' social security is a piece of deception and deceit. I am constrained to say this. The schemes that have been appended in the Act are mostly

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

meant for people living below the Poverty Line. And nobody in the unorganized sector can ever qualify as below poverty line given the ridiculous definition of the 'poverty line' set by the World Bank - IMF trained econocrats heading the Economic Management of Country. What else can it be called except an exercise of deception and deceit? Will the hon. Minister take some initiatives to correct that aberration? That is the demand of the hour. Similarly, in the other social security measures, pension is taken as prime target. As I have told, guaranteed pension is being taken away and pension is being left at the mercy of the speculators in the stock market. Again there was a consensus on that Bill also. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance has given a recommendation to ensure an assured pension while giving its observation on that piece of Bill. There was a total consensus inside the Parliamentary Standing Committee. Will you amend Section 20(2)(g) of the PFRDA Bill to honour that consensus? That will be some pro-labour move. Will you please clarify it? Similarly the same negligent approach is reflected on Provident Fund. There is a total consensus again to make the Provident Fund applicable to all establishments employing up to 10 people instead of present threshold of 20 people. For the last six years, the Government is sitting on the file because corporates are opposed to it. I repeat, it has become very difficult for the Labour Ministry to become labour-friendly within a corporate-friendly framework of their bosses. Why are you sitting for more than six years on a consensus recommendation? The same thing is about the Employees Pension Scheme 1995. It has become a mockery. What is the pension being paid to a large section of unorganized workers who are working in cashew plantation and tendu leaves plantation and who are covered by the scheme? It is Rs. 30, Rs. 50 or Rs. 120. It is much below the old-age pension of Rs. 500 which is available in most of the States. This mockery has been going on. There is a consensus in CBT and Standing Committee on labour also. But the Labour Ministry is very much hesitant to place the proposal before the Finance Ministry. It may be fearing or apprehending a contemptuous treatment just like employers treat their contract labour. The Labour Ministry may be apprehending a contemptuous treatment from the Finance Ministry because that talks for corporates, not for the labour. Will the situation continue like this? There is another aspect about the interest rate. The interest rate is continuously declining. It is a long-term fixed deposit with the Government for thirty years. It is not a commercial deposit. If it gives a higher rate of interest because it is a social security deposit, can anybody challenge this concept? But everything falls flat. You can break your heads to the doors of the Finance Ministry and to the doors of the corporate-friendly economic policy of the country, but nothing will come out. When the interest rates are rising all around and the Reserve Bank of India is pushing up the interest rates for deposits, the Employees provident Fund interest rate was slashed down from 9.5 per cent to 8.25 per cent. At a time when the General Provident Fund and Special Deposit Scheme interest rate is 8.6

per cent, the EPF interest rate is slashed down. After Independence, it never happened when Employees Provident Fund interest rate was below the interest rate on GPF. It has happened for the first time. That is why, in the Central Board of Trustees, the workers' representatives are resisting the proposition to channelise the provident fund accumulation for investment in the stock market, for speculation in the stock market. That was the Finance Ministry's proposition, and the Finance Ministry is acting with vengeance by reducing the interest rate on provident fund. Is there any rationale behind this vindictiveness? The workers are handling their own savings in the CBT. We don't like it to be speculated in the stock market. It will be with the Government for 30 years. The Government can utilise it in the manner it likes. Give them a higher interest rate if at all your slogan of *aam admi* carries any serious meaning. Be faithful to your own statement. That is the demand and that must be the position. Sir, precisely in this kind of a situation, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this is reflected in the whole economic scenario creating a peculiar paradox in the economy. Can you explain as to why during 2005-2010, the major part of the Eleventh Plan period, your annual GDP growth rate was 8.6 per cent, a very respectable figure, but your employment generation rate has gone down to 0.8 per cent from 2.7 per cent in the earlier five-year period, when your GDP growth rate was much below, that is, 7 per cent on the average? The Government is having an obsession for growth. Even the Prime Minister regularly speaks that there is no alternative to growth. Yes, we want growth. But, growth cannot be the panacea. The Government will not be able to sustain this growth if the gains of growth are snatched, are stolen from the hands of those who create the growth. Again, I reiterate that bunch of currency notes cannot produce GDP. It is the sweat and blood of the workers, labourers which produces goods and services. Now, what is the pattern? Growth is taking place. Number of billionaires has doubled from 27 to 54, and as on date, the wealth of the 54 billionaires in the country is more than Rs. 12,00,000 crore, that is, bigger than the size of the annual budget of such a big populous country. At the same time, continuously, consistently the corporate-friendly Government is promoting this process, that is, the labour's share in the value addition, in the production, which was 30 per cent in the 80s, went down to 20 per cent in the 90s, and in 2010, it came down to 10 per cent. During the same process, the profit share in the value addition, which was around 20 per cent, less than labour share, in the 80s before your so-called reform paradigm started, went up to 30 per cent in the 90s, and now, it is 60 per cent. Just imagine, no managerial efficiency can do that unless a managerial-administration combine promote a consistent loot and sucking of the blood of the workers who create your GDP, create your goods and services. How is it possible? No mathematics, no figure work, no economics can justify such kind of extraction of blood of workers. Your GDP is growing and profit share is 60 per cent; labour share is 10 per cent. And, precisely the same character had more violently expressed itself in a study made by the Centre of Monitoring Indian Economy, which says that in 2000, the

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

total profit was 44 per cent of the total wage bill of all major Indian corporates in the private sector. All major Indian corporates' balance sheets were studied by the CMIE. In 2000, their profit was 44 per cent of the total wage bill. In 2008, it became 176 per cent of the total wage bill. Just match with this the ongoing development. Regular workers are thrown out; contract workers are brought in. You pass one-tenth of wages. They are squeezing the wage bills to improve the profit margins. The squeezing is done to improve the profit margin. Just match it. The contract workers are also thrown out. A new set of contract workers, taking advantage of the unemployment situation in the country, has been brought in, as I have cited the example of Durgapur Steel Plant. Management-contractors combine made it to see. A new set of contract workers have come and they are being made to work at half the wages of contract workers. I am not talking about the wages in public sector steel plants. Even earlier, the contract workers, whatever wage they were earning, they got. If there is any opposition to that, it becomes a law and order issue, everywhere, in Gurgaon, in Tamil Nadu and also in Durgapur. It becomes a law and order issue, it is no more a labour issue. I am getting half of my wages but I cannot protest, and, that represents the entire character of your labour law administration. It was more violated than implemented, and, the violators, instead of being punished, are being rewarded with a breakfast invitation with Who's Who in the Ministry, and, those breakfasts and dinners are being projected by the electronic channels. Those violators and offenders of the labour law are being awarded 'Entrepreneur of the Year' award, and, the award is given away by Who's Who in the Government. It is really very difficult. I sympathize, I fully sympathize with our Labour Minister. He cannot be labour-friendly within a corporate-friendly framework. He cannot. This is what is required to be changed. And, this attitude was reflected at every line of your Labour Budget.

I would like to bring to your notice another aspect which is related to the main Budget. The subsidy has been targeted on the ninety per cent of the people to be brought down to 1.75 per cent. I am talking about the food, fuel and fertilizer subsidy. Will you please explain it? I know you cannot explain this. It is not the Labour Minister who can explain this but labour is suffering the most for that subsidy cuts. Will you please explain it along with the tax foregone and patronized tax default? Patronized tax default means you are raising the tax but you are not collecting it, and, that uncollected tax has grown at the rate of 185 per cent in the last six years. And, if taken together, it accounts for 3.9 to 4.0 per cent of the GDP, and, that is increasing every year.

Your food subsidy, fuel subsidy together will come down from 1.8 per cent, as on date, to 1.7 per cent; you are taking a vow in your Budget statement but this subsidy on tax and tax default will go up to 3.0 per cent, 3.9 per cent, 4.0 per cent. Let 99 per cent people go to hell, let us sleep and dine with one per cent of corporate and business

houses. Is that your '*aam aadmi*' approach? Your statement says something else but every action of yours depicts such inhuman distortion, inhuman deception that needs to be corrected. We want the Labour Minister to lead us and the whole House will be with you in correcting the whole process. Because it is a very difficult task to address that situation, it is being talked about when subsidy comes. The Prime Minister also made a statement that we cannot continue with the subsidy regime, which is incompatible with the international price levels. Petroleum prices at international levels are going high, we cannot reduce, we cannot go on giving this much subsidy on petroleum products. Fertilizer prices are now being sought to be aligned with international prices. Coal price, which is changing from productive value to calorific value, just now the Minister of Coal was available here, is also being sought to be aligned with international price. So, these basic items of human living will be aligned to international price. Global price will be there. What will be wages to create those? How does the global wage compare with your Indian wage? They produce every hour Rs. 208.50. Have you ever thought of that contradiction? Kindly resolve this problem. That is the need of the hour. A credible government, which talks of *aam aadmi*, needs to do that. In every Budget, this neglect is reflected. This attitude is reflected in severe violation of labour laws. How the Labour Ministry is given its allocation?

On industrial relations, look at the character of allocation. What is the situation in the Labour Ministry? I should say Labour Ministries, including the State Ministries. There is a serious shortage of presiding officers in industrial tribunals. The grievances are piling in thousands. There is no presiding officer, not even the supporting stenographer. That is the phenomenon throughout the country, including the central sphere. There are not enough inspectors. And filling of posts of inspectors is being discouraged because the Prime Minister laments the inspector raj. What have you allocated for non-Plan expenditure, for filling manpower requirement? Nothing. Almost nothing. And if this continues, what does that mean? Labour laws will continue to be violated, and you will continue to reward the violators. What does that mean? Cases will continue to pile up. Workers will lose their faith in the constitutional means to settle their grievances. Mind it, this is in a way allowing employers to practise extremism in the workplace. If you continue to allow employers to indulge in this kind of extremism in the workplace, you are marginalising the constitutional trade unions from the picture. You are inviting extremists in the workplaces. Some indications are there. There are stray incidents in different parts of the country. The country cannot afford to do so. I would like to put this warning very humbly.

Same is the allocation for your much-touted RSBY. Every alternate day, in newspapers there are advertisements. On TV channels, there are advertisements. The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) commits to cover the entire 6.52 crore BPL families. I am talking about only BPL. I am not going Above the Poverty Line. I am

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

talking about BPL population in terms of your ridiculous definition. I am going by that standard. According to that standard, the Planning Commission estimated 6.52 crore BPL families. The RSBY stipulates to cover the entire population in a period of five years. This is the fourth year of that period of five years. And what is your allocation? It is Rs. 1,096 crore. What is the amount required to meet the premium requirement as stipulated in the RSBY? The Planning Commission estimated Rs. 4,875 crore. As on date, hardly 15 per cent of the targeted beneficiaries could be issued smart cards.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I am just concluding. I want to know whether this thing will continue. There must be a very clear answer. This warrants a change. This situation cannot continue as it is. You cannot keep the wheel of the economy moving if this kind of situation is allowed to continue. Let me tell you that there must be an end to perpetual deprivation and repression of labour. The present economic policy regime is utterly contemptuous to labour. This must be reversed. Already, a broad consensus has developed among all the trade unions in the country - left, right and centre. Total working class, who delivers your GDP, is united. We just sent a warning to the corporate-friendly consensus seekers in the ruling coalition. It is not merely a case of the Labour Ministry to act in a labour-friendly manner. The question is more basic. Whether the economy management, as reflected in the Budget, should continue to be over-concerned with one per cent employer class in the society by letting 99 per cent go to hell. That will not help the country. Neither the people of the country will allow that to continue.

With all sincerity, I urge upon the Government, in its entirety, not the Labour Ministry alone, to drastically mend its way and make the entire Budget exercise centre around people, labour and not centre around corporates. It must centre around working people at large, who really represent the *aam admi* and who will finally write the destiny of the country. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment is a man of the people. He has been a senior Minister in Karnataka. He has been the head of the Congress Party in his State. I have had the opportunity of travelling with him in his constituency and seen the extent of his connection to the people of his constituency and the people of Karnataka. It is because of the faith that I have in the connection which our hon. Minister of Labour and Employment has with the people that I have sought your permission to intervene in this discussion.

Sir, I want to begin my remarks by referring to the answer which the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment gave to Question No. 1677 of Shrimati Kanimozhi. He

said that the Eleventh Five Year Plan, which has just come to an end, aimed at creating 58 million job opportunities. But, he added, that only 20 million such job opportunities have been created between 2004-05 and 2009-10. In other words, we are woefully short of where we need to get. Equally, Sir, the hon. Minister, in reply to Question No. 878 of Shri K.N. Balagopal, confessed that whereas between 1990 and 2005, the employment growth rate, estimated on the usual status basis, was 2.95 per cent, during the last five years that he has got, from 2004-10, it has decelerated from 2.95 per cent to only 0.28 per cent. At the same time, the hon. Minister has informed us that in the private sector, organised labour constitutes only about 100 lakh and in the public sector it is nearly double at around 178 lakh. The third important statistic that the hon. Minister has placed before this House in answer to Question No. 2295 by Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia is that sectoral employment in terms of job opportunities created in crores has declined in the period 2004-2010 to 0.3 crore in the organised sector, 0.3 crore in the unorganised sector and 0.6 crore altogether as contrasted to what it was earlier. Moreover, Sir, in answer to Question No. 2293, the hon. Minister informed us that as much as 51 per cent of those who are in employment are in self-employment. This is not self-employment of a high order. It is largely those who are engaged as labour in agriculture and who desperately need to supplement their minor income with some element of self-employment. And what is perhaps even worse is that in the total workforce, 33 per cent of the employed people are casual labour and the proportion of this casual labour which has already gone up from 29 per cent in 2004-05 to 33-1/2 per cent in 2009-10, has apparently increased even further during the course of the last year or two. I say this on the basis of paragraph 1.22 of the Approach to the 12th Plan, that is, the latest official document of the Government, which says that the vast majority of new jobs created between 2004-05 and 2009-10 were in casual employment, mainly in construction. "Indeed, we have become so dependent on construction for employment that we are, more or less, letting manufacture go on its own.

I quote from the Ninth Plan. In the Ninth Plan it was stated that if the economy maintains an annual growth rate of 7 per cent, it would be just sufficient to absorb the new addition to the labour force. But if the economy grew at 8 per cent per annum, then, the incidence of open unemployment could be brought down by 2 million persons "thus attaining near full employment by the end of the Plan period." Which Plan? The Ninth Plan! Of course, in the Ninth Plan we got nowhere near 7 per cent, let alone 8 per cent growth. That is the proud boast of the Approach to the 12th Plan. Paragraph 1.1 says that in the period of the Eleventh Plan that over the last five years, itself, the annual average rate of growth of GDP has been "over 8 per cent". In other words, what was aimed for in the Ninth Plan in terms of GDP growth was actually attained in the Eleventh Plan. That what has happened in the Eleventh Plan. Again I quote from the same Approach Paper. I have already said most of the jobs created are casual. It also says that "although GDP from manufacturing increased at 9.5 per cent between

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

2004-05 and 2009-10, overall employment in manufacturing actually declined during this period." So we have a situation in which there is such a large proportion of the labour force, as well as the work force, employed in agriculture that unless we have growing agriculture, we cannot have growing employment. And agriculture has been staggering along at an annual average rate of around 2 per cent per annum while the economy booms at 8 per cent, even sometimes 9.44 per cent per annum. Now, in these circumstances, it is clear that India is prospering but Indians are not. What is more it is very sad, is that at the start of the economic reforms process in the early 90's, eight per cent of our work force was employed in the organised sector. Today, it has come down by two per cent to about six per cent. If 94 per cent of our labour force is in the unorganised sector, then, clearly the main job of the Ministry of Labour and Employment should be to look at those who are unorganised. And for the unorganised sector, we have this report which was referred to just now by my friend who opened the debate, that the Dr. Arjun Sengupta Committee report has made a very large number of suggestions as to what should be done with unorganised enterprises because that really is where enterprise is. I wish to stress this point. Almost all the entrepreneurs in the last two decades have been in the unorganised sector and not in the organised sector. I will return to this in a minute. But for the moment I just want to stress that the main work of the Ministry of Labour and Employment has to be with respect to the unorganised sector and much less with regard to the organised sector. I am not saying that you ignore the organised sector. But you have to devote, at least, 94 per cent of your time to the unorganised sector since that is where 94 per cent of your workforce exist. Yet, apart from one very welcome Bill that was passed in the last Parliament, we have not seen very much action on the Arjun Sengupta Committee Report. Now, indeed, to go by the answers that I have been receiving from the Ministry of Planning, there is no great respect given to the Arjun Sengupta Committee Report. The most remarkable thing about that Report was that instead of classifying all Indians as either APL or BPL, Dr. Sengupta suggested that the poor of India could be classified, perhaps, as first, extremely poor; second, poor; and third, marginally poor and all these would be BPL, and then said that there should be a category within the APL called "vulnerable". Why is it "vulnerable"? Because if anything goes wrong in that family in terms of health or in terms of employment, they immediately fall below the BP Line. So, he gave the category of "vulnerable" and by adding up all these categories came to the conclusion that nearly 80 per cent of Indians live on less than twenty rupees a day. Now, to understand what twenty rupees a day means, take our minimum recommended wage for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. It says that you must pay a minimum of a hundred rupees a day. But the Act says that only one member of any given household can be given employment on any one day. If you assume that there are five members in a household, then one hundred rupees a day to

one member amounts to twenty rupees a day for each member. That means 80 per cent of our people are living at a consumption rate which is below the prescribed minimum wage under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme. Now, it is these desperate people who need the attention of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Yet, it is even worse in a sense. Because the open unemployment figures do not take into consideration the disguised under-employment. What has been stated many years ago is that though open unemployment was only two per cent in 1993-94, the incidence of under-employment and unemployment taken together was as much as ten per cent in that year. This is in spite of the fact that the incidence of under-employment was reduced substantially in the decade ending 1993-94, that is, before the present phase of economic reforms. So, Sir, altogether the information provided of this House by the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment and I have taken thus far no other source, indicates the need for very grave concern over what is happening to the people of India. To illustrate, with just two figures, what is happening to the people of India, I turn once again to page-1 of the Approach to the Twelfth Plan. That page has got seven paragraphs numbered from 1.1 to 1.7. In Paragraph No. 1.1 the boast is made that "over the last five years the annual average GDP growth rate has been more than eight per cent *per annum*". I am literally quoting. In paragraph 1.7, I am literally quoting, it is stated :

"...that over the last eleven years our rate of poverty alleviation has averaged an annual figure of under 0.8 cent per annum."

The economy is growing at eight per cent and our poverty alleviation rate is 0.8 per cent. If your employment rate has come down as drastically as it has, then clearly the growth of GDP is not providing the growth of employment that was expected. That is why the expectation of the Ninth Plan that 8 per cent growth would lead to full employment by the end of the Plan Period has proved to be completely a delusion. We have to understand that so long as over 90 per cent of our workforce is in the unorganized sector; so long as well over 50 per cent and probably nearer 60 per cent of our workforce is in agriculture, and that it is mostly people in agriculture who get self-employment, not even in micro enterprises, but in nano enterprises, we will not be able to tackle the issue of employment in India unless it is given the same high status that the Finance Minister is given or the Industry Ministry is given. Indeed, there is very little that the Labour Minister himself can do because so much of whether your statistics are encouraging or not depend on how the Agriculture Ministry performs or how SME performs or how in manufacturing you have some labour intensiveness. What can the Labour Minister do when we find that at the Bajaj Factory in Pune, more than double the output was secured with less than half the labour force and an increase in labour productivity by a factor of nearly 6, but a decline in employment by 50 per cent? At Tata Steel, Jamshedpur, between 1991 and 2005, annual production of steel increased

3.00 P.M.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

by five times from one to five million tonnes, but employment at the steel factory was halved from 85,000 to 44,000. We have such high capital intensity in the kind of large-scale manufacturing that is being encouraged by the economic reforms process that we are in serious danger of securing growth at the cost of employment. Now securing growth at the cost of employment is entirely possible for a non-democratic country or a quasi-democratic country. But ours is a full-fledged democracy. Everyone has one vote. But there is such a disparity in notes that people are asking themselves, "I have one vote, but he has more notes". How is this a democratic country? They are losing faith in our democracy. Unless the Ministry of Labour and Employment is made, at least, as important as the Ministry of Finance, I don't think we will be able to give that attention to the people of India as is being given to the economy of India. The economy of India is an abstraction. Most of it lies between Nariman Point, Dalal Street and Malabar Hill. But the people of India are spread from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and it is the business of the Ministry of Labour and Employment to look at these people. For looking at these people, you need to fashion employment intensive policies, particularly in agriculture by making investment in agriculture much higher than investment in anything else. But the fact of the matter is that through the last 10 or 15 years, until very, very recently, the share of public investment in agriculture was about five per cent of our total budget. We have succeeded in increasing it somewhat in the last couple of years. But unless we have a drastic increase in investment in agriculture, which cannot come through the private sector, it has to come through the public sector, unless we mollycoddle agriculture as we have mollycoddled large-scale manufacturing and the IT sector, I don't see that we will be able to tackle our employment problems which is basically the problem of the agricultural workforce. And associated with the agricultural workforce is the self-employed workforce because almost everyone in self-employment is extremely poor. Then, you have shown, through Self-help Groups, that there is nobody more capable of promoting additional income for the family through self-employment than the women of the country. And the women of India have leverage, in these SHGs, their own traditional skills. They do not need skill development in the sense in which it is, usually, conceived. They know how to make what is called *appalam* in Tamil Nadu and what is called *papad* in North India, and by putting the two together, it is called *papadum* in England. So, the *papadum* exports are going up. But it is women who make *appalam* or *papadam* in their own homes to then commercialise it on a very small scale. But they are the ones who are in this self-employment. And the people live in the villages of India. Now, we have created a National Skill Development Corporation with a huge corpus. It is an answer to the problems of large scale manufacturing which is short of skilled labour. Therefore, in order to enable large scale manufacturing to increase labour productivity at the cost of employment, dozens

and thousands of crores of rupees are made available through the National Skill Development Corporation to these large scale manufacturers. But has one penny been given by the National Skill Development Corporation to our Panchayats? Now where do people of India live? Well, they live in urban India for which we have got Urban Nagar Palikas, and they live largely in rural India where have our Panchayats. If you were to do skill development, development of skills that people already have, then, give them marketing skills and enable them to access finance easily, then the explosion in prosperity that will take place at the rural level, will enable the internal market to be the principal driver of economic prosperity instead of the external market which is, in any case, very unreliable. Mr. Minister, there is an idea put out by the hon. Prime Minister on the 24th of June, 2004; I haven't brought the quotation with me, but I will be happy to send it to you. The hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, on the 24th June, 2004, that is about eight years ago, pointed to the enormous excess of Town and Country Enterprises that sparked the industrial revolution, the manufacturing revolution, in China, and he asked, "Why can't we, in India, have Rural Business Hubs?" And, as Minister of Panchayati Raj, I tried to promote these Rural Business Hubs. But my biggest mistake was that I went to CII, I went to FICCI, I went to ASSOCHAM, and I appealed to the good human being in our capitalists to come forward. My fundamental mistake or my assumption was that you could reconcile being a good businessman with being a good human being. I don't think we can rely on the corporate sector to look for employment especially of poor people in rural India. Therefore, whom do we turn to? We must turn to the State. The State is being deprived, the State is being held to be highly inefficient. They have 176 lakhs employees in the public sector today as compared to 108 lakhs as far as the private sector is concerned. It is when the public sector was brought in that GDP growth was associated with the growth of employment. But so long as manufacturing is put in the hands of people who are given easy access to capital, the results - I am not exaggerating, Sir - are disastrous. Why do I say 'disastrous'? It is because the Gini coefficient which measures inequalities in income and wealth, that is, the Gini coefficient, as applied to income and wealth, was, in the previous period, in urban India, 0.36. And the latest NSSO has indicated that income and wealth inequality in urban India has doubled to 0.65. Now this is inevitably going to happen if wealthy people are given all the access they wish to capital, and interest rates are low, while labour is not taken on because of what my friend quotes as, 'rigidities in the labour market'. Of course, there must be rigidities in the labour market if we are going to get, what the ILO calls, a "decent wage". I draw your attention to the fact, Sir, that the only time in the United States of America that there was full employment was when there was slavery because if you don't have to pay anything to your labour you will employ all your labour, and what is being sought in terms of removing rigidities in the labour market is to make capitalists acquire labour at next to no cost so that their own profits can increase and therefore, their investments will increase. Now this is not

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

compatible, I think, with either the socialism referred to in our Constitution or, if for a moment I may be a Congressman, the socialism referred to in the Congress Constitution. How do we reconcile these two? How can we as inheritors of the mantle of Indira Gandhi, forget that she said Growth with Social Justice?" And that social justice can come more from your Ministry, hon. Minister, Sir, than it can come from anywhere else. Therefore, we have to turn to you. It is only you, inside the Cabinet, who can act as a shining beacon of our labour force. I am not talking about the organised sector. I am talking about all those who are looking for work and we cannot employ these people who are looking for work unless we go down to the grassroots and work out labour policies that will enable people at the lowest level of our social hierarchy to have access to the kind of work that they are capable of doing. If half our children, or just under half our children, are so badly malnourished between the ages of zero and five that they lose their mental faculties, that they are not like you and me, the net result is they can't go into computers. So, if you give skills in computers and don't give skills in papadum making, then, you are dealing with an elite requirement, you are not dealing with a mass requirement, and for that to be done, you need the Panchayats. So, I would plead with you, number one, to first increase the status of the Ministry of Labour and Employment in Government as a whole, number two, to work in very close cooperation with the Ministry of Panchayat Raj to fulfill the Prime Minister's ambition as expressed on the 24th of June, 2004, that is nearly eight years ago, to work very closely with those who are involved with the Khadi and Village Industries Corporation, to work very closely with the MSME industries which are looked after by the Ministry of Industry and to see whether what remains of our public sector cannot be utilised for giving a fairer deal to those in the organised sector. Otherwise, the army of our unemployed proletariat will grow and here is the big danger. A third of our country, according to the Home Minister's figures, approximately a third, is under Naxalite violence because the people feel that they have been deprived of participation in the development processes. If we repeat in Chhattisgarh and Orissa what we did in Andhra Pradesh - which was to drive the Naxalites out of the Andhra forest and into the forest of Chhattisgarh and Orissa - when we succeed through military action in driving the Naxalites out of the forests of Dandakaranya, they will turn up in the urban slums of Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi and at that time it will be too late for us. Our duty now is to save our democracy, to sustain our development is to listen to intelligent voices even if they come from the Left. Let us just understand that this democracy is based on people. It is not based on the elite and because if we continue having such policies, I don't mind policies that promote the interest of the elite, but not those that promote the interest of the elite at the expense of the bulk of our country. The people of India are those who elected us to power and rejected them. So, there is no need for us to pick up their policies or to seek any kind of consensus with them.

Their's is a right-wing lot and there is a traders lobby. We are the representatives of the people of India. The people of India trust us more than they trust the Left. But, what we need to do is : while consolidating our support with the people, let us keep one ear cocked towards the right or towards the Left, because they have some sensible things to say, and then try and stop the other ear from hearing too much of what Mr. Javadekar and his friends have to say. Come to a Congress policy based upon Mahatma Gandhi's concept that the people of India, particularly the poor of India, are the real focus of economic development and what the people of India need more than anything else is the opportunity, which is called a job opportunity, to express their minds and to use their hands. And, if you do that, Mr. Kharge, I think we will end up with a statue of yours as we enter the Rajya Sabha. But if you fail us on this, then, I hope, we can somehow succeed in saving our democracy and sustaining our development.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : मायावती जी का स्टेचु बना तो वह सत्ता से बाहर आ गई, अब आप इनका स्टेचु बनवा रहे हैं तो इनका क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। आज हम यहाँ एक महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय श्रम और रोजगार के कार्यों पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि देश के विकास में श्रमिकों की अहम भागीदारी है। देश में श्रमिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए और औद्योगिक हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए समुचित और संतुलित श्रम नीति होना चाहिए थी। देश की आजादी के बाद समय-समय पर जो भी सरकारें रहीं, उन्होंने इस दिशा में प्रयास तो किया, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि उस प्रयास की गति अत्यधिक धीमी रही है और यही कारण है कि आज औद्योगिक विकास देखने में तो हुआ है, जो कि और भी अधिक हो सकता था। प्रारंभ में बहुत सारे उद्योग लगे थे, लेकिन उनमें से अधिकांश रुग्ण हो गए, बीमार हो गए। उनको बीमारी से बचाया जा सकता था। अच्छा होता कि देश का औद्योगीकरण होता, उद्योगों में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी होती और श्रमिकों के हित में उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण होता। इस प्रकार की सोच को अगर श्रम के क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ावा मिला होता, तो हमारा देश निश्चित रूप से और तेज गति से विकास की ओर अग्रसर होता और यह भी हो सकता था कि हमारा देश विकसित राष्ट्रों की गिनती में पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे, चौथे नंबर पर आने की स्थिति में होता।

महोदय, श्रमिकों के हित में कानून तो बने, परन्तु उन कानूनों का उपयोग श्रम संगठनों ने और श्रमिकों ने अपने-अपने अनुसार करने की कोशिश की। मेरा अनुभव यह है, मैं भी श्रमिक रहा हूँ, मेरा अनुभव यह है कि श्रमिकों के संगठनों में एक प्रवृत्ति ऐसी रही है जो देश के हित को भी देखती है, उद्योगों का हित भी देखती है और बाद में जाकर श्रमिकों का हित देखती है। इस देश में ऐसे श्रम संगठन की महती आवश्यकता है, जो यह महसूस करे कि देश सर्वोपरि है देश के हित में अगर हमको कठोर परिश्रम करना है तो करेंगे और प्रयास यह करेंगे कि जितना परिश्रम हम कर रहे हैं, उस परिश्रम का हमें वाजिब मूल्य भी मिले। इस देश में बहुत पहले से श्रमिकों का बहुत शोषण होता रहा है। 12-12 घंटे की ड्यूटी होती थी और उनके वेतन-भत्ते आदि नहीं के बराबर होते थे। श्रमिकों ने संघर्ष किया और संघर्ष करते-करते आज श्रमिक वर्ग सुखद स्थिति में है, लेकिन सुखद स्थिति कुछ मामलों में ही है, बाकी मामलों में नहीं है। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय का जो बजट बनता है,

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

उस बजट से ऐसा लगता है कि श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व नहीं है। इस मंत्रालय के लिए जितने बजट का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं होता है। अभी दो-तीन वर्षों का gap आ गया है, पहले मैं लोक सभा में था, अभी राज्य सभा में आया हूँ, इस बीच मैंने बहुत ज्यादा नहीं पढ़ा, लेकिन मैंने बजट को देखा तो पता लगा कि जो आबंटन हुआ था, समय पर उतना पैसा रिलीज़ नहीं हुआ और जो रिलीज़ हुआ, वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। विशेषकर श्रमिकों की सुरक्षा संबंधी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले विषय में खर्चा कम हुआ है, फिर श्रमिकों से संबंधित जो कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ हैं, उन पर खर्चा कम हुआ है। इसके कारण श्रमिकों में असंतोष बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज श्रमिकों की संख्या कम होती जा रही है या यह कह सकते हैं कि बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है और बेरोजगार युवकों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, श्रम मंत्रालय के संबंध में जो जानकारी मिलती है, उसके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन या NSSO एक संस्था है, उसने 2004-05 में एक सर्वे किया था और उस सर्वे के अनुसार देश में कुल रोजगार 45.9 करोड़ है और उसमें से 43.3 करोड़ असंगठित क्षेत्र में है। जहाँ असंगठित श्रमिकों के रूप में लोग काम करते हैं, ऐसे श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या 94 प्रतिशत बनती है और बाकी जो 4 करोड़ श्रमिक हैं, वे उद्योगों में जो दूसरे प्रकार की categories हैं - स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं, बदली श्रमिक हैं, casual labour हैं, दैनिक वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी हैं, उनके रूप में काम करते हैं। जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति है, तो आप मानकर चलिए कि उनके द्वारा किए गए काम का वेतन विसंगतिपूर्ण तरीके से मिलता है। इसके कारण कई बार असंतोष बढ़ता है। सरकार ने ऐसे श्रमिकों के कल्याण और सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जो योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, उनमें भी काफी विसंगतियाँ हैं। संगठित श्रमिक तो आंदोलनात्मक कदम उठाकर, धरना और प्रदर्शन करके कुछ न कुछ हासिल कर लेते हैं, लेकिन जो असंगठित श्रमिक हैं, जिनको संगठित किया ही नहीं जा सकता - खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, मछुआरे हैं, घरों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, दुकानों में काम करने वाले मजदूर हैं, इस प्रकार के असंगठित श्रमिक चाहे कोई भी संगठन बना लें, पहली बात तो यह है कि उससे संबंधित रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा, अगर रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा, तो सदस्यता स्थायी नहीं होगी, क्योंकि किसी को 6 महीने काम मिल रहा है, किसी को साल भर काम मिल रहा है, फिर वह इधर-उधर हो रहा है। इसके कारण उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है और इससे संबंधित कोई श्रमिक कानून इस देश में लागू नहीं हो पाया है।

वर्ष 2008 में असंगठित श्रमिकों के लिए एक अधिनियम बनाया गया, लेकिन उस अधिनियम में केवल सामाजिक सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से प्रावधान किए गए। उनका न्यूनतम वेतन क्या होगा, अन्य भत्तों की सुविधा क्या होगी, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से क्या सुविधा होगी, उनको कार्य स्थल पर जाने के लिए कोई वाहन भत्ता मिलेगा या नहीं, अगर चिकित्सा सुविधा ESI द्वारा नहीं दी जा सकती है, तो शासकीय चिकित्सालय में इलाज कराने की दृष्टि से उसको कितनी धनराशि वगैरह देने की सुविधा होगी? इस प्रकार का कहीं कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और इस कारण से ऐसे श्रमिकों में बहुत असंतोष है। अभी-अभी भारत सरकार के योजना आयोग ने एक आंकड़ा दे दिया कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रहने वाला अगर 22.56 प्रतिशत अर्थात् साढ़े बाईस रुपए कमाता है, तो वह गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाली सूची में नहीं होगा। अगर वह शहर में रहता है और साढ़े अट्ठाईस रुपए कमाता है, तो गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वालों में नहीं आएगा। आज राज्य स्तर पर राज्य सरकार का श्रम मंत्रालय या कलेक्टर और केंद्रीय स्तर पर केंद्रीय श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा साल में एक या दो बार न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारण की प्रक्रिया संचालित होती है और वे निर्णय करते हैं। मुझे योजना आयोग के इस कथन

से या इसकी घोषणा से आशंका हो रही है कि वह जो न्यूनतम वेतन निर्धारण करने वाली प्रक्रिया है, वह भी इससे प्रभावित होगी और यह महसूस किया जाएगा कि जो तेईस रुपए रोज़ कमाता है, वह तो गरीब है ही नहीं। तेईस रुपए रोज़ कमाने का मतलब महीने भर में तीस दिन के हिसाब से साढ़े सात सौ रुपए होते हैं, यह उसका न्यूनतम मासिक वेतन हो जाएगा। आप कल्पना करें, एक परिवार में हम दो, हमारे दो और अगर माता-पिता भी हुए तो छः हुए, परंतु उन्होंने पांच का आधार मानकर अगर इसे न्यूनतम करने का निर्णय ले लिया, तो क्या सात सौ या साढ़े सात सौ रुपए महीने में वह परिवार अपना जीवनयापन कर लेगा? वह अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दे देगा? अपने बच्चों को स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से वह चिकित्सा सुविधा उपलब्ध करा सकेगा? उनको कपड़े-लत्ते पहना सकेगा या समाज के अन्य वर्गों की तुलना में क्या उनको बराबरी पर ले जाने का प्रयास कर सकेगा? नहीं कर सकेगा। आज इस देश में इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है, इसके लिए प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, उद्योग जब चलता है, तो उसका मालिक श्रम भी करता है और पूंजी भी लगाता है और वहाँ श्रमिक के रूप में जो काम करता है, वह अपना पसीना बहाता है, वह श्रम करता है और जब तीनों बातें मिलती हैं, तो उत्पादन होता है। उत्पादन अगर अच्छा हुआ तो वह उद्योग मुनाफे में जाता है। मुनाफे का 90 परसेंट मिल-मालिक रख ले और 10 परसेंट उन श्रमिकों में बांटे, यह अनुपात निश्चित रूप से वर्गवाद की स्थिति पैदा करेगा और अगर उसको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा, तो वह वर्ग-संघर्ष की ओर आगे बढ़ेगा। इस देश में बहुत सी संस्थाएं इस प्रकार का प्रयास कर रही हैं, उनके नाम लिए जा सकते हैं। माओवादी इस प्रकार की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने का काम कर रहे हैं। नक्सलवादी कर रहे हैं, नक्सलाइट्स के साथ-साथ *insurgency* काम काम करने वाले दूसरे संगठन हैं, वे इस प्रकार की बातों को उन गरीब लोगों के बीच में या उन श्रमिकों को, जिनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, उनको भड़काकर उस दिशा में ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। सरकार का प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि कहीं न कहीं मालिकों के साथ, उद्योगपतियों के साथ, श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकर यह जो बहुत बड़ा अंतर है, इसको कहीं न कहीं कम करने का प्रयास किया जाए। मान लो, अगर यह प्रयास करने में बहुत ज्यादा सफलता न भी मिले, तो आत्मिक संतुष्टि के लिए क्या यह विचार किया जा सकता है कि औद्योगिक प्रबंध समिति में एक-दो मज़दूरों के प्रतिनिधि भी हो जाएं, जिससे पता चले कि उस उद्योग की वास्तविकता क्या है? मान लो, वह बहुत ज्यादा कमा रहा है, तो मज़दूरों में इतना क्यों नहीं बांटा जाना चाहिए, यह उन मज़दूरों के प्रतिनिधियों को convince करा दिया जाए और वे उस बात को मज़दूरों के बीच में जाकर कहें और उनको संतोष दिलाएं, ताकि जो औद्योगिक विवाद बढ़ते हैं, जिनके बढ़ने से मज़दूर संघर्ष की स्थिति में अग्रसर होता है, तो उनको रोका जाए।

महोदय, अपने यहाँ बोनस अधिनियम लागू है। अब कोई कितना भी मुनाफा कमाए, 833 प्रतिशत न्यूनतम बोनस देने का प्रावधान है और सामान्यतया उद्योगपति वही करने की कोशिश करते हैं। क्या इस बात पर विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए कि एक उद्योग ने अगर सौ रुपए मुनाफा कमाया है, तो पंद्रह रुपए या बीस रुपए या उसका *one-fourth* श्रमिकों के हित में खर्च करना चाहिए? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि श्रमिकों को सीधा-सीधा नकद या बोनस के रूप में दे दें। उनको आवासीय सुविधा उपलब्ध करा दें, उनकी चिकित्सा सुविधा की व्यवस्था करा दें, उनके बच्चों को शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में पढ़ने की दृष्टि से कुछ मदद कराने का प्रयास करा दें, इस प्रकार के उपायों का भारत के श्रम कानूनों में अभाव है।

महोदय, हमारे यहाँ भर्ती अधिनियम बना है। नियम यह है कि योग्यता के आधार पर भर्ती करनी चाहिए। कोई उद्योगपति उस अधिनियम का पालन ही नहीं करता है। वे अपनी मन मर्जी से, जिसको चाहते हैं, भर्ती कर लेते हैं। अगर वे कानून का उल्लंघन करते हैं तो उसके लिए पांच सौ रुपए जुर्माना

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

दंड का प्रावधान है। उद्योगपति पांच सौ रुपए की परवाह नहीं करता है। वह अपना आदमी रखेगा, अगर उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही होगी तो पांच सौ रुपए जुर्माने के रूप में भर देगा। जैसा मैंने बताया कि असंगठित क्षेत्रों में काम करने वालों की संख्या 94 प्रतिशत है। उसमें एक नरेगा योजना भी आ गयी है। नरेगा योजना अच्छे उद्देश्य से चलायी थी, उस पर ठीक से अमल होना चाहिए। उस पर अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है, लेकिन श्रम मंत्रालय और रोजगार मंत्रालय समवर्ती सूची के विषय हैं। केन्द्र कानून बना देता है, योजना केन्द्र की तरफ से लागू हो जाती है, लेकिन उसे इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए राज्यों में भेजा जाता है। अगर आप प्रेक्टिकली देखेंगे तो कई जगहों पर ऐसी अनियमितताएं पाई गयी हैं। वहाँ पर मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। जब मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं तो पंचायत के सचिव और ग्राम प्रधान हर किसी के नाम से जॉब कार्ड बनाते हैं। वे उस जॉब कार्ड को स्वयं रखते हैं और दर्शा देते हैं कि इनको सौ दिन काम दिया गया है। उस पैसे को भी वे स्वयं रख लेते हैं। कई बार जब वे काम नहीं दर्शा पाते तो उनको जो भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है, उस भत्ते को भी वे स्वयं रख लेते हैं। उसके आंकड़े सरकार के माध्यम से यहाँ पर आ जाते हैं। वे आंकड़े यह दर्शाते हैं कि हमने इतने लोगों को रोजगार दिया, लेकिन वास्तव में वहाँ पर उतने लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिला होता है, केवल आंकड़े यहाँ पर आ जाते हैं। सरकार हमें वह आंकड़े बताती है और यहाँ के माध्यम से जब देश की जनता के पास वे आंकड़े जाते हैं, तब जनता उन पर विश्वास नहीं करती है। इससे सरकार के प्रति विश्वसनीयता का अभाव पैदा होता है और सरकारी योजनाओं के बारे में उनको ठीक से विश्वास नहीं होता है। महोदय, नरेगा के सही आंकड़े क्या हैं, यह सरकार उनके बारे में बताने की स्थिति में नहीं है। अगर सरकार बताने की स्थिति में है तो वह बताए। इसके अलावा जहाँ-जहाँ इस संबंध में शिकायतें मिलती हैं, उसके संबंध में अगर कोई जांच की गयी है तो उसकी रिपोर्ट भी यहाँ पर दी जाए तथा उसके आधार पर सरकार फिर से आंकड़े निर्धारित करने की कोशिश करे।

इसी तरह से हमारे देश में बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं जो समुद्र के किनारे हैं। वहाँ मछुआरे रोजगार की दृष्टि से काम-धंधा करते हैं। मछुआरे केवल समुद्री सीमाओं पर हैं, ऐसा नहीं है। बहुत सारे राज्यों में बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां और तालाब हैं, वहाँ पर भी वे काम करते हैं। उनका सही आंकड़ा सरकार के पास नहीं है। इसी तरह से बीड़ी मजदूरों के आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं, घरेलू काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं, दुकानों में काम करने वाले लोगों के आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं, टेलागाड़ी चलाने वालों और हमाली करने वाले लोगों के आंकड़े भी सरकार के पास नहीं हैं। यह जो बहुत बड़ा असंगठित क्षेत्र है, इसके हित में कोई न कोई कार्ययोजना बनाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी 28 फरवरी को देश के सामान्यतः सभी प्रमुख श्रम संगठनों ने देशव्यापी बंद का आह्वान किया। उन्होंने बहुत सारी समस्याओं को लेकर सरकार के पास ज्ञापन दिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ पर तीन-चार विचारों के श्रम संगठन हैं। उनमें से दो-तीन श्रम संगठन ऐसे हैं, जिनमें आपसी तालमेल की संभावना रहती ही नहीं है। सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण, नीति और नीयत ठीक न होने के कारण तथा जो कानून बने हैं, उन पर अमल की दृष्टि से जो पर्याप्त अमला चाहिए, वह न होने के कारण सब तरफ समस्याएं खड़ी हुईं। उन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उन्होंने एक मांग पत्र दिया है। उस मांग पत्र पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से महिला और आंगनवाड़ी कर्मचारियों की भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। जो महिलाएं पढ़ाने के लिए जाती हैं उनको बहुत कम वेतन-भत्ता मिलता है, बाकी सुविधाएं भी नहीं मिलती हैं।

यही कारण है कि वे बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए या तो जाती ही नहीं है, अगर जाती भी हैं तो एक-आध घंटा वहाँ रहकर वापस आ जाती हैं, वे उन्हें बहुत ज्यादा पढ़ाने की कोशिश नहीं करती हैं। मैंने आपके माध्यम से निवेदन किया कि प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय का जो आंकड़ा सरकार देती है, अभी 58000 या 60000 का जो भी ताजा आंकड़ा होगा, वह देती है, तो उस आंकड़े को देखकर हम खुश होते हैं, परन्तु वास्तव में जो प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय है, उस आय का अगर अमाउंट जोड़ेंगे, उस आय का अगर आंकड़ा जोड़ेंगे, तो वह 10 परसेंट लोगों में ही है, 90 प्रतिशत लोगों में 40-50 रुपये रोज़ की आय का भी आंकड़ा नहीं आता है। इस आंकड़े को देते समय क्या हम ऐसा बता सकते हैं कि 10 प्रतिशत ऐसे घराने हैं जिनके पास इतनी पूंजी है और बाकी की प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय जिसे हम जोड़ रहे हैं, वह इतनी है। अगर ऐसा आंकड़ा आता रहेगा, तो कभी भी गरीबों में संतोष नहीं रहेगा। एक तरफ़ जो एक आदमी श्रम करता है, वह 25 रुपये रोज़ कमाता है और उसका मालिक 25 करोड़ रुपये रोज़ कमाता है, यह नेट प्रॉफिट का आंकड़ा हो सकता है। इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। हमारे देश में महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) : This is your maiden speech. But you try to conclude within 20 minutes. There are two more Members from your party.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलात : सर, मैं 3-4 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। जो उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक श्रमिकों के क्षेत्र में निर्धारित करने का तरीका है, वह उचित नहीं है। एक तो तरीका खाद्यान्न सामग्री का है और दूसरा जो बुनियादी आवश्यक वस्तुएं अपना परिवार संचालित करने के लिए हैं, उनको ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है। जब उनको ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है तब जो महंगाई के आंकड़े घटते-बढ़ते हैं, वे वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर होते हैं, जिसके कारण उनको अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करने में बहुत परेशानी होती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार करे कि केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता और राज्य के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता क्या एक समान किया जा सकता है? मान लीजिए भोपाल में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं और राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी भी हैं, जब वे बाजार में जाते हैं, तो जो चीज़ केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी को जिस भाव में मिलती है, वही चीज़ राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी को उसी भाव में मिलती है, फिर यह अंतर क्यों है? मेरे विचार से इस अंतर को समाप्त करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

यह जो बजट प्रावधान है, इसमें पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए जितनी धनराशि दी गई है, वह ठीक से खर्च नहीं हुई है। वहाँ पर बजट प्रावधान अधिक करने की आवश्यकता है और जो बजट प्रावधान हुआ है, उस पर कड़ाई से अमल करना चाहिए। जिन कामों के लिए वह पैसा दिया गया है, वह उन कामों के लिए खर्च होना चाहिए। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में अलगाववादी ताकतें उन 6-7 राज्यों को भारत से अलग करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। वे इस कोशिश में सफल नहीं हों, इसके लिए भारत सरकार और श्रम मंत्रालय को वहाँ के श्रमिकों की समस्याओं को प्राथमिकता से हल करने के लिए आवश्यक बजट का प्रावधान करना चाहिए और उस पर ठीक से अमल किया जाना चाहिए। उस पर ठीक से अमल हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, इसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी करनी चाहिए। मैं कई बार पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में गया हूँ, उन पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जो आतंकवादी संगठन हैं, जब वहाँ के लिए कोई योजना मंजूर होती है, तो वे ठेकेदार से जितने की योजना मंजूर हुई है, उसके 10 परसेंट का चैक एडवांस में ले लेते हैं। उस योजना पर कोई काम हुआ या नहीं हुआ, उसको उसका पेमेंट मिला या नहीं मिला, इससे उनको कोई मतलब नहीं है, क्योंकि वे चैक से एडवांस में ही पैसा ले लेते हैं। ऐसे कई प्रकरण हुए हैं, उनमें से कई हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक गए हैं, उन्होंने चैक से पैसा तो ले लिया, लेकिन

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

कोई काम नहीं हुआ, इसके खिलाफ वे वहाँ भी गए, परन्तु ऐसा सब कुछ है।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIPPAN) : Your three minutes are over. Please conclude.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, जैसे ईएसआई योजना चलाई जा रही है। अब यह ईएसआई योजना ठीक से संचालित नहीं हो रही है। मैं जहाँ रहता हूँ, वहाँ नागदा जंक्शन है, जो मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन जिला में है। वहाँ पर ESIC कर्मचारियों के लिए 100 बेड्स का हॉस्पिटल है, जो काफी समय से बंद पड़ा हुआ है। उसको चालू कराने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। हमारे बहुत से उद्योग बीमार हैं और बीमार उद्योगों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए BIFR में मामला जाता है। जब BIFR कोई निर्णय देता है तो उसकी अपील AIFR में होती है। अभी तक जो निर्णय दिए गए हैं, उनके आधार पर दोनों संस्थाएं death warrant पर signature करती हैं अर्थात् उस मिल को बंद करने का ही निर्णय करती हैं। इसके बाद एक liquidator बनाकर, उसकी सम्पत्ति को hand over कर देती हैं। वह liquidator दस-दस, बीस-बी सालों तक किसी प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं करता। इस पर पहले गंभीरता से विचार हुआ और यह तय हुआ कि यह काम उस उद्योग को review करने की दृष्टि से या उसको पुनर्जीवित करने की दृष्टि से, राज्य सरकारों को ही दे दे, क्योंकि जमीन की गारंटी, उसको बेचना आदि सब उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र में होता है। हमारे यहाँ दो फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हैं और श्रमिकों को बीस सालों से पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। फैक्ट्रियां बन्द होने के बाद भी श्रमिक इधर-उधर जाकर कारोबार करने की बजाय संघर्ष करता है कि हमें पैसा दो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) : Thank you, thank you.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : महोदय, विषय तो बहुत थे, लेकिन समय को देखते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने मुझे श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। आज सच्चाई यह है कि हमारे देश का लोकतंत्र देश के मतदाताओं के आधार पर ही चलता है। अगर देश का मतदाता अपने मत का प्रयोग करना बंद कर दे तो देश के लोकतंत्र के चलने की संभावनाएं लगभग समाप्त हो सकती हैं। उसी प्रकार से हमारे देश में सरकारी और गैर सरकारी जो भी संस्थान हैं अगर उनमें श्रमिकों का सहयोग और भागीदारी मिलनी बंद हो जाए तो सरकार के तमाम सरकारी और गैर सरकारी संस्थानों का चल पाना संभव नहीं होगा। पिछले कई दशकों से ऐसी बहुत सी घटनाएं हमारे देश में परिलक्षित हुई हैं, जब देश का एक बहुत बड़ा श्रमिक वर्ग पूरे देश के संस्थानों को बंद करके आंदोलन करने की राह पर चलने को मजबूर होता है। उनके आंदोलन करने के पीछे उनकी बहुत सी मुश्किलें और जायज मसले भी होते हैं, जिन पर श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय को कुछ न कुछ निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि जब भी देश में मजदूरों ने या श्रमिकों ने अपनी किसी जायज मांग को उठाने की कोशिश की तो मंत्रालय की ओर से उनको बहुत बड़ा सहयोग नहीं मिला। जिसकी वजह से पूंजीवाद और श्रमिकों के जीवन में बहुत बड़ा असंतुलन पैदा हुआ। कई बार इस तरह की भी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं कि आंदोलन कई-कई महीनों और कई-कई सालों तक चले हैं। कानून व्यवस्था के मसले भी पैदा हुए, लेकिन मजदूरों की, श्रमिकों की समस्याओं पर ध्यान न देकर सरकार ने अनेकों बार पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाले लोगों का समर्थन करके कहीं न कहीं श्रमिकों के मनोबल को गिराने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, श्रमिकों की सेवाओं में हमेशा सुविधाओं का बहुत बड़ा अभाव देखने में आया है। खास तौर से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम करने वाली बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ या बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घराने 8 घंटे काम करने वाले मजदूर से 12 घंटे, 14 घंटे या 18 घंटे काम लेते हैं। समय सीमा का निर्धारण समाप्त हो जाता है। सुविधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया जाता है। एक मजदूर जिसकी ड्यूटी 8 घंटे काम करने की है, अगर वह 16-18 घंटे काम करता है, तो अनेकों बार ऐसी घटनाएं हो जाती हैं कि किसी मशीन में आकर उसका हाथ कट जाता है या कोई और शारीरिक क्षति हो जाती है। शारीरिक क्षति होने के बाद श्रमिक के लिए कम्पन्सेशन की भी कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती, उस समय उसके सामने शारीरिक संकट के साथ-साथ आर्थिक संकट भी पैदा हो जाता है।

महोदय, सरकार को कुछ न कुछ ऐसी नीति का निर्धारण करना पड़ेगा, रोजगार एवं श्रम मंत्रालय को कोई न कोई ऐसी नीति लागू करनी पड़ेगी कि कम से कम श्रमिकों के काम करने की समय सीमा निर्धारित हो, जिससे श्रमिकों को शारीरिक क्षति न पहुंचे।

महोदय, जब श्रमिक अपनी सेवाओं के दौरान विकलांग हो जाता है, काम करने की स्थिति में नहीं रहता है, तब उसे कंपनी से बाहर कर दिया जाता है। हमारे सामने ऐसे हजारों मसले और केस आए हैं। सदन के माध्यम से अनेकों बार ऐसी आवाजें उठी हैं और जनता के बीच भी ऐसी आवाजें उठी हैं कि कम से कम ऐसे श्रमिक की सेवा के स्थान पर उसके परिवार के किसी सदस्य को काम करने का मौका दिया जाए। कहीं न कहीं हमारे देश की सरकार इस नीति का अनुपालन कराने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकी है।

महोदय, आज हमारे देश में, खास तौर से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ठेकेदारी प्रथा का चलन बड़ी मुश्किलें पैदा कर रहा है। मैं गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। हमारे गाजियाबाद में बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ संचालित होती हैं, नोएडा में संचालित होती है, मोदीनगर में, पिलखुवा में संचालित होती हैं। हजारों मजदूर ठेकेदारों के अंडर में 12, 14 या 16 घंटे काम करते हैं। कोई उनसे 3000 रुपये में काम लेता है तो कोई उनसे 4000 रुपये में काम लेता है। यानी एक मजदूर 16-18 घंटे स्थाई कर्मचारी की तरह काम करता है, लेकिन जब उस श्रमिक को वेतन या सुविधा देने मसला आता है, तो उसको दिहाड़ीदार मान कर, न्यूनतम वेतन देकर विदा कर दिया जाता है।

महोदय, यह चलन हमारे देश में श्रमिक वर्ग के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा बनता जा रहा है। श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय को चाहिए कि ऐसी कम्पनियां, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में काम कर रही हैं और जिन कम्पनियों या फैक्ट्रियों में ठेकेदारी प्रथा के आधार पर मजदूर को दिहाड़ीदार मान कर प्रतिदिन 17-18 घंटे काम लिया जाता है, ऐसी कम्पनियों का सर्वे हो, जांच हो, चाहे वे बड़ी कम्पनियां हों या छोटी कम्पनियां हों। जब तक हम बंधुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा समाप्त नहीं करेंगे, तब तक मैं समझता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में कोई बड़ी उपलब्धि की उम्मीद करना अभी हमारे देश में संभव नहीं है। अभी हम अमरीका के बराबर नहीं पहुंचे हैं, इंग्लैंड से हमारी बराबरी नहीं हो सकती है, चीन भी हमसे आगे चल रहा है, और भी बहुत सारी ऐसी कंट्रीज़ हैं, जो हमसे आगे चल रही हैं। क्यों चल रही हैं? इसका कारण उनका सिस्टम है, उनके लोग हैं। हम जीडीपी को बढ़ाने-घटाने की बात तो कह सकते हैं, आर्थिक मूल्यों पर बहुत सारी बहस कर सकते हैं, आंकड़ेबाजी में देश की जनता को उलझा सकते हैं, लेकिन इन चीज़ों से देश के श्रमिक का, देश के गरीब वर्ग का भला होना संभव नहीं है। महोदय, हमारे देश में "मनरेगा" योजना मौजूदा सरकार लाई। इससे लोगों की उम्मीदें बढ़ीं कि शायद कुछ न कुछ लोगों के जीवन-यापन का ज़रिया मनरेगा बन जाएगा, लेकिन सच्चाई में जब जाने का मौका मिला तब यह समझ में नहीं आया कि इसका लाभ किस तरह से मिलेगा। अगर एक परिवार में पाँच मेम्बर्स हैं और उनमें से एक को रोजगार मिलता है और वह भी पूरे 360 दिन नहीं मिलेगा,

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

बल्कि उसमें सिर्फ सौ दिन के रोजगार की ही गारंटी है। अब एक सवाल आज यह पैदा होता है, महोदय, कि अगर किसी परिवार को 360 में से 100 दिन का रोजगार मनरेगा योजना में मिलता है, तो वह परिवार 260 दिन गुजारे के लिए कहाँ से पैसे लाएगा, कहाँ से उसका जीवन-यापन का होगा, इस पर सरकार का कोई नजरिया अभी स्पष्ट नहीं हो सका।

महोदय, अब मैं सफाईकर्मियों के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल है कि पूरे भारत वर्ष में सफाईकर्मियों को आज भी दैनिक वेतनभोगी के तौर पर, एक ठेकेदारी प्रथा के आधार पर उनसे काम लिया जाता है। वे बड़े पैमानों पर शहरों में और गाँवों में सफाई का काम देखते हैं। इसमें डेढ़ हजार में या दो हजार रुपये में महिलाएँ और पुरुष काम करते हैं, लेकिन आज तक सरकारी सेवाओं से उनको नहीं जोड़ा गया। उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान आज तक किसी भी सरकार ने नहीं किया। मैं इस बात को बहुत जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे भारतवर्ष के सफाईकर्मियों की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी होती है। वे झाड़ू भी करते हैं और तमाम वे करते हैं, जो आम इंसान नहीं कर सकता। वे सफाई के सारे काम करके देश को स्वच्छ रखते हैं, लेकिन उनकी सेवाओं के बदले जब प्रतिफल का मामला आता है, तब डेढ़ हजार या दो हजार रुपये देकर उसकी इतिश्री कर दी जाती है। हम इस बात के पक्षधर हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस बात को अनुभव किया गया और इस बात को प्रैक्टिकल में लाने की कोशिश भी की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश की तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के 1 लाख 7 हजार सफाईकर्मियों की भर्ती सरकारी कर्मचारी के तौर पर की। 10 हजार रुपये माहवार से उनके वेतन की शुरुआत की गई। उत्तर प्रदेश के सफाईकर्मियों ने इस बात को पहली बार महसूस किया कि सफाईकर्मी भी उत्तर प्रदेश का एक स्थायी मुलाजिम है, एक स्थायी कर्मचारी है। उनमें रोजगार के प्रति आशा पैदा हुई। उनमें सरकार और प्रशासन की बेहतरी के लिए भरोसा बढ़ा। अगर इसी तरह की व्यवस्था देश के तमाम प्रांतों में करने के लिए हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार सकारात्मक प्रयास करती है, तो मैं यह समझता हूँ कि देश के लिए सफाई से जुड़ा हुआ जो बहुत बड़ा मसला है, यह काम करने वाला वर्ग देश के लिए और ज्यादा कर्मठता के साथ तथा और ज्यादा मेहनत के साथ काम कर सकता है और रोजगार से सीधा जुड़ने का मौका उसको मिल सकता है।

महोदय, 70-75 फीसदी लोग हमारे देश के ग्रामीण अंचलों में निवास करते हैं। उनका संबंध खेत और खलिहान से जुड़ा होता है। हमने अनेकों बार सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाने की कोशिश की कि अगर जी.डी.पी. बढ़ानी है और अगर देश को विकास की दिशा में प्रगतिशील करना है, तो देश के किसान और किसान से जुड़े लोगों के विकास की बात हमें सोचनी पड़ेगी। महोदय, पूरे देश के दूध-उत्पादक आज आन्दोलित हैं, जन्तर-मन्तर पर उनका धरना हो रहा है, हरियाणा में धरने की पोजिशन है और उत्तर प्रदेश में लोग आन्दोलित हैं, क्यों? महोदय, दूध का उत्पादक, 50, 60 या 70 हजार रुपये की भैंस-गाय अपने घर में बाँध कर उसे चारा खिलाकर जो दूध उत्पादन करता है, उसे प्रति किलो 18 रुपये या 20 रुपये का दाम मिलता है। उसमें 10-12 रुपये खर्च भी होते हैं। उस दूध को बिचौलिया जो शहरों में बेचता है, वह 42 रुपये प्रति किलो दाम लेता है। महोदय, इस दूध के मूल्य में यह कितना बड़ा असंतुलन नजर आया? यानी, उत्पादन करने वाला व्यक्ति 10 रुपये प्रति किलो का लाभ कमाता है और उसको गाँव से ले जाकर शहर में बेचने वाला आदमी 20 से 22 रुपये प्रति किलो कमाता है। अब लोग ऐसे में आन्दोलन नहीं करेंगे तो क्या करेंगे? महोदय, आज लोग दूध को गुस्से में सड़कों पर फेंक रहे हैं। सरकार को खेती और किसान से जुड़े हुए व्यवसाय और कार्य पर भी गंभीरता से निर्णय लेने की आवश्यकता है। गाँवों में

4.00 P.M.

दूध अवशेतन केन्द्र बनाए जा सकते हैं। अगर केन्द्र सरकार इस पर थोड़ा सा ध्यान देने की कोशिश करे, तो जो बिचौलिया गाँव से 18 रुपए प्रति किलो दूध खरीदता है, उसको गाँव में ही सरकारी सेंटर स्थापित करके खरीदा जा सकता है। अगर गाँव-गाँव में दूध उत्पादकों के बीच में दूध अवशेतन केन्द्र बनाए जाएंगे, तो यकीनी तौर से किसान और दूध उत्पादकों को दूध के दाम का सीधा लाभ मिल सकता है।

खेती से जुड़े जो मजदूर हैं, आज उनमें भी हताशा और निराशा है, वह इसलिए है, क्योंकि जब किसान ही खुशहाल नहीं हैं, तो मजदूर का खुशहाल होने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि पंजाब के अंदर किसान ने आलू उगाया, लेकिन वहाँ पर आलू को रखने की व्यवस्था नहीं है यानी कोल्ड स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान इसलिए आंदोलित हुए, क्योंकि उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से जो आलू की फसल उगाई, उसे सड़कों पर फेंकना पड़ा, क्योंकि मंडी में जगह नहीं मिली और उनको दाम नहीं मिला, इसलिए मैं सरकार से इस बात की मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि "मनरेगा" योजना के तहत जो 100 दिन की सीमा है, उसको समाप्त किया जाए और इसके तहत 360 दिन रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

महोदय, मैं दूसरी बात यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि देश के सफाई कर्मियों को आप वेतन भोगी के तौर पर मंजूर मत कीजिए, बल्कि इनको सरकारी मुलाजिम के तौर पर मान्यता दीजिए। खेत, खलिहान से जुड़े किसानों और दूध उत्पादक किसानों के लिए रोजगारपरक योजनाओं को गांवों में ले जाने का प्रयास कीजिए। आज जो दूध उत्पादक आंदोलित हैं, सरकार उनसे बात करे, उनसे वार्ता करके उनकी मुश्किलों को समझे और उस पर कोई न कोई आम राय बना कर दूध उत्पादकों की सेवाओं का ध्यान रखे। अगर उनको भी रोजगारपरक बनाएंगे, तो इससे देश के लिए बहुत सारे रोजगार की योजनाएं भी बढ़ेंगी और इस तरह से आम आदमी को भी आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिलेगा। ऐसी बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं, जिन्हें सरकार इस विभाग के जरिए संचालित करके देश के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने की दिशा में आगे बढ़ सकती है। आज आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद और माओवाद देश की गंभीर समस्या है, लेकिन कारण क्या है? महोदय, इसका मुख्य कारण बेरोजगारी है। आज देश में लाखों लोग बेरोजगार हैं। वे लोग जिनके हाथों में आज कलम होनी चाहिए थी, उनके हाथों में हथियार आ गए हैं और वे अपराधी बन गए हैं।

अगर हम कानून-व्यवस्था को बेहतर करना चाहते हैं, देश को विकास की दिशा में आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो हमें इस मंत्रालय के जरिए देश के बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिए नई नीति बनानी पड़ेगी। जो श्रमिक लोग सरकारी या गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों में काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी सेवा सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। सरकार खेत से जुड़े किसानों का अलग से बजट बनाने का प्रावधान भी करे। हमने इस पर भी कई बार विनती की है कि जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने रेल विभाग को अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था दी है, अगर सरकार उसी प्रकार से किसानों के लिए भी अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था करेगी, तो इससे देश भी खुशहाल होगा और देश का मजदूर भी खुशहाल होगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar) : Thank you very much, Sir. Sir, let me begin by saying that there could not be a more bipartisan debate on an issue of this kind because I do not think that we, on this side, can improve on the kind of a condemnation of Government's economic strategy than was made by the principal speaker on the Treasury

[Shri N.K. Singh]

Bench himself. I do not think that we can improve on many of the critiques which he has very, very graphically pointed out, and I am indeed grateful to him that he participated in this debate in a really true bipartisan spirit.

Sir, I will begin by making a few observations. First, I think that the Government's claim that the Eleventh Five Year Plan was a Plan which was designed to be equitable and inclusive is strongly contested by the kind of data which is now before us. Sir, the 66th round of the NSSO data relating to the data of 2009-10 has suggested some important changes in India's labour market. For instance, in the quinquennium preceding 2004-05, the employment rate stood at 42 per cent which has indeed come down to only 39.2 per cent in the subsequent quinquennium from 2004-05 to 2009-10, precisely the years where the Eleventh Five Year Plan was supposed to be inclusive and equitable. In the five year period, previous to the Tenth Plan, it had grown employment at 2.7 per cent per annum, which came down sharply to only 0.8 per cent in the period, which I have just mentioned. What is worse, Sir, is that in rural India, the employment rate has decreased dramatically. For instance, Sir, on the Usual Status Basis in rural area, the survey has suggested that employment has declined from 349 million in 2004-05 to only 340 million in 2009.

What is equally worse is that the employment rate among the youth, including backward classes in the country, in the age group of 15 to 29, has sharply declined to just 28 per cent from 41 per cent in 2004-05. Furthermore, Sir, we find from the data that there has been a structural shift in the nature of employment. It has shifted more in the favour of the unorganized sector and in terms of the self-employment sector. For instance, Sir, the data for 2009-10 suggests that only 15.6 per cent of the total labour force was in regular employment but as high as 34 to 35 per cent were in the unorganized sector. We all know that labour protection measures, quality of employment, quality of wage rates, and, other kinds of protection are much weaker in the unorganized sector than in the organized sector. You will also find, Sir, if you look at the so-called demographic dividend, about which every important policy maker of the Government seems to talk endlessly, that when it comes to demographic dividend, it is true that 130 million people between the age group of 15 and 64 will be added to India's population over the next ten years, which is way ahead of what it will be in Indonesia - 20 million, China - 14 million, the US - 7.5 million, while in other parts of the world, the population would have begun to age.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair

What does all this mean? This means that India needs to skill 37 to 42 per cent of its population during the next eight years. This would require close to 50,000 Skill Development Centres, and, allocating, Sir, just a thousand crores, which has been

done for such Skill Development Centres is peanuts compared to the huge problem of skill inculcation, which India needs. Sir, why has employment growth been so tardy in this country as compared to many other parts of the world, or, what economists call, for instance, why has the employment coefficient in comparison to the GDP coefficient been much weaker. Sir, companies, which employ more than a hundred workers need Government permission to lay off workers, and, this permission, is not often forthcoming. There are 45 national laws, which govern labour. There are 200 State laws which govern the employment of labour. In such a complicated and over-regulated sector, the employment of labour, and, the utility to employ people with labour-intensive skills instead of capital-intensive technology, is obviously higher. Our employment coefficient, Sir, is dramatically lower than the employment coefficient of a country like China. The Prime Minister, Sir, has mentioned several times that we need to create manufacturing hubs in this country but such manufacturing hubs will not come up if our employment laws continue to be so draconian. Flexibility in our employment and labour laws continues to inhibit industries and services sector from employment of labour. The existing labour laws, Sir, need to be reviewed. We had made an attempt, Sir, during the time of the previous Government to suggest some important changes in the nature and structure of our labour laws but, unfortunately, this seems to be languishing both in UPA-1 and UPA-2.

Sir, there are two more disturbing aspects. One is that there is a very sharp decline in the participation of women in the labour force participation rate, which has gone down from 29.4 per cent in 2004-05 to 23.3 per cent, and, furthermore, child labour, as a percentage of total labour force, unfortunately, in spite of the new laws which have been enacted, continue to be very high. Therefore, my prognosis, Sir, in the two minutes which really remain, is to suggest three things. First, what is the Government's strategy to create 10-million new jobs a year? The Twelfth Five Year Plan, the draft of which is there, does not have a section on employment strategy. It has a section on road strategy. It has a section on nature of growth. It has a section on structural reforms, which are needed. But it is, unfortunately, silent on a credible employment strategy, which is necessary to create 10-million jobs a year to deal not only with the backlog of unemployment in this country but also for accretion to labour force on account of our young demography, we seem to be having every year.

Secondly, Sir, it is necessary to impart training and development (T&D) on a scale which will need to be unprecedented if this labour force is to be provided gainful opportunity and for value-added activity along with improved labour productivity, which is needed.

Thirdly, and, finally, Sir, we need to review the excessive regulatory structure which is anachronistic, which we have inherited, and, which, for the purposes of fostering labour employment, this country needs. I do believe that this Government

[Shri N.K. Singh]

owes an obligation to give us and share with us a credible labour strategy which will deal with the problem of the backlog of employment, and, a forward looking path which can enable India to become a truly manufacturing hub, and, which can give us the real benefits of the demographic dividend, which we seem to be talking about. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thank you. Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, allow me to applaud both Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, and, my friend, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, for the way they presented their view points.

Sir, the point is that since the adoption of the neo-liberal economic reforms policy in the early nineties, a recurring theme in any meeting of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry is the rigidity in the labour market. What is that labour rigidity? The captains of industry are feeling constrained in hiring and firing their labour. This is exactly their thinking that if they could hire and fire, the rigidity will go, and, immediately, the country will prosper.

Sir, one must remember that the labour laws do not come from heaven. The labour laws are products of labour movement. Almost every law has a long history, a history of struggle, a history of movement, a history of sacrifice. Now, if all these are ignored, just to satisfy the whims and caprices of the captains of industry, I think, we are not going to have a country, which - we call legally Socialist, but, at least, we can't call it a Welfare State that way.

Labour movement in India, Sir, has been connected to the freedom movement. One must understand that very important fact. It is very important to know that Mahatma Gandhi's second public action after coming from South Africa was Ahmedabad Textile Mill Workers' Strike. He participated in that strike, and through his intervention, after a long-long time, the Ahmedabad Textile Mill Workers got some enhancement in their wages. Now, why did Mahatmaji, who came for the Freedom Struggle for India, go there? It is through liberation of creative power of the workers who are the producers of wealth of the nation we can create the nation. That is why Mahatma Gandhi rushed to Ahmedabad from Champaran and participated in that textile struggle. Therefore, Sir, labour movement has a very close connection with the Freedom Movement. It has been reported and I want to repeat it again that according to the NSSO Survey 2009-10, the total employment, in both organised and unorganised sectors, is about 46.5 crores. Out of this, only 2.8 crores happen to be in the organised sector. That means, 6 per cent of the total workforce is in the organised sector and 94 per cent of the workforce is in the unorganised sector. And, what is the quality of employment in that unorganised

sector? It is self-employment, casual labour and utterly casual labour and so forth. So, it is totally chaotic and anarchic system of labour prevailing in the unorganised sector and it is they who produce the wealth of the nation.

With due respect, and I hold them in high respect, to our hon. friends in the trade union moment, trade union moment seem to be paying more attention on the 6 per cent, ignoring the 94 per cent. That is where the tragedy of labour movement lies in India today which is danger. The point is, 94 per cent of the labour force remained totally unorganised, not led by any party or anybody, they suffer the most and extraction of surplus value in the most ruthless and cruel way takes place in that 94 per cent workforce. This is where I would very earnestly appeal to my friends across the political parties, since you are labour-friendly, please go to the unorganised sector and try to unionize them.

Enforcement of labour laws has been historically lax in the unorganised sector. As I said already, there is hardly any movement. I will not blame the enforcement machinery for laxity of enforcement in the unorganised sector. It is well-known that enforcement of law in the labour sector can only takes place when there are unions. In fact, the British Factory Act - the first Act on the Labour - could be implemented thoroughly because of the vibrant trade union movement in the United Kingdom. It is they who helped the factory inspectorate to implement the Factory Act. Therefore, while the enforcement machinery is required, but, it is required to be supplemented by the effective mobilization of the trade union movement.

Sir, we are having a very high growth rate. There is no doubt about it. In the last year only it came down. We had the dazzling rate of 8 per cent. It went up to 9.44 per cent. And, it was envy to many other countries and they were surprised when the world is sluggish how we could achieve that growth rate. The point is, the growth rate should have been translated into higher employment and better wages. But what has happened? As has been pointed out - I am not going to repeat here - the figures of the NSSO show that there has been an increase in the unemployment rate, both for male as well as for female. There has been casualisation of labour from the organised sector to the unorganized sector. There has been more putting-out systems in which organized sector is giving out jobs to unorganized sector. The reason for this is very simple. In an unorganized sector, you can exploit; you can exploit ruthlessly. In an organized sector, because of the presence of trade union movements, they cannot do so. It is not that they don't do it, but they cannot do it to that extent. Sir, according to statistics, the unemployment rates for males increased from 5.6 in 1993-94 to 8.5 in 2007-08, and the female unemployment rates also increased; it increased from 5.6 to 8.5. Sir, a very ominous feature of unemployment is de-feminisation in employment. In fact, over the last five years, there has been a drastic fall in the female labour force. In fact, the hon. Minister, while giving a reply to my question yesterday, admitted that. But he couldn't

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

give any positive response as to why it happened. It is necessary that he finds out why this happened. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to mount a study on how the female employment rate is coming down so sharply. Now, another area of concern so far as female labour is concerned is differentiation in wages. Way back in 1976, the Equal Remuneration Act was passed during Mrs. Gandhi's time. Three-and-half decades have passed, and, even today, I saw in the Hindu the other day, that the female workers, agricultural workers, in Tamil Nadu are getting Rs. 120 whereas for the same type of work done by males, they get Rs. 150. The contract male workers in the plantation sector are getting Rs. 250, while the female workers are getting Rs. 180. Why is it so? They are doing the same job. Is it our patriarchal mindset that because they are females they will not be paid? I do not know why it is so. But here, I would request the Ministry to take positive steps through the help of trade unions. You cannot implement labour laws without the help of the trade unions, no matter which colour is there. It doesn't matter. Trade union is a trade union, no matter whether it is left, right or centre. So, they have to be brought in, and it is through them only that labour laws should be implemented.

Sir, another area is bonded labour, about which a mention has been made. I find from the Annual Reports that over two lakhs of such people have been identified, released and have been settled. But then the Ministry does not give the probable universe of bonded labour. Sir, we have got 37 per cent in BPL; that is, out of 120 million people, at least, 44 crores will be in the BPL. And, the lowest would be at least 4.4 crores of people they are likely to be bonded labourers. I would request the Ministry to mount an expert study to look at where the bonded labour could be and take more positive steps.

I would end up by saying something which could enrage my friends. This is pertaining to domestic helps. There is no law for domestic workers. We all employ them. Quite often, we find in newspapers that these workers are ill-treated. But there is no law to protect them. So, the minimum I would request the Ministry is to have a Grievance Redressal Machinery so that if they have a problem, they can, at least, go and complain and weep on somebody's shoulders.

My last point is that the Labour Ministry today belongs to a category of endangered species. With strident demand for removing rigidity in the labour market, which got some indirect support from high-ups in the ruling establishment, there is every chance that Labour Ministry's wings, the little wings they have will be clipped (**Time-bell rings**). I am just ending, Sir. Therefore, I would request everybody to make sure that, at least, the trade union should come forward and make sure that Labour Ministry continues to function effectively. Thank you.

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका और मेरे दल के अध्यक्ष माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े सदन में पहली बार मुझे एक सार्थक विषय पर बोलने का मौका मिल रहा है। मैं पूरे दिन से यहां जो तकरीरें सुन रहा हूँ, जो लोगों की चर्चा और परिचर्चा देख रहा हूँ, उससे मुझे यह लगता है कि सदन इस समस्या के लिए काफी गंभीर है। खास तौर पर जब श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर जी बोल रहे थे, तो लग रहा था, जैसे कोई सामाजिक परिवर्तन का अगुआ बोल रहा है, जब गहलोत साहब बोल रहे थे, तो लगता था, कोई मजदूर बोल रहा है। सर, कुछ सवाल जो हमारे सीने में जलते हैं, मैं वह आपके दरम्यान रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं एक शेर से अपनी शुरुआत करना चाहता हूँ :

बूढ़ा नज़र आता है गरीबी का लड़कपन,
मजदूर के बेटे ने जवानी नहीं देखी।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने इस समस्या पर पूरी स्टडी करने के बाद यह पाया कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार खुद यह मानती है कि आम आदमी की आमदनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 28 रुपए है। मैं इस महान सदन में इस दर्दनाक पहलू को बयान करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस देश में उन परिवारों को जानता हूँ, जिनका कुत्ता रोज़ 28 रुपए से ज्यादा खाता है। आज़ादी के 63 साल बाद यह इस देश के लिए शर्म का पहलू है, शर्म की बात है। इस सदन में बैठकर हमारे कर्णधार नीतियां बनाते हैं, उन नीतियों पर देश चलता है, लेकिन अगर इस देश में योजना आयोग यह कहे कि 22 से 28 रुपए आमदनी पर एक आदमी का, एक इंसान का परिवार चल जाएगा, एक पूरा घर चल जाएगा, तो इससे ज्यादा दर्दनाक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। सर, 43 करोड़ लोगों की हैसियत, अगर योजना आयोग यह देखता है कि एक जानवर से भी कम है तो यह बड़ा दर्दनाक पहलू है। सर, अय्यर साहब के दिल में इतने सवाल दहकते हैं, वे अपनी पार्टी के प्लेटफॉर्म पर इतने प्रभावी नेता हैं, उसके बावजूद मुझे नहीं मालूम कि वे कोई सामाजिक परिवर्तन का अस्त्र क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते। मैं इस वक्त इस संसद के अंदर डॉक्टर लोहिया की दाम बांधो नीति की बात करना चाहता हूँ। डॉ लोहिया ने कहा था कि जब तक पैदा करने वाले और बेचने वाले के बीच आमदनी का प्रतिशत तय नहीं हो जाएगा, तब तक इस देश से गरीबी नहीं मिटेगी। श्रीमती गांधी ने बरसों पहले "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा दिया था। श्रीमती गांधी दुनिया से चली गयीं, आज उनके मानने वाले मौजूद हैं, लेकिन गरीबी वैसी की वैसी है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चिप्स बिकता है, सौ रुपए किलो और आलू बिकता है, दो रुपए किलो। माननीय मंत्री जी अगर कहीं मेरी बात सुन रहे हैं, अगर वे कोई सार्थक बहस करना चाहते हैं, कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाना चाहते हैं, अगर वे इस मुल्क से गरीबी को हटाना चाहते हैं तो उन्हें बुनियादी सवालों पर जाना पड़ेगा। इस देश के अंदर बाल मजदूर हैं। आप देखिए कि जिस बच्चे की उम्र स्कूल में जाने की है, जिसके हाथ में बस्ता होना चाहिए, वह चाय की दुकान पर हम सांसदों को चाय पिलाता है। यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। जिस बहन को अपनी इज्जत और आबरू बचाकर अपने घर जाना चाहिए, वह मुम्बई जैसे महानगर के अंदर रोजगार को लेकर अपनी जिस्मफरोशी करती है। आज 63 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार चलाने वाले, जिन्होंने पहले सरकार चलायी, जो अब चला रहे हैं, उनके लिए यह शर्म की बात है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस कसक को, इस दर्द को बयान करते हुए अफसोस महसूस करता हूँ कि यहाँ जो कुछ भी बहस हुई, उस बहस में ऐसा कोई नीतिगत फैसला नहीं आया, जिससे गरीबी कम हो, जिससे बेरोजगारी कम हो। जैसा मेरे बगल में बैठे हुए मेरे दोस्त ने अभी कहा था कि बेरोजगारी जड़ है आतंकवाद की, बेरोजगारी जड़ है नक्सलवाद की, बेरोजगारी जड़ है माओवाद की। जब तक बेरोजगारी नहीं मिटेगी, तब तक इस मुल्क में जो अव्यवस्था है, वह समाप्त नहीं होगी। यह लॉ एंड

[चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम]

ऑर्डर का मसला भी है। अच्छा तो यह होता कि यह सदन खचाखच भरा होता, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे होते और कोई मजबूत फैसला होता। फैसला यह होता कि पैदा करने वाला किसान, जो दो रुपए किलो में आलू बेचता है, और बेचने वाला, जो सौ रुपए किलो में अंकल चिप्स बेचता है, उन दोनों के बीच एक तख्मीना कायम होता, दोनों का एक मुवाज़ना होता और आमदनी की तथा बेचने की एक नयी नीति बनती। तब इस सदन के माध्यम से डॉक्टर लोहिया का वह सपना साकार होता, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब आदमी ऊपर जाता, अमीर आदमी थोड़ा-सा नीचे आता और एक समता-मूलक समाज का निर्माण होता, उससे मुल्क आगे बढ़ता और मुल्क का दुनिया में मान बढ़ता। इस उम्मीद के साथ कि सरकार का इस विषय पर चर्चा कराकर कुछ सार्थक परिणाम निकालने का मकसद होगा और वह कुछ सार्थक कदम उठायेगी, मैं इस विषय पर बोलते हुए आप सबका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। आपने मुझे बहुत गंभीरता से सुना इसके लिए मैं आप सबका और तमाम सीनियर सदस्यों का शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका भी शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। बहुत शुक्रिया।

چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش)

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ کا اور میری پارٹی کے ادھیکش مائنے ملائم سنگھ یادو جی کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے سب سے بڑے سدن میں پہلی بار مجھے ایک سار تھک وشنے پر بولنے کا موقع مل رہا ہے۔ میں پورے دن سے یہاں جو تقریریں سن رہا ہوں، جو لوگوں کی چرچہ اور پری-چرچہ دیکھ رہا ہوں، اس سے مجھے یہ لگتا ہے کہ سدن اس سمسیمہ کے لئے کافی گمبھیر ہے۔ خاص طور پر جب شری منی شنکر ائیر جی بول رہے تھے، تو لگ رہا تھا، جیسے کوئی سماجک پریورتن کا اگوا بول رہا ہے، جب گہلوت صاحب بول رہے تھے تو لگتا تھا، کوئی مزدور بول رہا ہے۔ سر کچھ سوال جو ہمارے سینے میں جلتے ہیں، میں وہ آپ کے درمیان رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ میں ایک شعر سے اپنی شروعات کرنا چاہتا ہوں:

بوڑھا نظر آتا ہے غریبی کا لڑکین،

مزدور کے بیٹے نے جوانی نہیں دیکھی

میں آپ سے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں نے اس سمسٹیہ پر پوری اسٹڈی کرنے کے بعد یہ پایا کہ ہندوستان کی سرکار خود یہ مانتی ہے کہ عام آدمی کی آمدنی کی زیادہ سے زیادہ 28 روپے ہے۔ میں اس مہان سدن کے اس دردناک پہلو کو بیان کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں اس دیش میں اس پریواروں کو جانتا ہوں، جن کا کتا روز 28 روپے سے زیادہ کھاتا ہے۔ آزادی کے 63 سال بعد یہ اس دیش کے لئے شرم کا پہلو ہے، شرم کی بات ہے۔ اس سدن میں بیٹھ کر ہمارے کرن-دھار نیٹیاں بناتے ہیں، اس نیٹیوں پر دیش چلتا ہے، لیکن اگر اس دیش میں یوجنا آیوگ یہ کہے کہ 22 سے 28 روپے آمدنی پر ایک آدمی کا، انسان کا پریوار چل جائے گا، ایک پورا گھر چل جائے گا، تو اس سے زیادہ دردناک کچھ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ سر، 43 کروڑ لوگوں کی حیثیت، اگر یوجنا آیوگ یہ دیکھتا ہے کہ ایک جانور سے بھی کم ہے تو یہ بڑا دردناک پہلو ہے۔

سر، انیر صاحب کے دل میں اتنے سوال دہکتے ہیں، وہ اپنی پارٹی کے پلیٹ فارم پر اتنے پرہیادی نیٹا ہیں، اس کے باوجود مجھے نہیں معلوم کہ وہ کونی سماجک پریورٹن کا اسٹر کیوں نہیں بنانا چاہتے۔ میں اس وقت اس سنسد کے اندر ڈاکٹر لوبیا کی 'دام باندھو نیٹی' کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ڈاکٹر لوبیا نے کہا تھا کہ جب تک پیدا کرنے والے اور بیچنے والے کے بیچ آمدنی کا پرتیشٹ طے نہیں ہو جائے گا، تب تک اس دیش سے غریبی نہیں مٹے گی۔ شریمتی گاندھی نے برسوں پہلے 'غریبی ہٹاؤ' کا نعرہ دیا تھا۔ شریمتی گاندھی دنیا سے چلی گئیں، آج ان کے ماننے والے موجود ہیں، لیکن غریبی ویسی ہی ویسی ہے۔ میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چیس بکتا ہے، سو روپے کلو اور آلو بکتا ہے، دو روپے کلو۔ ماننے منتری

جی اگر کہیں میری بات سن رہے ہیں، اگر وہ کوئی سار تھک بحث کرنا چاہتے ہیں، کوئی بنیادی رپورٹن لانا چاہتے ہیں، اگر وہ اس ملک سے غریبی کو ہٹانا چاہتے ہیں تو انہیں بنیادی سوالوں پر جانا پڑے گا۔ اس ڈیش کے اندر بال مزدور ہیں۔ آپ دیکھنے کہ جس بچے کی عمر اسکول جانے کی ہے، جس کے ہاتھ میں بستہ ہونا چاہئے، وہ چائے کی دوکان پر ہم سندسوں کو چائے پلاتا ہے۔ یہ ہمارے لئے شرم کی بات ہے۔ جس بہن کو اپنی عزت اور آبرو بچا کر اپنے گھر جانا چاہئے، وہ ممبئی جیسے مہانگر کے اندر روزگار کو لے کر اپنی جسم فروشی کرتی ہیں۔ آج 63 سال بیت جانے کے بعد بھی ہندوستان کی سرکار چلانے والے، جنہوں نے پہلے سرکار چلائی، جو اب چلا رہے ہیں، ان کے لئے شرم کی بات ہے۔ میں اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے اس کسک کو، اس درد کو بیان کرتے ہوئے افسوس محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ یہاں جو کچھ بھی بحث ہوئی، اس بحث میں ایسا کوئی نیتی-گت فیصلہ نہیں آیا، جس سے غریبی کم ہو، جس سے بے روزگاری کم ہو۔ جیسا میرے بغل میں بیٹھے ہوئے میرے نے ابھی کہا تھا کہ بے روزگاری جڑ ہے آتک-وار کی، بے روزگاری جڑ ہے نکسلواد کی، بے روزگاری جڑ ہے ماؤواد کی۔ جب تک بے روزگاری نہیں مٹے گی، تب تک اس ملک میں جو او-ویوستھا ہے، وہ سماپت نہیں ہوگی۔ یہ لاء اینڈ آرڈر کا مسئلہ بھی ہے۔ اچھا تو یہ ہوتا کہ یہ سدن کھچاکھچ بھرا ہوتا، مائنے منتری جی یہاں بیٹھے ہوتے اور کوئی مضبوط فیصلہ ہوتا۔ فیصلہ یہ ہوتا کہ پیدا کرنے والا کسان، جو دو روپے کلو میں آلو بیچتا ہے، اور بیچنے والا، جو سو روپے کلو میں انکل چپس بیچتا ہے، ان دونوں کے بیچ ایک تخمینہ قائم ہوتا، دونوں کا ایک معاوضہ ہوتا اور آمدنی کی اور بیچنے کی ایک نئی نیتی بنتی۔ تب اس سدن کے مادھیم سے ڈاکٹر لوبیا کا وہ سپنا ساکار ہوتا، جس سے ہندوستان

کا غریب آدمی اوپر جاتا، امیر آدمی تھوڑا سا نیچے آتا اور ایک سمٹا-ملک سماج کا
 نرمان ہوتا، اس سے ملک آگے بڑھتا اور ملک کا دنیا میں مان بڑھتا۔ اس امید کے
 ساتھ کہ سرکار کا اس وشنے پر چرچہ کرا کر کچھ سارتھک پرینام نکالنے کے
 کا مقصد ہوگا اور وہ کچھ سارتھک قدم اٹھائے گی، میں اس وشنے پر بولتے ہوئے
 آپ سب کا شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے مجھے بہت گمبھیرتا سے سنا اس کے
 لئے میں آپ سب کا اور تمام سینئر سڈسیوں کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور آپ سبھا
 ادھیکش جی، آپ کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ بہت شکریہ۔

SHRI S. THANGEVELU (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. This is a very important Ministry. This Ministry has jurisdiction over 40 Central laws related to industrial relations, wages, working conditions, social security and protection of disadvantaged groups. There are also State laws relating to labour. The Central laws include the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. The mandate of the Ministry of Labour and Employment is to safeguard the interests of workers, especially the disadvantaged groups. It is also responsible for formulating policies on matters such as industrial relations, labour disputes, regulation of wages, social security and regulation of labour.

The budget allocation for the Ministry of Labour and Employment has been increased by 41 per cent. The allocation for labour went up by 26 per cent. But it is strange that there is no development in eradication of child labour and poor working conditions of women labour is still exist in many factories. I request the Minister to pay special attention to this. There are two types of sectors, one is agriculture sector and another is non-agriculture sector in which there are three categories of workers, that is, regular salaried/wage employees, casual wage labour and self employed. In India, nearly 51 per cent people are self-employed; 33.5 per cent are casual labours and 16 per cent are regular salaries/wage employees. Sir, unemployment ratio is on the higher side. I would request the Minister to coordinate with other Ministries, like the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Agriculture in order to provide more job opportunities. The main problems which have to be addressed are : underemployment, unemployment, low female participation in labour force and low productivity of work in which the poor people are engaged. Productivity is a

[Shri S. Thangevelu]

measure of efficiency with which resources, both human and material, are converted into goods and services. So the productivity should be increased and brought on par with that of the Asian countries. With these observations, I appreciate the working of the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Thank you.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Sir, according to the last survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization in 2004-05, the total employment in India, both in the organized and unorganized sectors, was 45.9 crores. Out of this, only 2.6 crores are in the organized sector while the rest, 43.3 crores, which is about 94 per cent, are in the unorganized sector. Out of these 43.3 crore workers in the unorganized sector, 26.9 crore were employed in the agricultural sector, 2.6 crores in construction, and the remaining were engaged in manufacturing activities, trade, transport and the like.

Sir, India's large unorganized sector is the underbelly of the Indian economy. It is the most uncared-for sector in India. A large number of workers in the unorganized sector are mostly semi-skilled or unskilled and are engaged in home-based occupations, like bidi-rolling, agarbatti-making, papad-making, tailoring, domestic help, etc. The unorganized sector workers suffer from seasonal unemployment, lack of employer-employee relationship and there is complete absence of social security. These workers need social security. The legislation and welfare funds meant for the welfare of the labour force remain only on paper. There is nothing on the ground which could take care of their welfare.

Sir, it is a fact that there are many schemes that workers in the unorganized sector can make use of. But there is absolute lack of targeting of the beneficiaries. It is a fact that only 40 per cent of the welfare funds created to take care of the labour force is now being utilized.

Sir, coming to contract labourers, they perform jobs of regular employees. The contract workforce accounts for 85 per cent of the total workforce in the factories and 50 per cent in the public sector undertakings. It is ridiculous that permanent or regular workers are given employment in the first shift and contract workers are employed in the second shift with very low wages. The law prohibits employers from hiring contract workers for jobs that are perennial in nature. But how far is it being implemented? There must be a monitoring mechanism available with the Government to find this out.

Sir, the issue was discussed in the 42nd and the 43rd Indian Labour Conference. The recommendation was that contract workers should be given minimum wages at

par with the regular workers who have been working in that organization. Nobody knows whether it is being done now. The Government owes an explanation in this regard.

Sir, among the unorganized labourers, there are about five million workers who work as domestic help. The Indian Labour Organization has revealed that, in India, about 47 crore workers are employed in households, out of which 72 per cent are women, including adolescent girls. There is no protection for them. As of now, labour laws do not cover these domestic helps. There is an urgent need for the Government to take care of them.

Sir, migration of people in search of work from villages to cities, and even from State to State, has been increasing. The Government should pay serious attention to this aspect and try to create infrastructure in rural areas so that migration of labour is checked. Moreover, women and girl migrants are vulnerable to trafficking, sexual exploitation, financial deprivation and forcible confinement. Rescue and rehabilitation measures in such cases are the need of the hour and the Government must pay immediate attention to this aspect. Sir, there are two issues critical to any debate on the status of unorganized labour. One is that there is a lack of well-thought-out regulation regarding unorganized and unskilled workers. There is a need to have such a regulation which is applicable all over the country and across various disciplines of employment.

Secondly, there is no effective redressal mechanism when crimes against workers are taking place. The Government needs to ponder over this for the benefit of 94 per cent of the labour force in the country. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, we have heard very learned speeches on employment statistics' unfairness in the labour market and inequality. I am particularly happy that both the Ministers from the Finance Ministry are here because I wish to talk on a topic which has hit the headlines today with a great deal of significance. For the first time, possibly since 1991, a rating agency, I won't name them, has indicated that India may be in the BBB(-) rating category. I think we must be very careful because India has become the whipping boy of the international investment community, and that is a bigger threat to employment, to growth, and it is a challenge which is far greater than the historical disparities which that may have persisted in the labour laws in this country. The future of the younger people in this country is far more challenging than those in the labour market of the past. We must be proud of what India has achieved a great deal in the last 20 years since liberalisation, and we must not under-estimate its potential. India is today the largest producer of small cards in the world. It employs hundreds of thousands of people directly, and over a few million people indirectly. We must protect that market; we must grow that market.

Secondly, as a consequence, the auto ancillary industry is growing very rapidly.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

We have to make sure that our international competitors don't damage our competitiveness. Hon. Labour Minister, Sir, I think, we have to worry more about the future generation without reducing our concern for those who are employed today.

Sir, now I wish to mention particularly to the hon. Ministers from the Finance Ministry about taxation. The people invest in India in order to improve their global competitiveness. If that competitiveness is then planned to be taxed on their global incomes, I think, that is going to discourage employment generation in this country, especially in outsourced employment. I have heard that two international banks, since the Finance Bill was introduced - I am going to appraise the Finance Minister personally about it - have decided not to invest in their Bengaluru, outsourcing centre, one for 10,000 jobs, and another for 5,000 jobs, and quietly moved these to another country in our neighbourhood. India's biggest advantage is in BPO and we must not under-estimate it, we must not damage it, I completely agree with what has been talked about the trade-union movement, what has been talked about fairness, what has been talked about misuse of contract labour. However, we must not forget that we are one of the countries that the lowest price parity, competitiveness and growing productivity. We must be proud about these. We must not under-estimate the strength of our cost and productivity advantages. Therefore, let us not lose this major advantages - I am not calling it conspiracy because that is too strong a word - but there is a movement to downgrade India's attractiveness because today, we lack a political consensus, reforms and economic growing. So, I appeal to everybody in this House in this regard. I am not making a political speech, but the reality is that the Government of India, the Hon. Members of the opposition, all of us, political and apolitical Members, must know that we are going through a danger where employment is going to be seriously affected. Hon. Minister, we should take a very serious note that rating agencies must not be allowed to misrepresent the real strength of India. I thank you, Mr. Vice Chairman. You know that I do not take any extra time. I thank you for this opportunity to let me speak.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Thank you very much for the self-discipline. Now, Shri Anil Desai. It is your maiden speech. You can take 20 minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice Chairman, I thank you very much for this opportunity given to me to speak. At the outset, I would like to express my deep gratitude to my leaders Hindurudai Samrat Shriman Balasaheb Thackeray and Shriman Udhav Thackeray, Executive President, Shiv Sena for sending me to this august House. Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to make my maiden speech in the House on the working of the Ministry of Labour & Employment, which happens to be my favourite subject right from my college days. It's a fact that labour force is the backbone of our country and it should be held in high esteem. Sir, as we all know, the

Ministry of Labour & Employment is one of the important Ministries of the Government of India whose main responsibility is to protect and safeguard the interests of workers in general and the poor, deprived and disadvantaged sections of the society in particular. It aims at creating a healthy work environment for higher production, to develop and coordinate vocational skill training and employment. Some of the objectives on which the Government focuses its attention are promotion of welfare and providing social security to the labour force both in organised and unorganised sectors, in tandem with the process of liberalisation which is sought to be achieved through implementation of various labour laws which regulate the terms and conditions of service and employment of workers. There are, at present, 45 labour-related laws enacted by the Central Government dealing with minimum wages, accident and social security benefits, occupational safety, health and condition of employment, disciplinary action, setting up of trade unions and industrial relations. First of all, I would like to deal with the welfare of unorganised sector workers. National Sample Survey Organisation had carried out a survey in 2009-10, according to which the total employment in both organised and unorganised sectors in the country is about 46.5 crore, comprising around 2.8 crore in the organised sector and the balance 43.7 crore in the unorganised sector. Further, out of 43.7 crore workers in the unorganised sector, there are 24.6 crore workers employed in agricultural sector, about 4.4 crore in construction work and the remaining in manufacturing and service sectors. The Government has brought, inter-alia, weavers, handloom workers, fishermen, fisherwomen, toddy tappers, leather workers, cobblers, plantation labour, beedi workers under the purview of the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 which mandates for the constitution of a National Social Security Board for formulation of social security schemes, namely, Life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age pension and any other benefit as may deem fit by the Government for the unorganised workers. Sir, I am associated with various unions of the workers both the organised and unorganised sectors for the last 25 years. I do have close interaction with them and understand their grievances, problems and their expectations from the Government. The crux of my personal discussion is whatever Acts the Parliament enacts for the benefit of the workers in both the sectors do not percolate to them. The main reason for this disadvantageous position is that the Government does not publicise the benefits of these schemes either through the print or electronic media. The Government should arrange camps or workshops or through NGOs at the working places of these workers at the district level and at State level in a proactive manner so that they can become familiar with the schemes and avail of these benefits. Now Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, RSBY, which provides smart card based cashless health insurance cover of up to Rs. 30,000 to BPL families with a unit of five in the unorganised sector per annum on family floater basis. Sir, since February 2012, the RSBY is being implemented in 24 States where more than 2.79 crore smart cards are

[Shri Anil Desai]

issued. But according to the definition given by the Planning Commission on BPL families, it is rather controversial and created a furor in the society and was severely criticised by the people at large. The Government needs to be circumspect in tinkering with the policies related to the poorer sections of the society. Otherwise, it may create unrest among these people. However, I welcome the step taken by the Government to extend the RSBY scheme to other sector workers under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.

Sir, I would like to dwell on some other issues on which the Ministry of Labour and Employment have enacted legislations or evolved schemes for the benefit of the unorganised sector workers, namely, administering of labour welfare funds, health and medical care, scholarships for school/college going students, grant to provide medical facilities to *beedi* workers, ESIC, EPFO, strengthening of TRIPARTISM, women labour, bonded labour and social security and industrial relations. Industrial relations is an avowed objective of the Ministry. The Government is claiming in the Annual Report that due to constant endeavour of the industrial relation machineries of both the Centre and the States, the overall working climate has, by and large, remained peaceful. But, on the contrary, the number of incidents of strikes and lockouts has shown an upward trend. If the Government could ensure implementation of provisions of the labour welfare measures sincerely, I am sure, there would be some perceptible change on this front and nation will progress.

Now, Sir, I will deal with the abominable practice of child labour briefly. Child labour is a matter of great concern which is confronting us on a daily basis. Though the Government of India is committed to address this issue, it has, miserably, failed to check this in spite of various legislations. Recently, we have seen how child labour has been exploited by the well-to-do and educated people in metropolitan cities like Delhi and Mumbai.

As far as woman labour is concerned, it is no better. It is pathetic. They are not being taken care of properly, in the manner they should be. Though the Government has promised equal wages for women, it is always breached. They become victims of gender bias in all spheres of activities.

So far as bonded labour is concerned, it is still in practice in different parts of the rural areas of the country. May I know from the hon. Minister what appropriate steps the Government has taken to eliminate bonded labour? Has any survey been conducted on this burning issue? What is the Budget allocated for this purpose, that is, for liberating them?

So far as the organised sector is concerned, I would like to mention a few points. After a saturation in employment in public sector undertakings like banks and insurance

companies during 1991-2000, the Government offered VRS to these employees in order to reduce the staff. After a gap of ten years, now, the public sector undertakings have started recruiting clerical and Probationary Officers on a big scale against the stiff competition in these sectors by the private players.

Here, I would like to request the hon. Minister that he should allow the candidates who have applied against the clerical posts with a minimum qualification of 10th or Matriculation, as per the advertisement issued earlier. It is painful to state that after the written examination, banks have become choosy and they are appointing candidates having a Degree qualification, thus, depriving the candidates, having the minimum eligible qualification, from getting jobs.

Another crucial point I would like to make is about the "sons of the soil", that is, local candidates of the State should be given priority in every recruitment that takes place in their States as the local candidates have the first right for job opportunity on their soil. This does not mean that we are opposed to job seekers, from other States, who try their luck for job. On this issue, we are often viewed or we are often criticised as if we are having a parochial view or as if we are favouring communalism. But it is not so. You will agree that post-Independence, when the States were created on a linguistic basis, every State got its official language and thus, it became a responsibility of the respective State Governments to develop their States and create infrastructure facilities and job opportunities. Hence, when all-round development of all the States takes place, migration of people from one State to another in search of jobs will come to a halt.

Today, another big problem in public sector industries, if I cite an example of the hon. Minister, is regarding Air India. Sir, in Air India, today, the situation is very grim. When the National Flyer is in the red, at the same time, the contract labour has made its way in a big way in Air India. The condition of Air India is so pathetic that around 600-800 young people of contract employment are managing the show on the administrative side. In the last week itself, all of a sudden, a move has been taken by the senior officials of Air India to chuck them out to see that there is an influx of new contract labour. This was opposed tooth and nail by us, and, somehow, we were able to shelve it. But the thing is that those contract employees who have put in more than 5 years or 10 years in Air India and are pinning hopes to make their future in Air India with the hope that one day they will get permanent employment will get disappointed because, I think, that day is not to dawn. The Government, and, more particularly, the Labour Minister should intervene and see that wherever there are jobs of perennial nature in any industry, the contract labour should not be encouraged. They should be given permanent employment.

Sir, it is being visualized that by 2020, India would become a nation of younger people with an average age of 27. Therefore, the Government, as the biggest employer,

[Shri Anil Desai]

should ensure that Indian youth is provided with employment opportunities in every possible way. That will certainly pave the way for us to emerge as a major global player.

Sir, with these words, I conclude. I thank you once again for your patient hearing.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya; not present. Shri Tarun Vijay.

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए)

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रोजगार तथा श्रमिकों की स्थिति पर अपना विचार व्यक्त करते हुए एक वास्तविक घटना से मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ। आज से दो वर्ष पहले लद्दाख में बादल फटा था और उसके कारण वहाँ पर सैकड़ों लोग मारे गये थे, जिनमें से कुछ मजदूर थे। वे बादल फटने के कारण घायल हो गये थे और वहाँ के मिलिट्री हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती थे। उन मजदूरों की संख्या लगभग 26 थी। वे मजदूर जम्मू-कश्मीर की उन सरहदी वादियों में झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और उड़ीसा से एक डिग्री और दो डिग्री के न्यूनतम तापमान में 12-13 हजार फीट की ऊँचाई पर सड़क बनाने, पत्थर तोड़ने, डामरीकृत करने के लिए गये थे। जब वे घायल होकर अस्पताल में भर्ती थे, तो उन्हें अपने घर, छत्तीसगढ़ या उड़ीसा के गाँव जाने के लिए कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी। उनको 126 रुपये से लेकर 248 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन का पारिश्रमिक, यानी रोजगार भत्ता या मजदूरी मिलती थी, लेकिन जब वहाँ की सेवा करते हुए वे लोग घायल होकर मजबूर हो गये, तो जो सरकार उस क्षेत्र में अमीर लोगों के पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2800 करोड़ रुपये की महत्वपूर्ण योजना चलाती है, वह उस समय उनको अपने घर भेजने के लिए किराया देने से इन्कार कर रही थी। अंतिम तौर पर, जिस क्षेत्र, यानी छत्तीसगढ़ से वे लोग वहाँ आये थे, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री श्री रमण सिंह ने अपना विशेष विमान भेज कर उनको वापस अपने घर भेजा, लेकिन जहाँ की वे सेवा कर रहे थे, वहाँ उनकी कहीं सहायता नहीं की गयी। हिन्दुस्तान में मजदूरों का यह हाल है कि उनके प्रति इनका यह attitude है। यह वह attitude है, जो हमें याद दिलाता है कि 1943 में हिन्दुस्तान के बंगाल में 40 लाख लोग भूख से तड़प-तड़प कर मारे गये थे, the Bengal famine, which was created in Britain, which was made in Britain, जबकि हमारे पास खाना था, भोजन था, चावल था और गेहूँ था और वह उनको इसलिए नहीं दिया गया, क्योंकि वह युद्ध के लिए जमा कर दिया गया था और बाकी सब सामान व्यापारियों ने मुनाफाखोरी के लिए जमा कर लिया था। इस देश के 40 लाख गरीब लोग भुखमरी के कारण 1943 में मारे गये थे। आज कहीं उनकी याद नहीं है, उससे किसी ने कोई सबक नहीं लिया। यह देश आज 2012 में उस बात की याद दिलाता है जब लाखों टन अनाज शराब बनाने के लिए सड़ा दिया जाता है, लेकिन गरीबों में उसे बाँटने से सरकार इन्कार कर देती है। यह वह देश है जहाँ आज भी लाखों लोग 20 रुपए से कम में प्रतिदिन गुजारा करते हैं। हम लोग Agni Missile चलाने पर खुशी मनाते हैं, हम लोग RISAT पर सामूहिक रूप से बधाई देते हैं। लेकिन, जिस देश में 60 प्रतिशत माताएं anemic हों, रक्त अल्पता की शिकार हों, जिस देश में 46 per cent बच्चे stunting के शिकार हों, जिस देश में 43 per cent बच्चे under-weight हों, जहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री यह कहें कि यहां अगर इतनी बड़ी संख्या में 47 प्रतिशत under-weight बच्चे हैं, तो यह कुपोषण राष्ट्रीय शर्म की बात है, तो हम वहाँ के किन बिन्दुओं पर गौरव करें? यहां पर कहा गया है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में गरीबी है, वहां पर आतंकवाद

बढ़ेगा। मैं इस बात को मानने से थोड़ा हिचकिचाऊंगा। गरीबी का और आतंकवाद का कोई संबंध नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि, जहां गरीबी है, वहां पर उनके बीच में आतंकवाद फैलाने वाले तमाम माओवादी, ये केवल अमीरों के माध्यम से अपनी क्रांतिकारिता का झूठा कारगराना ढोल पीटते हैं, गरीबों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं। एक जगह भी, एक गांव में भी, जहां पर ये तमाम लोग, गरीबी के नाम पर नक्सलवाद और माओवाद फैलाने वाले आए हैं, वे बतला दें कि उन्होंने अन्य क्षेत्रों से बेहतर विकास किया है, अन्य क्षेत्रों से बेहतर अस्पताल खोले हैं, अन्य क्षेत्रों से बेहतर विद्यालय स्थापित किए हैं। जहां पर भी ये गरीबों का शोषण करते हैं, वहां पर ये आतंकवाद केवल एक विदेशी मन, एक विदेशी धन के आधार पर करते हैं, कारगराना ढंग से करते हैं, ये गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए कभी भी काम नहीं करते हैं। इस देश में 260 से ज्यादा श्रमिक कानून हैं। भारत में 45.9 करोड़ श्रमिक माने गए हैं, जिनमें से केवल 2.6 करोड़ संगठित क्षेत्रों में हैं। भारत के 94 प्रतिशत श्रमिक असंगठित क्षेत्रों में हैं, जबकि वे भारत के 65 प्रतिशत विकास में मदद करते हैं। फिर भी भारत के श्रमिक संगठन समझते हैं कि सरकार के आंकड़े सुधारे जाने चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े श्रमिक संगठन भारतीय मजदूर संघ का कहना है कि इस देश में 52 करोड़ श्रमिक असंगठित क्षेत्रों में हैं और 8 करोड़ संगठित क्षेत्रों में हैं। लेकिन, इस कारण उनके प्रति जो एक सुविधा और उनको विकास की मुख्य धारा में शामिल करने के प्रयास होने चाहिए, वे पूरी तरह से अमीरों के शिकंजे में कस दिए गए हैं। इस देश में हम सौ-सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाकर एक-एक मंदिर बनाते हैं। इस देश में हम हजारों करोड़ रुपए केवल दौलत वालों की सुविधाओं के लिए खर्च करते हैं। यह वह देश है जहां भले ही 60 करोड़ या सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 45 करोड़ मजदूर होंगे, श्रमिक होंगे, लेकिन जहां केवल दो व्यक्तियों के लिए साढ़े आठ करोड़ के मकान और 62 कमरों का मकान बनाया जाता है, लेकिन 65 प्रतिशत मजदूर आज भी छत को ढूँढ़ने के लिए तरस जाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई मकान नहीं होता है। There are homeless labourers.

महोदय, सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि इस देश में न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक का प्रावधान ठीक ढंग से लागू नहीं किया जाता है। अभी 14-15 फरवरी को जो Indian Labour Conference हुई, उसमें सरकार की ओर से कहा गया कि जो मिनिमम वेजिज हैं, उनमें इस देश में छः हजार प्रकार के variants थे। प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग मिनिमम वेजिज के spheres तय किए गए हैं। 66 रुपए से लेकर 100 रुपए तक के मिनिमम वेजिज हैं, 247 रुपए से लेकर 280 रुपए तक के मिनिमम वेजिज हैं। लेकिन एक प्रदेश भी ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर पूरे तौर पर मिनिमम वेज को सही ढंग से लागू किया जाता हो। जब वे मजदूर मिनिमम वेज मांगते हैं, जब वे मजदूर contract labourers हटाकर अपने को स्थाई मजदूर के नाते पंजीकृत करने की मांग करते हैं तो उन पर लाठियां और गोलियां बरसाई जाती हैं। जब तक हमको यह हक नहीं होगा कि कभी भी किसी मजदूर को बिना नोटिस दिए नौकरी से न निकाल दिया जाए, हम लोग ग्रोथ नहीं कर सकते, हम लोग विकास दर को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक सरकार अपनी विकास दर और ग्रोथ का जो दिंडोरा पीटती है, क्या वह बिना मजदूरों के प्राप्त किया गया है? क्या वह तमाम ग्रोथ और विकास मशीनों की सहायता से प्राप्त किया गया है? 60 प्रतिशत मजदूर मिनिमम वेज प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। उनको 60 रुपए से लेकर 100 रुपए तक का न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जाता है। वे मांग करते हैं कि contract की प्रथा को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन उनकी यह मांग नहीं मानी जाती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पहली बार 28 फरवरी को इस देश के तमाम श्रमिक संगठनों ने मांग की कि मजदूरों के प्रति सरकार का जो attitude है, उसे बदला जाना चाहिए। पहली बार यह हुआ कि

[श्री तरुण विजय]

जिनको वामपंथी कहा जाता है या जिनको राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा वाले संगठन कहा जाता है, वे तमाम संगठन एक आवाज में मजदूरों के हितों की बात लेकर इकट्ठा हुए थे और उन्होंने पूरे देश को जगाने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? जो न्यूनतम वेतन तय किया जाता है, जो minimum wages तय किए जाते हैं, उनको कभी Consumer Price Index के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता है। हम लोग मांग करते हैं कि श्रमिक वर्ग के लिए जो वेतन दिया जाए, उसका आधार 1:10 होना चाहिए, लेकिन आज हम न्यूनतम वेतन और अधिकतम वेतन में 1:272 का अनुपात रखकर चल रहे हैं। इतनी अधिक disparity हिंदुस्तान में हो गई है जिसके कारण इस देश में भयंकर असंतोष, क्षोभ और क्रोध का दावानल फैल रहा है। हमारे भाजपा शासित अनेक प्रांत हैं, जिन्होंने मजदूरों के लिए बहुत बेहतर उपाय किए हैं, उनके skill development के लिए उपाय किए हैं। हम देखते हैं कि जहां मजदूर गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं, उनका विकास केवल तभी हो सकता है, जब उनकी कुशलता और निपुणता में वृद्धि की जाए। मैं गुजरात का उदाहरण दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री तरुण विजय : वहां पर 72 प्रतिशत नए रोजगार की योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं और गुजरात का जो श्रम मंत्रालय है, उसने युवाओं के लिए 28 प्रतिशत नयी स्कीम्स दी हैं।

मैं मांग करता हूं कि जो सामान्य मजदूर हैं - ट्रांसपोर्ट, टूरिज्म, इन सभी सर्विसेज में माइक्रो रेंज में उनके skill development के काम को सरकार आगे बढ़ाए और job creation के क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों को लगाए। मिनिमम वेज 11,000 रुपए प्रति माह से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए। आंगनवाड़ी, आशा, मिड डे मील, शिक्षा मित्र, ग्राम सेवक और इस प्रकार के तमाम कार्यकर्ताओं को सरकारी कर्मचारी के रूप में घोषित किया जाना चाहिए and restore all Group D employees posts abolished by the Sixth Pay Commission.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : तरुण जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री तरुण विजय : अंत में मैं उत्तराखंड की एक बात सुनाकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। एक समय था जब उत्तराखंड के बच्चे बाल श्रमिकों के रूप में पूरे हिंदुस्तान के ढाबों में और चाय की दुकानों पर "भुला" के तौर पर माने जाते थे। उनका अपमान और तिरस्कार होता था। पूरे देश में जो बाल श्रमिक होते थे, उनमें उत्तराखंड के बच्चों की संख्या बहुत अधिक होती थी, लेकिन केवल skill development के आधार पर, केवल हमारी सरकार की योजनाओं के आधार पर उन बच्चों का न केवल बाल श्रमिकों के रूप में काम करना बंद हुआ है, बल्कि उन्होंने अपने हाथों से उत्तराखंड के नौजवानों के रूप में हिमालय की एक नयी तकदीर लिख दी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये जो दौलत वाले लोग श्रमिकों का शोषण करते हैं, उसके बारे में एक पंक्ति है -

"तामीरें हैं, खैरातें हैं और तीरथ हज भी होते हैं,
ये लूट के धब्बे दामन से, ये दौलत वाले धोते हैं।"

दौलत वालों के द्वारा श्रमिकों का जो शोषण किया जाता है, उसके विरुद्ध एकजुट आवाज उठाई जानी चाहिए, सर्वदलीय आवाज उठाई जानी चाहिए और श्रमिकों के शोषण का जो कलंक हिंदुस्तान के माथे पर है, उसको मिटाने के लिए तमाम लोगों को विश्वकर्मा की वह आवाज उठानी चाहिए, जिसके आधार पर दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी ने भारत के श्रमिकों को एक करते हुए यह कहा था कि जब तब

5.00 P.M.

यह दरिद्रता और तुम्हारा शोषण नहीं मिटेगा, तब तक न हम दीनदयाल उपाध्याय का भारत बना सकते हैं, न भारत को परम वैभव के शिखर पर ले जा सकते हैं।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu) : Thank You, Sir. The Ministry of Labour and Employment was created at a time when the Indian state emerged as a welfare state. Today, we are discussing the functions of the Ministry of Labour and Employment in particular at a time when the Indian state is emerging as a neo-liberal state. The Ministry is headed by one of the senior-most legislators of our country. I wish he makes an impact and imprint by playing a very proactive role in defending the rights of the Indian working people. Sir, in any economy, the primary productive force is the working people. They are the people who create the wealth of the nation. Their conditions need to be improved. Here, I would like to emphasise on certain priorities for the hon. Minister.

Number one, if the hon. Minister can take a proactive step in abolishing manual scavenging, it will go a long way in the history of our country. As per the promise given by the hon. President in her Address, the Ministry will have to take very serious steps in order to put an end to manual scavenging and to provide a dignified rehabilitation to the manual scavengers.

Number two, I agree with some of my previous speakers, particularly Shri Bandyopadhyay, when he said that there is a need for a legal framework to address the concerns of domestic workers, who should be treated as human beings; not as modern day slaves. There must be a legal framework. The Ministry will have to think of such a legal framework.

Thirdly, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Minister that the Ministry should take very serious initiative for a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers. It is a long-standing overdue demand. At least, now, the Ministry should have the courage to come forward with a comprehensive Central legislation for agricultural workers. Then, Sir, the Ministry will have to think of extending the National Rural Employment Guarantee legislation to enact an Act for providing urban employment guarantee so that the problems of unemployed living in cities, slum can be addressed properly.

Sir, having said this, I would like to make a few general observations. The employment structure has very worrisome features today. Many speakers have dealt with this subject, particularly I must give a compliment to Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar who made a passionate critique of the neo-liberal economic paradigm of development that is being pursued by the present Government. Sir, agriculture contributes to less than one-fifth of our GDP, but it accounts for over half the workforce in the country. Still, agriculture remains to be a neglected sector where we find no increase in the

[Shri D. Raja]

public investments. It is not the direct subject of the Labour Ministry, but it has to be seen in a comprehensive way.

Here, I should also refer to the public sector. The public sector is being divested. The Government equity in public sector is being drastically liquidated and if this happens, that will ring the death bell for the employment opportunities for the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). There is no law to force the private sector to provide reservation for these sections. In the absence of any legislation to provide reservation in private sector, if you go on doing reckless disinvestment of public sector undertakings, that will adversely affect the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs. This has to be taken up by the Ministry. Only 15.8 per cent workforce is on regular wages and salaries. The unorganized sector, with low earnings and poor working conditions, employs 94 per cent of workers. Relatively, the stagnant sector is the organized sector; it provides, approximately 6 per cent employment. In such a situation - I agree with my previous speakers - the Government will have to be more proactive in defending the rights of the workers. Here I list out some of the immediate demands of the Indian working class. The Minimum Wage Act is of 1948. The new norms were decided in 1957. Then a demand was made for need-based minimum wages. I do not know what the Ministry is doing about the need-based minimum wages. So far as contract labour is concerned, it is not an issue of private employers only; contract labour has become an issue for the public sector employers also. How to ensure the rights of the contract labour? The Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act is blatantly violated left, right and centre by private as well as public sector employers. What is the Ministry doing about that? Then comes the question of social security. Many people have spoken about the unorganized sector. I will refer to only the women workers. More than 70 per cent of the women workers are not being given any benefit under the Maternity Act. My previous speaker was referring to how our women and children are suffering from anemia. Why? The Ministry will have to do something. The Ministry will have to take up this issue with all seriousness. Then, Sir, the labour laws, now I find, are meant for violation by employers, rather than implementation. It is the job of the Labour Ministry to ensure that the existing labour laws, which in a way, are defending the rights of the workers, must be protected. There must be enough steps for providing exemplary punishment to rouge employers, who really go against the interest of workers and the working people. Sir, finally, I would urge upon the Government to understand the pathetic condition of the workforce in the country. The Government also should take note of the serious developments in the country. There is social unrest in the country, whether we like it or not. Workers do not want to keep quiet hereafter. They are coming on streets. What had happened on February, 28? All trade unions had come together

and were on a countrywide strike. What is the response of the Government? Do you take it as a message, or do you take it as a warning? If you do not listen to the voices of the working people, if you do not concede to their demands, if you do not understand their concerns, then it is going to be difficult for you to continue in power. This is the message the working people gave on February, 28. You can take it as a warning also. Now we are talking about melt down and slow down. My learned colleagues talked about the slow down. Yes, it is a fact. Who is responsible for the slow down of our economy? Who is responsible for the crisis in our economy? Can you blame the working people? Can you blame the unorganized and organized workers? They do their work and produce wealth. Even then we are having a crisis. It is related to the macro level economic and financial policies pursued by the Government. The Government will have to review its policies. The Government will have to go in for midcourse correction. Otherwise, our economy cannot be safeguarded; our economy cannot move forward. There is slow down and there will be slow down. You cannot put the blame on workers. Workers have the right to go on strike; workers have the right to express their resistance against some of the policies. All labour laws, as my previous speaker said, were the products of the labour movement, struggles and sacrifices. And the Indian working class played a glorious role when we were fighting against colonialism in the post-independent India. The Indian working class is struggling hard to create wealth for this country. And it is because of the sweat and blood of Indian working people that we find shining India, and India is emerging as a political power and an economic power. Unless this is understood by the Government, particularly, by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the country cannot progress, the country cannot move forward. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

श्री ईश्वर सिंह (हरियाणा) : चेयरमैन सर, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय के कार्यक्रम पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। 2004-05 में NSSO के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार देश के अंदर संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्र में 45.09 करोड़ मजदूर थे, जिनमें से 2.6 करोड़ संगठित क्षेत्र में थे और 43.3 करोड़ असंगठित क्षेत्र में थे। देश में जो आदमी पढ़-लिख गये, सर्विस पर चले गये, उन्होंने तो अपनी एक यूनियन बना ली, संगठन बना लिया, इंस्टीट्यूशन बना लिया और अपने हकों के लिए वे एकता के सूत्र में पिरो गये। जो बेचारी बेजुबान लेबर है, जिसको आज यहां मजदूरी मिल गई, तो एक महीने यहां काम किया और अगले महीने दूसरे शहर में चले गए, उनका संगठित होना आसान नहीं है। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की आबादी 43.03 करोड़ है। जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनमें अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा है। जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है, वे लोग लेबर का काम करते हैं। आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी, हमारी सरकार इस मसले को हल नहीं कर पाई है। देहात के अंदर जो लेबर क्लास रहती है, आज उसकी दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है। आदमियों की जगह मशीनों ने ले ली है। अब फसल काटने के लिए या बुआई करने के लिए मशीन आती है। पहले जिस काम को सौ से लेकर पांच सौ तक मजदूर करते थे, वही काम आज एक मशीन से हो जाता है। आज मशीन ने मजदूरों की जगह ले ली है। इस बारे में कोई चिंता नहीं करता है। इसके कारण मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं और उनकी आर्थिक हालत खराब हो रही है। वे संगठित हो नहीं सकते और बिना संगठन के उनकी दशा पहले से भी बुरी हो गई है। अब लेबर का आदमी इस बात को

[श्री ईश्वर सिंह]

महसूस करने लगा है कि समाज में उसकी कोई वैल्यू नहीं है और उसके अंदर हीन भावना आ गई है। हीन भावना के आने के कारण उसकी दशा इतनी खराब हो गई है कि वह पांच बजे के बाद काम नहीं करता है, क्योंकि उसको ममता, आदर, सत्कार नहीं मिल रहा है। जो लेबर है, वह समाज से कटती जा रही है। अब एक खाई पैदा हो गई है। जो सरकारी स्कूल हैं, जो सरकारी विद्यालय हैं, उनमें पढ़ने वाले बच्चे सिर्फ लेबर क्लास के ही रह गए हैं। कान्वेंट स्कूलों के अंदर, प्राइवेट स्कूलों के अंदर बड़े-बड़े लोगों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। इसके कारण यह खाई और बढ़ गई है। लेबर क्लास के बच्चे जन्म से ही यह अहसास करने लगे हैं कि सरकारी स्कूल उनके लिए ही बनाए गए हैं। मैं इस बात के खिलाफ हूँ कि जो लोग कास्ट और सब कास्ट को लिखकर के उस बात को और बढ़ावा देते हैं कि बच्चे के मन के अंदर पहले ही यह बात आ जाए कि वह लेबर क्लास का बच्चा है। जब आप किसी बच्चे से पूछते हो कि तुम्हारा बाप क्या करता है, तो वह खुद ही बता देता है कि मेरा बाप मजदूरी करता है। इससे बच्चे के अंदर शुरुआत में ही हीन भावना आ जाती है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो समता और समानता का अधिकार है वह चिंतनीय विषय बने। वह सामाजिक सुरक्षा से बहुत दूर है। वह सामाजिक सुरक्षा से बहुत दूर है। जो लोग संगठित हैं, वे सामाजिक सुरक्षा के हिसाब से सुरक्षित हैं और जो असंगठित हैं तो उनकी सुरक्षा कौन करेगा? हमने कागजों में अपंगता, स्वास्थ्य, प्रसूति और वृद्धा अवस्था के लिए तो बोर्ड बना दिए हैं, लेकिन जो देहात से जुड़े मसले हैं, उनकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस आदमी के पास भूमि है, उसकी जमीन की गिरदावरी खाना काशत के अंदर जाएगी क्योंकि वह उसका मालिक है। जो आदमी उस जमीन पर लेबर करता है, उसको तो काशत वाला नहीं कहा जाएगा। यदि उस आदमी ने ठेका लिया है या ठेके पर काशत करने के लिए जमीन ली है तो यदि कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आ जाती है या बाढ़ आ जाती है, आग लग जाती है या बिजली गिर जाती है तो सरकार जब मुआवजा देती है, तो वह उस भूमि के मालिक को ही देती है न कि उस जमीन के ठेका लेने वाले मजदूर को। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि जो भूमिहीन आदमी है, उसके पास ही वह मुआवजा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि जब वह ठेके पर जमीन लेकर खेती करता है, तो प्राकृतिक आपदा आने से उसकी जो दशा पहले थी, वह और भी खराब हो जाती है।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक आपदा आने पर सरकार जो मुआवजा दे, वह उसकी आदमी को दे, जो स्वयं खेती करती है और उसको नहीं दे जो भूमि का मालिक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो BPL परिवार हैं, हम उनको तीस हजार रुपए देकर अपना फर्ज अदा कर देते हैं और समझ लेते हैं कि हमारी ड्यूटी पूरी हो गई जब कि उनको प्यार सत्कार और आदर की भी जरूरत होती है। BPL परिवारों में रहने वाले लोगों के साथ कई प्रकार की अनियमितताएं हो रही हैं। जो सही मायनों में इसका हकदार होता है, वह रह जाता है और जो स्व रसूख आदमी होता है वह सोचता है कि इससे तो मुफ्त में धन इकट्ठा होगा इसलिए वह BPL की सूची में अपना नाम लिखवा लेता है। जो भूमिहीन आदमी है और जो लेबर का काम करता है, कारखाने में काम करता है, उसका नाम BPL सूची में नहीं आ पाता है। आज कितने ही भूमिहीन लोग रोजगार न मिलने के कारण आत्महत्या कर ली, क्योंकि जिसके पास भूमि है, उसी को किसान कहते हैं। हमारे देश में जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, वे भी तो इनकी अपेक्षा कई गुणा ज्यादा आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी कोई गिनती नहीं हो रही है। जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया है कि हमारे यहां 94.5 per cent लोग लेबर का काम करते हैं और जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनकी दशा इतनी दयनीय

है कि वह आंकड़ों में भी नहीं है और न ही किसी किताब में है। मैंने अभी जो आत्महत्या की बात कही है कि उन लोगों के परिवार और उनके बच्चे आज ऐसी दशा में पहुंच गए हैं कि रोजगार की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वे अपनी बेसिक जरूरतें भी पूरी नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जरूर कहूंगा कि जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं, उनके लिए एक अलग से सर्वेक्षण हो और अलग से बोर्ड बने तथा एक कमेटी बने। जो यह देखे कि किस परिवार के पास कितनी जमीन है, कितनी जमीन रहने के लिए है। यदि उसके पास किसी भी तरह की जमीन नहीं है तो उसको भी वही सुविधाएं मिलें, जो किसी भूमि वाले आदमी के पास हैं। हमारी सरकार ने बिजली के बिल माफ करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जो अति सराहनीय है। यदि किसान ही नहीं होगा तो देश की दशा कैसी होगी? असली किसान तो वह है जो खेत के अंदर लेबर का काम करता है। केवल जमीन का मालिक बनने से किसान नहीं बनता है, बल्कि असली मालिक तो वह है जो भूमि पर खेती करता है, लेबर करता है। वह आदमी सर्दी के मौसम में खेतों में पानी देता है और तपती धूप में फसल काटता है इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सही मायने में तो वही किसान है। आज हमें उसकी दशा सुधारने की जरूरत है।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपका ध्यान बाल मजदूरी की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग मजदूरी करते हैं आज उन्हीं के बच्चे बाल मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। आज जिसके पास जमीन जायदाद है, बैंक भी उसको ही लोन देगा और जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है, उसकी गारंटी कौन लेगा? चाहे किसी की भी सरकार आ जाए, लेकिन जब तक हमारी मानसिकता नहीं बदलेगी, विचारधारा नहीं बदलेगी, तब तक हम इस काम को करने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकते। हमें अपनी मानसिकता को बदलना होगा ताकि हर इन्सान को समानता का अधिकार मिल सके। आज आजादी के 65 साल बीत गए, लेकिन गरीबी की गहराई और ज्यादा बढ़ी है, मजदूर और ज्यादा नीचे चले गए हैं। बच्चे भी उन्हीं के मजदूरी करते हैं, जो आदमी गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहते हैं। ऐसे कौन से लोग हैं? ऐसे लोग अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं, पिछड़ा वर्ग के हैं, जिनकी दशा आज भी उसी तरह है, जैसी पहले थी। हमारे हरियाणा में, पंजाब में, राजस्थान में, जिनको हम सदा से गडरिया लोहार भी बोलते हैं, उनके पास कोई जमीन नहीं है। इतिहास में किसी भी समय में उनकी कोई मिल्कियत नहीं रही है, ऐसा कोई निशान इतिहास में नहीं मिलता कि उनके पास रहने के लिए घर रहा हो। यह बहुत सोचने की बात है कि आजादी के 65 साल में भी हम उनको कहीं बसा नहीं सके। आज भी जब उनके यहां बच्चा पैदा होता है तो वह पूछता है कि मैं किस देश का वासी हूं। वह अपना क्या एड्रेस बताए? उसका कोई स्थायी पता नहीं है। अस्थायी रूप से एक महीना वे यहां रहते हैं तो एक महीना किसी दूसरे गाँव चले जाते हैं। पुराने काल से उनका जीवन इसी तरह कटता रहा है।

इसी प्रकार से सिकलिंगर हैं, जो लेबर के तबकें हैं, उनकी तरफ भी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। बंधुआ मजदूरों के संबंध में यह बहुत ही शोचनीय विषय है कि आज भी बंधुआ मजदूर, खास तौर पर जो बड़े जागीदार हैं, उन्हीं के पास मिलेंगे, उनके बच्चे भी वहीं काम करते मिलेंगे। जो भट्टों के ठेकेदार हैं या जहां ये लेबर काम करती हैं, हम उनका सर्वे करवा कर पता करें कि इनके परिवार के कितने बच्चे यहां काम करते हैं और कितने बच्चे स्कूल पढ़ते हैं, हम यह भी पता करवाएं कि कितने बच्चे सिर्फ कागज पर ही हाजरी दे रहे हैं, कागजों में तो वे बच्चे स्कूल में दाखिल हैं, लेकिन असलियत में वे भट्टों में या जागीरदार के खेत में काम करने वाले बंधुआ मजदूर हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात यह भी कहूंगा कि लेबर कम्युनिटी का जो आदमी है, जो श्रम का काम करने वाला है, उसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रिज़र्वेशन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है।

[श्री ईश्वर सिंह]

मजदूर का जो बच्चा है, उसे सरकारी नौकरी तो नहीं मिल सकती, क्योंकि अगर नौकरियां सैकड़ों के हिसा से निकलती हैं, तो बेरोज़गार बच्चों की तादाद लाखों के हिसाब से होती है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर यह निश्चित हो कि आपको मजदूर के बच्चों को इतने परसेंट नौकरी देनी ही पड़ेगी।

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ईश्वर सिंह जी, समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया है।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, मेरा तो बोलने के लिए नाम ही नहीं था, मुझे तो आपने ही बुलाया है ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : ठीक है, धन्यवाद ...(व्यवधान)... जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री ईश्वर सिंह : सर, आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आपका संबंध ऐसे तबके से है, आप जमीन से जुड़े हुए आदमी हैं। देश के लोगों को आपके ऊपर विश्वास है कि आपके माध्यम से इस महकमे का कुछ सुधार होगा और गरीब लोगों का भला होगा। रोजगार की तो बात छोड़िए, आज तक हमें बराबरी का दर्जा भी नहीं दिया गया है। कम से कम हमें बराबरी का दर्जा तो मिले, हम इंसान को इंसान तो समझें।

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की तरफ से आपने बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आपकी पार्टी ने आपको समय दिया है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय के कार्यकरण पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

महोदय, देश की आजादी के 63 वर्ष बीत गए और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज भी श्रमिकों की हालत ठीक नहीं है। हमारा देश आगे बढ़ा है, तरक्की की है, हम विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में जा रहे हैं, मगर वहीं जिन श्रमिकों के बल पर देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हो रही है, देश का निर्माण हो रहा है, देश तरक्की कर रहा है, उनकी तरफ हम लोगों ने निश्चित तौर पर ध्यान देने का कोई काम नहीं किया है। हम जानते हैं कि आज देश में संगठित और असंगठित मजदूर हैं। हमारे देश की आबादी के अनुसार संगठित और असंगठित, दोनों प्रकार के मजदूरों की कुल संख्या 45.9 करोड़ हैं, जिनमें से केवल असंगठित मजदूरों की संख्या 43.3 करोड़ है। महोदय, असंगठित मजदूरों के अलावा जो संगठित मजदूर हैं, उनकी आबादी 2.6 करोड़ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर, जैसा कि सदन के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने एक बात रखी है, उसके साथ मैं अपने आपको जोड़ता हूँ कि आज उनके हालात ठीक नहीं हैं।

सर, आम लोगों की बेसिक नीड्स हैं - रहने के लिए मकान, स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान हमारी बेसिक नीड्स हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि हम आज अपने उन मजदूरों को ये सब नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, जिसकी वजह से कई तरह की परेशानियों का सामना हमें और साथ ही देश को भी करना पड़ रहा है। जैसा बताया गया, नक्सलवाद बढ़ा है, आतंकवाद बढ़ा है। उसमें खास तौर पर गरीब तबके के लोग ज्यादा देखने को मिलेंगे। ये तमाम लोग नक्सल

मूवमेंट की तरफ चले जाते हैं। इनको रोकने की जरूरत है। बेरोजगारी और गरीबी दोनों इससे जुड़े हुए हैं। जब तक हम बेरोजगारी दूर नहीं करते, हमारी गरीबी कम नहीं हो सकती है।

सर, अब मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा बताता हूँ, जिसके अनुसार यह स्थिति एक चिन्ता का विषय है। 1991 में संगठित क्षेत्र में जो मजदूर काम किया करते थे, उनका प्रतिशत 8 था। अब 2011 का जो सर्वेक्षण आया है, उसके आँकड़े मैं प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ कि वह प्रतिशत घट गया है। वह घटकर 6 प्रतिशत हो गया है। यानी, जो संगठित मजदूर थे, उनकी संख्या 2 प्रतिशत घट गई है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि देश में रोजगार के अवसर घट रहे हैं। जहाँ हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, नौजवानों की संख्या बढ़ रही है और ऐसा लग रहा था कि संगठित और असंगठित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन वे अवसर घट रहे हैं। इससे आम लोगों के मन में, नौजवानों के मन में एक प्रकार का गुस्सा और आक्रोश उत्पन्न हो रहा है। अगर देश में इस स्थिति को नहीं संभाला गया, तो निश्चित तौर पर आने वाले वक्त में ये नौजवान अपने रास्ते को और भी परिवर्तित करेंगे तथा इससे देश में अशांति फैलेगी। इसलिए, सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ें। अगर रोजगार के अवसर घटेंगे और आबादी हमारी इसी तरह बढ़ती रहेगी तो हमारे नौजवानों का क्या होगा, इस पर देश को और इस सदन को चिन्ता करने की जरूरत है।

श्रीमान, मैं बिहार प्रदेश से आता हूँ। बिहार एक बहुत गरीब और पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। सभी जगहों पर सब कुछ होता है, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ उद्योग नहीं हैं। हमारे यहाँ खेत और खलिहान हैं, गरीबी और फटेहाली है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि आप भी बिहार से आते हैं, इसलिए बिहार में जो स्थिति है, वह आपको खुद मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ कोई फैक्टरी हो या नहीं हो, लेकिन वहाँ बेरोजगारों की फैक्टरी है। वहाँ बेरोजगारों की, मजदूरों की फैक्टरी लग गई है। आज देश का कोई इलाका नहीं है, जहाँ जाकर हमारे बिहार के मजदूर गरीबी के कारण या बेरोजगारी के कारण काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। वे प्रवासी मजदूर हैं। आज उनकी स्थिति क्या है? अभी हमारे एक साथी, तरुण विजय जी ने बताया कि उनके प्रदेश के जो लोग दूसरी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। आज उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है, उनकी नोटिस लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। अभी हाल के दिनों में लुधियाना में एक फैक्टरी घँस गई और उसमें कई लोग मारे गए। अभी तक इसका आँकड़ा भी ठीक से नहीं आया है कि उसमें कितनी तादाद में बिहार के मजदूर मरे हैं। इसको भी देखने वाला कोई नहीं है कि उनकी स्थिति क्या है, उनके बच्चों के लिए हम शिक्षा की कैसी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिए हम कितना चिन्तित हैं और उनके रहने की व्यवस्था हम किस तरह से कर रहे हैं। आज बड़ी तादात में जो असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनके बारे में यू.पी.ए.-1 गवर्नमेंट ने ही खास तौर पर यह आश्वासन दिया था कि हम एक foolproof बिल लाएँगे तथा असंगठित मजदूरों की समस्याओं के निदान के लिए एक कानून बनाकर बहुत हद तक उसे दूर करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ हद तक सरकार ने स्टेप्स उठाए हैं, मगर वे अपर्याप्त हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम एक foolproof बिल लाकर और कानून बनाकर असंगठित मजदूरों की समस्याओं को दूर करने का काम नहीं करेंगे, तो यह समस्या धीरे-धीरे गहरी होती जाएगी, बढ़ती जाएगी और अंततोगत्वा हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर चोट पहुँचाने का काम करेगी। क्या हमने उनके बच्चों की तरफ कोई ध्यान दिया है? जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि इनके लिए प्रॉपर शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, निश्चित तौर पर मैं उनकी बात से पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। उनके रहने के लिए मकान की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज भी ज्यादातर मजदूरों के रहने के लिए खुला आकाश ही है, उनके रहने के लिए कोई शेड की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह सही है कि बड़े लोगों को आज़ादी मिली है, मगर जो गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, जो अपनी मेहनत और खून-पसीने से इस देश के निर्माण में अहम भूमिका निभाने का

[श्री राम कृपाल]

काम कर रहे हैं, हमने उनकी तरफ तवज्जो देने का काम नहीं किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह तबका बीमार रहेगा, कमजोर रहेगा, तो देश बीमार हो जाएगा। चूंकि माननीय मंत्री जी एक सतही व्यक्ति के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, एक अच्छे नेता के रूप में जाने जाते हैं, इसलिए मैं आपको माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस दिशा में कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठाएं, जिससे उनकी समस्या दूर हो और उनको राहत मिले।

महोदय, हमने पूरे देश में ITIs की व्यवस्था की है, इनसे जो बच्चे निकलते हैं, उनको विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में रोजगार मिल रहा है। इसके संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी ITIs वही पुराने ढर्रे पर चल रहे हैं, हमने उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने का काम नहीं किया है। अगर हमारे बच्चे trained रहेंगे, तो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जो फैक्ट्रियां खुल रही हैं, उनमें उनको निश्चित तौर पर रोजगार मिल जाएगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज ITIs का भी modification करने की आवश्यकता है।

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, आज दो तरह के मजदूर हैं यानी skilled and unskilled मजदूर हैं। अगर हम unskilled मजदूरों को ट्रेनिंग देकर skilled करने का काम करेंगे, तो इससे उनके वेतन में वृद्धि होगी और उनकी स्थिति सुधरेगी। इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो बेरोजगारी और गरीबी से परेशान लोग हैं, उनकी ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मजदूरों को पेंशन बेनिफिट देने की आवश्यकता है। आज मजदूरों को पेंशन बेनिफिट नहीं मिलता है। एक समय के बाद मजदूर काम करने की स्थिति में नहीं रहता है और उस समय वह न तो अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर पाता है और न ही अपना भरण-पोषण कर पाता है। सरकार को चाहिए कि वैसे मजदूरों को जो एक समय के बाद रिटायर कर जाते हैं और काम के योग्य नहीं रहते हैं, उनके लिए एक पेंशन बेनिफिट योजना लागू करे।

महोदय, आज रोजगार गारंटी योजना चल रही है, इस योजना के तहत पूरे देश में करोड़ों मजदूर हैं, उन मजदूरों के लिए हम शिक्षा सुविधा व्यवस्था कराएं, उनके लिए स्वास्थ्य लाभ की व्यवस्था कराएं। हमारे यहाँ हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो संगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए हर तरह की सुविधा है, लेकिन जो असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूर हैं, जिनकी आबादी लगभग 43 करोड़ हैं, उनके लिए हमने कोई व्यवस्था करने का काम नहीं किया है। जहां-जहां असंगठित मजदूर हैं, उनके लिए हर district headquarters में एक हॉस्पिटल का निर्माण करना चाहिए, ताकि वे वहां पर ढंग से अपना इलाज करा सकें।

महोदय, चूंकि आप इशारा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए अब मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आज गरीब मजदूर हमारी तरफ देख रहे हैं। ये मजदूर कहाँ से आते हैं? आम तौर पर जिसके लिए सरकार की वचनबद्धता है, कटिबद्धता है, ये सारे SC, ST, OBC और Minority के लोग हैं, जिनकी आबादी देश में सबसे अधिक है। कम से कम हमारा जो commitment है, उनके लिए हम कुछ ऐसा ठोस उपाय करने का काम करें, उनको कुछ ऐसा बेनिफिट देने की बात करें, जिससे वे ठीक ढंग से अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन कर सकें। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, आज उनकी स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक इस देश का मजदूर वर्ग बीमार रहेगा, तब तक यह देश बीमार रहेगा। सर, खेत में काम करने वाले बेचारे किसानों का रोजगार कहाँ से बढ़ेगा? हमारे देश में रोजगार की जो मुख्य व्यवस्था होती है, वह खेत और खलिहान से

होती है। खेत में काम करने वाले किसानों का जो लागत मूल्य है, उससे कम पैसे आज उनको मिल रहे हैं, जिससे खेती के प्रति उनका आकर्षण घट रहा है। यह देश के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है। आज लोग खेती करना छोड़ रहे हैं। जब वे खेती करना छोड़ रहे हैं, तो उससे बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी। यह **correlated** है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर हमें एक ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाने की जरूरत है कि हम उन मजदूरों को संतुष्ट कर सकें, उनके काम के एवज़ में उनको उचित मूल्य मिल सके और उन्हें रोजगार के अवसर मिल सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार निश्चित तौर पर इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेगी और विचार करके कोई क़ानून या बिल लाएगी, जो कि यूपीए सरकार का **commitment** भी है, ताकि इस देश के मजदूर अपना रोजी-रोजगार कर सकें, अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा दे सकें, अपने बच्चों को स्वास्थ्य-सेवा दिला सकें और स्वयं को भी स्वास्थ्य-सेवा दिला सकें, नहीं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ही गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा होने वाली है। अगर हम देश को बदहाली और फटेहाली से निकालना चाहते हैं, तो मजदूरों की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना अनिवार्य है। मैं इन्हीं चंद शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी से पुनः निवेदन करूँगा कि आप उन मजदूरों की तरफ देखिए और उनके लिए कोई ठोस उपाय निकालिए ताकि वे अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन ठीक ढंग से कर सकें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल पाँच मिनट में अपनी बात रखूँगा और खरगे साहब निश्चित रूप से उसका जवाब देंगे, इस बात का मुझे भरोसा है। मैं पहली बात यह कहूँ कि अभी जब मैं यहाँ आ रहा था, तो प्रेस वालों ने मुझे घेरा और कहा कि सचिन तेंडुलकर राज्य सभा में नियुक्त हो रहे हैं, ऐसी खबर बाहर सब जगह चल रही है, तो मैंने कहा कि अच्छी बात है। सचिन तेंडुलकर राज्य सभा में आते हैं, तो **nothing like it**, लेकिन उनको "भारत रत्न" मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह अधिकार है और जनता की माँग है, इसलिए वह भी तो होना चाहिए।

मैं यहाँ जिन साढ़े पाँच करोड़ मजदूरों की बात रखना चाहता हूँ, उनसे सभागृह में उपस्थित एक-एक सदस्य वाकिफ हैं। **Five-and-a-half crores mazdoors are contributing for regular pension in Employees Pension's Scheme, 1995.** उसमें वे अपनी तनखाह का साढ़े आठ फीसदी हिस्सा दे रहे हैं और उनके मालिक भी उसमें साढ़े आठ परसेंट दे रहे हैं। आज उनमें से 36 लाख पेंशनधारी हैं। पेंशन के लिए अपनी पूरी जिन्दगी **contribute** करने के बाद जब उनकी पेंशन की बारी आती है, तो आपको यह लगेगा कि उनको पेंशन तो अच्छी मिलती होगी, लेकिन उनको 200 रुपये, 300 रुपये और 500 रुपये की पेंशन मिल रही है। 36 लाख पेंशनधारियों में से ऐसे 30 लाख पेंशनधारी हैं, जिनको पूरी जिन्दगी काम करने के बाद 1000 रुपये पेंशन भी नहीं मिलती है। सर, अनेक राज्यों में संजय निराधार योजना, **Self Help Group** की वृद्धावस्था पेंशन और किसान की वृद्धावस्था पेंशन 1200 या 1500 रुपये है और जिसमें **contribution** नहीं है। मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं तो मानता हूँ कि कल्याणकारी राज्यों को उनको भी भरपूर पेंशन देनी चाहिए, लेकिन जो **contribute** करता है, उसको 300 रुपये और 500 रुपये पेंशन। इससे ज्यादा अन्याय कुछ नहीं हो सकता और इसलिए मेरी माँग है कि हरेक काम करने वाले, 20 साल मजदूरी करने वाले, मेहनत करने वाले और हर महीने अपनी तनखाह से साढ़े आठ फीसदी देने वाले को कम से कम 3000 रुपये की पेंशन मिलनी ही चाहिए, यह मेरी माँग है। खरगे साहब इसका जवाब देंगे, मैं यह माँग करता हूँ।

सर, इसमें 1000 रुपये या 3000 रुपये पेंशन क्यों नहीं मिलती? सरकार इसमें कितना देती है? मजदूर अपनी तनखाह से 8.33 देता है और मालिक अपनी कमाई से 8.33 देता है, लेकिन जो सरकार है, जो कि माई-बाप सरकार है, वह केवल 1.16 देती है। यह एक्सपर्ट कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है और इम्प्लिमेंटेशन कमिटी की भी रिपोर्ट है, जिसे श्रम मंत्रालय ने नियुक्त किया था। सर, मैंने हर जगह जाकर पूछा कि फॉर्मूला में यह कहाँ से आया कि सरकार केवल 1.16 ही देगी? साढ़े पाँच करोड़

[श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर]

मजदूरों के लिए सरकार केवल 990 करोड़ हर साल देती है, इससे शर्मनाक घटना कोई नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह से साढ़े पांच करोड़ मजदूरों के लिए सरकार केवल साढ़े नौ सौ करोड़ देगी, यह बहुत ही ज्यादा अन्याय है। यह अन्याय समाप्त होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि तीन हजार रुपए की पेंशन तभी संभव है जब सरकार 8.33 मजदूरी दे। अगर मालिक 8.33 दे रहा है तो सरकार को भी सचमुच में 8.33 देना चाहिए, कम से कम 1.16 नहीं देना चाहिए। सर, 8.33 मायने कितना है, इसमें केवल सात हजार करोड़ लगेंगे। सर, आप सत्तर-सत्तर हजार करोड़ की योजनाएं बना रहे हैं, आप एक-एक स्केम में सत्तर-सत्तर हजार करोड़ खा रहे हैं, आप एक लाख छिहत्तर हजार रुपए खा रहे हैं, आप लाखों-करोड़ों को लूट रहे हैं और आप गरीब मजदूरों के लिए, 6 करोड़ मजदूरों के लिए उनको पेंशन तीन हजार रुपए मिले, उसके लिए क्या आप साल में सात हजार करोड़ रुपए नहीं दे सकते? लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री खरगे और उनके अधिकारियों को भी यह मान्य होगा कि सरकार को यह देना चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार यह नहीं दे रही है। यहाँ पर वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, हम सभी लोग जाकर उनको घेर लें। वित्त मंत्री प्रणबदा हैं, भले मानस हैं, उनको सब जाकर मिलें। हम जाएंगे। खरगे साहब, हम आपका साथ मजबूत करने के लिए तैयार हैं कि चलो, निकलो और चलो प्रणब मुखर्जी जी के पास और कहेंगे कि आपकी एक हजार रुपए की भीख नहीं चाहिए, हमारा हक चाहिए, हमें 8.33 मिलना ही चाहिए, यह हमारी मांग है। हम आज से देश भर से साढ़े पांच करोड़ मजदूरों में से 60-70 लाख मजदूरों के हस्ताक्षर आपको लाकर देते हैं। हमने पिटिशन भी दायर किया है। हम आपको हस्ताक्षर भी लाकर देंगे। आपको जो भी चाहिए देंगे, जैसे भी होगा हम बलिदान करेंगे, लेकिन यह पेंशन लिए बिना नहीं रहेंगे। यही मांग मैं पुनः दोहराता हूँ कि 8.33 सरकार दे, जैसे मालिक और मजदूर देता है उतना ही सरकार दे केवल सत्त हजार करोड़ रुपये और इस प्रकार तीन हजार रुपए की पेंशन हमारा हक बनता है। आज साढ़े पांच करोड़ मजदूर हैं, कल को यह दस करोड़ मजदूर होंगे। उनका श्राप मत लो, उनकी दुआ लो, और उनको मिनिमम तीन हजार रुपए पेंशन मिले, यही मांग करते हुए मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. NAJMAA. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, I just want to put a question to the hon. Minister ...(Interruptions)... I hope you would be considering it because it is about women employment. So, I am sure, all the men are going to support this. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any survey has been done with regard to employment of women in the organised sector like textile industry, pharmaceutical industry or wherever women are employed. As far as my knowledge goes, women employment has come down because we ask for the fringe benefits for women like maternity leave, creches, etc. When the question of 'equal wages and equal work' came, most of the Departments where women were employed were modernised so that they could throw the women out without making any stir about it. I don't know whether Left Front has taken notice of this. Have they had any agitation about this? Have they taken up the issue of decreasing women employment? I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any survey has been done about how much increase in women employment has taken place. If not, why? I hope you will inform us. Thank you.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, the hon. Members and senior leaders have spoken about the Ministry of Labour and Employment and its working.

They have given several suggestions. They have highlighted a number of problems. I saw - because throughout the debate I was here - that whatever good work has been done has been rarely appreciated, and they have posed here many problems. I will definitely answer those questions, but, first, I will tell you about what the Government has done for the workers. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and several other Members who spoke on this have given very good suggestions. Shri Tapan Kumar initiated the debate and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, Gehlotji, Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap, Shri N.K. Singh, Bandyopadhyayji, Munabbar Saleemji, Shri S. Thangavelu, Shri N. Balanganga, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, Shri Anil Desai, Shri Tarun Vijay, Shri D. Raja, Shri Ishwar Singh, Ram Kripal Yadavji and Shri Prakash Javadekar took part in the debate. श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर जो आखिरी स्पीकर थे, उन्होंने लेबर फील्ड में पहली बार सिकसर मारे। उन्होंने पेंशन के बारे में 3000 रुपए की डिमांड रखी, जबकि मेरी सीलिंग ही 3500 है।

डॉ नजमा ए. हेपतुल्ला : मंत्री जी महिलाओं के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : आप एक सीनियर लीडर हैं और मैं हमेशा आपकी रिसपेक्ट करता हूँ। मैंने तो आपको गुलबर्गा इनवाइट भी किया था। आपकी बात बंदोपाध्याय जी ने रखी थी और उन्होंने अपने Starred Question में भी यह information चाही थी जिसकी detailed information मैंने आपको दी थी। वह एक सीनियर सिविल सर्वेंट रहे हैं, आज politician हैं और खासकर लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में उन्होंने कमिशनर से लेकर सेक्रेटरी तक काम किया है। उनको रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट और दूसरे विभागों का भी बहुत बड़ा अनुभव है। उनके अनुभव से भी हम फायदा लेना चाहते हैं। मैं उनको खासकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उसके बारे में वे एक डिटेल्ड नोट दे दें तो मैं डिपार्टमेंट में उनका review जरूर करूंगा। मैंने इस बारे में भी सोचा है कि महिला employment के घटने का क्या कारण है और किस डिपार्टमेंट में हम उन को involve कर सकते हैं? उनके employment को बढ़ाने के लिए हम उन्हें कौन सा skill development दे सकते हैं। उनके employment के घटने की वजह क्या है? क्या एजुकेशन उसकी वजह है, क्या "मनरेगा स्कीम" आने से देहातों में उनका employment घट गया है? ये सारी चीजें हैं और मैं एक ही प्रश्न के ऊपर नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मैंने यह बताया कि अगर उन्होंने एक नोट इन सब के बारे में दिया तो वह मेरे लिए अच्छा होगा। यह मैं उनसे और आप से भी विनती करता हूँ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री का broad-based mandate, no doubt, to protect and safeguard the interest of workers है। हम इस बारे में पीछे हटने वाले नहीं हैं और तपन कुमार सेन जी जैसा समझते हैं कि इधर के लोगों को वर्कर्स की चिंता नहीं है, मैं उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप को जितनी चिंता है, उतनी ही चिंता हम को भी है। उस से कम नहीं है, यह मैं definitely कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि time and situation के हिसाब से हम को चलना पड़ता है क्योंकि आप भी first UPA Government के part and parcel थे। आपको मालूम है कि क्या दिक्कतें हैं? हमारे ऐसे बहुत से बिल पेंडिंग हैं, जिनके लिए मैंने खुद भी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि इनके बारे में कुछ करो। उसके बाद फिर मैंने लीडर ऑफ अपोजीशन से भी रिक्वेस्ट की, डिप्टी लीडर

[श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे]

जो अहलुवालिया साहब थे उनसे भी मैंने रिक्वेस्ट की थी। इस तरह से बहुत से बिल तो move ही नहीं होते। क्यों नहीं होते? क्योंकि आपको कोई कुछ इंटरेस्ट रहता है, किसी और को कुछ और इंटरेस्ट रहता है, जिसकी वजह से कई अच्छे बिल भी नहीं आ पाते हैं। हमारे सामने यह भी एक मुश्किल है।

इसी के साथ-साथ To protect and safeguard the interest of the workers, इसे करना हमारा कर्तव्य है, Creating the right environment at the workplace, यह भी हमारा कर्तव्य है। Ensuring implementation of the safety and health standards, यह भी देखना है। आपको तो मालूम है कि ensuring implementation of the safety and health standards, के लिए Mines Amendment Bill यहीं पर इंटरोड्यूस हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक एजेण्डा में नहीं आ पाया है। अगर यह आ गया, तो उससे बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। आपको तो मालूम ही है कि उसमें हमने पनियमेंट को एनहान्स किया है, पेनल्टीज को एनहान्स की हैं और जिसकी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी फिक्स करनी है वह भी की है, लेकिन जब तक यह अमेंडमेंट पास नहीं होता, तब तक उसको हम इंप्लीमेंट नहीं कर सकते। जो भोपाल गैस ट्रेजडी हुई थी, उसको देखते हुए ही हम यह अमेंडमेंट लाए थे। तो इस बारे में सरकार को चिंता नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। चिंता है, लेकिन आप सभी का सहयोग और सपोर्ट चाहिए तभी हम कानून बना कर इंप्लीमेंट कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, मेरा इलाका और मेरा डिपार्टमेंट एक tripartite है, जो पंचायत के जैसा है, एक तरफ ट्रेड यूनियन के लेबर लीडर्स रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ एंप्लायर्स रहते हैं और तीसरी तरफ गवर्नमेंट रहती है। इन तीनों को मिलकर डिजीजन लेना पड़ता है। आपके बगैर तो कोई डिजीजन होता ही नहीं है। अच्छा हो, बुरा हो, कोई भी डिजीजन हो, वह आपकी सपोर्ट से ही होता है। कभी आप मानते हैं तो कभी एंप्लायर नहीं मानता या कभी किसी फाइनेंशियल इंप्लीकेशन की वजह से सरकार को दिक्कत आती है। ये सभी चीजें आपको मालूम हैं। इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी निर्णय लेबर डिपार्टमेंट में होते हैं, वह tripartite होते हैं, पंचायत के तहत होते हैं, मनवा कर होते हैं और मानने के बाद ही उसको हम लागू करते हैं।

इसके अलावा to provide social security, सोशल सिक्युरिटी में एक तरफ तो ऑर्गेनाइज्ड वर्कर्स के लिए ESI हैं, दूसरी तरफ unorganised workers के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना है। इसका तो आपने मजाक बनाया, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना के तहत पांच साल में कम से कम 6 करोड़ बीपीएल फैमिलीज को लाना था। इसके लिए हमने हर साल का टारगेट फिक्स किया था कि हर साल कितनी फैमिलीज को लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि एकदम 6 करोड़ को तो कभी भी नहीं ला सकते थे। हमने टारगेट फिक्स किया और आज हमने कम से कम 2 करोड़ 89 लाख फैमिलीज को कार्ड दे दिए हैं, यानी इस तरह कम से 12 से 13 करोड़ पापुलेशन कवर हो गई है। इतनी बड़ी सोशल सिक्युरिटी आरएसबीवाई के तहत किस देश में है? आप बताइए। मैंने जी-20 कंट्रीज में भी लेबर मैटर को लेकर रिप्रजेंट किया था। वहां पर भी हमने यही कहा था। आपको तो मालूम है, आपके पास भी इंफोरमेशन आती है, आपके भी रिप्रजेंटेटिव इंफोरमेशन रखते हैं, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि आप हमारी बात को ज्यादा नहीं मानते हैं। आप हमसे अपनी बात मनवाने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम कुछ कहते हैं तो आप मानते नहीं हैं। यह एक बड़ी मुश्किल है। इस आरएसबीवाई में सिर्फ बीपीएल फैमिलीज ही नहीं, बल्कि इसको हमने डोमेस्टिक वर्कर्स के लिए एक्सटेंड किया है, बिल्डिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्कर्स के लिए एक्सटेंड किया है, स्ट्रीट वेंडर्स के लिए एक्सटेंड किया है। इसके अलावा जो मनरेगा में काम करते हैं, जो एग्रीकल्चर लेबर है, अगर वह साल में 15 दिन भी

6.00 P.M.

काम करे तो उनके लिए भी यह आरएसबीवाई लागू होगी। उस फैमिली को सालाना 30,000 रुपए का **medical benefit** दिया जाएगा और इसके लिए उनको स्मार्ट कार्ड के लिए केवल 30 रुपए सालाना देने पड़ेंगे। अब आप बताइए कि क्या यह सोशल सिक्योरिटी नहीं है, क्या यह गरीबों की भलाई के लिए नहीं है, क्या यह **agricultural labour** के लिए नहीं है? अभी हमारे डी. राजा साहब **agricultural labour** के लिए बोल रहे थे। इन **agricultural labour** के लिए एक तरफ तो 100 दिनों का **wages** दिए जाने का **Compulsory Act** है और दूसरी तरफ उनके लिए **RSBY** भी लागू हैं। ये सारी चीजें गरीबों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से ऊपर उठाने के लिए ही की गई हैं। इनको आप इकट्ठा करके देखिए, क्योंकि हमारे ये बहुत से कार्यक्रम गरीबों के लिए ही हैं। जैसे **Right to Education**, यह भी गरीबों के लिए ही है। इससे कोई गरीब आज एजुकेशन से वंचित नहीं रहेगा। उसको तो अपने बच्चों को **compulsory** तौर पर स्कूल भेजना ही होगा। अगर वह नहीं भेजेगा, तो **Education Department**, वहां के कलक्टर भी **responsible** होंगे। इसी तरह **Mid-day Meal** भी इन्हीं के लिए है। जो गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ नहीं सकते थे, जो काम पर जाते थे, खेती में काम करते थे, जानवर चराने के लिए जाते थे, उन बच्चों को वहां पर जाने से रोकना और उनको मेन स्ट्रीम में लाना, एजुकेशन में लाना, इसी दृष्टि से उनको आज इस कंपलसरी एजुकेशन ऐक्ट में लाया गया है और इससे लाखों-करोड़ों बच्चे फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

जो बच्चे पहले काम पर जाते थे, 10 साल, 15 साल के बच्चे काम पर जाते थे, उनके काम करने पर रोक लगी है। वे कभी ढाबे पर काम करने के लिए जाते थे, वहां ज्यादा काम करते थे, लेकिन अब एजुकेशन में जाने की वजह से उनके काम करने पर रोक लगी है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उनको जो कुछ चाहिए, वह सब उन्हें मिल रहा है, लेकिन इन सारी योजनाओं - मनरेगा, मिड डे मील, **Right to Education** और **Women & Child Welfare** की योजनाओं की सपोर्ट की वजह से बहुत सी **families** को **education** में फायदा हो रहा है और इसी के कारण उनके **wages** में भी बहुत बड़ा फर्क आया है।

आपने सुना होगा, मैं लोक सभा में सुनता हूं, बाहर सुनता हूं और यहां भी मैंने सुना है कि जब से मनरेगा स्कीम आई है, तब से बड़े-बड़े जमींदार नाराज़ हैं कि उनको काम करने के लिए लोग ही नहीं मिलते। शायद आप जानते होंगे कि वे कहते हैं कि हमको लोग ही नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उनको बहुत ज्यादा **wages** देनी पड़ रही है। अब कौन सी बात सच है? लोग नहीं मिल रहे हैं, यह बात सच है या लोग **employment** में आ रहे हैं, यह बात सच है? आपको देखना चाहिए कि कौन सी बात सच है? ये तो **facts** हैं और **facts** को हमें **deny** नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर इसको सुधारना है, इसमें कुछ सुधार करना है, तो आप इसके लिए सुझाव दीजिए और हम इसमें सुधार करेंगे, लेकिन केवल यह कहते रहना कि कुछ नहीं हुआ, गवर्नमेंट जो कर रही है, सभी चीजें बेकार हैं, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है। ये तो सोशल सिक्योरिटी की स्कीम्स हैं। इसके बाद मैं **legislative initiatives** पर आता हूं। इस डिपार्टमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया, ऐसे दो-तीन वक्ताओं ने कहा है और मैं बाद में एक वक्ता की जो टिप्पणी की है, उसका जवाब दूंगा। अब मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 2 सालों में हमने क्या किया, हम कौन-कौन से **Acts** लाए, कौन से अमेंडमेंट्स लाए? एक तो 9 **Labour Laws** में हमने अमेंडमेंट्स किए। आपको मालूम है कि उनमें ग्रेच्युटी ऐक्ट है, उसके बाद प्लान्टेशंस लेबर ऐक्ट है। मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट भी है, लेकिन **National Minimum Floor Level** का ऐक्ट में नहीं है, इसलिए उसको हम **compulsory** करना चाहते हैं, ऐक्ट के तौर पर लाकर **mandatory** करना चाहते हैं, तो वह **consideration** में है। उसके लिए हमने पूरी कोशिश

[श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे]

की है और सभी ट्रेड यूनियन के लीडर्स को यह मालूम है कि हम इसमें क्या कोशिशें कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा Mines Act, 1952 है। To make it more relevant and effective, amendment proposal है। Labour Laws Exemption - यह छोटा सा है, इसको क्यों नहीं मान रहे हैं, मुझे पता नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : वह हम मानने वाले नहीं हैं।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : मुझे मालूम है कि आप मानने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं, क्योंकि मेरा सिद्धांत ऐसा है, 'Live and let live.' आप भी जिओ, दूसरों को भी जीने दो। लेकिन आपका कहना है कि हम जिएंगे, दूसरों का कुछ भी हो, तो वह मुश्किल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : वह मालिकों के लिए है।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : डेमोक्रेसी में कोई मालिक नहीं, कोई नौकर नहीं। दूसरी चीज़ Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसमें gender के बारे में 'workmen', में अमेंडमेंट क्या है कि 'worker'. इतने के लिए वह छः महीने से पड़ा हुआ है। आप ही लोगों ने उसको स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भिजवा दिया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : कहां पड़ा है, वह बताइए। किसके लिए रोका हुआ है, प्लीज़ बताइए। किसके लिए रोका हुआ है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : कुछ नहीं, इसमें misunderstanding है। इसमें कोई बहुत बड़ा अमेंडमेंट है, ऐसा समझकर इसको रखा हुआ है। मैं समझता हूं कि next time आप इसको लेंगे। इसमें केवल gender equality की बात है। Workmen/workwomen कहने के बजाय 'Workers' कहना है, इसीलिए यह एक छोटा सा अमेंडमेंट है।

उसके बाद है legislative proposals in pipeline. एक तो Employment Exchange के बारे में हमने proposal दिया है। That is regarding the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959. Factories Act में amendment भी pipeline में है। Minimum Wages Act - यहां बात हो गई, बहुत से हमारे नेतागण इसके बारे में सुझाव दे चुके हैं, उसके बारे में हमने active role play किया है, वह भी pipeline में है। Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 भी पड़ा हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : दो साल से।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : नहीं, नहीं, दो साल से क्या, कुछ तो आपके ज़माने से भी आए हैं। मुझे क्यों कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am complimenting your initiative. You have taken the initiative. I am complimenting you.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge : Then, there is Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. इसके बारे में भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और मैंने अभी इसक बारे में letter लिखा है कि कम से कम एक हजार रुपए तो pension में देने चाहिए, क्योंकि

83 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनको एक हजार से कम pension मिलती है। किसी ने कहा दो सौ मिलती है, किसी ने कहा पांच सौ, तो यह बात सही है। इसमें कोई छिपाने की बात नहीं है। अगर मैंने छिपा भी लिया, तो आप website से निकाल लेंगे, आप बहुत expert हैं, हमसे भी ज्यादा। हमने अभी सीखा नहीं है, तो मेरा यही कहना है कि गवर्नमेंट हर तरह के steps ले रही है। We are doing our best. We are not neglecting. We are not sidelining. We are proactive. But, at the same time, we have to see as to how we should do it. That is the problem. That is why, उसको एक Expert कमेटी में दिया था, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ गई है। सब रिपोर्ट आने के बाद ही हमने propose किया और Finance Department को मैंने एक letter भी लिखा है। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और उसे pursue कर रहा हूँ। Definitely, उसका कहीं न कहीं हल हो जाएगा।

उसके अलावा जो दूसरी चीज़ें हैं, RSBY के बारे में बताया और EPFO के बारे में आप जानते हैं, last time हमारे पास accumulated fund ज्यादा था। We got more money because there were accumulated funds and while calculating that money, there was a difference. So, I asked my people to examine it in the internal audit and other things. उनकी एक कमेटी बनाकर हमने एग्जामिन कराया और कम से कम 25 साल के अकाउंट्स मैंने निकलवाए। उसमें उन्होंने हमें एक हजार आठ सौ करोड़ का accumulated fund बताया। बाद में जब अकाउंट्स फाइनलाइज़ करने थे, उस वक्त हमें पता चला कि income calculation में कुछ सौ करोड़ कम हो गए हैं। उसके लिए लास्ट टाइम हमारे जो ईपीएफ के Board of Trustees थे, उन्होंने यह तय किया और हमने भी यह माना कि इस बार वर्कर्स को, जो टोटल रेवेन्यूज़ हैं, उनके मुताबिक हम 9.5 परसेंट दे सकते हैं। हमने उसी वक्त कोशिश की कि फिलहाल हम उसको थोड़ा कम करके नेक्स्ट ईयर जो फंड आएगा, उसको हम एडजस्ट करेंगे, इसीलिए फिलहाल उसको थोड़ा रोक दिया जाए। लेकिन जो बोर्ड का डिज़ीज़न था, in totality 9.5 परसेंट था। हमने उसमें से 9.5 परसेंट दिया। इस साल जो हमारा रेवेन्यू आता है, जो इंटररेस्ट आता है, वह सब रेवेन्यू, टोटल मिलाकर more or less 8.5 परसेंट तक आता है। हमने रिकमेंड किया कि 8.5 परसेंट तक हम कोशिश करेंगे, अगर कम हुआ तो नेक्स्ट ईयर के रेवेन्यू में हम इसे adjust करेंगे। बाद में फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट ने अपने लेवल पर calculate करके यह बताया कि 8.25 से ज्यादा इसमें गुंजाइश नहीं है क्योंकि after all, this money belongs to the workers. इसमें किसी को ज्यादा दिया या कम दिया, यह सब गवर्नमेंट का छुपाकर रखने का सवाल ही नहीं है। यह लोगों का पैसा है इसलिए लोगों को, वर्कर्स को ही देना पड़ता है, लेकिन वर्कर्स का पैसा हिफाज़त से रखा जाए, यह हमारा कर्तव्य है। अगर कोई शेयर मार्किट में ज्यादा पैसा देता है, 10 परसेंट देता है, 9 परसेंट देता है और उस पैसे को अगर कोई वहां पर रखे और कल को अगर वह पैसा चला गया तो who would be responsible? ऐसा करके आप कम से कम चार-छ: करोड़ लोगों की आंखों में आंसू लाएंगे और वे आपको बहूआ देंगे। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि इंटररेस्ट अगर कम भी है तो भी कोई परवाह नहीं, लेकिन वह पैसा सेफ होना चाहिए। इसलिए हम उनके पैसे को गवर्नमेंट की गारंटी के मुताबिक ही रखेंगे। इसीलिए हमने वह काम किया है, उस पैसे की हिफाज़त करना हमारी रिसपॉसिबिलिटी है और उसी तरह से हमने काम किया है। इसमें कोई कम या ज्यादा का सवाल नहीं है। अगर इस साल ज्यादा आता है तो डेफिनेटली हम ज्यादा देंगे। उसमें कोई सेव करने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : जीपीएफ कैसे 8.6 हो गया? एसडीएस, जीपीएफ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : उनका पहले 8 परसेंट था, हमारा 8.25 परसेंट था। इस बार हमें भी 8.6 कर दिया है और नेक्स्ट टाइम वही रहेगा। आप जानते हैं, फिर भी टोकते रहते हैं।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : पिछले साठ सालों में ईपीएफ कभी जीपीएफ के नीचे नहीं गया। आप प्लीज़ चेक कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Sir, I want to say that पांच साल पहले 8.5 से ज्यादा दिया ही नहीं था। मैंने आने के बाद 9.5 परसेंट कर दिया। उसको आप क्यों नहीं कहते?

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : वह तो बोला ही है। आपने ही बता दिया।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : वह कभी 9.5 होता है, कभी 8.25 हुआ। आपको गलत नहीं समझना चाहिए। अपने रेवेन्यू के हिसाब से हम बांटते हैं और आपको लेकर ही बांटते हैं। आपको छोड़कर नहीं बांटते। You are also one of the members.

दूसरा, चाइल्ड लेबर की बात आयी। चाइल्ड लेबर के संबंध में मैं बड़े संतोष के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज in pursuance of the Government's commitment to eliminate child labour. Rs. 143 crore was spent on National Child Labour Project Scheme, in 2011-12, which is 54 per cent more than the expenditure during 2011-11. इसमें due to our persistent efforts, there was a 45 per cent decline in child labour from 90.75 lakh in 2004-05 to 49.84 lakh in 2009-10 as per data provided by the National Sample Survey Organisation. We have to rely on these statistics. You have all referred to it. When I refer to it, some Members do not agree. The same Organisation has given this information. We have reduced it nearly by 49 per cent. It is not a credit to the Government? उसके बाद आज स्किल्ड डेवलपमेंट की बात हो रही है। उसमें बहुत सी आईटीआईज़ को अपग्रेड करने का और उसके बाद ट्रेनिंग देने का, एम्प्लायमेंट के लिए उनको ट्रेनिंग देना, ये सभी काम इस लेवल पर हो रहे हैं और स्किल्ड डेवलपमेंट में जो लेबर डिपार्टमेंट को टारगेट दिया गया है, उस टारगेट को हम slowly अचीव कर रहे हैं। इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : इनके modernization के लिए क्या हो रहा है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : आईटीआई को अपग्रेड करने के लिए हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पैसे दे रहे हैं। वहां पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोर्सेज़ चलाने के लिए हम मदद दे रहे हैं। जहां पर एक शिफ्ट चलती थी, वहां पर हम दो शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं, कई जगहों पर तीन शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं। ऐसा इसीलिए कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग उस फील्ड में आकर अपनी स्किल को अपग्रेड कर लें, ताकि उनको एम्प्लायमेंट दूसरी जगह पर ठीक ढंग से मिले और decent wage मिले। इस बारे में बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने इंटरेस्ट लिया है और चंद स्टेट्स ने अभी इंटरेस्ट नहीं लिया है, अगर वे भी इंटरेस्ट लेंगे, तो जो हमारी मंशा है, वह पूरी हो जाएगी।

इसके अलावा जो कौशल विकास योजना है 1,500 new ITIs, 5,000 Skill Development Centres ये 12th five year plan से शुरू होगा और इसके लिए हर साल 1000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हम खर्च करने वाले हैं। हम पांच साल में कम से कम 5200 करोड़ रुपये इस फील्ड में खर्च

करेंगे। इससे हमारे नौजवानों को, युवकों को नौकरी मिलेगी और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग इसका फायदा उठावेंगे।

इसके साथ ही साथ computerization of Employment Exchanges है और e-governance का है और हम क्वाटरली सर्वे लेबर ब्यूरो से कराते जा रहे हैं। जो हमारा वी.वी. गिरि इंस्टीट्यूशन है, उस इंस्टीट्यूशन को भी हमने कहा है कि कम से कम छह महीने, एक साल को दृष्टि में रखकर सर्वे करना चाहिए। अगर हमें फायदा होता है, तो उसको लेकर हम इम्प्लिमेंट करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

इसके अलावा IBSA कॉन्फ्रेंस पहली बार दिल्ली में बुलाई गई थी, जिसमें इंडिया, ब्राजील, साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ-साथ करीब 23 कंट्रीज़ के लेबर Representatives यहां पर आए। उनमें से 11 Ministers ने participate किया और यूएसए, अफगानिस्तान, जर्मनी के साथ हमारा स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए एमओयू हो गया है। इसके लिए हमने पॉयलेट प्रोजेक्ट लिए हैं, जो मल्टी स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए है, इसके लिए भी काम शुरू हुआ है। जो स्टेट 50 परसेंट अमाउंट शेयर करती है, जो जमीन देती है, पानी देती है, लाइट देती है, वहां पर इस स्कीम को लागू करना तय हुआ है। प्लानिंग कमीशन को हमने एक पॉयलेट प्रोजेक्ट भेजा है, जिसे दो जगह के लिए फिलहाल उन्होंने एप्रूव्ड किया है। अगली बार हम हर स्टेट के लेबर मिनिस्टर से और चीफ मिनिस्टर से इसके बारे में बात करने की कोशिश करेंगे। प्लान अलोकेशन की बात हो गई। एक बहुत छोटी अलोकेशन इस डिपार्टमेंट के लिए प्लानिंग की है। लेकिन during 2011-12, the budgeted Plan allocation for the Ministry was Rs. 1,248 crores. As against that, our expenditure was Rs. 1,385 crores. The Contingency Funds was received for RSBY during 2012-13 and the Plan allocation for the Ministry this year is Rs. 2,403 crores. It is almost double. इसलिए Finance Department हमारी मदद कर रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन : आप भी सबको खुश रखना चाहते हैं।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : नहीं, खुश नहीं करना चाहते। जैसे RSBY है, इसलिए आप RSBY में हर स्टेट में domestic workers, street vendors, MNREGA के लोग, BPL के लोग identify कीजिए। आप जितने स्मार्ट कार्ड देंगे, हमें उतना पैसा Finance Department देगा, क्योंकि इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। इसमें प्रोविजन नहीं है, फिर भी उनका वायदा यह है कि RSBY के लिए पैसा रखेंगे और social security हमारी responsibility है। Unorganised Workers Security Act जो 2008 में पास हुआ है, उसके तहत इन categories को हम अब पहला benefit दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही दूसरे benefits भी आ जाएंगे। हमने सलाह देने के लिए मुंणगेकर की अध्यक्षता में एक Sub-Committee का गठन किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि maternity benefit को एक्सटेंड कीजिए और आम आदमी बीमा योजना लागू कीजिए, राजीव गांधी समग्र योजना लागू। उन्होंने Sub-Committee के अनुसार जो-जो सलाह दी थी, हम उनको इसमें लाए हैं और उनको unorganised workers के लिए लागू किया है। हमें और भी बहुत कुछ करना है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मुझे इससे संतोष मिल गया है, लेकिन इस दिशा में हम काफी कुछ कर रहे हैं, इसलिए आप उसको तो appreciate कीजिए, बाकी बाद में देखा जाएगा। हमारे साथी श्री डी. राजा ने sanitation workers के लिए Task Force गठित करने के लिए कहा था। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल तैयार हो रहा है और Social Justice and Empowerment Ministry इसको तैयार कर रही है और वह जल्द से जल्द आ जाएगा। हमारे एक साथी Variable Dearness Allowance के बारे में बोले

[श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे]

थे और उन्होंने बताया कि Revision of minimum wages should be done taking into account the movement in consumer price index. For this purpose the Variable Dearness Allowance has been introduced since 1988. So far, besides the Central Government, 24 States have accepted it. VDA formula हमने कहा है कि कुछ स्टेट के लोग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जिस स्टेट में यह नहीं हुआ है, हम उन पर इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए दबाव डालेंगे और आप भी हमें इसमें सहयोग दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिम बंगाल) : इसमें थोड़ा बदलाव होना चाहिए, रेक्टिफिकेशन होना चाहिए।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : अब तो यह जिस स्थिति में है, वह तो है। मैं आपकी सलाह मानता हूँ और अगर आप मुझे लिख कर भेजें, तो निश्चित तौर पर मैं उसको एग्जामिन करूंगा। इसके बाद मैं Central Board of Workers Education के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि यह तो वर्कर्स को continuous training programme दे रहा है और लोगों को जागरूक कर रहा है। देखिए, यहां पर हमें बहुत दफा hit and run होता है। यहां पर बोलते तो हैं, लेकिन हमारी सुनते नहीं हैं। अनिल साहब ने कहा है कि खास कर Centrally-sponsored Plan Scheme में bonded labour के लिए rehabilitation programme नहीं है। तो इसमें मेरा यह कहना है कि इसमें है और मेरे पास इसके आंकड़ें भी हैं। अगर मैं उनको पढ़ कर सुनाऊंगा तो समय बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगा। हम इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं और इस साल भी हमने 2012-13 के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपए रखे हैं और 2011-12 में हमने पांच करोड़ नब्बे लाख रुपए खर्च भी किए हैं। हमारे साथी बालगंगा जी ने भी MNREGA, social security के बारे में बताया तथा domestic workers के बारे में भी बताया। डोमेस्टिक वर्कर्स के बारे में भी हम एक Policy ला रहे हैं, जिसके लिए डिस्कशन हो रहा है। इसके लिए हमने टास्क फोर्स भी बनाई है और हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि जल्द से जल्द यह Policy बन कर आ जाये।

इसके अलावा जैसा मैडम ने पूछा कि women workers क्यों घट रहे हैं। मेरे पास जो इन्फॉर्मेशन दी गई है, उसके अनुसार इसकी एक वजह है कि Labour force participation rate has gone down from 43 per cent in 2004-05 to 40 per cent in 2009-10. यानी 3% लोग लेबर फोर्स में पार्टिसिपेट नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण हो सकता है, जैसा कि हमारा अनुमान है, एक तो एजुकेशन में बहुत सी लेडीज़ जा रही हैं। दूसरा, आजकल मनरेगा वर्क आने से माइग्रेशन कम हो रहा है, वे एक ही जगह रुक कर काम करने लगे हैं, यह वजह भी इसके पीछे हो सकती है। स्किल डेवलपमेंट में ट्रेनिंग लेने की वजह भी इसका एक कारण हो सकती है। यह सब हमारा अनुमान है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा, एक टास्क फोर्स कॉन्स्टीट्यूट करके हम पता करेंगे कि इसकी क्या वजह है। मैं एक-दो मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा।

Labour force participation rate for women has reduced from 29.4 per cent, as you have rightly said. But the reasons are different. Anyway, we are going to constitute a Task Force for this and get the work done.

इसके बाद Unorganized Workers Social Security के बारे में मैंने डिटेल् में बता दिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में और ज्यादा बताने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आवास के सम्बन्ध में आपने कुछ नहीं बताया।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : आपास को तो हाउसिंग वाले देखते हैं। जो landless और houseless हैं, उनके लिए स्कीम्स तो हैं, लेकिन एक बात और है, जब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसमें इंटरैस्ट नहीं लेती, तब तक हमारे बहुत से कानून इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो सकते। मैं यह खुली बात बोल रहा हूँ। There are 44 Acts in Labour Department, जिनमें से कुछ welfare के हैं, कुछ regulation के हैं और कुछ abolition के भी हैं। Concurrent list में रहने की वजह से state government को भी इनको इम्प्लिमेंट करना चाहिए।

मैं आपको building and construction workers की फिगर्स दे सकता हूँ, अभी वे फिगर्स मेरे पास नहीं हैं। बहुत सी स्टेट्स ने 10% amount भी खर्च नहीं किया है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। 5600 करोड़ रुपया construction and building workers का cess इस देश में जमा है। इसमें से अभी तक सिर्फ 770 करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च हुआ है, बाकी का पूरा पैसा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास है। अब किसे ब्लेम करना चाहिए? इसके बारे में कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाया जाता, कोई स्कीम्स नहीं बनाई जाती, कोई रिव्यू नहीं किया जाता, कोई बोर्ड नहीं बनाया जाता, कोई मीटिंग्स नहीं होतीं। इसी वजह से आज State Governments के पास कम से कम Rs. 4,800 crores unspent money के रूप में पड़ा है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Will you call a meeting of the Labour Ministers and the Labour Secretaries?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Every six months I call a meeting of the Labour Ministers and the Labour Secretaries. Every time, I review it. But it is very unfortunate that the response is very low. I will try once again. Whatever you have said, I take to my heart. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have taken note of it.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : He has replied to every point.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : जो चीजें मैंने बताई हैं, इसमें जो भी कमियां हैं, उसके लिए आपने जो भी सजेशन दिए हैं, उनको मैं देख लूंगा। तमाम मेम्बर्स ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं, इसलिए मैं तमाम मेम्बर्स को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं यह चाहूंगा कि सभी मिल कर इसको इम्प्लिमेंट करेंगे। थैंक्यू।

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS (Contd.)

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in Twelfth Report of
Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

and

Status of Implementation of Recommendations contained in Eighteenth Report of
Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table statements regarding (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'Modernisation and Expansion of Steel Sector' of the

Ministry of Steel; and (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Steel.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, the Minister of External Affairs to make a statement on the visit of President of Pakistan to India on April 8, 2012. He may be permitted to lay it on the Table of the House.

DR. (SHRIMATI) NAJMA H. HEPTULLA : Sir, whenever a statement is made, there are always clarifications. Would you give a commitment that we will take up clarifications some other day?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROP. P.J. KURIEN) : You can discuss it with the Chairman.

Visit of President of Pakistan to India on April 8, 2012

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I rise to inform the House on the visit of His Excellency, Mr. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 8th April, 2012.

His Excellency Mr. Asaf Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan came to India on a private visit on April 8, 2012. The primary purpose of his visit was to pray at the shrine of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti at Ajmer. However, President Zardari was kind enough to accept hon. Prime Minister's invitation to lunch in New Delhi on his way to visit Ajmer.

President Zardari and hon. Prime Minister met before lunch for about forty minutes and had friendly and constructive discussions covering India-Pakistan relations, and regional and global issues of common interest. In their discussions, the two leaders noted that there had been a steady progress in the bilateral dialogue process which was resumed last year. The dialogue process will continue as planned in the months to come.

The hon. Prime Minister expressed appreciation of the fact that Pakistan has moved forward on trade-related issues. Both leaders felt that we should tap into the considerable potential of bilateral economic and trade ties for progress and prosperity of our two peoples. The issue has been discussed by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries, and there is a way forward which has already been identified.

Hon. Prime Minister and President Zardari discussed the subject of terrorism. Hon. Prime Minister told President Zardari that there is a need for taking firm action to curb terrorism to enable us to make forward movement in the bilateral relationship. He conveyed that it was imperative to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to

justice, and prevent activities aimed against India from Pakistan soil. In this context, he also mentioned the activities of Hafiz Saeed carried out in public. It would be evident that our concerns on terrorism had to be addressed if the people of India are to support and sustain progress in bilateral relations. President Zardari referred to judicial processes against Saeed and said the matter needed to be discussed further between the two Governments. It was noted that the Home Secretaries are due to meet shortly and they would be discussing this issue further.

President Zardari mentioned the need for all issues in the bilateral relationship Sir Creek, Siachen, and the issue of Kashmir to be addressed. Both leaders felt that we need to move forward step by step and find pragmatic and mutually acceptable solutions to all those issues.

The two leaders also discussed developments in the region. They agreed to use the potential of regional cooperation for the economic development of people of both countries. It was clear from the conversation that both countries consider the dialogue process and the improvement of bilateral relations as being in the mutual interest of the people of India and Pakistan.

The two leaders also felt that priority needed to be given to issues of people-to-people contacts. In this context, they decided that a liberalized visa agreement which has been worked out should be signed during the next meeting of the Home/Interior Secretaries.

President Zardari invited hon. Prime Minister to visit Pakistan. Hon. Prime Minister accepted the invitation with pleasure and said that he would be happy to visit at an appropriate time. The diplomatic channels will be used to work out mutually acceptable dates and substantive preparations for that visit.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take Measures for Adequate Production of Ammunition and Defence Equipments in the country

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश में आज चारों तरफ सेना में हथियारों की कमी की बात हो रही है, पर सबसे बड़ी बात जो है, वह यह कि देश में सेना के लिए जितने भी हथियार, गोला-बारूद व अन्य साजो-सामान बनाने की फैक्ट्रियाँ विकसित होनी थीं, नहीं हुई हैं। इसका नतीजा यह है कि आज भारत विश्व में हथियारों का सबसे बड़ा आयातक देश बन गया है।

सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है कि आखिरकार भारत हथियारों का आयातक देश क्यों बन रहा है? क्यों नहीं हम देश में अपनी सुरक्षा के अनुरूप हथियार बना रहे हैं? देश में क्या वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है? तकनीशियनों की कमी है? देश में इतने उम्दा किस्म के लोग मौजूद

हैं कि वे पूरे विश्व में भारत का लोहा मनवा रहे हैं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि देश में स्थापित आयुध फैक्ट्रियों से क्यों नहीं पर्याप्त मात्रा में गोला-बारूद एवं अन्य हथियारों का उत्पादन हो पा रहा है, क्या कारण है?

ऐसे हालात में कितना भी आयात हम कर लें, जब तक देश में हथियारों का उत्पादन नहीं होगा तब तक हथियारों की कमी बनी रहेगी। मेरी माँग है कि देश में हथियारों के उत्पादन पर ज़ोर दिया जाए और देश में जो आयुध फैक्ट्रियाँ बीमारू हालत में हैं, उनसे हथियार एवं गोला-बारूद एवं अन्य रक्षा साजो-सामान का उत्पादन अविलम्ब पर्याप्त मात्रा में प्रारम्भ किया जाए।

Demand to commemorate Foundation Day of Gadar Party

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) : Sir, I stand to call upon this august House to recall the historical incident of foundation of Gadar Party on April 1, 1913 in San Francisco. The Gadar Party played a glorious role in organizing struggles like Komagata Maru voyage for the equal rights of immigrants of all countries and mobilizing powerful militant resistance to imperialism with a brave symbolic action to voyage to liberate their motherland, India. Let us recall with pride and salute the memory of the 200 martyrs who were killed and 35 who were sent to Andaman Cellular jail for life. Their fearless example raised hopes of overcoming imperialism at its most savage. The movement extended from Vancouver in Canada to San Francisco, Tokyo and the villages of Punjab. As its name indicates, it was inspired by our First War of Independence of 1857; and true to this tradition during World War-I the young Kartar Singh Sarabha was executed for inciting among troops. Later on, inspired by the Russian Revolution, cadres of Gadar Party went to organize workers and peasants to win freedom and build socialism. They dared to storm the bastions of imperialism and their memory inspire us to carry forward struggle to victory over imperialism of our time. I call upon the Government to commemorate the historical day of foundation of Gadar Party in a befitting manner.

Demand to expedite the process of opening a Central University in Bihar

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : महोदय, 2009 में संसद में यूपीए सरकार की घोषणा के अनुसार सभी राज्यों में कम से कम एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना होनी थी, किन्तु अभी तक बिहार के पटना में एक कार्यालय और कुलपति की नियुक्ति के अलावा कोई कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं किया गया है। घोषणा हुए तीन साल बीत चुके हैं। बिहार अत्यन्त पिछड़ा प्रदेश है, जहाँ की आबादी 10 करोड़ 38 लाख है। आज़ादी के बाद वहाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कोई बुनियादी आधारभूत संरचना का विकास नहीं किया गया, जिसके कारण बिहार उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी पिछड़ता गया। अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा बिहार में आबादी के अनुपात में विश्वविद्यालय एवं कॉलेजों की भारी कमी है। नतीजा यह है कि बिहार से प्रति वर्ष लाखों छात्र उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अन्य राज्यों में पलायन करते हैं।

इस केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना पर भी राज्य और केन्द्र सरकार के बीच राजनीति हो रही है। राज्य सरकार चाहती है कि यह मोतीहारी में खुले और केन्द्र सरकार चाहती है कि यह

बोधगया में खुले। मैं केन्द्र से मांग करता हूँ कि बिहार की जनता के हित में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना मोतीहारी और बोधगया दोनों जगह हो। साथ ही, वैशाली और पटना में भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खुले। पटना में स्थापित विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की मांग काफी पहले से होती आ रही है। देश के कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां एक से अधिक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय हैं, लेकिन आबादी के अनुसार बिहार देश का तीसरा बड़ा राज्य होते हुए भी वहां एक भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है। अतः बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश के लिए केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

Demand to Resolve the Problem of Poor Availability of LPG Cylinders in Tamil Nadu

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance, regarding the poor availability of LPG cylinders to people in Tamil Nadu.

In Tamil Nadu, about 48% of the households are using LPG cylinders; that means, there are more than one crore gas connections in Tamil Nadu. A majority of the gas connections belongs to IOC though IOC, HPCL and BPCL supply gas cylinders in Tamil Nadu. Throughout the State of Tamil Nadu, there is delay in getting LPG cylinders due to poor availability. There was a strike by the Southern Region Gas Tanker Lorry Owners' Association, which was said to be the reason behind this poor availability of cylinders. The strike led to the delay in bringing gas from the Mangalore and Cochin ports to the 19 gas filling stations in Tamil Nadu. Moreover, there is a delay in arrival of ship containing LPG to Tamil Nadu.

All this made the Gas Agencies in Chennai, Madurai and Salem to allow people to book their next cylinders only after two months. People hardly would be able to cook for one month with one cylinder. This forces them to turn to black-market for gas cylinders, which are available for double the price. I urge the Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to immediately look into this whole issue and sort out the problem immediately so that people are not made to suffer any more. Thank you.

Demand to take decisive steps to eradicate Maoist Violence in the Country

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, पिछले लगभग चार दशकों से माओवादी-नक्सलवादी हिंसा के नाम से कुख्यात अतिरेकी वामपंथी विचारधारा का दुष्प्रभाव भारत के समाज और सुरक्षा व्यवस्था पर पड़ रहा है। केवल 60 के दशक में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के निर्देश और पश्चिमी बंगाल के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय के नेतृत्व में नक्सलवादियों की हिंसा समाप्त करने के सफल उदाहरण के अलावा अभी तक देश माओवादी हिंसा में वृद्धि ही देख रहा है। पिछले दिनों आई.ए.एस. अधिकारी श्री एलेक्स मेनन और विधायक के अपहरण की घटनाओं ने माओवादियों के बर्बर और कायर स्वरूप को दिखाया है। अब तक माओवादी हिंसा में दस हजार से अधिक ग्रामीण किसान, अध्यापक और सुरक्षाकर्मी मारे गये हैं। सैंकड़ों बच्चे माओवादियों द्वारा अनाथ बना दिए गए हैं। माओवादी प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में विकास शून्य है। ये माओवादी हर प्रकार की आपराधिक गतिविधियों में संलग्न रहते हुए शहरों में विलासी बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा अपनी झूठी क्रांतिकारिता और गरीब प्रेम का प्रचार करने में सफल रहते

हैं। 13 से अधिक राज्यों में माओवादी हिंसा रोकने के लिए सरकार को हजारों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि सरकार माओवादी हिंसा को भारत के विरुद्ध आक्रमण घोषित करे और माओवादी संगठनों को राष्ट्रीय शत्रु मानते हुए उनके निर्मूलन के लिए निर्णायक कार्यवाही करे एवं जो उनके समर्थन में लिखे या बोले, उन्हें भी माओवादी हिंसा को प्रोत्साहित करने के अपराध में सज़ा का प्रावधान किया जाए।

Demand to reduce the rate of interest on Education Loans

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha) : Sir, the Government has decided to give interest-free loans to the students whose family income is less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs. But the Government is charging 11 per cent to 14 per cent rate of interest on education loans given to students whose family income is more than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum. There is no problem in your charging interest from them, but when the usual business loans, transport loans and home loans are available at a lesser rate of interest, the education loan for students should not be at more than five per cent per annum. The loans which are being given to the students should be at a lesser rate of interest than that of the business loans.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to reconsider it and reduce the rate of interest charged on education loans given to the students whose family income is more than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum.

Concern over the Government's decision to introduce Public Private Partnership (PPP) Model to start the Passport Seva Kendras

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala) : Sir, the decision of the Central Government to start passport seva kendras as a PPP project has raised serious concerns regarding the security of the country. Recently, the Ministry has opened several passport seva kendras all over the country with the partnership of TATA Consultancy. Our country has an efficient computer wing like National Informatics Centre. It has enough expertise in software development and other IT-related activities. But the External Affairs Ministry had decided to utilize the service of a private corporation in an important and sensitive sector like issuing of passports. This is a very serious issue.

The Government has decided to give franchise for passport-related services for Indian citizens who are living in other countries. Earlier, it was done by the Indian Embassy. Now, these private companies are carrying our National Flag and Emblem and delivering the passport services.

The establishment of passport seva kendra as a PPP model would lead to the employment loss for the agents, photographers, etc.

So, I urge upon the External Affairs Minister to reconsider the PPP model and

franchise system for passport-related services. And, I request the Minister to publish all details of the Agreement with the private partner.

**Demand to issue necessary guidelines to save the employees submitting
Recommendatory Letters from MPs from harassment**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Sir, elected representatives, be they MPs, MLAs or MLCs, have to listen to the grievances of the people of their constituencies on a regular basis. They receive requests for recommending people for appointment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, or, for transfer of a Government employee from one place to another. The elected representatives oblige by writing to the Minister or to the concerned officer directly. Now, a number of cases have come to light where the concerned officers have taken disciplinary action against the person with respect to whom an elected representative has made a request for appointment to a post, or, has sought transfer or withholding of transfer. This smacks of arrogance on the part of the concerned officers.

Sir, fairness in the recruitment process is yet to become a reality in India and transfer by vengeance is the order of the day. It is only the request by politicians which gets such treatment, but the concerned bureaucrats gladly accept such requests from their fellow officers without any problem. Some departments also mention in their call letters that any attempt to bring in influence will be a disqualification.

If the officer concerned is confident of holding an impartial recruitment on merits, he has the better option of ignoring the request of the elected representative rather than indulging in impracticable threats of disciplinary action.

I would, therefore, request the Government to issue necessary orders or guidelines in this regard.

**Demand to prove special provisions under Article 371 from
Hyderabad-Karnataka Region in Karnataka**

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka) : Sir, with reference to above matter, there is a long-pending issue with Government to provide Article 371 facility for Hyderabad-Karnataka region to have development at par with other parts of State of Karnataka. Delay in providing above facility may create separate State demand as in Telangana. Unofficial news there is that Government is going to give needful facility under Article 371 to the area. But keeping suspense for long time will result in losing the patience by the people of this area and they may break out and create law and order situation. Not to give rise to a Telangana-like situation, I hope an early action by the Government under Article 371, as assured. Hyderabad-Karnataka regions - Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur and Koppal - are on single leg to seek an early action in this regard.

Demand to ensure adequate central allocation of Kerosene to Kerala

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Kerala has been compelled to cut the monthly kerosene quota to ration card holders with power and LPG connections. The Central allocation to the State for April was pegged down to 10,016 kilolitres against 15,960 kilolitres in March. This is estimated to affect 67 lakh families in the State.

The monthly supply of 1.5 litres to these families was being stopped till further orders. This has been necessitated in view of a cut in the Central quota of the oil to the State, as per the order issued by the Director, Civil Supplies Department, Kerala.

Households with power connection were eligible for 1.5 litres every month and others were eligible for five litres at the cost of Rs. 14.50 per litre.

The latest order has effectively limited the number of beneficiaries to nine lakh families without power and LPG connections. This is a denial of right to minimum fuel to the common people. The minimum supply of kerosene to all families must be ensured.

Further, the reduction in allotment of Kerosene for the fishermen from 450 litres per permit per month to 129 litres has put the fishing community in trouble. Around 22,000 traditional fishing boats are actively working in the State of Kerala. Reducing the allotment quota to just 129 litres per month will serve only for five days of fishing. This situation pushes the poor fishermen to go in for black market kerosene which is more than Rs. 70 per litre.

This situation will hamper the income and livelihood of fishermen community. Considering fisheries/fishing as an agricultural activity, the Central Government should allot more quantity of kerosene to the State of Kerala.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned till eleven of the clock tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at twenty-nine minutes
past six of the clock, till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 27th April, 2012.

