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Wednesday
28 March, 2012
8 Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 28th March, 2012/8th Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

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

REFERENCE TO THE VICTIMS OF MAOIST ATTACK IN MAHARASHTRA

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is with utmost grief and sorrow that I refer to the dastardly killing of twelve CRPF jawans in a Maoist landmine blast in Gadchiroli of Maharashtra on 27th March, 2012. Many other jawans have also been injured in the incident. The attack is deplorable and the loss of precious lives is tragic and unfortunate.

I am sure, the whole House will join me in expressing our deepest condolences to the bereaved families. This House strongly condemns the attack and reiterates its resolve that such acts must be confronted with determination and firmness.

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

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

POINT RAISED ABOUT THE LEAKAGE OF THE LETTER OF ARMY CHIEF

MR. CHAIRMAN : Question No. 201.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, I have given a notice on a very important issue which has come to light. The Army Chief of India has written a secret letter to the hon. Prime Minister about a serious situation prevailing in the Army about the ammunition. It is a very serious issue. खतरे में देश, गोला बारूद खत्म ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHARAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, we want Question Hour. Everyday, something or the other comes and it is suspended. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, please allow me; we can have a smooth functioning. If they just want to create trouble, then we cannot help it. If they want to have trouble in the House, if they do not want a proper running of the House, we cannot help it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What do you wish to say?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, my point is, the leakage of the letter of the Army Chief of very unfortunate. At the same time, it is a very serious issue. It is about the security of the country. We are frightened about the state of affairs in the Army. Even to say it I am hesitant because I do not want to run down the Army and our capacity to fight our enemies. But, at the same time, we would like to know from the Government what action the Government has taken. We would also like to know whether the contents of the letter which appeared in the newspapers are correct; if so, what action has the Defence Minister taken? The Army Chief writing the letter to the Prime Minister is an unusual step. But, also, what is raised is an important issue. He says that in the Air Force, 97 per cent of the equipments are useless; even about the Army also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please, Mr. Naidu; you cannot verify any of these things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, that is what I am saying. I am saying that it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The entire country is very much agitated about this. It is a major issue.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, मैं इनको सपोर्ट करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ यह मांग करता हूँ कि आर्मी के जनरल को ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके पद से हटाया जाना चाहिए। वे जिस तरह से व्यवहार कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने अखबार में बयान दिया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : शिवानन्द जी, प्लीज़।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : उन्होंने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने डिनाई किया कि उनको कोई चिट्ठी नहीं मिली और ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : आज उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिख कर उसे मीडिया में लीक किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : शिवानन्द जी, प्लीज़।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : यह बहुत ही घोर अनुशासनहीनता का मामला है और मैं डिमांड करता हूँ कि जनरल साहब को उनके पद से बर्खास्त किया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, the lack of ammunition and the lack of equipment are important issues concerning the entire country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you wish to give a notice, you may give it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, we have given a notice. Let the Government respond on this and make a statement also. Let it reassure the House about the state of affairs in the Army, about the preparedness as also the availability of the equipment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Venkaiahji, you have made your point. The Government will respond to it appropriately. Let us get on with Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Is the Defence Minister aware of this matter?
...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को जवाब देना चाहिए ! ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री एम वेंकैया नायडु : नहीं, नहीं, ऐसे नहीं चलेगा ...(व्यवधान) This is about the security of the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, you made your point ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Will the hon. Defence Minister assure the House on this matter? ...(Interruptions)... Even the allotted money is not spent properly. ...(Interruptions)... Even the money allocated in the Budget is not spent properly. ...(Interruptions)... Serious allegations are being made. ...(Interruptions)... We should discuss our Defence Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बाद जवाब दे दीजिए ...(व्यवधान) उसके बाद घोषणा कर दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : सर, कोई ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान) उनको बताना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान) वे देश के साथ ...(व्यवधान) क्या कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान) यह बहुत ही दुख बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यादव जी, बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : वे देश के साथ ...(व्यवधान) क्या कर रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यादव जी, बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान) शांत रहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Defence Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : The Minister of Defence Hon. Chairman, Sir, regarding the letter written by Army Chief to Prime Minister, as it is a top secret letter, it is not expected to go out. I am aware of that letter as Defence Minister and the Government will respond to it at an appropriate time. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : What is the course of action? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that is enough. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... He has said that the Government will respond. ...(Interruptions)... It is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... This is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to the hon. Members, please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, you have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... You got the response. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty two minutes past eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we can get on with the Question Hour if you permit.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand) : Sir, a pointed reference. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Sir, what is the ...(Interruptions)... received?
...(Interruptions)... Sir, what is the follow up action? What is the assurance he is giving?
What about the contents of the letter? What is the follow up action the Government
has taken? It is such a serious issue concerning the security of the country. What will
happen to the morale of the Forces who are on the border? What will happen to the
morale of the family members of the Armed Forces? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minutes, please. Hon. Members, Shri Venkaiah Naidu
had raised a point. The Defence Minister was in the House. He replied to it. I am sure
the Government would take note of what has been said here and would respond
appropriately.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : He did not say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no; it is something that is evident. So, my request is, till
then, at least allow the normal business of the House to function. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, your presumption
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is adjourned till 12 hours.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

India's Share in Global Export Trade in Agricultural Products

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

- (a) the details of India's share in the global export trade in agricultural products;
- (b) whether the total volume of farm exports is still very low;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including the quantum of various items exported during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps taken to boost farm exports without compromising with the domestic demand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) As per United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UNCOMTRADE) 2010, the global agricultural export trade was USD 994.95 billion, out of which India's share was 1.63% at USD 16.26 billion. The relatively small share is primarily on account of low land holding size, low productivity, large domestic consumption, constraints of supply chain and marketing linkages as well as low level of processing. Moreover, the essential commodities including foodgrains are allowed to be exported only after meeting the buffer stock and strategic reserve norms.

(c) Details of exports of agriculture items during the last three years as per DGCIS are given in Statement. (*See* below):

(d) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agriculture products through various measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Further, in order to boost export of Indian products, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has put in place various schemes namely market Development Assistance (MDA), Market Assistance Initiative (MAI), Assistance to States for Developing Export Infrastructure and Allied Activities (ASIDE), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY), Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. Trade delegations are regularly sent abroad and Buyer-Seller meets are organized towards this end. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), under the administrative control of the Department of Commerce is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost overall Agri exports. The Government keeps a close and constant watch on the availability of agricultural products at reasonable price in domestic market and imposes restrictions on their exports as and when required.

Statement

Details of Export of Agriculture items during last three years

Value in Mill. US\$/Qty in 000' MT.

Product	2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agri & Allied Products						
Oil Meals	6742.94	2232.93	4688.85	1656.03	6797.86	2379.53
Basmati Rice	1556.41	2060.67	2016.78	2297.29	2183.50	2320.90
Sugar	3332.00	967.33	44.05	23.26	3241.35	2268.32
Other Cereals	3999.65	852.48	2924.47	627.23	3189.81	790.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jaggery And Confectionery	1467.90	435.93	53.64	49.20	1068.38	766.94
Tobacco Unmanufactured	179.36	600.98	230.88	763.97	207.55	659.85
Castor Oil	356.44	461.56	397.70	459.40	411.21	625.64
Guargum	258.57	291.15	218.48	239.09	403.68	616.93
Cashew	126.15	630.79	122.17	591.13	91.56	570.02
Sesame Seeds	155.27	324.91	215.98	315.48	343.03	481.45
Ground Nuts	297.89	269.41	340.25	300.83	417.15	459.43
Fresh Onions	1670.19	397.37	1664.92	489.33	1163.47	382.09
Other Processed Fruits and Vegetables	387.13	298.28	397.98	302.85	340.07	288.80
Cereal Preparations	206.93	239.38	168.80	213.83	215.73	269.16
Mollases	0.17	17.98	31.10	4.17	1822.88	218.62
Other Fresh Vegetables	505.29	147.90	419.24	154.40	490.91	195.91
Miscellaneous Preparations	139.64	128.66	158.80	146.47	182.18	191.81
Pulses	136.88	117.92	100.13	86.14	205.82	187.17
Mango Pulp	173.01	163.73	186.20	157.09	171.93	178.59
Tobacco Manufactured	0.00.	150.88	0.00	152.78	0.00	173.56
Alcoholic Beverages	56.15	117.97	70.50	124.37	132.11	173.36
Dried And Preserved Vegetables	147.86	107.94	124.61	112.25	110.17	113.42
Other Fresh Fruits	256.77	93.69	260.68	110.30	253.85	107.43
Fresh Grapes	124.63	88.85	131.15	115.05	99.31	90.40
Floriculture	30.80	80.19	26.81	62.12	27.78	62.85
Non Basmati Rice	931.88	366.90	139.54	77.07	99.29	48.75
Fruit And Vegetable Seeds	8.54	26.09	8.88	30.61	11.18	38.44
Fresh Mangoes	83.70	37.12	74.46	42.31	59.22	35.74
Milled Products	41.05	17.69	60.28	27.89	74.38	35.40
Walnuts	5.70	30.71	9.07	41.75	5.24	34.34
Cocoa Products	6.83	18.27	5.86	20.46	6.96	28.85
Shallac	6.03	22.59	4.18	15.04	3.88	24.78
Niger Seeds	13.72	13.97	6.00	5.11	11.82	9.03
Wheat	1.12	0.32	0.05	0.01	0.35	0.13
Animal Products						
Buffalo Meat	462.75	1052.34	495.02	1156.24	709.44	1845.70
Dairy Products	70.15	213.28	34.38	84.95	36.87	117.13
Poultry Products	1057.02	91.77	1016.78	78.51	619.15	66.11
Sheep / Goat Meat	37.79	107.28	52.87	157.64	11.91	55.55
Natural Honey	15.59	32.39	13.31	30.94	31.68	54.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Animal Casings	1.82	1.92	2.02	6.65	1.81	7.71
Processed Meat	0.86	2.21	0.72	2.02	1.37	4.62
Swine Meat	0.82	1.99	1.12	2.18	1.12	2.31
GRAND TOTAL	25053.40	13315.72	16918.71	11333.44	25256.96	16982.32

Harassment of Women

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

- (a) the details of women harassment cases reported in the country during the last two years;
- (b) the details of the number of persons arrested and action taken against them in women harassment cases; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop such harassment?

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), a total of 11,009 cases of sexual harassment of women were reported in the year 2009 and 9,961 cases of sexual harassment of women were reported in the country in 2010. State/UT wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, chargesheeted and persons convicted under sexual harassment of women in the country for the years 2009 and 2010 respectively are given in Statement. (See below)

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments / UTs. The advisory on women has inter-alia, advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, to 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 centers. Majority of the State/UTs have established 'Women Cell'. Some State/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila / Children help desk' at police station level.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargedsheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Sexual Harassment during 2009-2010

Sl.No.	State	2009											2010						
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14						
1	Andhra Pradesh	3520	3103	613	4178	3848	681	4562	3332	731	3820	3965	861						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0						
3	Assam	10	5	3	15	7	3	20	9	3	35	13	6						
4	Bihar	12	14	0	16	20	0	16	9	0	22	20	0						
5	Chhattisgarh	152	140	26	235	233	56	182	172	31	261	258	65						
6	Goa	10	7	0	10	7	0	16	13	2	22	21	2						
7	Gujarat	114	107	14	188	190	22	110	98	9	131	123	13						
8	Haryana	605	583	358	717	717	396	580	526	334	635	628	408						
9	Himachal Pradesh	37	37	1	40	51	1	78	51	1	73	65	1						
10	Jammu & Kashmir	371	365	99	512	511	114	262	234	100	295	295	139						
11	Jharkhand	83	36	11	38	35	14	16	11	3	20	37	3						
12	Karnataka	64	30	1	40	39	1	83	16	0	22	21	0						
13	Kerala	395	361	58	456	445	68	537	515	70	604	617	78						
14	Madhya Pradesh	728	848	221	1047	1042	285	918	899	309	1182	1183	340						
15	Maharashtra	1099	1021	22	1337	1275	23	1180	1063	34	1515	1441	42						
16	Manipur	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Misuse of Land Allotted for SEZs

*203. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the land allotted for setting up of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was being misused for other purposes, such as real estate, etc.;
- (b) if so, whether Government had received any complaints in this regard;
- (c) if so, whether Government has directed the authorities to cancel the allotment of land; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) In terms of Rule 11(9) of the SEZ Rules, 2006, sale of land in an SEZ is not allowed. No complaint has been received that SEZ land has been sold by the developer.

(b) to (d) Land is a State subject. The Board of Approval approves a proposal for establishment of a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in the SEZ Act and Rules. The approval is granted only after the concerned State Government recommends the setting up of the SEZ. Issues related to availability/provisioning of land for SEZs are in the domain of the State Government agencies concerned.

Further, duty and other benefits permissible under the SEZ Act 2005 and Rules framed thereunder are allowed only on authorized activities. These authorized activities can relate to the authorized activities of Units, Developer and Co-developer and can include setting up of units and infrastructure, including social infrastructure.

Opening up Export of Sugar and Onions

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

- (a) whether Government has permitted the export of sugar and onions from the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what action Government has taken to ensure that the exports do not adversely affect domestic supplies and also to protect the interests of onion and sugarcane growers?

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

(b) In the current sugar season 2011-12, Government has allowed export of 20 lakh MT of sugar in two tranches of 10 lakh MT each in the month of November, 2011 and February, 2012. In addition, the Government has allowed export of 0.19 lakh MT of sugar to Maldives to fulfill bi-lateral agreement, 0.18 lakh MT to United States and European Union under preferential quota and 1.16 lakh MT to fulfill commitments under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme during 2011-12 sugar season. So far Release Order for a quantity of 11.85 lakh MT has been issued, under different categories during 2011-12 sugar season. Export of onion is canalized through State Trading Enterprises (STEs). Export is permitted subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) (Current MEP of general category onion is US\$ 125 per MT and MEP of Bangalore Rose and Krishnapuram Onion is US\$ 250 per MT)

(c) Government reviews the export policy of all agricultural products including sugar and onions from time to time in consultation with the administrative Ministries and the Departments concerned, keeping in view the various factors such as availability of commodities in the domestic market, production, the price situation and various national and international commitments etc. Government regulated the export of food items in such a way that there is no scarcity in the country and it is available to the consumers at reasonable prices and at the same time ensure that the prices do not fall drastically in the domestic market depriving the farmers of remunerative prices.

Shortage of Houses

*205. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of approximately three crore houses is there throughout the country;
- (b) whether any policy has been framed to meet this shortage;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when the target of meeting the shortage of these houses will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated housing shortage to be at 26.53 million by the end of 11th plan period (2011-12).

(b) and (c) In order to analyse ways and means of providing the 'Affordable Housing to All' with special emphasis on the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) sectors, National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) was announced by this Ministry in 2007.

This policy seeks to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the Policy focuses the spotlight on multiple stake-holders namely, the Private Sector, the Cooperative sector, the Industrial Sector for labour housing and the Services/Institutional Sector for employee housing. In this manner, the policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of 'Affordable Housing For All'. The Policy thus gives aim, direction and urgency to the efforts at every level to redress the causes behind the shortfall and reach out for "Affordable Housing For All" with special emphasis on vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and the urban poor.

(c) Since 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is for the State Governments to pursue the initiatives under the NUHHP: 2007. However, realizing the need for Central support in bridging the gap in demand and supply of housing stock for urban poor, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing following schemes:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership
- 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY)

These Central Schemes are demand driven/reform oriented schemes. This Ministry will not be in a position to commit as to by when target of meeting the total housing shortage can be achieved.

Remunerative Prices to Salt Farmers

*206. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that farmers who produce salt from sea water are paid only 60 paise per kg:
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the same salt is being sold by the companies at ₹ 15 per kg in the market: and
- (c) if so, what steps government is taking to provide remunerative prices to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) There are regional variations in the wages being paid to all salt

workers. The Government of Gujarat has fixed minimum wages ranging from ₹ 0.09 to ₹ 0.14 per kg. In Andhra Pradesh and Odisha, the salt workers are being paid at the rate of ₹ 0.30 to ₹ 0.35 per kg. On an average, the daily wage of salt workers is ranging from ₹ 154 to ₹ 250.

(b) Price of salt is determined by market forces. The sale price of salt is ranging from ₹ 1 to ₹ 14 per kg, depending upon its variety (industrial/iodized/refined iodized/vacuum evaporated/pure salt), quality of packing material used, and the transportation cost.

(c) The State Governments fix the wages for all types of labourers including the salt workers.

Blacklisting of Foreign Companies from Trading in India

†*207. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has banned four foreign and two Indian commercial entities by blacklisting them from trading in India for the next ten years on account of their involvement in corruption;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard, and the names of the above-mentioned entities, along with the names of their heads;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these entities are functional in the country for the last several years; and

(d) if so, since when each of the entities had been functioning and their respective total turnover so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Ordnance Factory Board has debarred following companies from further business dealings with Ordnance Factory Board, Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence for a period of ten years on account of their involvement in corruption.

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

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

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

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

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

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

These firms were found to have indulged in illegal gratification for securing contracts or trying to secure contracts. The names of their CEO / Director are as under:

Firm	CEO / Director
M/s. Singapore Technologies Kinetics Ltd. (STK).	Mr. Gan Boon Jin
M/s. Israel Military Industries Ltd. (IMI).	Mr. Avi Felder
M/s. T. S. Kisan & Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Mr. J. K. Thapar
M/s. R.K. Machine Tools Ltd., Ludhiana	Mr. Satish Mahajan
M/s. Rheinmetall Air Defence (RAD), Zurich	Mr. Kurt Rossner
M/s. Corporation Defence, Russia (CDR).	Mr. Shor A.M.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
 (d) This information is not readily available.

Slow Down in Indian Shipyards

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian shipyards are facing a threat of slowdown;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether Government has considered/is considering Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for shipyards;
 (d) if so, the details thereof;
 (e) how many shipyards have been considered under PPP model; and
 (f) how many are being considered under Pay Per Lead (PPL) model?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (f) As per estimates of the Ministry of Shipping, the share of Indian shipyards in new orders for shipbuilding slumped from a high of 1.23% in 2007 to 0.14% of world orders in 2010. Ministry of Shipping has indicated that the main reasons for the slowdown in the shipbuilding sector are inability of the Indian shipyards to compete vis-à-vis foreign shipyards as a result of incidence of taxation and other factors, withdrawal of subsidy scheme besides global economic downturn.

As far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned, Indian shipyards both in public and private sectors are being progressively encouraged to participate in the Naval acquisition programme provided they have the requisite capacity and necessary

capability to deliver the required Naval platforms meeting the quality and performance parameters, within the timelines.

The Government also has given 'in principle' approval for setting up of a new shipyard of international standard on Public Private Partnership model as a joint venture under the Ministry of Shipping for which Shipping Corporation of India has been asked to conduct feasibility study.

Considering the emerging dynamism of the private sector in India and increasing opportunities to obtain advanced technologies from foreign sources, the Government has also issued detailed guidelines for establishing Joint Venture Companies by Defence Public Sector Undertakings including Defence shipyards, with a view to furthering the objective of achieving substantive self reliance and production of state-of-the-art defence platforms/items.

Nezzus of Real Estate and Manufacturing Sectors with Terrorist Organisations

*209. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government is aware that terror funds are flowing into the real estate sector, mining and manufacturing sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has enquired into the flow of large scale terror funds into the real estate sector and nexus of real estate builders and terrorist organizations;
- (d) if so, the details of those real estate builder found involved therein;
- (e) if not, the reasons for holding enquiry against them; and
- (f) what concrete steps Government would take to check nexus of real estate and manufacturing sectors with terror organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (f) As per the available inputs from Central Intelligence Agencies and Investigating Agencies, no systemic vulnerability or targeting or real estate, mining and manufacturing sectors per se has reported or assessed. Similarly, no such nexus between terrorist organizations and these sectors has been reported. However, Central Intelligence and investigating Agencies have taken action under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) whenever specific instances of funds/ property being proceeds of terrorism or intended to be used for terrorism are detected, including through purchase of specific properties/ plots of land in the real estate sector or extortion from the legitimate entities operating in the mining and the manufacturing sectors.

The existing provisions of UAPA and Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) comprehensively cover various facets of both terrorist funding and benefitting from proceeds of terrorism. UAPA empowers both the Union Government and the State Government agencies to take action wherever such specific cases to light. NIA in 2010 and 2011 has reported 14 cases of freezing/ forfeiture of funds and 7 cases of properties (including one vehicle) detected to be either proceeds of terrorism or intended to be used for terrorism. Independently and in addition to this, all proposals which are under approval route of Foreign Investment Promotion Board go through the Department of Revenue as regard to foreign investors.

Defence Collaboration Programme with Foreign Countries

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

- (a) whether any Defence personnel from foreign countries are stationed in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any Defence collaboration programme with foreign countries is continuing within the territory of India, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A. K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Defence personnel from foreign countries are stationed in various diplomatic missions in India. Apart from this, defence personnel from foreign countries visit India for varying durations as part of bilateral cooperation activities. Such activities include trainee and faculty exchanges in military training programmes, expert interactions, joint exercises, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Defence collaboration is an ongoing process, which includes exchanges between the Armed Forces, defence Industry-related collaboration and exchanges in the area of defence research & development.

Special Task Force to Investigate Suicides by BSF Jawans

†*211. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is fact that a large number of cases of suicide by the Jawans of Border Security Force have come to light recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has constituted any Special Task to investigate the matter;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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) A total of 262 personnel of the Border Security Force (BSF) committed suicide in the last eight years i.e. since 2004 as per details provided by Border Security Force (BSF). The year-wise details of suicides committed, during the last eight years and the current year, are as under :

Year	Number of suicide cases
2004	30
2005	31
2006	37
2007	35
2008	29
2009	26
2010	29
2011	39
2012(upto Feb., 2012)	06
TOTAL	262

(c) to (e) Although no Special Task Force has been constituted to investigate the matter, the following steps have been taken in this regard;

- (i) A detailed analysis of suicide cases, which occurred in the Force during 2007-2011 in BSF, was conducted by the force. The study had concluded that of the 158 suicides during the period, the main causative factors were domestic/personal problems (75), psychiatric dis-orders (11), detection of HIV/AIDS (4), illness(3), love affairs (2), illicit relations of wife (2), not known (59) etc.
- (ii) In every case of suicide, besides lodging an FIR with the police authorities, a departmental Court of Inquiry (Col) is conducted in each case to establish the causes/ factors leading to the incident of suicide. The causative factors which emerged from these Court(s) of Inquiry were generally personal/ domestic problems like unsuccessful love affairs, marriage, marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, serious illness like HIV/ AIDS, financial crisis, alcoholism, depression, etc.
- (iii) A Committee of Experts was constituted by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), which conducted a detailed study of stress causing factors, stress coping mechanisms existing in Force, factors

responsible and remedial measures for stress which is a major factor for occurrence of cases of suicide. The Committee made recommendations which are broadly classified under the following heads and sub-heads:-

- (a) Organizational: There were 37 recommendations made under this head.
- (b) Individual: There were 8 recommendations under this head which include avoid isolation; take part in various activities; communicate with colleagues, family members and friends; keep away from alcohol and drugs; regular exercise and games; yoga meditation; self-education about the cause of stress and how to cope with them etc.
- (c) Governmental: There were 3 recommendations made under this head.

Expanding List of Visas on Arrival

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to expand the list of Visas on arrival;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken security concerns of the country into consideration before taking this decision; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to extend visa on arrival facility to more countries.

(b) to (d) Government of India has permitted Tourist Visa on Arrival (TVOA) facility for the citizens of 11 countries viz. Japan, Singapore, Finland, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia. The TVOA facility for the national of these countries has been introduced to remote tourism after extensive consultation with the Minister/ Department/ Agencies concerned. The TVOA is granted after normal security checks like verification of Passport, verification against watch lists etc.

Rehabilitation of Child Labour Working in Hazardous Occupations

*213. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to Census 2001 figures, there were 1.26 crore working children in the age group of 5-14, out of which approximately 12 lakh children were

working in the hazardous occupations/ processes, which are covered under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986;

(b) whether Government has formulated any scheme for their rehabilitation and if so, the State-wise details thereof and how many working children have been rehabilitated so far; and

(c) the number of persons arrested for employing children in the hazardous occupations during the last three years and how many of them were convicted and sent to jail?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for rehabilitation of children rescued/ withdrawn from work. Under the Project, children withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before mainstreaming them into formal education system. The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). As per the available information 8.52 lakh children have been rehabilitated since inception of the NCLP Scheme.

(c) Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, any person who employs a child in any occupation or process where employment of children is prohibited under the Act, is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a 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/- or with both. As per available information, 22092 persons have been prosecuted for violating the provisions of the Act, during last three year while 3049 were convicted and 12 sent to jail.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Districts	Name of the Districts
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	20	Ananatapur, Chittor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Kurnool, Khammam, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Vishakhapatnam, Warangal, West Godavari, Mehbubnagar, Adilabad and Krishna
2	Assam	3	Nagaon, Kamrup and Lakhimpur

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	24	Nalanda, Saharsa, Jamui, Katihar, Araria, Gaya, East Champaran, West Champaran, Madhepura, Patna, Supaul, Samastipur, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Mazaffarpur, Nawada, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Kishanganj, Begusarai, Banka, Saran, Purnia and Bhagalpur
4	Chhattisgarh	7	Durg, Bilaspur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja, Raigarh, Raipur, and Korba
5	Gujarat	9	Surat, Panchamhals, Bhuj, Banas Kantha, Dahod, Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and Rajkot
6	Haryana	3	Gurgaon, Faridabad and Panipat
7	Jammu Kashmir	2	Srinagar and Udhampur
8	Jharkhand	8	Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum(Chaibasa), Gumla, Palamu, and Hazaribagh
9	Karnataka	15	Bijapur, Raichur, Dharwad, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Koppal, Devangere, Mysore, Bagalkot, Chitradurga, Gulbarga, Bellary, Kolar and Mandya.
10	Madhya Pradesh	21	Mandsaur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Barwani, Rewa, Dhar, East Nimar(Khandwa), Rajgarh, Chhindwara, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Guna, Shajapur, Ratlam, West Nimar (Khargon), Jhabua, Damoh, Sagar, Jabalpur, Satna and Katni
11	Maharashtra	15	Solapur, Thane, Sangli, Jalgaon, Nandurbar, Nanded, Nasik, Yavatmal, Dhule, Beed, Amravati, Jalna,
12	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
13	Orissa	24	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bolangir, Cuttack, Deogarh, Gajapati (Udayagiri), Ganjam, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sonapur, Jaipur, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Khurda, Nayagarh and Sundergarh
14	Panjab	3	Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Amritsar
15	Rajasthan	27	Jaipur, Udaipur, Tonk, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Alwar, Jalor, Churu, Nagaur, Chittaurgarh, Banswara, Dhaulpur, Sikar, Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Jhalawar, Pali, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, and Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran.

1	2	3	4
16	Tamil Nadu	17	Chidambaranar (Tuticorin), Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Krishnagiri, Chennai, Erode, Dindigul, Theni, Kanchipuram, Thiruvannamallai, Tiruvallur, Nammakkal and Virudhunagar
17	Uttar Pradesh	47	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Bulandshahar, Saharanpur, Azamgarh, Bijnour, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Hardoi, Barabanki, Sitapur, Faizabad, Badaun, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar, Kannauj, Shajahanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Sultanpur, Fatehpur, Shravasti, Pratapgarh, Basti, Sonebhadra, Mau, Kaushambi, Banda, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Agra, Ghazipur, Mathura, Etah, Moradabad, Allahabad, Kanpur Nagar, Aligarh and Ferozabad.
18	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun
19	West Bengal	18	Burdwan, North Dinajpur, South Dinajpur, North 24-Parganas, South 24-Parganas, Kolkata, Murshidabad, Midnapore, Maldah, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum, Nadia, Hugli, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Bihar, East Midnapore.
20	Delhi	1	NCT of Delhi
TOTAL		266	

Malpractices in Purchase of Arms for Paramilitary Forces

†*214. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of Home Affairs be please to state:

(a) the details of total amount spent on purchase of weapons for paramilitary forces during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that cases of malpractices in the purchase of arms for paramilitary forces have come into light and whether Ministry has asked for concerned files for investigation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (c) The details are given in Statement (See below)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

No case of malpractice in the purchase of arms for para-military forces has come to light. As such the Ministry has not asked for any file for investigation.

Statement

Details of amount spent on weapons for Paramilitary Forces

(Amount in Rupees lakhs)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	Total (in Lakhs)
Name of CPMF				
Assam Rifles	390.95	25.83	1453.74	1870.52
NSG	32.54	540.56	2531.91	3105.01
SSB	294.43	52.64	Nil	347.07
ITBP	4516.14	2732.24	424.77	7673.15
CRPF	10000	9910	15200	35110
CISF	4219	3600	7700	15519
BSF	94	11392	9988	21474
TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT IN LAST THREE YEARS				85098.75

Snake-bite Cases of Jawans of BSF at Bangladesh Border

†*215. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of snake-bite of Border Security Force Jawans are on the rise on the Indo-Bangla border;

(b) if so, the details of such incidents during the last three years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal for providing special shoes to these jawans; and

(d) if so, by when these shoes would be provided to these Jawans?

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

(b) Details of snake-bite incidents on the Indo-Bangladesh border are given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

At Indo-Bangladesh Border:

Year	Incidents of snake-bite	Died
2009	19	01
2010	20	0
2011	02	0
2012*	0	0

*Up to 29th Feb.2012

(c) and (d) The following types of shoes have been provided to the Jawans:

- (i) Boot High Ankle [DVS (Direct Vulcanized Shoe)]/ Jungle Shoes (9 inches High) with Anklets (5 inches High), which cover feet and lower portion of legs up to 13 inches height.
- (ii) Besides, Jawans are also provided with Boots Rubber Knee (Gum Boot) for use during the duties which provide protection up to Knee level.

Nexus between MCD and Delhi Police in Illegal Constructions in Delhi

*216. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that whenever an illegal building collapses in Delhi, the MCD and police officials blame each other, whereas when the construction activity is going on, there is nexus between them;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not taking action against police and MCD officials for illegal constructions/illegal encroachment of Government land;
- (c) whether Government is trying to amend the laws to include the police and MCD officials in all cases of illegal constructions and encroachment of Government land to ensure that their nexus is broken; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The roles of Delhi Police and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) with regard to illegal constructions in Delhi are well defined and clearly specified in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. While the Act assigns the functions relating to sanction of building plan, enforcement of Building Bye-laws, sealing and demolition of unauthorized constructions, etc. to the MCD, it requires Delhi Police to immediately inform the MCD about commission of, or the

attempt to commit, any offence against the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 or any rule, regulation or bye-laws made thereunder and to assist municipal officers and employees in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(b) During the year 2009 to 2011, MCD initiated regular departmental action for major/minor penalty against 383 officials/officers, who were found responsible for illegal constructions and illegal encroachment on Government land. During the period 2009 to 2012 (upto 29.02.2012), Delhi Police has also taken action against 340 police personnel who were found guilty of inaction or found involved in illegal constructions.

(c) to (d) As mentioned above, the existing law clearly defines the roles of different authorities, dealing with illegal constructions. Therefore, there is no need to amend the law.

Promotion of Labour Intensive Technology under NMP

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a New Manufacturing Policy (NMP) has been declared by government recently;

(b) if so, whether under this policy, provision has been made to promote the use of labour intensive technology in the rural and tribal areas in the country , including Gujarat;

(c) if so , the details thereof; and

(d) how many additional workers are targetted for employment under the labour intensive technology and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) to (d) The National Manufacturing Policy declared by the government recently identifies employment intensive industries like textiles and garments; leather and footwear; gems and jewellery and food processing, etc. as special focus sectors where India can be cost competitive and which would generate maximum employment. The policy aims at creating a 100 million jobs within a decade and provides for interventions to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable.

Compensation to Individuals/Power of Attorney Holders against Land Acquisition

*218. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2597, Starred Question 305, Starred Question 289, Unstarred Question 858 and Unstarred Question

3814 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 6 September, 2007, 23 July, 2009 and 29 April, 2010, respectively and to state :

(a) the details of the compensation mechanism developed to compensate all the individuals/power of attorney holders who have raised objections against the said acquisition and whose houses/plots are likely to be affected;

(b) the details of the DDA housing scheme which will be offered as an alternative dwellings in the form of flats/plots;

(c) the details along with the amount of the budgetary provision for offering compensation to the affected; and

(d) by when the compensation is likely to be given and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that compensation is paid to the recorded owner/title holder on the basis of provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act 1894.

(b) It is informed that there is no DDA housing scheme proposed to be offered as alternative dwellings. However, alternative plots are allotted by DDA to persons, whose land is acquired, as per the policy issued by the Land & Building Department of the GNCTD, as indicated below :

(i) For awards announced before 03.04.1986 :

Sl. No.	Area of the land acquired	Size of plot
(i)	Less than 150 sq. yds.	No Plot
(ii)	Between 150 sq. yds to one bigha	40 sq. yds.
(iii)	Above one bigha to 10 bigha	250 sq. yds.
(iv)	Above 10 bigha	400 sq. yds.

(ii) For awards announced on or after 03.04.1986 :

Sl. No.	Area of the land acquired	Size of plot
(i)	Less than one bigha	No Plot
(ii)	One bigha	40 sq. Yds.
(iii)	Above one bigha to 5 bigha	80 sq. yds.
(iv)	Above 5 bigha to 10 bigha	150 sq. yds.
(v)	Above 10 bigha	250 sq. yds.

Once the possession of the acquired land is taken, the land owner can apply for the allotment of alternative plots to the Land Building Department of GNCTD. After verification of the ownership and other factual aspects, the case is recommended by the GNCTD to the DDA for allotment of alternative plots. The allotment of alternative plots is made by DDA subject to availability of the plots.

(c) and (d) GNCTD has also informed that budget provisions are made by the Department on whose request the land is acquired by Land & Building Department, GNCTD. The compensation is paid to the affected land owners on receipt of compensation amount from the requisitioning Department. As and when possession of the acquired land is taken over, the compensation is released as per entitlement.

Special Package for Small Tea Growers

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

(a) whether Government has made any comprehensive analysis on the issues being faced by the small tea growers in Assam, West Bengal and other parts of country for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether Government has proposed any special package for small tea growers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the total outlay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The small tea growers account for 28% of the total area under tea and 26% of the national production. The number of small growers exceeds 1.6 lakh and their average contribution to total India production over the last three years is shown below :

	Number of holdings, area under tea and production			% share of small holdings	
	Number holdings	Area Hectares	Production Million kgs	Area	Production
Small holdings	161238	164306	257	28%	26%
Big Gardens	1686	417514	723	72%	74%
TOTAL	162924	581820	980	100	100%

The small growers are highly unorganized. Because of fragmented and scattered nature of the holdings, the small growers and their workers remain at the very bottom of the value chain. For want of being organized as collectives and also because of the perishable nature of their produce, they are extremely vulnerable to the pressures of

the Bought Leaf Factories (BLFs), intermediaries and leaf collection agents. The major issues faced by the small growers, inter alia, include unscientific practices for agricultural operations as well as poor post-harvest management of green tea leaf, absence of adequate number of processing units in their vicinity, unequal balance in relationship between small growers and BLFs, lack of money for essential field maintenance operations during the lean-cropping season, lack of proper functioning of the existing few Small Tea Growers' Societies largely due to absence of adequate training on their functioning, inadequate implementation of the Price Sharing Formula and land ownership issues.

(c) and (d) Special focus will be given in the 12th Five Year Plan to address the needs of the small growers; both through development schemes and better administration through a Small Growers Directorate. The 12th Five Year Plan proposals and outlays are yet to be finalized.

Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar under JNNURM

*220. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has approved Rs. 498 crore Integrated Sewerage System for Bhubaneswar city under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether Government is considering DPR Part II for soft components amounting to Rs. 49.89 crore furnished to the Ministry for approval under JNNURM; and

(c) whether the Ministry in its Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meeting on 28 December 2007, approved proposal for reimbursement of expenses towards Detailed Project Report (DPR), preparation cost and Project Management Cost (PMC), whether Government is considering reimbursement expenses submitted?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of Orissa had also requested for Rs. 4989.12 lakh for project related activities including cost of Detailed Project Report (DPR) preparation, project management consultancy and detailed engineering, design and drawing, public awareness, community participation, Information, education and communication etc. Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMS) of this Ministry in its meeting held on 28.12.2007 considered the support under Administrative & Other Expenses admissible for Project Management Consultancy and approved that such support may be extended for projects over Rs. 100 Crore.

Rs. 96.80 lakh has been approved as reimbursement of cost of preparation of DPRs for Bhubaneswar city. Also in order to facilitate the implementation of projects under JNNURM, the proposal of Orissa Government for Rs. 37.40 lakh was approved as cost for Project Management Unit (PMU) and release of Rs. 33.12 lakh has been recommended to Ministry of Finance. Additionally, one Project Implementation Unit for Bhubaneswar has been sanctioned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Expected Increase in Trade Between India and Pakistan

1551. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the expected increase in trade between India and Pakistan after the current liberalisation;
- (b) the quantum of increase in terms of quantity and revenue commodity-wise, the Ministry expect to achieve through such liberalisation;
- (c) which routes the Ministry proposes to use for channelizing such increase in trade and how does plan to address the logistical bottlenecks that are expected to develop at Wagah and other transit points; and
- (d) whether the Ministry proposes to take steps to revive some of the pre-partition road links; if so, what are those routes and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) 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. It is expected that this will result in substantial increase in trade between both the countries.

(b) In the Joint Statement issued during the Commerce Minister of Pakistan visit to India in September 2011, it had been mentioned that both India and Pakistan are entering a new phase of full normalization of bilateral trade relations. The Ministers 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.

(c) In the Joint Statement issued during Commerce Secretary of India visit to Pakistan in April 2011, it had been mentioned that significant progress had been made in developing Integrated Check Post (ICP) at Attari for expanding trade through land route. It had also been mentioned that a second gate is being constructed at Attari/Wagha border with new dedicated road for passenger and freight traffic for smooth

trade. Both sides agreed to expand trade through Wagah-Attari by inter-alia (a) increasing trading hours taking advantage of the new infrastructure (b) expeditious clearance of cargo and (c) facilitating movement of large vehicles and containerized traffic.

(d) Dialogue had been initiated with Pakistan side for opening of additional land routes for trade. Opening of Munabao/Khokharapar route for trade has been agreed to be explored in consultation with the stakeholders.

Assistance to Gujarat for Development of Salt Industries

1552. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to the Central Government to grant 50 per cent assistance in the projects for the development of salt industry and welfare activities for the nomadic tribes, agarias; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government on the proposal of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : (a) The Central Government has received a general reference from the Industries and Mines Department of the Government of Gujarat in February 2012 suggesting that for the better welfare activities and development in salt producing areas, Central Government may contribute 50% of the amount in the projects approved by the State Government.

(b) In the absence of any concrete and specific proposal, the Central Government would not be able to take any decision in this regard.

Discrepancies in Export Figures

†1553. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI :
SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that export data for the current financial year, has been found hugely exceeding from the actual export and it has put a question mark on Government figures;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any case related to black money has come into light due to unprecedented increases in export sector; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether any investigation has been carried out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Government releases provisional trade data on a monthly basis. During August, 2011 some discrepancies in export figures were noticed and immediately the matter was verified in detail. It was noticed that at the time of generation of Daily Transaction Report (DTR), some transaction records got repeated. Due to this technical error, certain data got counted more than once. Once such discrepancies were detected, corrective action was taken to modify the software and the entire data from April, 2011 was revised. After the revision, the provisional export figures from April, 2011 to October, 2011 were reduced by 5.2% from US \$ 179.78 billion to US \$ 170.37 billion.

(c) and (d) Increase in export by itself does not lead to generation of black money unless there is an over-invoicing. Whenever any information on unaccounted or undisclosed income is invariably taken to bring it to tax, as per provisions of direct tax laws and prescribed procedures.

Complaints against Medicines Imported from China

†1554. SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI :

SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India imports medicines from China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has received complaints about the quality of medicines being imported from China;
- (d) If so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government has taken any action in view of these complaints;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. 188 manufacturing units are registered under The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945 for import of medicines from China.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) to (g) No specific complaint about quality of medicines imported from China has been received by Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO). However, CDSCO detected in 2010 that GMP Certificates furnished by 10 manufacturing units of China for registration of import of drugs into the country were not genuine. Accordingly, the Registration Certificates and Import Licenses of these 10 Chinese firms were cancelled.

Ban on export of cotton

†1555. 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 the export of cotton from the country has been banned from first week of March, 2012;

(b) if so, the grounds on which it has been banned;

(c) whether it is also a fact that international institutions along with certain elements in the country have opposed the decision of Government; and

(d) if so, the names of those national and international institutions that have opposed this decision and the basis of their opposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The ban was imposed on export of cotton on 05.03.2012 through Notification No. 102 (RE-2010)/2009-14. The same has been revoked through Notification No. 106 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12.03.2012.

(b) The production and exports of cotton are calculated cotton season wise. The cotton season starts from October and ends in September. In the current cotton season, by the end of February, 2012, it was noticed that export of cotton had reached 94.75 lakh bales, which was substantially higher than the export in the previous cotton seasons (83 lakh bales in 2009-10 cotton season and 78.23 lakh bales in 2010-11 cotton season). The matter was reviewed in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (which included Commerce Secretary, Agriculture Secretary and Secretary, Textiles) held on 02.03.2012. It is recommended suspension of cotton exports immediately to ensure adequate availability for the domestic trade and industry. Accordingly, Government had prohibited export of cotton till further orders through Notification No. 102 dated 05.03.2012. After review of cotton situation by the Group of Ministers (GoM), the ban has been revoked on 12.03.2012.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) In the WTO United States of America and European Union have sought consultations on the ban from India citing violation of WTO norms. The Committee for International Co-operation between Cotton Association (CICCA), UK has also opposed the ban on the ground that the unilateral governmental intervention can only disrupt the stability of international cotton industry and create chaos in an already complex market place. The Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh as well as some Members of Parliament and farmers associations and individual traders have also opposed the ban and requested to reconsider the ban.

Negligible contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP

†1556. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the manufacturing sector has negligible contribution in the Gross Domestic Product of the country:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the contribution of this sector in terms of percentage in the average Gross Domestic Product during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government has identified such industries in the country, the development of which could increase the contribution of manufacturing sector's production in the gross domestic product; if so, the industries identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) The share of manufacturing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has averaged at around 15.9 per cent in the last three years as shown in the table given below:

Table : Share of Manufacturing in GDP (at 2004-05 prices)

Year	Percentage share in GDP
2008-09	15.8
2009-10	16.0
2010-11(Quick Estimates)	15.8
Average 2008-11	15.9

Source: CSO

(c) Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy in November, 2011 wherein special attention has been given to employment intensive industries like

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, and food processing industries; capital goods industries like machine tools; heavy electrical equipments, heavy transport, earth moving and mining equipments; Small and Medium Enterprises; Public Sector Undertakings especially in Defence and Energy sectors; industries with strategic significance and industries India enjoys a competitive advantage.

MNCs engaged in Cash and Carry Scheme

†1557. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD :

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that American, French, German multinational companies including the multinational companies of England are engaged in wholesale business under the Cash and Carry scheme in India;

(b) if so, the city-wise details and number of branches of these companies in India so far; and

(c) the respective investment of the foreign capital by each of the multinational companies in India, and the respective number of branches, these companies propose to open in next five years?

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

(b) and (c) Total FDI equity inflows in the Wholesale Cash and Carry Sector, between April, 2000 to January, 2012, are US\$ 1,863.23 million. These include FDI equity inflows of US\$ 139.66 million received from USA, US\$ 2.20 million received from France, US\$ 56.39 million received from Germany and US\$ 49.62 million received from United Kingdom. City-wise data, with regard to the number of branches set-up/proposed to be set-up by such multinational companies, is not centrally maintained.

National Manufacturing Policy

†1558. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL :

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently formulated a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP);

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) what are the targets fixed thereunder; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) the details of action plan prepared to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The Government has notified a National Manufacturing Policy on 4th November, 2011. The salient features of the policy are creation of industrial infrastructure including National Investment & Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs); rationalization and simplification of business regulations; simple and expeditious exit mechanism for closure of sick units while protecting labour's interests; financial and institutional mechanisms for technology development including green technology; industrial training and skill upgradation measures; incentives for SMEs; leveraging infrastructure deficit and government procurement; and special focus sectors. The targets of the proposed policy are enhancing the share of manufacturing in the GDP to 25% within a decade; creating 100 million jobs; imparting the necessary skill sets to the youth to make them employable; and increasing domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing while ensuring environmental sustainability. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the states. The Government of India has created an enabling policy framework. It is the prerogative of the states to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

Removal of seven Indian entities from foreign end users list by Japan

1559. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Japanese Government has removed seven Indian entities from Foreign End Users List, a list of banned entities for high tech co-operation; and
- (b) if so, the details of those entities?

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

(b) The seven Indian entities removed from the End Users List by Government of Japan are as under :

- (i) Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE), DRDO.
- (ii) Bharat Dynamics Ltd., (BDL)
- (iii) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL)
- (iv) Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre, (LPSC), ISRO
- (v) Satish Dhawan Space Centre, (SDSC), ISRO

- (vi) United Phosphorous Limited, (UPL)
- (vii) Solid State Physics Laboratory, (SSPL), DRDO.

Help to Virginia tobacco farmers

1560. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has received representations from tobacco farmers who have huge stocks piled up in their godowns;
- (b) if so, what steps Government is taking to help the Virginia tobacco farmers to find markets;
- (c) whether Government has made any effort to invite international buyers and companies to purchase Indian Virginia tobacco in 2012; and
- (d) if so, the details of steps proposed by Government to encourage more buyers for Indian Virginia tobacco from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) Encouraging exports is a continuous process. The Tobacco Board participates in exhibitions across the world and exchanges trade delegations to promote the brand image of Virginia tobacco, its cost competitiveness among the similar tobacco produced elsewhere and builds trust among the overseas customers for product integrity and consistent supply of the same.

New Centres for purchase of Virginia tobacco in A.P. and Karnataka

1561. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Tobacco Board has opened new purchasing centers for purchase of Virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka in 2011-12;
- (b) if so, where are the new auction/purchasing centres opened;
- (c) what are the steps being taken by the Tobacco Board to create conditions to increase competition among potential buyers of Indian Virginia tobacco;
- (d) whether foreign buyers have been banned from buying tobacco at the Tobacco Board sponsored auction platform; and

(e) the steps proposed by Government to help farmers obtain the best prices for their produce?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Tobacco Board has established 20 auction platforms in Andhra Pradesh and 11 auction platforms in Karnataka to create competition among the buyers with the ultimate objective of ensuing remunerative prices to the tobacco growers. Tobacco Board decided to implement e-auctions at all the auction platforms of the Board in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

(d) Oversea buyers are not directly purchasing the tobacco at the Tobacco Board sponsored Auction Platforms.

(e) The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agro products, including tobacco through measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards, Export Promotion Council and Export Development Authorities. The Government is also implementing various Schemes to extend financial assistance to the eligible exporters registered with it to boost the overall agri exports. Besides these measures, the Government has put in place various schemes including Vishesh Krishi and Gram Upaj Yojna (VKGUY), Duty Drawback Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Town of Export Excellence, etc. to provide assistance to encourage exports. Trade delegations are also mounted to penetrate foreign markets and Buyers-Seller Meets are organized to assist the potential exports. All these measures are intended to help growers fetch remunerative prices for their produce.

Rehabilitation package for closed tea gardens

1562. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 494 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9 May, 2007 and state :

(a) whether Government has finalized the package for rehabilitation of closed/sick tea gardens;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. With the aim to enable the owner of the closed tea gardens to revive the gardens in

the interest of tea garden workers and considering the importance of the tea industry in the export performance of the country a package for rehabilitation of closed tea gardens was finalized and notified by the Government in June, 2007. The features of the scheme of the rehabilitation package for the 33 tea gardens that remained closed as on 1st April, 2007 were, *inter alia*, as follows :

- (i) Restructuring of existing bank loans with a moratorium of five years and principal to be repaid over a period of next five years.
- (ii) Working out the accumulated interest on the outstanding loan for the period between the date of default and restructuring of the loan at a simple interest of 11% p.a and sharing the interest equally (@ 1/3 each by the Government, the concerned bank and the owner of the garden,
- (iii) Deferred payment of the PF damage charges over a period of five years.
- (iv) Waiver of defaulted Loan dues under the erstwhile loan schemes of Tea Board and
- (v) Priority to be given under the ongoing Development schemes of Tea Board.
- (vi) The lending institutions/banks will extend facilities of working capital to the closed tea gardens after their accounts are regularized. The interest rate as prevalent will be charged by the lending institutions/banks. An interest subsidy at the rate of 3% on the working capital loans would be provided by the Government for a period of 5 years.

Workers affected by closed tea gardens in West Bengal

1563. SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the names of the closed tea gardens of West Bengal, as on 31 January, 2012;
- (b) the date of closure against each of the above;
- (c) the number of workers, both permanent and contractual against each garden, who have been affected; and
- (d) the garden-wise Provident Fund and other dues of workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c) As on 31.1.2012, only 2 gardens remained closed in West Bengal. The names of the closed gardens, date of their closure and number of workers, both permanent and contractual, affected are as under :

District	Name of closed tea estate	Date of closure	Number of workers affected
Jalpaiguri	Dheklapara	11.03.2006	602
Darjeeling	Ringtong	11.02.2008	837

(d) The details of provident fund and other dues of workers, garden wise, are as under :

District	Name of closed tea estate	Provident Fund (Rs. Lakhs)	Gratuity (Rs. Lakhs)
Jalpaiguri	Dheklapara	72.92	35.00
Darjeeling	Ringtong	Not assessed. Not deposited since 1992-93	Due since 1990

Special concession to boost exports

†1564. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that it is imperative to give special concessions to Indian exports for making sale and purchase of Indian products easy and beneficial in the competitive international market;

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

(c) the average concession given by Government to the exporters during each of the last five years;

(d) whether besides present concessions, Government is considering to provide more concessions as well; 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 Government of India continuously monitors the global economic developments and takes need based measures for boosting exports. Various measures have been taken by the Government and RBI for increasing India's exports, in the form of stimulus packages which includes announcements made in the Foreign Trade Policy from time to time. The focus is on market diversification and product linked market consolidation.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The average rates of incentives under Foreign Trade Policy has been varying from 1% to 10 % of Free On board (FOB) value of exports under various incentive schemes viz., Status Holders Incentive Scheme (SHIS), Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana [VKGUY], Focus Market Scheme [FMS], Focus Product Scheme [FPS], Market Linked Focus Product Scheme (MLFPS) and Served From India Scheme (SFIS).

Contaminated Chinese milk products and toys

1565. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had banned Chinese milk products, including chocolates, after it was reported to have been contaminated with melamine, a dangerous chemical;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether there are some other products especially cheap toys continuously imported from China;

(c) if so, the details thereof and what are the actions taken by Government to further check the quality of toys from China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Government has prohibited import of milk and milk products including chocolate and chocolate products and candies / confectionery / food preparations with milk or milk solids as ingredient, from China.

(b) to (d) Import of Chinese toys was also banned on 23rd January, 2009 based on concerns relating to safety of Chinese toys and their likely adverse impact on children in India. Subsequently, after detailed examination, the import of toys from all sources, including China, was allowed subject to certain Quality Standards and requirement of being tested by an independent lab duly accredited under International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC), Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA). These conditions were prescribed in Notification No. 27/2009-2014 dated 27th January, 2010. Toys not conforming to prescribed standards and specifications are not permitted to be imported.

Revoking ban on export of cotton

1566. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether ban imposed on export of cotton has been revoked;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for imposing ban on export of cotton on 5 March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The ban imposed on export of cotton on 05.03.2012 has been revoked through Notification No. 106 (RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12.03.2012. The ban on export of cotton imposed on 05.03.2012 was reviewed by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on 09.03.2012. Subsequent to the meeting of GoM a decision was taken to remove ban on export of cotton.

(c) In the current cotton season (October- September), by the end of February, 2012 it was noticed that export of cotton had reached 94.75 lakh bales, which was substantially higher than the export in the previous cotton seasons (83 lakh bales in 2009-10 cotton season and 78.23 lakh bales in 2010-11 cotton season). The matter was reviewed in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (which included Commerce Secretary, Agriculture Secretary and Secretary, Textiles) held on 02.03.2012. It recommended suspension of cotton exports immediately to ensure adequate availability for the domestic trade and industry. Accordingly, Government had prohibited export of cotton till further orders through Notification No. 102 dated 05.03.2012.

FDI in Single Brand Retail Trade

1567. SHRI P. RAJEEVE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has notified 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in single brand retail trade;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there has been an attempt to collect data on the number of Indian retail traders; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Vide Press Note 1 of 2012, issued by the department of Industrial Policy and Promotion on 10.01.2012, FDI, up to 100%, under the Government approval route, is permitted in Single-Brand Product Retail Trading, subject to specified conditions, as below:

- (i) Products to be sold should be of a 'Single Brand' only.
- (ii) Products should be sold under the same brand internationally i.e. products should be sold under the same brand in one or more countries other than India.
- (iii) 'Single Brand' product-retail trading would cover only products which are branded during manufacturing.

- (iv) The foreign investor should be the owner of the brand.
- (v) In respect of proposals involving FDI beyond 51%, mandatory sourcing of at least 30% of the value of products sold would have to be done from Indian 'small industries/village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen'. 'Small Industries' would be defined as industries which have a total investment in plant & machinery not exceeding US\$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose. The compliance of this condition will be ensured through self-certification by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts, which the company will be required to maintain.

(c) and (d) Retail traders register their shops/malls with concerned authorities in States/ UT Governments. Data on the number of Indian retail traders is not centrally maintained.

Objectives of NMP

1568. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) recently;
- (b) if so, what is the objective of the NMP;
- (c) whether NMP will boost the industrial development in partnership with other State Governments; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (d) The Government has notified a National Manufacturing Policy on 4th November, 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in the GDP to 25% within a decade; creating 100 million jobs; imparting the necessary skill sets to the youth to make them employable; and increasing domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing while ensuring environmental sustainability. The Policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the states. The Government of India has crated an enabling policy framework. It is the prerogative of the states to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

Setting up of a Mango Board

1569. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India is the largest exporter of mangoes in the world;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and country-wise export of mangoes to other countries during the last three years;
- (c) the State-wise, year-wise and variety-wise details of mango producing States in the country and the quantity they produced during the last three years;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of Mango Board like Coffee Board and Tea Board, mango growers are finding it difficult in exports, technology, infusion, productivity, etc.; and
- (e) if so, whether the Ministry considers for setting up of a Mango Board to address all the issues relating to mango crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, sir. As per the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UNCOMTRADE) during 2010 Mexico was the largest exporter of mango in the world.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Variety-wise details are not maintained. However, production figures for major mango producing state during the last three years are as under:

State	Quantity: MTs		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Andhra Pradesh	4158000	2522000	4058000
Uttar Pradesh	3365000	3466000	3588000
Karnataka	1223000	1284000	1694000
Bihar	871000	1330000	996000
Gujarat	930000	300000	857000
Tamil Nadu	754000	821000	636000
Maharashtra	711000	713000	597000
West Bengal	623000	549000	578000
Orissa	252000	450000	578000
Kerala	445000	445000	373000
Other's	665000	870000	1072000
TOTAL	13997000	12750000	15027000

Source: APED A

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Mango is one of the scheduled products of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) which is a dedicated body under the Department of Commerce and is mandated with the responsibility of export promotion and development of all its scheduled products including mango. APEDA works very closely with all stakeholders including Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Food Processing Industries etc. for the overall promotion of the mango export. Besides, APEDA through its plan schemes takes incentives like establishment of sea protocol, mango promotion programmes and setting up Vapour Heat Treatment (VHT) facilities etc. to improve and promote export of mango.

Development of Model Salt Farms in Gujarat

1570. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute and Salt Commissioner have developed model salt farms in Gujarat;

(b) whether State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to Central Government for Central assistance to set up more model farms in other areas of the State;

(c) if so, what decision has been taken by Government on the proposal of the State Government; and

(d) whether Government is providing assistance in such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI) is reported to have established certain model salt farms in Gujarat with the help of NGOs and the State Government.

(b) The Central Government has received a general reference from the Government of Gujarat in February 2012 suggesting Central Government funding for various activities related to salt industry and workers including model salt farms.

(c) In the absence of any concrete and specific proposal, the Central Government would not be able to take any decision in this regard.

(d). Yes, Sir. The Central Government has provided assistance to set up model salt farms in Nawa (Rajasthan) and in Ganjam (Odisha). One more model salt farm is being developed in Markanam (Tamil Nadu) by the CSMCRI with financial support from the Office of the Salt Commissioner.

Enhancement of Share of Central Government in MNMAY

1571. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has submitted a proposal to enhance the share of the Central Government in the Modified Namak Mazdoor Awas Yojana (MNMAY), to at least ₹ 60,000 per unit; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government on the proposal of State Government?

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

(b) The proposal of the State Government could not be accepted as it was not as per the approved schematic framework.

Suspension of Import of Rapeseed Meal by China

1572. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has suspended imports of rapeseed meal from India from January 1, 2012 since some consignments were found contaminated with malachite green;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any study has been conducted by Government constituted body in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the follow up action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes Sir. Import of Indian Rapeseed meal has been suspended by China with effect from 1st January, 2012 following alleged malachite green contamination found in some of the consignments of rapeseed meal.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A detailed study was conducted by Export Inspection Council (EIC). The report submitted by EIC concludes that there is no direct application of Malachite Green to Rapeseed Meal. Further, it states that there is no issue of purposeful application and that the primary source of contamination of rapeseed meal with Malachite Green is the green dye which is used on the jute bags to print identification marks. This Study Report has been shared with the Chinese authorities through Embassy of India, Beijing, upon which certain clarifications have been sought by them.

Balancing Long-Term Partnership with Pakistan

1573. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India tries to balance long-term Indian partnership with need for immediate gains from Pakistan;

- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) India seeks enhanced trade ties with Pakistan.

(b) In the Joint Statement issued during the Commerce Minister of Pakistan visit to India in September 2011 it had been mentioned that both India and Pakistan are entering a new phase of full normalization of bilateral trade relations. Both the Commerce Ministers affirmed that fully normalized commercial links between both countries would strengthen the bilateral relationship and build the bridges of friendship, trust and understanding - for mutual benefit of their people and promotion of prosperity in South Asia. The Ministers also mandated their Commerce Secretaries to pursue with vigor the task of fully normalizing bilateral trade relations.

(c) and (d) In the Joint Statement issued during the Commerce Minister of India visit to Pakistan in February 2012, it has been firmly reiterated that both sides would scrupulously adhere to the roadmap drawn up by the Commerce Secretaries for full normalisation of trade relations. It had been agreed that Pakistan will move from a 'Positive List' to a small 'Negative List' by February 2012.

The Negative List of 1209 items has been formally notified by the Government of Pakistan on 20th March, 2012. This substantially enhances the potential of exports by India to Pakistan.

Trade Talks with Asean Countries

1574. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India propose to hold further trade talks with Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries;
- (b) if so, the details worked out so far;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) India and ASEAN have signed Agreement on Trade in Goods in August, 2009. India and ASEAN are presently negotiating Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment as a part of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement.

- (c) Twelve meetings of the negotiating Working Groups have been held so far.
- (d) The negotiations are currently under way.

Opportunities to Indian Industries under Asean FTA

†1575. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Industries have got huge opportunities following the implementation of Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Free Trade Agreement in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the country-wise details of establishment of Indian industrial units at present along with products being traded therein and also the extent of profit being earned by Government from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) India and ASEAN have signed Agreement on Trade in Goods in August, 2009. India and ASEAN are presently negotiating Agreement on Trade in Services and Agreement on Investment as a part of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement. As the Agreement on Trade in Goods was fully implemented only from 1st August, 2011, it is too early to make any realistic assessment of impact of the Agreement on Indian Industries, However, during the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) Indian export to ASEAN countries was US\$ 18.11 billion, US\$ 27.28 billion and US\$ 21.25 billion respectively. During the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto December, 2011) import from ASEAN countries was US\$ 25.80 billion, US\$ 30.61 billion and US\$ 24.79 billion respectively.

- (c) No such record of Individual Indian Industrial units is being maintained.

Increase in manufacturing sector's share in GDP

1576. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is aiming to augmenting manufacturing sector's share in our GDP from about 15 percent to 25 percent in the next 15 years;
- (b) if so, how it is proposed to be achieved, keeping in view that during the last quarter of 2010-11 manufacturing sector's slowdown has resulted in GDP to be at 7.8 percent, whereas on the whole during 2010-11 the GDP is 8.5 percent; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) what long-term measures are being adopted to augment manufacturing sector's share to 25 percent in the next 15 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government has announced a National Manufacturing Policy in November 2011 with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 percent by 2022.

(b) and (c) The National Manufacturing Policy seeks to put in place measures to improve industrial infrastructure, simplify business regulations and incentivize clean technology, skill development and investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Apart from this, various steps have been taken by the government to boost industrial production 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.

Effect of MFN Status on Economy

1577. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the countries that are given the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status by India;

(b) the year-wise details of the countries that declared India as their Most Favoured Nation; and

(c) the details regarding to what extent these titles that are given and received have been helpful in boosting the countries economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b) As per the obligation under the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the member countries of WTO shall extend Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to each other automatically, unless otherwise specified in the agreement or the schedule notified to the WTO by the member country.

Pursuant to this provision, in case of goods, India has extended MFN status to member countries of WTO. Similarly WTO member countries, except The Islamic Republic of Pakistan, have extended MFN status to India. So far as exception to MFN status, if any, in services is concerned, each member country has indicated the same in the schedule of commitments in services notified to WTO. List of WTO member countries along with their schedules are in the public domain and is available at www.wto.org.

(c) MFN status under General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) Article I, General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Article II and Agreement on Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Article 4 lays down the principle that the countries shall not discriminate between their trading partners, except under the specified WTO permissible exceptions. It leads to equal treatment amongst countries and ensures a more stable, predictable, reliable and competitive international trade.

Review of Status of Conservation of Monuments in Jharkhand & A.P.

1578. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has conducted any review of the state of the national monuments conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the outcome of the review is satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the corrective action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) All centrally protected monuments including those in Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh are regularly monitored and reviewed for the purpose of conservation and maintenance.

(b) A list of centrally protected monuments located in Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The conservation work of all protected monuments is attended to, regularly and they are in a good state of preservation.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand

Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad Circle]

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapur
2.	Madhavaraya temple (old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	-do-
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	-do-

1	2	3	4
4.	Group of sculptures	Hemavati	-do-
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	-do-
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	kalyandurg	-do-
7.	Mallikarjuna (siva) temple	Kambaduru	-do-
8.	Virabhadra temple	Lepakashi	-do-
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	-do-
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	-do-
11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	-do-
12.	Extensive hill-fortress with outlying fortification excluding the fort gate	Rayadurg	-do-
13.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	-do-	-do-
14.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	-do-
15.	Rameswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
16.	Sitatirtham steeped well with entrance in the from of a bull	Penukonda	-do-
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
18.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	-do-	-do-
19.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	-do-	-do-
20.	Small pavillion	-do-	-do-
21.	Old gopuram	-do-	-do-
22.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the sub collector's office compound	-do-	-do-
23.	Hill fort and a large wall	-do-	-do-
24.	Lower Fort and structure	Chandragiri	Chittoor
25.	Upper Fort	-do-	-do-
26.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapalam)	-do-
27.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalle	-do-
28.	Fort	Gurramkonda	-do-

1	2	3	4
29.	Lower Fort , Center Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mandapam	-do-	-do-
30.	Palliswara Mudaiya Madeya temple	Kalakada	-do-
31.	Parasuramesvara temple	Gudimallam	-do-
32.	Mahal	Gurramkonda	-do-
33.	Bhimeshwara swamy temple	Pushpagiri, (hamlet of kotluru)	Cuddapah
34.	Indranadheshwara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
35.	Kamalasambnashwara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
36.	Raghaveswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
37.	Sivakesavaswamy temple	-do-	-do-
38.	Trikoteswara swamy temple	-do-	-do-
39.	Vaidhyanadha swamy temple	-do-	-do-
40.	Ancient Village sites	Paddamudiyam	-do-
41.	Kondarama temple	-do-	-do-
42.	Mukundesvara temple with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
43.	Narasimha temple	-do-	-do-
44.	Vigneswara swamy temple	Chilamakuru	-do-
45.	Remains of the buried jain temple	Danabalapadu	-do-
46.	Fort with enclosed ancient buildings, Madhavaperumal temple	Gandikota	-do-
47.	Visvanatha swamy temple	Sivalpallu	-do-
48.	Saumyanatha temple	Nandalur	-do-
49.	Athirala parasurama temple	Poli	-do-
50.	Sri Kodandarma swamy temple and adjoining buildings	Vontimitta	Cuddapah
51.	Fort , Moat and buildings	Siddhout	Cuddapah
52.	Old Vishnu temples with inscriptions	Peddanudiyam	Cuddapah
53.	Agatheswar Swami Temple	Chilamkur	Cuddapah

1	2	3	4
54.	Ruined Buuddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
55.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota	Amaravati	-do-
56.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	-do-
57.	Ancient siva temple with inscription	Ayyangaripalam	-do-
58.	Bhavanarayana temple	Bapatla	-do-
59.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	-do-
60.	Kapoteswara temple with the inscriptional monuments within the temple site(slabs in the temple site)	Chejerla	-do-
61.	Mounds with ancient remains	Grandhesirl	-do-
62.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple	Ipuru	-do-
63.	Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	-do-
64.	Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	-do-
65.	Fort-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	-do-
66.	The Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	-do-
67.	Mound	Nagulavaram	-do-
68.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	-do-
69.	The Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	-do-
70.	Reconstructed monumets at Anupu and Nagarjunktunda hilltop	Nagarjunakonda	Guntur
71.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	East Godavari
72.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chatyas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill pandavula or pandavakonda	Kapavaram	-do-
73.	Buddhist remains at Kodavali	Kodavali	-do-
74.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkot, Bhimavaram	-do-

1	2	3	4
75.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	-do-
76.	Gollingeswara group of temples	Biccavolu	East Godavari
77.	Monolithic Ganesh Image	-do-	-do-
78.	Charminar	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
79.	Golkonda Fort, Fortifications	-do-	-do-
80.	Pre- historic site	Janapet	Khammam
81.	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37	Munagacherla	Krishna
82.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it.	Alluru	-do-
83.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	-do-
84.	Mound containing Budhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	-do-
85.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of Budhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	-do-
86.	Bandar Fort (1) Armoury known as Fort and customs office, Bandar Fort customs office, (2) Belfry	Masulipathnam	-do-
87.	Dutch cemetry	-do-	-do-
88.	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill	Jaggayyapeta	-do-
89.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada	-do-
90.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna caves Kirataijuna pillar and slab the Indrakila hill Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
91.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	-do-
92.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	-do-
93.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Mallesvarasvami temple	Vijayawada	-do-
94.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada	-do-

1	2	3	4
95.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	kurnool
96.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of siva temple	Rayachoti	-do-
97.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	-do-
98.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscriptions	Jonnagiri	-do-
99.	The One Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri	-do-
100.	Mausaleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	-do-
101.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz 1) Bastion No.1 Beach Ghantki Buruzu 2) Bastion No. 2 Lai Bangalow Buruzu 3) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja 4) Gateway to Panikiddi	Kurnool	-do-
102.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram	-do-
103.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	-do-
104.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	-do-
105.	Ancient Mound	Kondapur	Medak
106.	Alampur Temples	Alampur	Mehaboobnagar
107.	Mound known as 'Bodipati Dibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	Nellore
108.	Ancient Mound	Ramatirtham	Nellore
109.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein	Udayagiri	Nellore
110.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	Nellore
111.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	Nellore
112.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Prakasam

1	2	3	4
113.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalli	Prakasam
114.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Prakasam
115.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Prakasam
116.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Prakasam
117.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
118.	Remalingesvara group of temples	Satiavel	Prakasam
119.	Ancient Buddhist site	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
120.	Sri Somesvara temple	Mukhalingam	Srikakulam
121.	Bhimesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
122.	Buddhist remains: 1) Six Images 2) Three images and some more images on the hill 3) One image 4) Three images	Salihundam	Srikakulam
123.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Srikakulam
124.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as Dhana Dibbalu'	Kotturu (near Gokivada forest)	Vishakhapatnam
125.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagabas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on two adjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda.	Sankaram	Vishakhapatnam
126.	(Durga Bhairavakonda) having an ancient monument called Durga	Nilavati	Vizianagaram
127.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramatirthalu Ramatirtham	Vizianagaram
128.	The old, Dibbesvarasvamipur temple	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Vizianagaram
129.	Thousand Pillared temple	Hanamkonda	Warangal
130.	Ramappa temple	Palampet	Warangal
131.	Warangal Fort, Defences and gateways	Warangal	Warangal
132.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains	Arugolanu	West Godavari

1	2	3	4
133.	Mounds locally known as Bhimalingadibba	Denduluru	West Godavari
134.	Buddhist monuments 1) Rock-cut temple 2) Large Monastery 3) Small Monastery 4) Brick Chaitya 5) Ruined Mandapa 6) Stone built Stupa and Large group of stupas.	Guntupalle	West Godavari
135.	The caves and structural stupa of Archaeological interest on Dharmalingesvarasvami hill	Jilakarragudem (Hamlet of Guntupalle)	West Godavari
136.	The mounds of Pedavegi : Dibba No. 1 Dibba No.2, Dibba No. 3, Dibba No. 4, Dibba No. 5.	Pedavegi	West Godavari
137.	Ancient Mounds	Pedavegi	West Godavari

Jharkhand (Ranchi Circle)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument / Site	Location	District
1	Asura Sites	Hansa	Ranchi
2	Asura Sites	Khunti Tola	Ranchi
3	Ancient Stone Temple with a small Sivalinga inside	Khekpetta	Ranchi
4	Asura Sites	Khunti Tola	Ranchi
5	Asura Sites	Kunjla	Ranchi
6	Asura Sites	Saridkel	Ranchi
7	Ashoka inscription on the Chandan Shahid-hill	Ashikpur	Ranchi
8	Ruins of Baradari buildings with probable underground cells and passage	Arazi Mukimpur	Santhal Parganas
9	Jamma Masjid	Hadaf	Santhal Parganas
10	1. Benisagar tank 2. Old remains of temple and sculptures on the south east bank of the above tank	Benisagar	Singhbhum
11	Site of an old fort	Ruam	Singhbhum
12	Ancient Mound	Itagarh	Singhbhum

Allotment of land belonging to Indu Mill for Chaitya Bhoomi

1579. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the status of giving 12.5 acres of land in Mumbai belonging to Indu Mill for the development of the Chaitya Bhoomi;
- (b) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted the development plan to the Central Government; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) For the utilization of approx. 12 acres land of India United Mills No.6 for construction of a memorial to Bharat Ratna Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, a Committee consisting of officials from the Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Environment & Forest and State Government of Maharashtra has been constituted to examine and make recommendations on the issue.

- (b) No Sir.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

Setting up of Regional Science Centres

†1580. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Regional Science Centres in the country and functions thereof;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up more such centres in the country;
- (c) if so, the State-wise and the Union Territory-wise details thereof; and
- (d) the total allocation made and the fund utilized for the above said purpose?

THE MINISTER FOR CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) to (c) A list of existing Regional and Sub Regional Science Centres and those that are being developed or are proposed to be established is given in Statement (*See* below). The setting up of Science Centres is a continuous process, undertaken on the basis of the projects received by State Governments from time to time. The main function of Science Centres is to portray the growth of science and technology and their application in industry and human welfare, with a view to develop scientific attitude and temper amongst the people.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) In 11th Five Year Plan, total fund allocated by the Government of India and respective State Governments to National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous and implementing agency under Ministry of Culture, for setting up of Science Centres is Rs. 47.00 crore out of which Rs. 32.00 crore has so far been utilized.

Statement

(a) *Regional and Sub-Regional Science Centres functioning under the administrative control of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM):*

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Science Centre under NCSM	State-wise location
01	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
02	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
03	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
04	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
05	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
06	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
07	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
08	Regional Science Centre & Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
09	Kurukshetra Panorama & Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
10	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
11	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
12	District Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal
13	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri	West Bengal
14	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal	Odisha
15	District Science Centre, Dharampur	Gujarat
16	Goa Science Centre, Panaji	Goa
17	District Science Centre, Gulbarga	Karnataka
18	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu

(b) *Regional/Sub-Regional Science Centres set up by NCSM and functioning under the respective State Governments:*

Sl. No.	Science Centers/ Museums	Name of State/ Union Territory
1.	Science Centre, Port Blair,	A & N Island
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur,	Nagaland
4.	Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Manipur
5.	Itanagar Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong,	Meghalaya
7.	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok	Sikkim
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centres, Kalimpong	West Bengal
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Maharashtra
10.	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Regional Science Centre, Dharwad	Karnataka

(c) *Regional/Sub-Regional Science Centres being set up by NCSM and to be handed over to the respective State Governments for operation and maintenance:*

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Science Centres presently being set up by NCSM	State Government to which the centres would be handed over by NCSM for operation and maintenance
01	Regional Science Centre, Raipur	Government of Chhattisgarh
02	Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Government of Rajasthan
03	Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore	Government of Tamilnadu
04	Regional Science Centre, Pilikula, Mangalore	Government of Karnataka
05	Regional Science Centre, Pimpri, Chinchwad, Pune	Government of Maharashtra
06	Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Government of Uttarakhand
07	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Puducherry	Union Territory of Puducherry
08	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Government of Rajasthan
09	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jorhat	Government of Assam

(d) *Regional Science Centre projects proposed for implementation in 12th Plan Period:*

Sl. No.	Name of Regional Science Centres projects which are proposed for implementation	State	Union Territory
01	Regional Science Centre, Mysore	Karnataka	-
02	Regional Science Centre, Chandigarh	-	Chandigarh
03	Science Centre, Ambala	Haryana	-
04	Science Centre, Bargarh	Odisha	-
05	Science Centre, Udaipur	Tripura	-
06	Science Centre, Srinagar	J&K	-

Growing Chinese cultural influence in Ladakh

1581. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing Chinese cultural influence in Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has received any representation from some patriot NGOs in Arunachal Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) what has been Government's move in this regard?

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

Protection of historical monuments in Assam

1582. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) for renovation, restoration and conservation of the historical monuments particularly Rang-ghar, Kareng-ghar, Shivadol etc. in Assam, wherein cracks have developed, as reported in local news papers;

(b) the details of steps and special measures being taken by ASI towards the monuments and excavation under its purview from the ensuing effect of pollution, climate change as well as oil exploration;

(c) whether it is a fact that cracks have developed due to frequent earthquakes on many monuments in Assam under ASI; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof and measures being taken for their renovation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Conservation work of protected monuments in Assam including Rang-ghar, Kareng-ghar, Shivadol etc. is attended regularly by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) and they are in a good state of preservation. The cracks reported in local news papers are superficial hair cracks in plaster work which does not have any effect on the stability of the monuments.

(b) No significant effect of pollution, climate change and oil exploration has come to notice on the protected monuments of ASI.

(c) and (d) No cracks have been developed in the centrally protected monuments in Assam due to recent earthquakes.

Unspent budgetary allocation of NLCPR

1583. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the project-wise amount released, utilized, achievement made and current balance including unspent balance on ten per cent budgetary allocation of the Ministry for Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) showing year-wise and State-wise during last three years and current year;

(b) the details of criterion fixed for allocation of fund for development of infrastructure on cultural affairs particularly in North Eastern Region; and

(c) the programme-wise details of proposal being submitted by the State Government as well as Non-Government Organizations from North Eastern Region for financial assistance and their present status and disbursement for last three years, till date?

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

Encroachment on monuments in Bijapur

1584. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been encroachments on monuments in the city of Bijapur, Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some monuments have been demolished in the city;

(d) if so, what is the current status of the monuments in the city; and

(e) what steps are being taken by Government to reclaim the encroached properties?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A list of centrally protected monuments in the city of Bijapur (Karnataka) under encroachment is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No incident of demolition of any centrally protected monument has been reported in Bijapur City (Karnataka). The centrally protected monuments are in a fairly good state of preservation.

(e) Encroachments have been removed partly from a few monuments. Further, built-up houses have been demolished and land has been acquired at monuments like Jama Masjid, Ibrahim Roza, etc. to contain encroachments. Assistance of the State Government has been sought for the removal of encroachments from monuments.

Statement

List of Centrally Protected Monuments in Bijapur (Karnataka) which are under Encroachment

Sl.No.	Name of the Monument
1	2
BIJAPUR (EAST)	
1	Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque
2	Allahpur Gate
3	Amber Khan
4	Badi Kaman
5	Bahumani Gate
6	Bathulla Khan's Mosque
7	Fort wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)
8	Gol Gumbaz & other structures within the protected area
9	Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb
10	Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate
11	Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangole gate)
12	Mubarak Khan Mahal
13	Mustafa bad Gun

12

- 14 Mustafa Khan Mosque
15 Nagthan Gate
16 Nov Gumbaz
17 Padshapur Gate
18 Water pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's Mosque
19 Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal
20 Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque
21 Water tower No. 142 to the north west of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal
22 Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman
23 Water tower No. 286 to the north east of Mecca Masjid
- BIJAPUR (WEST)
- 24 Sanda Burz
25 Sharpur Gate
26 Jorapur Gate
27 Mecca Gate
28 Gun Farangi Shahiburz
29 Sarwad Mosque
30 Landa Khasba Gun
31 Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal
32 Water Pavilion
33 Arquilla Moat
34 Chinch Didi Mosque
35 Andu Masjid
36 Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque
37 Gummat bavdi
38 Sikandar Shah Tomb
39 Yakub Dabuli Mahal
40 Ikhaskhan Mosque
41 Shah Nawazkhan's Mosque/tomb
-

1	2
42	Moti Darga (Mahal)
43	Hyderkhan's tomb
44	Nityanavarasa Mosque
45	Tomb No. 47
46	Soneri Masjid
47	Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi
48	Masjid Katijapur
49	Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Joravi village to Taj Bavadi
50	Chand Bavadi
51	Mulla Mosque
52	Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaums Mosque(20)
53	Malik Sandal Mosque

Status of Pending Projects

1585. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of projects under the Ministry's institutions that have remained incomplete, till date and the reasons therefor;
- (b) the details of the amount of money that has lapsed under the Ministry during the last three years; and
- (c) whether the Ministry propose to consider setting up a mechanism that reviews the progress of institutions under the Ministry that have pending projects?

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

Cities Covered under JNNURM Scheme

1586. SHRI S. THANGAVELU : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the number of cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme by the Ministry of Urban Development is very less;

(b) if so, the total number of cities covered with the objectives of reforms driven and fast-track development in the Country's Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to come forward to increase the number of cities under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

65 Cities, on the basis of population as per census 2001, and State Capitals and other cities/ Urban Agglomeration (UAs) of religious/historic and touristic importance have been included in Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JnNURM. Details of cities is given in Statement (*See below*). All other cities are admissible for funding under scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development of Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

(c) and (d) In the present JNNURM, there is no proposal for inclusion of new cities.

Statement

Details of cities included in UIC Sub-Mission of JNNURM

Sl. No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State	Population as per 2001 census (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
<i>(a) Mega Cities</i>			
1.	Delhi	Delhi	128.77
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	164.34
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.25
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	57.01
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	65.60

1	2	3	4
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal	132.06
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	57.42
<i>(b) Million-plus Cities</i>			
1.	Patna	Bihar	16.98
2.	Faridabad	Haryana	10.56
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	14.58
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab	13.98
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	23.27
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	22.46
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	12.03
8.	Nashik	Maharashtra	11.52
9.	Pune	Maharashtra	37.60
10.	Cochin	Kerala	13.55
11.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	12.04
12.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	13.31
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	10.03
14.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	13.45
15.	Vadodara	Gujarat	14.91
16.	Surat	Gujarat	28.11
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	27.15
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	21.29
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	14.61
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	11.61
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	10.98
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	11.04

1	2	3	4
23.	Asansol	West Bengal	10.67
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	10.42
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	10.39
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat	10.03
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10.65
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	16.40
<i>(c) Identified cities/ Urban Agglomerations (UAs) with less than one million population.</i>			
1.	Guwahati	Assam	8.19
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	0.35
3.	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	6.12
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	7.00
5.	Panaji	Goa	0.99
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	1.45
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	8.63
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	8.90
9.	Imphal	Manipur	2.50
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2.68
11.	Aizawal	Mizoram	2.28
12.	Kohima	Nagaland	0.77
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	6.58
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim	0.29
15.	Agartala	Tripura	1.90
16.	Dehradun	Uttaranchal	5.30
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar	3.94
18.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	4.31

1	2	3	4
19.	Puri	Orissa	1.57
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	5.04
21.	Nainital	Uttaranchal	2.20
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	7.99
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	5.05
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	8.08
25.	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	9.88
26.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	3.23
27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal	2.21
28.	Nanded	Maharashtra	4.31
29.	Porbander	Gujarat	1.58
30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2.28

Working Conditions of Ordnance Factories

1587. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any details of the working conditions of each Indian Ordnance Factories;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the future action plan prepared by Government for the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) As a part of future action plan, a comprehensive Modernisation Plan has been prepared by OFB entailing an investment of Rs.5627.02 Crore (New Capital), Rs.7194.07 Crore (Renewal & Replacement) and Capital Civil works Rs.2943.59 Crore (Civil Works) during XIIth Plan.

05 Major Augmentation Projects entailing an investment of Rs.2346 Cr have been approved in last 2 years.

Statement*Working Conditions of Ordnance Factories*

Sl. No.	Factory/Location	Major Product(s)	Value of supplies for 2010-11* (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Ordnance Factory, Medak	Infantry Combat Vehicle	405.18
Bihar			
2.	Ordnance Factory, Nalanda, Bihar	Propellant Bi-modular charges System	Product of the unit is yet to start
Chandigarh			
3.	Ordnance Cable Factory, Chandigarh	Cables of various types	10.87
Maharashtra			
4.	Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, Pune	Small Arms ammunition	783.84
5.	High Explosive Factory, Pune	Explosives, Initiatory Explosives, Acids and Chemicals etc.	86.57
6.	Ordnance Factory, Chandrapur	Tank Gun Ammunition and Mortar ammunition	1251.60
7.	Ordnance Factory, Varangaon	Small Arms ammunition	346.95
8.	Ordnance Factory, Bhandara	Propellants and Commercial Explosives	35.17
9.	Ordnance Factory, Dehu Road	Various Pyrotechnic compositions	238.28
10.	Ordnance Factory, Ambajhari	Ammunition hardware for various ammunitions	2.14
11.	Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath	Brass and Guiding Metal cups of various Calibre for small arms and other ammunition	48.83
12.	Machine Tool Prototype Factory, Ambarnath	Design, development and manufacture of special purpose machine tools and equipment, components and sub-assemblies for A&B vehicles	38.17
13.	Ordnance Factory, Bhusawal	Drums Barrels, Ammunition boxes	0.31

1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh			
14.	Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur	Small arms ammunition, anti aircraft ammunition, Heavy caliber anti tank ammunition, bombs, mines, ammunitions for Airforce and Navy	1119.87
15.	Ordnance Factory, Itarsi	Propellants of various types, Acid, Sulphuric Acid, Picrite etc.	3.75
16.	Ordnance Factory, Katni	Non-Ferrous Rolled and Extruded sections, cups for small arms ammunitions, heavy caliber cartridge cases	0.17
17.	Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur	Carriages for Artillery Guns, Tank Gun Recoil System, Anti aircraft Gun, Mortars	233.64
18.	Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur	Army Transport vehicles	1388.25
19.	Grey Iron Foundry, Jabalpur	Automobile casting of Grey and Malleable Iron	0
Odisha			
20.	Ordnance Factory, Badmal, Bolangir	Tank Gun and Artillery ammunition	760.73
Tamil Nadu			
21.	Heavy Ally Penetrator Project, Tiruchirapalli	Empty Shots for Kinetic Energy ammunition	2.47
22.	Ordnance Factory, Trichy, Tiruchirapalli	Small Arms	122.20
23.	Heavy Vehicle Factory, Avadi	Tanks	2460.39
24.	Engine Factory, Avadi	Engines for Battle Tanks and ICV	115.69
25.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Avadi	All Combat Clothing and Parade Garments, Parachutes	122.07
26.	Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu	Propellant of various types	11.24
Uttarakhand			
27.	Ordnance Factory, Dehradun	Sighting and Fire Control instruments for tanks, Fire Control instruments for Guns and Mortars, Binoculars	47.33

1	2	3	4
28.	Opto Electronic Factory, Dehradun	Precision Opto Mechanical/ Electronic Instruments for sighting and fire control for a vehicles	110.53
Uttar Pradesh			
29.	Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar	Plain Carbon and alloy steel castings for Tanks, ammunitions, Stell forgins	0.02
30.	Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	Medium & High calibre guns, Shell empties	18.40
31.	Small Arms Factory, Kanpur	Small Arms	176.10
32.	Field Gun Factory, Kanpur	High Calibre Ordnance & Spare Barrels, .32" Revolver	78.20
33.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Kanpur	Leather items, textile items, engineering equipments including mountaineering items	270.06
34.	Ordnance Parachute Factory, Kanpur	Parachutes of different types	96.03
35.	Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur	All Combat Clothing, Textile and Tentage items	199.06
36.	Ordnance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur	Tents & other clothing items	66.00
37.	Ordnance, Factory, Korwa	For production of carbines	At project stage
West Bengal			
38.	Gun & Shell Factory, Cossipore	Medium Calibre Guns, Shells & Fuzes, pistols and Rocket Launcher	259.14
39.	Rifle Factory, Ishapore	Small Arms	269.78
40.	Metal and Steel Factory, Ishapore	Various Ferrous and non-ferrous castings & extrusions, Light/Medium/Heavy Steel Forgings including Gun Barrel Forgings	32.24
41.	Ordnance Factory, Dum and	Various Precision Machined and Fabricated items for Defence Forces	2.97

*This figure show only direct issues made to Defence and non-defence customers and does not include supplies made from one factory to other factories. There are a number of factories which are feeder factories to other factories from where final product is issued to the customer.

Setting up of Coast Guard Stations in Gujarat

1588. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan of Indian Coast Guard for setting up Coast Guard stations along the coastline of Saurashtra-Kutch region of Gujarat;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a Coast Guard station in Saurashtra region of Gujarat at Rajkot or at any other place; and

(c) whether it is not urgent to set up Coast Guard stations in South Gujarat in view of the fact that the two LNG Terminals which are operational in the country at present are located at Dahej and Hazira and also because of major and critical industrial complexes being located at the two locations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Government have already approved setting up of a Coast Guard station at Pipavav on the Coastline of Saurashtra - Kutch region of Gujarat.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the threat perception and vulnerability gap analysis conducted by the Coastal States in consultation with the Indian Coast Guard, a coastal marine police station has already been established at Hazira and another one approved for establishment at Dahej to function under hub & spoke concept with Coast Guard stations.

Review of Coastal Security

1589. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast coastline of the country is still vulnerable to attacks from the sea routes;

(b) if so, whether Government has undertaken review of the overall coastal security systems of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken for strengthening the coastal security structure;

(d) whether Government proposes to modernise the Coast Guard stations and also set up such new stations to address the security gap along the coastline; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) Government attaches utmost importance to nation's coastal security and surveillance. Review and

monitoring of coastal security mechanism is a continuous process. Several measures to strengthen Coastal Security, including improving surveillance mechanism and enhanced patrolling by security agencies following an integrated approach have been put in place. Joint operational exercises are conducted on regular basis among Navy, Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others. The intelligence mechanism has been streamlined through the creation of Joint Operation Centers and multi-agency coordination mechanism. Installation of radars covering the country's coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process. Deployment of assets is done as per threat inputs/perceptions and requirements.

(d) and (e) 35 stations have already been established along the Indian coastline and operate with both surface and air assets. Further augmentation and modernisation is an on going process.

Army Personnel killed by Snow in Kashmir

1590. MS. SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Army personnel continue to get buried every year in snowing grave in Kashmir;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken to safeguard the lives of these Army Jawans?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Army is deployed in High Altitude areas, which are characterized by rugged terrain and witness harsh climatic conditions throughout the year. Due to heavy snowfall and consequent snow accumulation, posts, patrols and columns are sometimes struck by avalanches in these areas.

(c) Periodic assessment of deployment is carried out to negate the threat of weather casualties without adversely effecting the operational requirements. Detailed Standard Operating Procedures with respect to avalanches are promulgated in all formations. In addition, comprehensive instructions on the movement in these areas and rescue drills & procedures have been formulated. The Army has trained troops in addition to specialized equipment to minimize the casualty threat due to avalanches/bad weather. Measures undertaken to reduce the risk due to avalanches are vacation of High Risk Areas (winter vacated posts) subject to operational requirement, periodic resiting of bunkers, dissemination of avalanches warning generation by Snow and Avalanches Study Establishment (SASE), promulgation of Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) for operating in avalanche prone areas, training and adequate kitting of personnel deployed in these areas.

Setting up of New Coast Guard Stations

1591. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many requests for setting up Coast Guard stations have been received from various States;
- (b) what are the reasons for delay in setting up of these Coast Guard stations; and
- (c) how many requests are pending, in view of the delay in allotment of land by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (c) A request for setting up of a Coast Guard Station at Hazira was received from state Government of Gujarat. The proposal was examined in the Ministry. Taking into consideration that a Coastal marine police station has already been established at Hazira and another one approved for establishment at Dahej to function under hub & spoke concept with the Coast Guard station, it has been decided not to set up Coast Guard Station at Hazira at the moment. No other request is pending with the Government.

Test Firing of Advance Interceptor Missile

1592. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the broad features of the advance interceptor missile recently test fired from Wheeler Island of Bhadrak District in Orissa; and
- (b) what is the programme for its induction for defence purposes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Purchase of New Tanks for Army

1593. SHRI PRABHAT JHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that not even a single tank has been purchased by Army since last two decades;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for not purchasing tanks by Government;
- (d) whether due to financial crunch, Army has not been allowed to purchase tanks;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;

- (f) whether it would affect the morale and might of Indian Army; and
- (g) if so, the steps Government propose to strengthen the Indian Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (g) No, Sir. Indian Army has been purchasing various types of tanks on a regular basis during this period.

Transfer of Defence Land for Civic Projects in Pune

1594. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many proposals are pending for transfer of Defence land for various civic projects submitted by Pune Corporation;
- (b) what is status of all these proposals and it's details;
- (c) the reasons for delay in decision making; and
- (d) how Government propose to proceed on all these issues?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) 11 proposals have been received from Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) for transfer of Defence land for various civic projects.

(b) Nine proposals are related to widening of roads; two proposals are for construction Railway Over Bridge and flyover respectively.

(c) The proposals are pending mainly due to non-availability of NOC from Local Military Authorities, non-finalization of site and non-submission of revised proposals from Pune Municipal Corporation.

(d) As per the policy laid down by the Ministry.

Demand for One Rank One Pension for Retired Army Personnel

1595. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increasing demand to implement One Rank One Pension to all retired Army personnel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that because of non-implementation of the above, there exists huge disparities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) The ex-servicemen Associations have been demanding for several years grant of same pension which is granted to new pensioners with same rank and same length of service irrespective of date of retirement, popularly known as "One Rank One Pension" (OROP). The differentials in pension between the past and the new retirees arise on account of the fact that the computation of pension depends on the pay scale of the person at the time of retirement and pension undergoes change as and when the pay scales are revised.

Their requests have been considered by the Government and over the years several improvements have been made in pension of past pensioners in accordance with the recommendations of successive Pay Commissions, as accepted by the Government. The Cabinet Secretary Committee constituted by the Government of India to look into the demand of OROP and related issues gave seven recommendations to reduce the gap between past and current pensioners. All the seven recommendations were accepted and implemented which has significantly reduced the gap between the past and present pensioners and also considerably improved the pension of disabled ex-servicemen. However pension reform is a continuous process.

Development of Agni-V

1596. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Defence Research Development Organisation (DRDO) raises the bar and sets its sights on 5000 km. range, Agni-V;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the present status thereof; and
- (d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) Information can not be divulged in the interest of National Security.

Lack of Infrastructure on the India-China Border

1597. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the lack of infrastructure on the India-China border areas;
- (b) whether Government is taking steps to expedite construction of critical infrastructure such as roads in such areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the number of armed forces personnel posted in these areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) Government is aware of the need for infrastructure development in areas along India-China border. Steps as required have been initiated to undertake infrastructure development in consonance with our threat perception.

(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 have also been identified for development along the India-China border.

(d) and (e) Military capacity enhancement and modernization of Armed forces is a dynamic process which takes into account the cumulative security challenges envisaged by the Nation. Necessary steps as required are initiated to achieve the desired defence preparedness through accretions and deployment of forces to ensure national security concerns.

Commissioning of Inshore Patrol Vessel into Coast Guard

1598. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1st of a series of five Inshore Patrol Vessel has been commissioned into Coast Guard in the recent past;

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

(c) the salient features of the said vessel;

(d) the extent to which Coast Guard capacity and capability will be increased after the induction of said vessel; and

(e) the expenditure incurred by the Coast Guard on procurement of said vessel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first vessel (RANI ABBAKKA) has been commissioned on 20th January, 2012.

(c) the vessel is 51.15 meters in overall length, displacement of 332.7 tons and maximum speed of 31.6 knots.

(d) The induction of said vessel in the Indian Coast Guard fleet would enhance the operational effectiveness of the service in countering existing and emergent maritime threats across the eastern sea board of the country.

(e) The cost of the vessel is ₹ 38.79 crore. 95% of the cost has been paid so far.

Defence Land Scams

1599. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any report for Hyderabad Cricket Association land scam, which is Defence land;

(b) whether Government has any report on NOC scam of Srinagar Airfield, which is also Defence land;

(c) whether Government has also any report on Jodhpur land scam, wherein Directorate General of Defence Estates got himself involved; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in above matters so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) to (d) It is reported that a lease agreement in respect of defence land in Secunderabad Cantonment was executed irregularly by the Defence Estates Officer, Secunderabad with the Hyderabad Cricket Association in 2010. In this regard, disciplinary action has been initiated against the then Defence Estates Officer of Secunderabad.

On receipt of complaint in a matter related to issuing of NOC of defence land at Srinagar a preliminary enquiry was conducted. It was found that prima-facie there have been irregularities in the issues of NOCs which may have wider implications. One Defence Estates Officer and one Sub-divisional Officer (Grade-I) of the Defence Estates have been suspended. In order to get the matter thoroughly investigated and fix responsibility, the Government have entrusted the responsibility to CBI.

A portion of land in village Jodhpur in Rajasthan under the occupation of the Local Military Authority was vacated in 2007. The matter is being enquired.

Production Delay in Tejas

1600. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Public Sector Undertaking, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) has been criticized for production delays in the Tejas which had led to the MIG-21 remaining in service beyond its service life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has called on HAL to strengthen itself with strategic alliances and joint ventures and also to invest more in R&D to remain globally competitive;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the expert group under the Planning Commission Member, B.K. Chaturvedi also suggested ways of involving the private sector in assisting HAL to meet its bulging order; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU) : (a) and (b) The Initial Operational Clearance (IOC-1) for the Tejas Light Combat Aircraft has been achieved on the 10th January, 2011. Presently, LCA development activities leading to final operational clearance are in progress. Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) is the nodal organization for the development of Tejas and HAL is the production agency. The deliveries of Tejas aircraft are scheduled in the 12th plan period.

(c) and (d) HAL has established ten Research and Development (R&D) centers in order to have focus on design and development activities in the field of aeronautics. The investment in R&D has increased from Rs.662 crores in 2007-08 to Rs.853 crores in 2011-12. A systematic approach has been adopted for upgradation of infrastructure and technology with participation of private sector. So far ten joint venture companies have been established.

(e) and (f) The terms of reference of the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission, include, *inter-alia*, to suggest measures to enhance the synergy between HAL, the private sector and the civil industry.

Task Force to Review the Security of Country

1601. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to review the security of the country has submitted its report for strengthening the national security apparatus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when Government propose to implement the measures suggested in the report?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Change in Format of Republic Day Celebrations

1602. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Republic Day celebrations seems to be only for the ruling elite of the country;
- (b) how many people even manage to go to Rajpath to watch the parade amidst security checks, frisking and horrendous traffic jams;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that *aam aadmi* is made to feel like an outsider; and
- (d) if so, what steps Government is taking to change the format of the celebrations and make them more engaging for the public?

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

(b) The seating capacity for Republic Day Parade at Rajpath is approximately 1.04 lakh. It is seen that generally all seats are occupied by the invites during the Republic Day Parade.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) A change in the format is not found to be necessary.

Increase in Fragging Cases in Army

1603. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of fragging incidents have risen in the defence forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has established possible explanations for such incidents;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether Government is taking steps to prevent such incidents;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The details of fragging (fratricide) cases in the Armed Forces for the last five years, including the current year, are as under:-

Year	Fragging (Fratricide) case
2008	4
2009	1
2010	2
2011	2
2012 (upto March 23)	1

(c) to (e) The possible causative factors for soldiers committing fragging (fratricide) are as under:-

- (i) stress / depression
- (ii) domestic / personal problems
- (iii) financial problems
- (iv) marital discord.

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

Separate Defence Quality Assurance Board

1604. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recommendation of Rajadhyaksha Committee for creation of a separate Defence Quality Assurance Board has been accepted; and
- (b) if so, what will be the role of Director General of Quality Assurance in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) No decision has been taken regarding constitution of a Defence Quality Assurance Board.

Potential of Domestic Arms Market for Defence Hardware

1605. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the domestic arms market's potential is being exploited in the wake of massive procurement of defence hardware from abroad;
- (b) if so, why around 15 per cent of Government's armed business goes to domestic Public and Private sector each and the remaining 70 per cent is taken by foreign corporations; and

(c) why the indigenous sector has not been strengthened during the last 60 years when in the First Five Year Plan itself, commanding heights by Public sector and similar strides in the private sector were envisaged?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) and (b) Sir, Government constantly reviews the security scenario and accordingly decides to induct appropriate defence equipment/platforms. This is a continuous process undertaken through procurement from various indigenous as well as foreign sources to keep the armed forces in a state of readiness. Procurement from indigenous sources accounts for about 65-70% of expenditure on Capital acquisition.

(c) There has been a major thrust on indigenous manufacture of Defence equipment through collaborative efforts of Defence Research and Development Organization, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Ordnance Factory Board and Indian private sector. Defence industry was opened up for Indian private sector participation in May, 2001, with FDI allowed upto 26%, subject to licensing. With a view to achieve greater self-reliance in Defence production, Government has announced a Defence Production Policy in January, 2011. Besides, the Government has included a new categorization 'Buy & Make (Indian)' in the Defence Procurement Procedure in November, 2009 to encourage indigenous production in the country.

Purchase of Combat Aircraft

1606. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present fleet strength of the Indian Air Force in terms of various types of fighter planes and helicopter at present;

(b) whether Government has finalized the deal for purchase of combat aircraft from any of the foreign countries;

(c) if so, the country-wise details thereof indicating the combat capabilities of such aircraft; and

(d) the total amount of the deal and the time by when it is likely to be inducted into the Indian Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : (a) The fleet strength of the Indian Air Force (IAF) consists of various fighter and transport aircraft as well as helicopters. It would not be in the interest of national security to indicate specific types of aircraft and their strength in the IAF fleet.

(b) to (d) No deal has been finalized recently for purchase of combat aircraft from any foreign country.

Report Demanded by NHRC over Treatment Meted to Aseemanand

†1607. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission has sought a report on the behaviour meted out to Aseemanand in Jail and whether that report has been submitted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, by when the same will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Human Rights Commission had taken cognizance of complaint about torture inflicted upon Swami Aseemanand in the District Jail Ambala, Haryana. The matter with taken up the State Government and as per report received from the Director General of Prisons, Haryana, Shri Naba Kumar Sarkar @ Aseemanand is confined in Central Jail, Ambala. Shri Aseemanand has given in writing that he was not tortured by any officer or official of the Prison Department and there was no misbehavior on their part.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given above.

Persons Killed in Naxalite Attacks

1608. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons including security personnel, civilians and extremists combined, were killed in Naxal/LWE attacks during last three years in Jharkhand;

(b) what are the measures taken by Central Government to contain Naxal/ Left Wing Extremism (LWE) in Jharkhand and bring tribals in the mainstream:

(c) whether incidents/evidences of foreign support to LWE have come to be known;

(d) if so, what is the truth and actions taken by Government to curb foreign support, book the culprits and taking the matter at diplomatic level; and

(e) how far the media reports that notorious don Daud Ibrahim is in touch with Naxalites and supports the extremism?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The details of security personnel, civilians and naxals killed in Jharkhand during last three years are given below:-

Year	Security Forces killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed
2009	68	140	31
2010	25	132	15
2011	33	149	16

(b) 'Police and 'Public Order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of issues including deployment of CAPFs, assistance in implementation of development schemes, improving governance and capacity building by the States in various areas. It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE. This strategy and philosophy is applicable to the State of Jharkhand also. Besides, in order to bring the tribals into the mainstream, the Government is implementing several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes for their socio-economic development. These schemes are also being implemented in the LWE affected areas, in addition to various developmental schemes/programmes of different Central Ministries.

(c) and (d) The CPI (Maoist) have close ideological links with foreign Maoist organizations in Philippines, Turkey etc. The outfit is also a member of 'Coordination Committee of Maoist Parties and Organizations of South Asia (CCOMPOSA)'. The Maoist parties of South Asia member of this conglomerate. Besides, LWE groups have participated in conferences/seminars conducted in Belgium and Germany. The so-called 'People's War' being waged by the CPI (Maoist) against the Indian State has also drawn support from several organizations located in Germany, France, Holland, Turkey, Italy etc. The Government is closely monitoring the situation. Such issues are regularly taken up with the countries concerned at diplomatic level.

(e) No evidence is available at present disclosing nexus between Dawood Ibrahim and the CPI (Maoist).

Cases of False Implication in Terrorist Cases

1609. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of some cases where individuals families were allegedly implicated in false terrorist cases;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such incidents?

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

(b) to (c) Does not arise.

Repeal of Arms Policy

†1610. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs has recommended for repeal of Arms Policy 2010 with immediate effect;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Committee has found issuance of Arms Policy 2010 against the Parliamentary convention; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officials responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee in its One Hundred and Fifty First report on the Arms Amendment Bill, 2010 *inter-alia* recommended to the Ministry of Home Affairs that they should put on hold, the whole exercise of implementation of the new arms policy, and that steps chosen by the Ministry to finalize the policy were in breach of Parliamentary convention. Subsequently, several MPs have also suggested certain far reaching amendments in Arms Act/Rules. Examination of such recommendations and proposals is an ongoing executive process.

Complaints of MPS Regarding Arms Licences in Delhi

1611. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaint letters of Members of Parliament (MPs) have been received in the Prime Minister's Office regarding irregularities in granting extension of Arms Licences in Delhi;

(b) what action has been taken on such complaints;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) who is the responsible officer of the existing irregularities in grant of extension of area validity of Arms Licences in Delhi;
- (e) what action has been taken against these officers; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (f) Seven representations from some Members of Parliament against rejection of all India validity applications by GNCT of Delhi have been received in the recent past through the Prime Minister Office; examination of such representations is an ongoing process.

Training Schools for Anti-Ulfa Operations

1612. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any proposal to set up a training school for anti-ULFA operations; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) There is no such proposal. However, a Unified Headquarter has been set up in the State of Assam for containing militant activities including activities of ULFA in the State.

Deaths in Police Custody

†1613. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of deaths in police custody have come down or gone up in the last three years, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (b) the numbers of guilty police personnel responsible for these deaths punished during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A total of 101, 84 and 70 cases of deaths in police custody were reported to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) during 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively, which indicates a decreasing trend in the number of deaths in police custody. The latest data available with NCRB is upto 2010. State/UT-wise details of cases registered, policemen charge-sheeted and policemen convicted under deaths in police custody during the above period are given in Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement
*Number of Custodial Deaths (CD), Cases Registered (CR), Policemen Chargesheeted (PCS) & Policemen Convicted (PCV)
 Underdeaths in Police Custody # during 2008-2010*

Sl. No.	State	2008					2009					2010					
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	17	2	0	6	6	0	0	9	9	2	0	9	9	2	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
3	Assam	2	2	0	0	7	7	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	22	3	2	0	6	2	1	0	6	1	4	0	6	1	4	0
8	Haryana	2	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	3	3	9	0	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
13	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
15	Maharashtra	31	5	0	0	18	1	0	0	23	3	0	0	23	3	0	0
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Discrimination in the scheme Udaan

1614. SHRI TARUN VIJAY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the outcome of efforts made under the scheme Udaan, to engage youth of J&K in meaningful patriotic activities;

(b) what has been their number in participation of Hindus and the Buddhists in such activities/schemes vis-a-vis Muslim youth;

(c) whether Government is aware of the complaints from Jammu and Ladakh regarding the communal bias in recruitment and welfare schemes being implemented in the State and discrimination with Jammu and Ladakh valley; and

(d) what are the details of revenue generated and the number of tourists attracted and the budgetary allocation for development work in Jammu, Ladakh and Kashmir valley?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Corporates have shown positive response to the scheme to impart employment oriented training to the youth of Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) The selection the candidate is done by the corporate as per their requirements based on merit covering the whole of Jammu & Kashmir State.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) This comes under purview of Government of Jammu & Kashmir. However, the Government of India constituted Special Task Forces for Jammu and Ladakh regions to examine their development needs. An amount of Rs. 150 crore for Jammu region and Rs. 100 crore for Ladakh has been sanctioned as special plan assistance during 2011-12.

Setting up of special investigation wing with cyber knowledge

1615. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many police stations in the country does not have a special team of investigators with latest know-how of information technology;

(b) if so, whether Government has contemplated any plan to set up special investigation wing with cyber knowledge to prevent increasing number of cyber crimes and net hackings; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and future plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and, therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime, including cyber crimes, and also for prosecuting the accused criminals through the law enforcement machinery within their jurisdiction. The Government of India is, however, deeply concerned about crime, including the cyber crimes, and therefore, has been advising the State Governments from time to time to give more focused attention to improve the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime. The Government has issued a comprehensive Advisory on prevention of crime on 16th July 2010 to all the State Governments and UT Administrations, wherein it has been suggested the State Governments and UT Administrations that they must build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber-crime (wherein a computer is either a tool or a target or both). They must create necessary technical infrastructure, including establishment of adequate number of cyber police stations, and post technically trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber-crimes. The Union Government has also evolved an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the threat effectively are given in Statement.

Statement

A Series of Steps taken by the Government to Ensure that the Necessary Systems are in Place to Address the Threat

- The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008 has been enforced on 27-10-2009. The Act provides legal framework to address various types of cyber crimes and prescribes punishment also for such crimes.
- A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics specifically cyber forensic tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyze the digital evidence and present them in Court.
- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic Labs and judiciary

on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence.

- Cyber forensic training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI.
- Economic Offence Unit-IX under Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) deals with the Cyber Crime cases. This branch in CBI has assigned the task of investigating offences under Information Technology Act, 2000 committed in digital environment and other Hi-Tech Crimes.
- In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
- In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM, Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Bangaluru, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. DSCI has organized 112 training programmes on Cyber Crime Investigation and awareness and a total of 3680 Police officials, judiciary and Public prosecutors have been trained through these programmes. National Law School of India University, Bangaluru has also been conducting training on Cyber Law and Cyber Forensics through Judicial officers.
- Government has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for search, seizure analysis and presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts, advisories and guidelines regarding cyber security threats and measures to be taken to prevent cyber incidents and enhance security of Information Technology systems.

Illegal Hawking on Footpaths of Chandni Chowk

1616. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that court has banned illegal hawking on the footpaths of Chandni Chowk since it chokes the path and leads to congestion;
- (b) whether in spite of court declaring it as a no-hawking zone, Delhi Police is not implementing it; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The area of Chandni Chowk (Jain Mandir to Fatehpuri) has been declared as no-hawking zone by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(b) and (c) Delhi Police has informed that orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court are complied with and there is no encroachment on main Chandni Chowk Road. As and when, any hawking and squatting activity is noticed, action as per law is taken by the police against it.

Setting up Disaster Management Facilities in Bhopal

†1617. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for strengthening Natural Disaster Management Unit and to give recognition to Disaster Management Institute, Bhopal as a centre of excellence in the field of earthquake disaster mitigation and management and to establish a remote sensing unit has been received from Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) the reasons for pending the proposals received from State Government till now;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for the disposal of the proposals; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. A proposal was received in this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh during July, 2004 for strengthening the Disaster Management Institute (DMI), Bhopal as a Centre of Excellence for mitigation and management of Earthquake and Industrial disasters (including Remote Sensing Cell).

(b) to (e) Keeping in view the profile and activities of the DMI, Bhopal, the Ministry of Home Affairs had approved in-principle the DMI, Bhopal as Centre of Excellence for Industrial and Chemical Disasters on 15th December, 2009. The National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), which is implementing the Scheme, had

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

released an amount of Rs. 10 lakh to DMI, Bhopal during 2010-11 for setting up the Centre of Excellence for Industrial and Chemical Disasters.

Naxalite-Terrorists Nexus

1618. SHRI PRABHAT JHA :

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some terrorists of Lashkar-e-Taiba (L-e-T) having local patronage of naxalites have been arrested by Delhi Police from naxalite areas in Jharkhand recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether security agencies have informed of dangerous trend of naxalite-terrorists nexus in the area;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) what action Government contemplate to check naxalite-terrorists nexus and patronage of terrorists by naxalites in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An Lashkar-e-Taiba module was busted on 28.2.2012, which was planning to carry out a major terrorist incident in Delhi. Delhi Police with the help of Jammu & Kashmir Police and Jharkhand Police has arrested 3 persons. Among them, 2 persons were arrested in Delhi and 1 was arrested at Jharkhand. Several incriminating articles including explosives/incendiary materials and 11 memory sticks containing video coverage of LeT training activities were recovered from their possession. However, no linkage of the arrested Lashkar-e-Taiba operatives with naxals has come to notices by the investigating agencies.

(e) There exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the centre and State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terrorism attacks have been averted.

Limited storage capacity of CCTV installed by Delhi Police

1619. D. RAJA :

SHRI R.C. SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police have installed over 1000 CCTVs to gather information and fight crime in better way, particularly in the background of terrorist activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the recordings in the CCTVs cannot be stored beyond 7 to 10 days hampering seriously various investigations;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether Government is actively considering to remove this lacunae; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Delhi Police have installed 1528 cameras at 52 locations including market places/border check posts in Delhi.

(c) to (f) No, Sir, it is not correct. As per requirement of Delhi Police, the data storage in the system has been kept for 7 days in Phase I of installation of CCTV surveillance system in Delhi. There is a provision in the system to upgrade the data storage of recordings up to 30 days or more as per the requirement and the minimum storage facility for recording in Phase II of installation of CCTV surveillance system has been increased from 7 days to 15 days.

Downsizing allocation under MPF

1620. SHRI K.E. ISMAIL :

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the modernization of police forces scheme has been implemented satisfactorily by various States;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the annual allocation for the scheme has been downsized nearly by half since the year 2005-06;

(d) whether the State Government of Kerala has asked for increase in the allocation to continue the modernization scheme properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement indicating release of Central funds to State Governments and its utilization status, State-wise from 2000-01 to 2009-10 is given in Statement (*See* below). Out of a total Central funds of Rs. 10,086.83 crore released during the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 to States under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces, the State Governments have utilized Rs.9,829.20 crore.

(c) No, Sir. The total Central funds released to States based on the budgetary provision made available by the Ministry of Finance during the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 is as given below :-

Year	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	1025.00
2006-07	1065.22
2007-08	1248.70
2008-09	1157.64
2009-10	1230.00
2010-11	1224.63

(d) to (e) The Central assistance to States, under the Scheme is determined keeping in view, inter-alia, demands and security scenario in the States, utilization of funds by the concerned State and overall availability of funds under the Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance. The State Government of Kerala had submitted to Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Action Plan for 2011-12 and had sought a total Central assistance of Rs.71.51 crore under Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme) against which Central allocation of Rs.26.82 crore was made based on available funds. Out of the Central allocation of Rs.26.82 crore, Rs. 26.73 crore has been released to the Government of Kerala in 2011-12 under the MPF Scheme.

Statement

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central Funds Released/Allocated and Utilization for the Period 2000-01 to 2009-10
(Rs. in crore) (as on 20-03-2012)

Name of State	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03			2003-04			2004-05		
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP	72.02	72.02	0.00	77.20	77.20	0.00	81.32	81.32	0.00	69.46	69.46	0.00	79.93	79.93	0.00
Arunachal	1.15	1.15	0.00	4.45	4.45	0.00	5.20	5.20	0.00	7.24	7.24	0.00	9.13	9.13	0.00
Assam	36.58	36.58	0.00	38.59	38.59	0.00	16.50	16.35	0.15	36.52	36.52	0.00	41.37	41.37	0.00
Bihar	57.59	57.59	0.00	54.00	54.00	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00	45.25	45.25	0.00
Chhattisgarh	20.57	20.57	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00	16.70	16.70	0.00	17.47	17.47	0.00	32.72	32.72	0.00
Goa	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00
Gujarat	59.76	59.76	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	42.21	42.21	0.00	39.54	39.54	0.00
Haryana	28.33	28.33	0.00	24.46	24.46	0.00	22.10	22.10	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	22.13	22.13	0.00
HP	1.34	1.34	0.00	6.38	6.38	0.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.69	0.69	0.00	2.57	2.57	0.00
J&K	30.83	30.83	0.00	28.50	28.50	0.00	28.50	28.50	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	110.89	110.89	0.00
Jharkhand	40.14	40.14	0.00	28.93	28.93	0.00	12.73	12.73	0.00	8.50	8.50	0.00	22.33	22.33	0.00
Karnataka	82.85	82.85	0.00	76.90	76.90	0.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	69.31	69.31	0.00	58.87	58.87	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kerala	29.28	29.28	0.00	31.16	31.16	0.00	25.13	25.13	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	26.55	26.55	0.00
MP	54.49	54.49	0.00	53.00	53.00	0.00	51.33	51.33	0.00	48.24	48.24	0.00	42.27	42.27	0.00
Maharashtra	83.10	83.10	0.00	92.10	92.10	0.00	67.94	67.94	0.00	62.84	62.66	0.18	71.00	71.00	0.00
Manipur	4.10	4.10	0.00	4.95	4.95	0.00	0.73	0.73	0.00	11.50	11.50	0.00	15.24	15.24	0.00
Meghalaya	1.54	1.54	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	5.29	5.18	0.11	7.58	7.58	0.00
Mizoram	4.95	4.95	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	5.50	0.00	8.47	8.47	0.00	7.45	7.45	0.00
Nagaland	2.84	2.84	0.00	13.46	13.46	0.00	9.95	9.95	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	13.09	13.09	0.00
Orissa	30.57	30.57	0.00	30.50	30.50	0.00	16.76	16.76	0.00	21.91	21.91	0.00	27.76	27.76	0.00
Punjab	35.76	35.76	0.00	32.10	32.10	0.00	32.10	32.10	0.00	19.34	19.34	0.00	21.79	21.79	0.00
Rajasthan	45.53	45.53	0.00	61.10	61.10	0.00	16.17	16.17	0.00	43.10	43.10	0.00	42.67	42.67	0.00
Sikkim	1.83	1.83	0.00	2.87	2.87	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.94	0.94	0.00	5.90	5.90	0.00
Tamil Nadu	76.50	76.50	0.00	68.10	68.10	0.00	68.10	68.10	0.00	54.98	54.98	0.00	56.78	56.78	0.00
Tripura	6.39	6.39	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00	12.83	12.83	0.00	11.17	11.17	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	123.97	123.97	0.00	116.05	116.05	0.00	60.39	60.39	0.00	65.02	65.02	0.00	108.55	108.55	0.00
Uttarakhand	5.50	5.50	0.00	8.44	8.44	0.00	6.58	6.58	0.00	7.41	7.41	0.00	7.99	7.99	0.00
West Bengal	60.47	60.47	0.00	56.50	56.50	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	2.17	2.17	0.00	29.20	29.20	0.00
TOTAL	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	1000.00	1000.00	0.00	695.00	694.85	0.15	705.27	704.98	0.29	960.00	960.00	0.00

Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces - Central Funds Released / Allocated and Utilization for the Period 2005-06 to 2009-10
(Rs. in crore) (as on 20-03-2012)

Name of State	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	101.41	101.41	0.00	88.12	88.12	0.00	87.34	87.34	0.00	83.83	74.53	9.30	115.54	56.94	58.60
Arunachal	7.00	7.00	0.00	11.53	11.53	0.00	10.70	10.70	0.00	14.72	14.72	0.00	11.50	11.30	0.20
Assam	56.68	56.68	0.00	52.18	52.18	0.00	87.82	84.30	3.52	68.11	59.72	8.39	60.79	49.93	10.86
Bihar	39.87	39.87	0.00	51.62	51.62	0.00	16.24	16.24	0.00	41.57	41.57	0.00	59.34	41.34	18.00
Chhattisgarh	40.74	40.74	0.00	57.06	57.06	0.00	41.72	40.36	1.36	26.54	24.81	1.73	17.04	17.04	0.00
Goa	1.06	1.06	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	3.51	0.49	7.08j	1.06	6.02
Gujarat	39.85	39.85	0.00	45.52	45.52	0.00	51.90	51.90	0.00	48.02	46.75	1.27	52.18	43.74	8.44
Haryana	14.95	14.95	0.00	19.69	19.69	0.00	35.75	35.75	0.00	27.51	27.51	0.00	46.63	46.63	0.00
HP	6.78	6.78	0.00	3.92	3.91	0.01	10.27	10.27	0.00	9.99	9.93	0.06	7.10	7.10	0.00
J&K	109.22	109.22	0.00	88.13	88.13	0.00	115.34	114.94	0.40	109.65	109.65	0.00	111.18	111.18	0.00
Jharkhand	40.74	40.74	0.00	47.00	47.00	0.00	50.95	50.95	0.00	69.85	66.00	3.85	33.49	28.30	5.19
Karnataka	65.85	65.85	0.00	64.15	64.15	0.00	78.13	78.12	0.01	69.61	69.61	0.00	63.96	60.10	3.86

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kerala	18.84	18.84	18.84	0.00	24.53	24.53	0.00	40.01	40.01	0.00	22.90	22.90	0.00	32.54	32.54	0.00
MP	31.65	31.65	31.65	0.00	43.24	43.24	0.00	57.68	57.68	0.00	40.37	40.37	0.00	54.87	47.28	7.59
Maharashtra	88.78	88.78	88.78	0.00	105.10	102.17	2.93	78.87	74.71	4.16	75.86	72.08	3.78	72.48	70.48	2.00
Manipur	16.97	16.97	16.97	0.00	14.09	14.09	0.00	32.07	31.97	0.10	39.23	33.63	5.60	27.44	27.08	0.36
Meghalaya	6.57	6.57	6.57	0.00	8.59	8.59	0.00	15.44	15.09	0.35	10.81	10.81	0.00	9.73	8.59	1.14
Mizoram	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	10.48	10.48	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	12.69	12.13	0.56	11.48	11.28	0.20
Nagaland	17.52	17.52	17.52	0.00	22.68	22.68	0.00	30.72	30.72	0.00	38.42	38.42	0.00	31.50	31.50	0.00
Orissa	35.08	35.08	35.08	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	45.80	45.80	0.00	42.54	42.54	0.00	51.87	51.84	0.03
Punjab	20.31	20.31	20.31	0.00	15.00	15.00	0.00	34.94	34.94	0.00	21.56	21.56	0.00	33.50	32.45	1.05
Rajas than	34.81	34.81	34.81	0.00	40.47	40.47	0.00	49.60	49.27	0.33	49.10	47.77	1.33	51.18	44.00	7.18
Sikkim	2.43	2.43	2.43	0.00	3.46	3.46	0.00	4.42	4.42	0.00	6.12	5.78	0.34	4.72	4.12	0.60
Tamil Nadu	65.51	65.51	65.51	0.00	61.65	61.65	0.00	75.74	75.74	0.00	50.10	50.10	0.00	60.67	45.44	15.23
Tripura	11.83	11.83	11.83	0.00	11.34	11.34	0.00	14.47	14.47	0.00	20.66	20.66	0.00	22.92	7.00	15.92
Uttar Pradesh	98.12	98.12	98.12	0.00	94.28	93.10	1.18	115.44	115.44	0.00	102.31	91.43	10.88	125.17	92.93	32.24
Uttarakhand	16.76	16.76	16.76	0.00	5.28	5.28	0.00	9.89	9.89	0.00	19.39	19.39	0.00	5.29	5.29	0.00
West Bengal	29.67	29.67	29.67	0.00	37.11	36.86	0.25	44.45	44.45	0.00	32.18	31.93	0.25	48.81	48.76	0.05
TOTAL	1025.00	1025.00	1025.00	0.00	1065.22	1060.85	4.37	1248.70	1238.47	10.23	1157.64	1109.81	47.83	1230.00	1035.24	194.76

Crime against minorities:

1621. DR. T.N. SEEMA :

SHRI P. RAJEEVE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise and State-wise details of instances of crime against minorities recorded in the past three years; and

(b) in how many of the above cases enquiries have been initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Constitution of India, the responsibility of maintaining law & order and details of crimes committed primarily rests with the State Governments. Data on crime against minorities, including number of cases where enquiries have been initiated, are not maintained centrally.

Protection of Single Point Moorings along coastline in Gujarat

1622. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR :

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coastline of Gujarat is sensitive for the security;

(b) whether it is a fact that, the Single Point Moorings situated along the coastline of Gujarat are handling 70 per cent crude imports of the country;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to protect these Single Point Moorings; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) The coastline of Gujarat is sensitive from security point of view, and the Single Point Moorings (SPM) situated along the coastline of Gujarat are handling around 70 per cent crude imports of the country.

Ministry of Shipping has issued instructions to all the SPMs owners and Port Authorities to adopt the Paradip Model of Security for SPMs. At Paradip SPM, the owner M/s. Indian Oil Corporation Limited has engaged a maintenance vessel for watch and ward on 24 hours basis. There are 6-8 persons on boat continuously on shift basis looking after the security of SPM. Two High Speed Patrol Boats with armed Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) Guards are making at least 6 sorties to SPM area from main harbor on daily basis. Electronic surveillance of the area is done found

the clock basis by Radars and Automatic Identification System (AIS). The Coast Guard patrols the area nearby SPM regularly. The overall responsibility of the security arrangement lies with the concerned Port Trust.

Crimes against Women and Children

1623. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various crimes against women and children have increased in the country;
- (b) if so, the crime-wise and State-wise number of such cases registered during each of the last three years and the current year, including gang-rape;
- (c) the State-wise total number of such cases solved/unsolved separately including action taken against the accused and the steps taken to solve all the cases during the said period;
- (d) whether Government has issued any directive to the State Governments for protection of women; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of crimes under different heads and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against women and children for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 are given in Statement I & II respectively (*See* below). The data about gang rape is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Manila /children help desk' at police station level.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19 Nagaland	47	36	24	68	40	26	46	49	26	72	62	54	41	39	33	66	54	18		
20 Orissa	8303	6618	633	10910	10760	1185	8120	6576	486	11346	11142	742	8501	8635	485	16112	16298	932		
21 Punjab	2627	1852	378	4233	3943	779	2631	1849	565	4100	3428	1034	2853	1932	497	4646	4367	1084		
22 Rajasthan	14491	8925	2619	14097	14080	4099	17316	10092	2408	15455	15460	4006	18182	10232	2072	15335	15321	3720		
23 Sikkim	48	49	9	55	56	9	41	63	19	76	66	25	42	58	6	68	57	5		
24 Tamil Nadu	7220	5834	2104	11345	10304	3185	6051	4858	1596	9450	9499	2977	6708	4780	1749	9649	8841	2809		
25 Tripura	1416	1292	97	1774	1517	90	1517	1406	87	2727	1910	121	1678	1360	95	2127	1611	144		
26 Uttar Pradesh	23569	17802	8900	57874	46420	22787	23254	17364	8555	63332	47745	23471	20169	14401	10307	58330	41235	27706		
27 Uttarakhand	1151	918	354	1690	1694	1227	1188	999	397	2064	1963	974	1074	864	499	1750	1683	1075		
28 West Bengal	20912	15120	540	24328	22167	650	23307	18648	467	20671	19766	651	26125	23528	435	26549	28005	628		
TOTAL STATE	191519	152374	29388	319786	296304	59851	199171	159450	27287	332087	302289	55744	208681	169509	29613	341727	316962	61116		
29 A&N Islands	80	55	0	85	87	0	92	64	2	126	108	2	85	68	0	131	112	0		
30 Chandigarh	143	92	22	216	138	39	150	64	43	158	148	69	141	90	44	138	124	57		
31 D and N Haveli	28	26	0	64	54	0	20	18	3	20	34	4	30	17	6	46	31	8		
32 Daman and Diu	15	11	0	51	69	0	13	7	0	38	17	0	14	11	0	51	42	0		
33 Delhi UT	3938	2784	482	3115	4237	856	4251	2569	623	2753	3339	800	4518	2428	586	3040	2852	997		
34 Lakshadweep	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	0		
35 Puducherry	129	113	17	191	194	27	106	119	19	152	176	47	115	109	21	205	203	48		
TOTAL UT	4337	3082	522	3724	4780	923	4633	2844	690	3249	3825	922	4904	2724	657	3612	3365	1110		
TOTAL ALL INDIA	195856	155456	29910	323510	301084	60774	203804	162294	27977	335336	306114	56666	213585	172233	30270	345339	320327	62226		

Source: Crime in India

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

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19 Nagaland	3	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	7	5	10	7	5
20 Orissa	141	134	20	199	200	20	194	164	4	200	197	4	194	174	12	218	220	14		
21 Punjab	389	243	67	385	88	729	368	102	891	547	132	627	376	112	700	580	158			
22 Rajasthan	1223	643	91	732	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		
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	1009	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		
TOTAL ALL INDIA	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, Selling of Girls for Prostitution & Other Crimes Committed Against Children

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

Loose points along Bangladesh border

1624. SHRI R.C. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry's attention has been drawn to the fact that large number of Bangladeshi nationals cross over to India illegally every year through the border adjoining with North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal as there are various loose points;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with its Bangladeshi counter part;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to strengthen the loose ends?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) Instances have come to the notice of the Government regarding crossing over of Bangladeshi nationals to India. Number of illegal Bangladeshi nationals apprehended by Border Security Force (BSF) who is Border Guarding Force on Indo-Bangladesh border, are as follows:-

Year	Apprehended
2009	1361
2010	916
2011	414
2012 (upto February)	95

(c) and (d) The issue is regularly taken up with Bangladesh at various levels including Joint Working Group (JWG) on Security, Director General Level talks between the Border Security Force (BSF) and Border Guards Bangladesh (BGB), Home Secretary level talks and Home Minister level consultations. India and Bangladesh have put in place mechanisms including a Coordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP). Any Bangladesh national apprehended for illegal stay in India, is deported back to Bangladesh after observing due procedures as per the existing laws.

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

- Effective domination of the border by carrying out round the clock surveillance of the borders by patrolling nakas (border ambushes) and by deploying observation posts all along the International Border. Riverine segments of IB are being patrolled and dominated with the help of water crafts/speed boats/floating Border Out Posts (BOPs) of BSF water wings.

- Construction of fencing, patrol roads, floodlighting and additional Border Out Posts.
- Induction of force multipliers and Hi-Tech surveillance. Constant efforts are being made to procure the latest surveillance equipments for further enhancing the border domination.
- Up-gradation of intelligence net work and co-ordination with sister agencies.
- Conduct of special operations along the borders.

Funds for upgradation of police stations and jails in North East

1625. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State of North East during the last financial year for upgradation of police stations and jails;

(b) whether any special assistance has been provided for education etc. of children of women prisoners; and

(c) if so, the quantum of amount spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Funds released under Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme during 2010-11 given in Statement (*See* below) to North East is No funds have been released centrally in respect of jails during 2010-11.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. Does not arise.

Statement

Funds Released under Modernisation of Police Forces Scheme during 2010-11 to North East

(Amount in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation	Approved Plan Part 'A'	Amount released by NE Division	Amount released/ to be released by PM Division to OFB	Total Amount released	Addl. Amount released for AHTU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1093.00	1092.36	1043.16	8.50	1051.66	22.74
2	Assam	7354.00	7353.90	4088.90	722.00	4810.90	37.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Manipur	2660.00	2660.03	2398.87	249.13	2648.00	15.16
4	Meghalaya	1045.00	1052.24	762.15	70.85	833.00	15.16
5	Mizoram	1330.00	1263.00	1838.74	101.38	1940.12	15.16
6	Nagaland	2993.00	2993.00	3111.49	249.91	3361.40	15.16
7	Sikkim	495.00	494.00	202.25	681.00	209.06	7.58
8	Tripura	2185.00	2185.00	2300.00	0.00	2300.00	7.58
TOTAL		19155.00	19093.53	15745.56	1408.58	17154.14	136.44

Strengthening security and intelligence system

†1626. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the security and intelligence system of the country is weak in comparison to that of other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is framing any policy to strengthen these systems; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (d) The Government is committed to strengthen security and intelligence system in the country, in order to ensure a robust national security system and intelligence network. Various measures have been taken by the Government 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 24X7 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 and patrolling on the borders;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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 steps to counter terrorist's 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 issues 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.

Steps taken to augment police strength

1627. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise total police force in the country including all branches and vacancies thereof;
- (b) the State-wise ratio of police against one lakh population in the country;
- (c) its comparison with neighbouring/ advanced countries;
- (d) the organisation-wise total strength/ vacancy position of CPOs;
- (e) the status of shortage of IPS officers; and
- (f) the steps being taken to augment police strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per the data compiled by Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D), the State-wise sanctioned and actual strength and vacancy position of State police (Civil and Armed), as on 1.1.2011, is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) A Statement indicating the State-wise police-population ratio given in Statement-II (*See below*). As per the data compiled by BPR&D from various sources, the Police-population ratio in India during 2009 was 176.40 as compared to some developed countries, such as 200.2 in Canada, 229.7 in USA, 298.2 in Germany, 303.2 in Japan etc. for the corresponding period.

(d) to (f) The organization-wise sanctioned, actual strength and vacancy position of CPOs, as on 1.1.2011, is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Against the all-India Sanctioned strength of 4,427 IPS officers, the actual strength, as on 1.1.2011 is 3,160, thus indicating a vacancy position of 1,267.

'Police' being a State subject as per Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to fill up the vacancies in its State 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.

Statement - I

Sanctioned and actual strength of total police force as on 1.1.2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total strength of State Police (Civil and Armed Police)		Vacancy
		Sanctioned	Actual	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,31,099	90,503	40,596
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11,955	6,882	5,073
3.	Assam	62,149	54,773	7,376
4.	Bihar	85,939	62,500	23,439
5.	Chhattisgarh	50,869	41,636	9,233
6.	Goa	6,108	5,137	971
7.	Gujarat	87,877	64,376	23,501
8.	Haryana	61,307	44,354	16,953
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,187	13,405	3,782
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	77,464	72,995	4,469
11.	Jharkhand	73,005	51,071	21,934
12.	Karnataka	91,256	81,842	9,414
13.	Kerala	49,394	45,962	3,432
14.	Madhya Pradesh	83,524	75,742	7,782
15.	Maharashtra	1,53,148	1,37,826	15,322
16.	Manipur	31,081	22,938	8,143
17.	Meghalaya	12,268	10,126	2,142
18.	Mizoram	11,246	10,563	683
19.	Nagaland	24,226	24,145	81

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	53,291	43,445	9,846
21.	Punjab	79,565	68,333	11,232
22.	Rajasthan	79,554	71,026	8,528
23.	Sikkim	5,421	3,932	1,489
24.	Tamil Nadu	1,20,441	1,02,297	18,171
25.	Tripura	44,310	36,647	7,663
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3,68,260	1,49,168	2,19,092
27.	Uttarakhand	20,775	15,820	4,955
28.	West Bengal	72,998	59,738	13,260
29.	A and N Islands	4,417	3,431	986
30.	Chandigarh	7,873	6,143	1,730
31.	D and N Haveli	325	284	41
32.	Daman and Diu	281	263	18
33.	Delhi	81,467	82,818	1,186
34.	Lakshadweep	349	225	124
35.	Puducherry	3,941	2,955	986
ALL INDIA		20,64,370	15,63,301	5,03,633

Statement - II*State-wise police-population ratio as on 1.1.2011 (Sanctioned and Actual)*

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Total Police per 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

1	2	3	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	256.48	200.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	574.79	541.63
11.	Jharkhand	235.23	164.56
12.	Karnataka	154.82	138.84
13.	Kerala	140.93	131.14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115.35	104.61
15.	Maharashtra	138.74	124.86
16.	Manipur	1146.90	846.42
17.	Meghalaya	468.78	386.93
18.	Mizoram	1112.36	1044.81
19.	Nagaland	1073.37	1069.78
20.	Orissa	130.21	106.16
21.	Punjab	291.03	249.95
22.	Rajasthan	118.09	105.43
23.	Sikkim	885.78	642.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	177.75	150.97
25.	Tripura	1223.70	1012.07
26.	Uttar Pradesh	184.22	74.62
27.	Uttarakhand	210.91	160.61
28.	West Bengal	80.69	66.03
29.	A and N Islands	1017.74	790.55
30.	Chandigarh	695.49	542.67
31.	D and N Haveli	114.44	100.00
32.	Daman and Diu	139.80	130.85
33.	Delhi	441.01	448.32
34.	Lakshadweep	478.08	308.22
35.	Puducherry	351.56	263.60
	ALL INDIA	173.51	131.39

Statement - III*Sanctioned and actual strength of CPOs*

Sl. No.	Name of the Central Police Force	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Vacancy
1.	Assam Rifles (AR)	65375	63022	2353
2.	Border Security Force (BSF)	228737	201642	27095
3.	Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	128471	110460	18011
4.	Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF)	285630	252831	32799
5.	Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	57709	51798	5911
6.	National Security Guard (NSG)	9506	8786	720
7.	Railway Protection Force (RPST & RPF)	74538	61058	13480
8.	Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	64730	49513	15217
ALL INDIA		914696	799110	115586

Missing children untraced due to apathy of Police

1628. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) working for children has recently claimed that more than 14 thousand children go missing every year in the national capital alone;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that majority of these children remain untraceable due to apathy of police; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. However as per input provided by Delhi Police the details of number of missing children along with number of traced and untraced during the years 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011 upto 31.07.2011 are as under:

Year	Total No. of missing children		
	Total	Traced	Untraced
2008	6268	5832	436
2009	5946	5365	581
2010	5091	3937	1154
2011 (upto 31.07.2011)	3025	2040	985

Delhi Police without any delay registers all complaints of missing children as FIR as per direction of Hon'ble High Court passed in WP (crl) 249 / 2009 and is uploading all information on missing children on web based ZIPNET programme.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against children.

A detailed advisory dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein States/UTs have been advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/playgrounds, 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.

In a separate advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding dated 31st January, 2012, it was specifically advised to the States/UTs to prevent children from being victims of any heinous or organized crime such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc.

Damage due to natural calamities

1629. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise and State-wise, details of damage due to cyclonic storms/ flash floods/floods landslides/cloudburst/earthquake etc. during past three years;

(b) the year-wise and State-wise number of human lives lost, cattle heads lost, houses damaged, cropped area affected, total loss caused;

(c) the year-wise and State-wise compensation/relief through State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF); and

(d) the steps taken to check such recurrence of natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The details of damage in various sectors as reported by the States/UTs due to cyclonic/storm/flash floods/floods/landslides/cloudburst/earthquake etc. during the three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) It is mentioned that the financial assistance is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. The main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress. A Statement showing State-wise allocation and releases of funds from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now designated as State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/ National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) now designated as National Disaster Response Fund (NDRP) to the States during the three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

As per the Disaster Management Act 2005, the Central Government has constituted the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) with the responsibility for laying down the policies, plans, and guidelines for disaster managements. NDMA has already released 16 guidelines and 10 reports on natural as well as manmade disasters and also for preparation of State Disaster Management Plans. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDMD) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management.

All these steps/measures are expected to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control, check such recurrence of natural calamities and reduce the adverse impact of natural and manmade disasters in the country.

Statement - I

State-wise details of damage due to Cyclonic Storms/Heavy Rains/Floods/Landslides/Earthquake etc. during the years 2009-10 to 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Years															
		2009-10				2010-11				2011-12 (as on 20.03.12)							
		lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)	lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crops area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1	Andhra Pradesh	108	44132	213748	2.82	171	17230	38152	20.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	44	10163	19409	1.64	47	929	2443	—	—	—	—	—
3	Assam	8	12	240	0.298	57	3623	383408	1.87	13	—	277	4.17	—	—	—	—
4	Bihar	63	2	6050	neg.	93	142	138092	0.32	37	—	1603	—	—	—	—	—
5	Chhattisgarh	5	3	1321	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Gujarat	94	456	12641	0.029	232	541	4735	0.67	53	175	4734	—	—	—	—	—
7	Goa	3	265	1053	0.034	1	1	101	—	1	—	134	negligible	—	—	—	—
8	Haryana	9	16	2216	0.083	38	67	5362	1.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Himachal Pr.	25	104	2670	—	62	5889	6656	0.26	51	2374	10838	1.56	—	—	—	—
10	Jammu and Kashmir	—	—	—	—	239	1805	2901	0.14	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	22	74	4726	0.0014	—	—	~	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Karnataka	396	9043	665877	24.22	82	215	14400	0.10	84	51	419	~
13	Kerala	142	177	22744	0.39	103	87	15328	0.03	152	531	14222	1.18
14	Madhya Pradesh	56	148	11356	—	38	5	143	—	—	—	—	—
15	Maharashtra	66	31059	75441	8.79	8	5	9	—	106	—	—	—
16	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
18	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	4	—	10127	0.02	—	—	—	—
19	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	Orissa	59	—	13547	1.33	10	260	5339	0.30	87	1493	290780	4.19
21	Punjab	8	—	72	0.06	38	108	2040	0.84	14	4	26	—
22	Rajasthan	48	3509	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	3	300	511	—	77	1333	23903	0.14
24	Tamil Nadu	108	312	8437	—	203	5436	325080	5.08	57	669	99904	2.12
25	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	Uttar Pradesh	254	101	2893	4.61	530	1049	157523	8.15	692	268	22858	5.25
27	Uttarakhand	87	362	412	—	214	1771	23851	5.02	19	10	107	—
28	West Bengal	137	38744	318786	4.47	112	7	180374	0.30	79	33	317481	0.09
29	Puducherry	—	7	1	Negligible	—	—	346	0.01	12	1256	86439	0.17

Statement - II
State-wise allocation and release of Funds from Calarity Relief Fund during last three years

Sl. No.	State	Allocation under CRF/SDRF				Centre's share of CRF/SDRF released				Released from NCCF/ NDRF			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	2010-11	2011-12 (till date)	
1	2	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14			
1	Andhra Pradesh	418.22	508.84	534.28	313.670	481.63	300.71	685.81	582.11	257.61			
2	Arunachal Pradesh	31.81	36.74	38.58	23.86	33.07	34.72	32.29	97.24	0.00			
3	Assam	217.06	263.77	276.96	162.80	237.39	124.63	0.00	0.00	0.00			
4	Bihar	167.45	334.49	351.21	125.59	250.87	131.705	267.48	368.01	0.00			
5	Chhattisgarh	125.62	151.32	158.89	139.935 #*	56.745 #*	116.33	0.00	0.00	0.00			
6	Goa	2.56	2.96	3.11	1.92	1.11	2.275 #	4.04	0.00	0.00			
7	Gujarat	299.00	502.12	527.23	224.25	376.59	395.42 #	0.00	0.00	0.00			
8	Haryana	151.18	192.90	202.55	167.385	72.34	0.00 *	0.00	0.00	0.00			
9	Himachal Pradesh	113.21	130.76	137.30	63.69	117.68	123.57	14.58	149.95	0.00			
10	Jammu & Kashmir	97.21	172.46	181.08	108.275 #	77.605 #	0.00 *	0.00	0.00	0.00			
11	Jharkhand	141.75	259.45	272.42	157.89 #	194.59 #	204.32	0.00	0.00	0.00			
12	Karnataka	139.36	160.96	169.01	104.52	120.72	126.76	1594.36	0.00	0.00			
13	Kerala	103.91	131.08	137.63	77.93	98.31	103.22	0.00	12.78	0.00			
14	Madhya Pradesh	285.88	392.75	412.39	214.41	371.88	231.965	40.53	0.00	0.00			

1	2	4	5	6	8	9	10	12	13	14
15	Maharashtra	270.94	442.69	464.82	488.895	366.01	140.32	182.10	310.48	0.00
16	Manipur	6.25	7.22	7.58	6.96	3.25	6.66 #	0.91	0.00	0.00
17	Meghalaya	12.68	14.65	15.38	9.51 *	6.595 *	13.52 #	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	7.40	8.55	8.98	10.941 #	3.85 #	7.89 #	0.00	4.57	0.00
19	Nagaland	4.30	4.97	5.22	3.22	2.235	0.00 *	8.47	0.00	0.00
20	Orissa	339.03	391.58	411.16	176.504	293.69	308.37	0.00	560.17	678.65
21	Punjab	177.49	222.92	234.07	133.12 *	83.595 *	171.30 #	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Rajasthan	505.21	600.66	630.69	378.90	225.25	698.27 #	115.12	0.00	0.00
23	Sikkim	19.70	22.75	23.89	14.78	10.24	31.74 #	0.00	0.00	200.38
24	Tamil Nadu	254.13	293.52	308.20	142.95	220.14	231.15	0.00	317.17	500.00
25	Tripura	14.44	19.31	20.28	16.09 *	8.69 *	26.94 #	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	332.75	385.39	404.66	249.55	289.04	303.50	148.96	554.26	0.00
27	Uttarakhand	101.85	117.66	123.54	76.39	105.89	0.00 *	0.00	517.66	0.00
28	West Bengal	263.92	304.83	320.07	197.93	228.62	240.05	166.869	704.85	0.00
TOTAL		4604.31	6077.30	6381.18	3791.865	4337.63	4075.40	3261.519	4179.25	1636.64

* Centre's share of CRF/SDRF has not been released for want of information relating to crediting of earlier released funds, utilisation certificate and annual report.

Including arrears of CRF/ SDRF for the previous year.

Delay in comments of Ministry on Terrorists Related Legislation of Karnataka

1630. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not communicating the Ministry's comments on the proposed legislation by the State Government of Karnataka to curb dangerous terrorists activities etc.; and

(b) having regard to the sensitive nature of the proposed legislation when will the comments of the Ministry be communicated to all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Karnataka Vyavasthita Aparadhagalu (Tiddupadi) Nyantrana Vidheyaka, 2009 (*i.e.* Karnataka Control of Organised Crimes (Amendment) Act, 2009) passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Hon'ble Governor of Karnataka was received on 25.09.2009 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. The clauses 2, 3 and 4 of the said Bill are repugnant to the provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) Act, 1967 which are Central Legislations. Accordingly, the State Government of Karnataka was requested on 25.01.2010 to withdraw the Bill. But, the State Government informed on 05.08.2011 that the Home Department of the State Government was not in favour of withdrawing the Bill and forwarded the reasons for not withdrawing the Bill.

(b) The State Legislations are examined from three angles *viz.*

- (i) Repugnancy with Central Laws,
- (ii) Deviation from National or Central Policy, and
- (iii) Legal and Constitutional validity.

Whenever necessary, the State Government are advised to modify/amend provision of such legislations keeping the above in view. With a view to expeditiously arriving 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 on this behalf.

Recruitment of more personnel in CISF

1631. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to entrust the many areas of security guarding to Central Industrial Security Force;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to increased deployment of CISF personnel, there has been an urgent need to recruit more personnel for CISF; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) CISF is presently deployed for protection and security of Industrial Undertakings owned by the Central Government and certain other Industrial Undertakings, including the installations/units of Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space, currency mints, airports, seaports, Delhi Metro etc. and priority industrial sector units in such as power, oil & natural gas, steel, coal, mines, fertilizer etc. The CISF cover has also been provided to the selected Government buildings, historical monuments, memorials etc. and selected private sector units.

Deployment of CISF at any sector/installation/unit depends upon the security scenario and threat assessment of that particular sector/installation/unit.

At present, there is no decision to extend the CISF security cover to new/additional sectors.

(c) and (d) The recruitments in the Forces, including CISF, is a continuous process taking into account the anticipated vacancies due to the superannuation of personnel, voluntary retirements, resignations and any requirement of additional personnel on account of augmentations and inductions. The vacancies at different levels are filled up by recruitments through the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and CISF as well as by promotion, deputation, Local Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE) etc. as per the annual plan.

Shortage of manpower and equipments in BSF and CISF

†1632. SHRI MOTILAL VORA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Border Security Force (BSF) and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) are facing shortage of manpower and state-of-the-art equipments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the BSF and CISF?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government is aware that BSF and CISF have vacancies as per the details given below:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Border Security Force

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Posted Strength	Deficiency
Gazetted Officers	4815	3631	1184
Subordinate Officers	18780	15602	3178
Other Ranks	216937	196889	20048

Central Industrial Security Force

Category	Sanctioned Strength	Posted Strength	Deficiency
Gazetted Officers	1388	1192	196
Subordinate Officers	22144	17985	4159
Other Ranks	104896	92102	12794

As regards the deficiency of equipment, the procurement of the requisite equipment is an ongoing and dynamic process in view of the new and changing technologies in the field of communication, gadgets, surveillance equipment etc. Also, in cases of CISF, the responsibility of providing the state-of-the-art equipments and electronic gadgets etc. lies with the client organizations as per the requirements.

(c) The following steps have been taken by Government to strengthen the BSF and CISF:

- (i) To fill up the vacancies, regular recruitment in BSF and CISF, is conducted taking into account the anticipated vacancies due to the superannuation of personnel, voluntary retirements, resignations and any requirement of additional personnel on account of augmentations and inductions. The vacancies at different levels are filled up by recruitments through the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and recruitments by the forces as well as by promotions, deputations, re-employment, Local Departmental Competitive Examinations (LDCE) etc. as provided in the relevant Recruitment Rules, Special recruitment rallies are also organized by the forces from time to time.
- (ii) Besides, additional manpower has been sanctioned by the Government to meet the exigencies of additional deployment/ strengthening of the Force and to ensure regular turnover of coys/ units for rotational training, rest and recuperation.

- (iii) To modernize and introduce State of the Art equipments in the BSF, Government had approved a modernization plan-I (2002-2011) amounting of Rs.2330.80 Crores. Similar modernization plans are being undertaken for addressing the future needs of the Forces. As regards the CISF, the requirements to introduce the State of the Art equipments are being conveyed to the client organizations from time to time.

Likely Misuse of NCTC against Minorities

1633. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that proposed National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) is likely to be misused against Minorities; and
(b) if so, the protections proposed against this possibility?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

Performance of Anti Human Trafficking Units

1634. SHRI THOMAS SANGMA :

DR. T.N. SEEMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme for strengthening law enforcement response to human trafficking is being implemented;
(b) if so, the details in this regard;
(c) whether the Anti Human Trafficking Units currently operating in the field are performing up to expectations;
(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(e) the steps taken by Central and State Governments to increase the effectiveness of Anti Human Trafficking Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a comprehensive scheme for coordinating the national and international response to human trafficking, including strengthening law enforcement response in India through capacity enhancement of responders, including Training of Trainers (TOT) programme and establishment of Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs).

Under this scheme, funds to the tune of Rs.8.72 crores were released to all the States for establishment of 115 Anti Human Trafficking Units during the year 2010-11. 104 AHTUs have been made operational. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 8.338 crores has been released to all the State Governments for establishment of 110 more AHTUs.

Establishment of AHTUs in the State has shown results at the ground level resulting in increase in the number of cases registered, number of rescue operations and more convictions.

Creation of Citizen Intelligence Network

1635. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report by a joint task force set up by the former National Security Advisor, post 26/11 had recommended creation of a Citizen Intelligence Network (CIN) to revamp the intelligence gathering mechanism in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented; 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) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Timely justice for rape victims

†1636. DR. PRABHA THAKUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether victims of rape cases do not get justice for several years and whether Government intends to introduce a scheme to deliver quick justice in such cases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government intends to fix a time-frame of one to three months for family courts to decide on cases of rape, sexual offence or domestic violence; and

(c) 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 (c) Instances of delay in getting justice to rape victims

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been reported. However, amendments have been made in Cr. PC Act 2008 (5 of 2009) through which it has been mandated that investigation in child rape cases must be completed within three months.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, set up special women courts and initiate steps for security of women.

Point 5 (xi) of the said advisory specifically advises that, cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape.

Strengthening safety of country's coastline

1637. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to strengthen the safety of the country's coastline and territorial waters to ensure safety of fishermen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Governments would also provide necessary assistance in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the requirements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) Subsequent to the Mumbai incident of 26/11, the entire coastal security scenario of the country has been subjected to multi-level, inter-ministerial review by the Government of India and several important decisions/ initiatives have been taken, which are briefly outlined below:-

- (i) The Coastal Security Scheme Phase -1 which provides for 73 Police Stations, 97 Check Posts, 58 Out Posts 30 Barracks, 204 boats, 153 Jeeps and 312 Motorcycles has been implemented upto 31.03.2011.

- (ii) The Indian Navy has been designated as the authority responsible for overall maritime security which includes coastal security and offshore security. The Indian Coast Guard has been additionally designated as the authority responsible for coastal security in territorial waters including areas to be patrolled by Coastal Police. The Director General Coast Guard has been designated as Commander Coastal Command responsible for overall coordination between Central and State agencies in all matters relating to coastal Security.
- (iii) Following a vulnerability/gap analysis and the inputs received from the Coast Guard and coastal States/Union Territories, a Coastal Security Scheme Phase II has been approved and its implementation over a period of five years has commenced with effect from 1st April, 2011. The Scheme provides for 131 Marine Police Stations, 60 jetties, 10 marine operation centers, 180 boats, 35 RIBs (Rigid Inflatable Boats), 10 large vessels (A&N), 131 Four Wheelers and 242 Motorcycles.
- (iv) Ministry of Shipping has been mandated to streamline the process of compulsory registration of all types of vessels, i.e. fishing as well as non-fishing vessels, and also to ensure fitting/provision of Automatic Identification System (AIS) on these boats.
- (v) Department of Fisheries is taking steps to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- (vi) The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multi-purpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, including fishermen.
- (vii) The Coast Guard is creating a chain of radar sensors along the coastline. It is also setting up 9 additional coast guard stations on the western coastline of the country.
- (viii) Standard operating procedures for all coastal States/ Union Territories has been finalized.
- (ix) Navy has set up 4 joint operation centre at Mumbai, Vishakhapatnam, Kochi and Portblair under the charge of existing naval C-in-Cs as the C-in-Cs Coastal Defence. A sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising of 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force security protection of naval basis and co-located vulnerable areas and vulnerable points has been raised.
- (x) Joint coastal security exercises like 'Sagar Kavach', conducted biannually, have been very useful and have ushered in an era of synergy in joint

operations. Modalities have been worked out to disseminate the lessons learnt in each exercise for the benefit of all other coastal States / UTs. The lessons learnt are being communicated to all stake-holders, to fill gaps.

- (xi) Implementation of coastal security schemes, issue of biometric ID-cards, MNICs and registration of boats is done by coastal States / UTs.

Delay in constitution of separate statutory board for Konkan region

1638. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter regarding constituting a separate Statutory Development Board for Konkan region has been referred to the Central Government by the Government of Maharashtra from time-to-time; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the constitution of such a Board for the development of Konkan region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has received a Resolution passed on 20th February, 2005 by both the Houses of Maharashtra State Legislature recommending the establishment of a separate Development Board for Konkan region of the State. The Planning Commission, who were consulted in the matter are of the view that backwardness by itself is not a reason for constitutional amendment for establishing a separate Development Board for Konkan region as there are other instruments available to the Centre and State Governments to gear up their developmental machinery. The matter was referred back to Planning Commission in 2007 for re-examination in view of the persisting demand of Government of Maharashtra. However, they reiterated their earlier view.

Citizenship to Hindus migrated from Pakistan

1639. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Hindus have migrated from Pakistan and have settled in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Commissioners of Punjab have sent a large number of cases of migrant people to the Ministry for grant of citizenship to them;

(c) if so, the status of those cases; and

- (d) by when, they will be granted citizenship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Some Hindus have migrated from Pakistan and have settled in India.

(b) to (d) As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/DM/DC within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The Collector/DM/DC after satisfying himself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration. The State Government forwards the application, along with its recommendation, to the Ministry of Home Affairs. 148 applications of such Hindus for grant of Indian Citizenship were received in this Ministry for consideration from the State Government of Punjab during the last three years i.e. 2009, 2010 and 2011. Out of the 148 applications, 16 applications have been accepted for grant of India citizenship. 119 applications are pending for want of various requisite documents and 13 applications have been rejected..

Educating Motorists for Safe Driving by Delhi Police

1640. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Police officers are basking in the glory of prosecution figures rather than streamlining the chaotic traffic in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the rate of prosecution for traffic violations have gone up; and
- (d) if so, what steps Delhi Police is undertaking to educate motorists for safe driving instead of unnecessary challenging them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No Sir. It is incorrect to say that Delhi Police officers are basking in the glory of prosecution figures rather than streamlining the chaotic traffic in Delhi. In order to tackle the situation in a comprehensive manner in the NCT of Delhi, the Delhi Traffic Police have prepared a Traffic Management Plan, which is based on the principles of road safety education, regulation, enforcement and engineering solutions. Based on this Traffic Management Plan, the Delhi Traffic Police have taken a number of steps to decongest and streamline the traffic in the NCT of Delhi.

- (c) The details of prosecution along with percentage of variation for the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (up to 29.02.2012) are given below:

Year	No. of challans	Percentage of variation
2009	3448592	—
2010	2606011	24.43(-)
2011	3051505	17.09(+)
2012 (up to 29.02.2012)	479611	—

(d) Delhi Traffic Police, to educate all road users, adopt the methodology which includes interactive lectures, classroom mode of teaching, film shows, display of mobile exhibition vans, organizing quiz/painting/debate competitions, practical training at five Traffic Training Parks. In addition, Delhi Traffic Police organizes regular road safety awareness programmes/workshops for various categories of road users such as commercial vehicle drivers, TSR drivers, pedestrians, bus commuters, cyclists, two-wheeler drivers, drivers of private four-wheeled vehicles, drivers of Government organizations etc. Besides, advertisements are inserted in the leading newspapers for education and guidance of the motorists on important traffic rules etc.

Nexus between Naxalites and ISI

†1641. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether evidences of nexus between naxalites and ISI have started to surface;
- (b) whether a Chief Minister has expressed concern in this regard;
- (c) if so, whether this matter has been investigated; and
- (d) if so, the details of its prevalence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) There is no direct evidence at present disclosing nexus between the CPI (Maoist) and ISI. However, a close watch is being maintained in this regard.

(b) to (d) None of the Chief Ministers of LWE-affected states have formally communicated any information in this regard to the Government of India. However, as mentioned in the earlier part of the answer, security agencies are continuously monitoring this aspect.

Rape victims

†1642. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of rape victims in the country during 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the number of minors out of them;
- (b) the State-wise details of these incidents; and
- (c) the number of cases in which arrest have been made in police action and culprits have been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for rape against women and children for the year 2010 are given Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Statement - I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape during 2008-2010

		2010					
Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1362	1210	141	1761	1674	173
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47	34	4	49	40	4
3	Assam	1721	1110	95	1629	1153	117
4	Bihar	795	533	227	892	816	280
5	Chhattisgarh	1012	942	204	1198	1203	270
6	Goa	36	44	5	50	62	7
7	Gujarat	408	391	33	617	620	40
8	Haryana	720	590	113	866	853	161
9	Himachal Pradesh	160	139	21	197	204	38
10	Jammu and Kashmir	245	177	3	266	259	5
11	Jharkhand	773	705	171	836	911	194
12	Karnataka	586	512	54	771	703	82
13	Kerala	634	644	45	659	779	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Madhya Pradesh	3135	3089	777	4387	4407	1230
15	Maharashtra	1599	1458	146	2180	2145	202
16	Manipur	34	4	1	22	5	1
17	Meghalaya	149	80	4	135	73	4
18	Mizoram	92	94	84	112	125	123
19	Nagaland	16	13	14	17	19	12
20	Orissa	1025	1126	132	1363	1369	188
21	Punjab	546	438	166	766	654	244
22	Rajasthan	1571	972	202	1343	1355	298
23	Sikkim	18	31	2	21	30	1
24	Tamil Nadu	686	487	105	777	682	136
25	Tripura	238	185	28	320	226	32
26	Uttar Pradesh	1563	1171	705	2580	1842	1304
27	Uttarakhand	121	104	58	171	159	86
28	West Bengal	2311	1866	90	2395	2242	128
TOTAL STATE		21603	18149	3630	26380	24610	5412
29	A and N Islands	24	20	0	39	28	0
30	Chandigarh	31	29	14	44	38	16
31	D and N Haveli	3	4	2	3	4	2
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	507	449	141	602	532	201
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		569	505	158	694	605	220
TOTAL ALL INDIA		22172	18654	3788	27074	25215	5632

*Source:*Crime in India

Statement - II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Rape of Children during 2008-2010

		2010					
Sl. No.	State	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	446	453	25	559	564	30
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	15	0	14	13	0
3	Assam	39	19	1	24	13	4
4	Bihar	114	75	5	112	98	2
5	Chhattisgarh	382	361	103	426	430	89
6	Goa	23	33	2	35	51	2
7	Gujarat	102	100	5	137	141	6
8	Haryana	107	93	24	121	117	27
9	Himachal Pradesh	72	76	8	107	115	11
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	5	0	5	5	0
11	Jharkhand	0	4	0	0	15	0
12	Karnataka	108	98	14	104	112	9
13	Kerala	208	276	18	240	323	18
14	Madhya Pradesh	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291
15	Maharashtra	747	614	40	936	873	55
16	Manipur	11	1	0	6	1	0
17	Meghalaya	91	36	2	64	47	1
18	Mizoram	42	39	20	42	39	30
19	Nagaland	3	2	1	3	2	1
20	Orissa	74	80	7	91	92	7
21	Punjab	144	124	47	184	167	59
22	Rajasthan	369	219	46	277	282	63
23	Sikkim	14	39	0	11	39	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	Tamil Nadu	203	177	30	208	188	31
25	Tripura	107	95	12	93	96	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	451	390	266	678	598	404
27	Uttarakhand	10	10	8	11	11	30
28	West Bengal	73	57	4	94	69	5
TOTAL STATE		5142	4659	916	5992	5891	1185
29	A and N Islands	15	8	0	23	8	0
30	Chandigarh	16	21	6	27	26	8
31	D and N Haveli	3	3	2	1	1	2
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0
33	Delhi UT	304	277	92	349	419	172
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3	2	1	5	2	1
TOTAL UT		342	312	101	406	457	183
TOTAL ALL INDIA		5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368

*Source.*Crime in India

Norms of human rights for Indian companies

1643. SHRI A.A. JINNAH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce norms that require Indian companies to formally recognize human rights and comply with such right towards all its stakeholders;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the new set of norms require companies to put in writing before Government their respect for human rights and also report on measures that they have taken in support of that cause; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Socio-Economic Caste Census

1644. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) which will be used to identify beneficiaries of various social welfare schemes has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof including updated status of the SECC;

(c) whether it is a fact that the SECC which was initiated in June last year has not made big progress in many States and the process has not yet started in many States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) The field work for the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) being conducted by the respective State/UT Governments, with the financial and technical support from the Government of India has been completed in the UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Chandigarh and Puducherry and in the State of Tripura. It is in progress in another 27 States/UTs, barring the States of Tamil Nadu, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala. The Nodal Ministries in the Government of India are the Ministry of Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. Technical support is being provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India).

(b) and (c) Out of a total of 18,67,802 Enumeration Blocks (EBs) in 31 States/UTs, the data collection has been completed in 9,88,678 EBs.

(d) The progress of the SECC field work is being monitored by the nodal Ministries in Government of India on regular basis. The dates of SECC field-work for the remaining four States where it is yet to begin are being finalized in consultation with the respective State Governments.

Reconstitution of National Integration Council

1645. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reconstituted the National Integration Council recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preference being given to the minority and other weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Integration Council (NIC) was re-constituted in April, 2010. The re-constituted NIC, headed by the Prime Minister has 148 Members comprising Union Ministers, Leaders of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories which have legislatures, Leaders of National Political Parties and Regional Political Parties, Chairpersons of National Commissions, Media Persons, Representatives of Business, Eminent Public Figures and Women's representatives.

The Minority and other weaker sections of the society are represented through their respective National Commissions.

Improving training infrastructure for dealing with rape cases

1646. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a lack of police personnel for dealing with the increasing number of rape cases in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government to induct more police personnel; and
- (d) what steps are being taken to improve the training infrastructure for dealing with rape cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila /children help desk' at police station level.

Point 5 (xi) of the said advisory specifically advises that, cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed

within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape.

However, as per Seventh Schedule, 'Police and Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

SHOs punished for petty offences

1647. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of SHOs in Delhi punished for petty offences committed in discharge of their official duties during the last three years;
- (b) whether any of the cases have been reopened alongwith the details of action taken against officials/people responsible for misleading or levelling such false allegations without any preliminary enquiry;
- (c) the grounds of action being taken against innocent officials on basis of false allegation or without preliminary enquiry;
- (d) whether directions of CVC/Supreme Court or service rules have been followed in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No SHO of Delhi Police has been punished for petty offence committed in discharge of official duty during the last three years.

(c) Action is initiated against erring police officials only in accordance with Delhi Police (Punishment & Appeal) Rules, 1980.

(d) and (e) Directions of CVC/Supreme Court or service rules are strictly followed while initiating and taking action against police officials.

Foreign funds diverted to terror groups

1648. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make it mandatory for recipients of funds from abroad to clearly identify themselves;

- (b) if so, whether the intelligence agencies have found that some small money transmission agents are funnelling funds for terror activities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) what other steps Government would take to ensure that foreign funds coming in India are not diverted to terror groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) As per 'know your customer' approach, the present instructions require a person to identify himself clearly before opening a Bank account in India.

- (b) Yes. Some preliminary inputs have been received.
- (c) As the issues require more detailed examination, it is not possible to furnish the details at this stage.
- (d) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contributions by any 'person' in the country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 framed under the Act. 'Outreach' programmes are conducted with the NGOs in order to sensitize legitimate NGOs to be vigilant regarding the vulnerability of the sector. Besides FCRA, 2010, various laws of the land which include Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, Indian Penal Code and other local laws form the legal structure for monitoring the functioning of Associations/Trusts for preventing funding of terror groups.

Concrete houses in place of huts damaged by Thane cyclone

1649. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any proposal from the Central Government to construct concrete houses in the place of huts which are affected by the Thane cyclone?

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

Declaring cyclone 'Thane' as national disaster

1650. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total damage estimated by the central team sent to assess the loss of 'Thane' cyclone during end December, 2011 in Cuddalore/Puducherry areas of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) of that, what is the estimated damage of crops and cattle;

- (c) how much funds the Central Government has given to Tamil Nadu by means of assistance;
- (d) how much more funds the Central Government contemplates to give further; and
- (e) whether Government has any plan to declare the havoc played by the 'Thane' cyclone as national disaster?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) The Inter-Ministerial Central Team, which visited the cyclone affected areas of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry has estimated the total damage of Rs. 680.80 crore and Rs. 88.67 crore respectively. The estimated damage to the cattle and agriculture is as under:

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>			
Sl.No.	Damage	Tamil Nadu	Puducherry
1	2	3	4
1	Cattle heads lost	0.59	0.74
2	Cropped area affected	101.53	10.75

(c) and (d) In the aftermath of cyclone 'Thane' the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore, on an "on account" basis, (subject to final adjustment of the amount approved by High Level Committee in the meeting held on 21st March 2012) to the State Government on 11th January 2012 for undertaking relief measures in the affected areas of the State. Further, the entire Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to Rs. 231.15 crore has also been released to the State Government.

- (e) No Sir.

Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal

1651. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Home Secretary level talks between India and Nepal were held recently;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held; and
- (c) the details of progress made so far on the issues agreed by both the countries in their meetings held earlier?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Home Secretary Level Talks between India and Nepal were held on 16-17 January, 2012 at New Delhi.

(b) and (c) The issues discussed during the meeting were countering terrorist activities, curbing cross-border crimes, circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances, misuse of SIM Cards, sharing of information/intelligence reports, progress in establishment of Integrated Check Posts and border roads and India's support to training and capacity building of Nepal's security apparatus. The issues on which both the countries have consensus are countering terrorist activities, curbing cross-border crimes, circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes, smuggling of arms/ammunitions, trafficking of narcotics & psychotropic substances, misuse of SIM Cards, sharing of information/intelligence reports, progress in establishment of Integrated Check Posts and border roads and India's support to training and capacity building of Nepal's security apparatus. Both the countries expressed their satisfaction on the progress made so far and the outcome of the issues deliberated during the meeting and hoped it will go a long way in addressing mutual security concerns, enhancing cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries.

ISI dispatching Chinese arms to India

1652. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan's ISI is utilizing terrorist groups in Bangladesh to dispatch Chinese arms to different anti-national organizations active in India through West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether the strategy adopted by ISI to spread terrorism in India will be firmly defeated; and
- (d) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to break such nexus developed by ISI and to book the terrorist groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) There is no specific report to suggest that Pakistan ISI presently utilizing terrorist groups in Bangladesh to dispatch Chinese arms to different anti-national organizations active in India through West Bengal.

Effective domination of the India-Bangladesh border by the security forces and regular patrolling along the border areas is being carried out. The erection of fencing and installation of flood lights along Indo-Bangladesh border has helped in controlling the smuggling of arms including other cross border illegal activities. Bilateral talks at various level between India and Bangladesh to discuss security related issues including illegal cross border activities and also effective guarding of International borders are held regularly.

Suicide by BSF Personnel

1653. SHR1 MAHENDRA MOHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of personnel of Border Security Force (BSF) had committed suicide in the past few years;

(b) if so, the number of BSF personnel who are guarding our sensitive frontiers with Pakistan and Bangladesh had committed suicide in the past three years;

(c) whether Government has ascertained the factors responsible for such a large number of suicides committed by BSF personnel in the past few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to look into the problems of BSF personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) A total of 94 personnel in the Border Security Force committed suicide in the last three years as per the details provided by Border Security Force. The year wise number of suicide cases in BSF during the past three years, i.e. during 2009 to 2011, is as under:

Year	Number of suicide cases
2009	26
2010	29
2011	39

(c) and (d) To ascertain the factors responsible for suicides and to look into the problems of BSF personnel, the following steps have been taken

- (i) Besides lodging of an FIR in every case with the police, a departmental Court of Inquiry (Col) is conducted into every such incident to establish the factors/ causes leading to such incident(s) of suicides. The causative factors in most of the suicide cases have been found to be generally the personal problems and domestic problems like unsuccessful love affairs, marriage, marital discord, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, etc.
- (ii) Study conducted by BPR&D on stress Management in CPMFs- A Committee of Experts was constituted by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), which conducted a detailed study of stress causing factors, stress coping mechanisms existing in Forces, factors responsible and remedial measures for stress which is a

major factor for occurrence of cases of suicide. The Committee made recommendations which are broadly classified under the following heads and sub-heads-

- (a) Organizational:- 37 recommendations were made under this head.
- (b) Individual:- there were 8 recommendations under this head which include avoid isolation; take part in various activities; communicate with colleagues, family members and friends; keep away from alcohol and drugs; regular exercise and games; yoga meditation; self-education about the cause of stress and how to cope with them etc.
- (c) Governmental:- 3 recommendations were made under this head.

The Government has considered the recommendations and report of the committee to address the stress problems of the personnel.

- (iii) Study by BSF - A detailed analysis of suicide cases which occurred in the Force during 2007-2011 in BSF was conducted by the Force. The study had concluded that of the 158 suicides during the period, the main causative factors were Domestic/ personal problems (75), psychiatric disorders (11), detection of HIV/AIDS (4), illness (3), love affairs (2), illicit relations of wife (2), fear of dismissal (1).
- (iv) Apart from these, some of the steps taken by BSF to look into/ resolving the problems of the force personnel are as under:
 - (a) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the BSF personnel;
 - (b) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas, so that the Force personnel can remain in regular touch with their families and friends;
 - (c) Implementation of rational and fair leave policy;
 - (d) Regular interaction between Commander and Jawans is ensured to reduce the stress level;
 - (e) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;

- (f) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the BSF by qualified Yoga Instructors;
- (g) Redressal & Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
- (h) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions;
- (i) Introduction of electronic gadgets and construction of roads, fence and flood lights to reduce physical and mental fatigue to the troops and enhance operational efficiency;
- (j) Provision of recreational facilities and introduction of Regimental and Community activities including Sports/ Games, etc. at all levels to ensure maximum participation in order to reduce the stress levels;
- (k) Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (l) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the BSF Jawans to address their personal/ psychological concerns, etc.

NGOs utilizing funds for religious activities

1654. SHR1 PARIMAL NATHWANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) of the total funds received from abroad by Indian NGOs during 2005-06 to 2011-12, how much have been utilized for setting up religious schools, education of priests/preachers, religious functions and publications/distributions of religious literature;

(b) whether there is an increased flow of funds in the above category over the years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Year-wise details of total foreign contribution received and utilized for the purposes of Religious schools/education of priests/preachers, religious functions and publications/distributions of religious literature is as below:-

Year	Total foreign contribution received (Rs. in crore)	Religious schools/ education of priests/preachers, (Rs. in crore)	Religious functions (Rs. in crore)	Publications/ distributions of religious literature (Rs. in crore)
2005-06	7889.12	58.24	38.05	34.88
2006-07	11414.13	153.54	71.53	36.58
2007-08	9935.29	178.19	109.80	42.97
2008-09	10991.47	197.73	88.88	33.51
2009-10	10340.25	149.58	98.21	34.50

Data for the year 2010-11 is under compilation.

Last date of Annual Return for the year 2011-12 is 31.12.2012.

(b) to (c) No, sir. The figures do not indicate increased flow of funds regularly over the years.

Easing eligibility standards of tribals for entry in CPMFs

1655. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Tribal Affairs has requested the Minister of Home Affairs to ease eligibility standards for tribals to facilitate entry of tribals in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) and other paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view past conditions and present circumstances Government would relax educational qualifications to eighth standard and height to 5 feet 3 inches so that large number of tribals are able to join such paramilitary forces; and

(c) whether Government would keep in view that apart from tackling alienation of Tribals, this step will equip the CRPF etc. to have better local intelligence and familiarity of the battle terrain to tackle Naxalism Maoism etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. A request dated 07.09.2010 was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs from the Minister of Tribal Affairs regarding easing of eligibility standards for recruitment of tribals in the Central Paramilitary Forces.

(b) The Scheme for recruitment of Constables in Central Reserve Police Forces (CRPF) and other Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) already provides for relaxation

in the physical standards for various categories, including Scheduled Tribes. The height criteria for Tribals have been relaxed and, at present, are as follows:

- (i) For Scheduled Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected Districts of LWE affected States- (a) Male-160 cms (b) Female 147.5 cms.
- (ii) For Scheduled Tribes of all other States/UTs/Districts- (a) Male - 162.5 cms, (b) Female-150 cms.

However, the educational standards have not been relaxed to 8th standard.

(c) Yes Sir, to address the issue of alienation of Tribals and to equip the Forces like CRPF etc. to have better local intelligence and familiarity of the battle terrain to tackle Naxalism/ Maoism, the Government has already designed the recruitment scheme of Constables in a manner that promotes intake of locals/tribals in Constable/GD posts from border districts and naxal/militancy affected districts.

In the scheme presently being followed, 20% vacancies *are* allotted to border districts falling within the area of responsibility of Border Guarding Forces (BGFs) and 20% vacancies in Border Guarding Forces are allotted to the militancy affected areas (i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected areas). In Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) other than BGFs, 40% vacancies are allotted to militancy-affected areas (i.e. J&K, North Eastern States and Naxal affected areas).

**Rehabilitation of poor families living nearby railway stations/tracks
in Gujarat**

1656. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :
SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :

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

- (a) the schemes or projects implemented or under implementation by the Ministry to rehabilitate poor families living in urban areas nearby railway stations and tracks in Gujarat, as on date;
- (b) whether Ministry has received any communication from Ministry of Railways in this regard; and
- (c) if so, what action has been taken thereon.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) This Ministry is implementing the Basic Services to the

Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under these programmes, the selection of the projects is done by the States/UTs and resettlement of slums near the railway tracks can also be taken up.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

The Phase I of RAY is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme with an outlay of Rs. 5,000 crores. Under this Scheme, financial assistance will be provided to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The scheme emphasizes a 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land including Railways land, it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments/Urban Local Body, and design suitable solutions to redevelop/relocate the slums.

(b) No project proposal has been received from the Ministry of Railways with regard to slum rehabilitation projects in Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

Housing Deficit for EWS and LIG in Haryana

1657. SHRI SHADILAL BATRA : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of housing deficit for the Economically-Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG) in the country particularly in Haryana; and

(b) the State-wise details of steps taken by Government to reduce the deficit in these categories/groups including Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated urban housing shortage as 24.71 million households for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG)/Middle Income Group (MIG) category at the beginning of 11th Plan. State-wise details including Haryana are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Housing/Slum .development being a State subject, it is up to the States to formulate policy and plans to bridge the housing deficit in their respective States. However, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the

following schemes in order to support States/Union Territories including Haryana to bridge the housing deficit to avail benefits under these schemes:

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Government grant to States/ Union Territories under BSUP/IHSDP ranges from 50% to 90%.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) provides for interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) as part of credit-enablement measures and encourages those households to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. This is a demand driven scheme and open to individuals to avail the benefits under this scheme.
- The scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership aims at supporting the construction of one million houses for EWS/LIG/MIG with at least 25% of the units for EWS category through provision of subsidy for infrastructure @ Rs. 50,000 per affordable dwelling unit or 25% of the infrastructure cost, whichever is less. The scheme aims at partnership between various agencies/Government/parastatals/ Urban Local Bodies/ developers for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.
- The scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) - aims 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. Fifty percent (50 %) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment - in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation & maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

Statement*State-wise details Housing Deficit in the Country*

The estimated housing shortage of 24.71 million has been divided amongst the States on the basis of the proportion of the number of households in the urban areas of State to the total number of households in the urban India as per the Census of India, 2001. The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States as on 2007 is as follows:

(dwelling units in million)	
State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhatisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.5

1	2
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 and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0
Pondicherry	0.06
ALL INDIA	24.71

Improvement in lives of slum dwellers

1658. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is on track to meet UN Millennium Development Goals, especially target 4 of goal 7 which deals with the improvement in lives of slum dwellers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the proportion of slums that have been upgraded to decent, affordable housing during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to UN-HABITAT, India has lifted 59.7 million people out of slums conditions since 2000. As per the report, slum prevalence fell from 41.5 percent in 1990 to 28.1 percent in 2010. This is a relative decrease of 32 percent.

(c) Slums and housing being State subjects, it is upto the States to undertake programmes to upgrade slums and to provide decent affordable housing and maintain data. However, the Central Statistical Organisation in its report “Millennium Development Goals: India Country Report, 2011” has revealed that the percentage of slums having majority of houses *pucca* type has increased from 48% in 2002 to 57% in 2008-09 with decrease in the share of *semi-pucca* and *katcha* houses from 35% to 29% and from 18% to 14% respectively during 2002-2009.

Discussion with South Africa regarding slum upgradation and affordable housing

1659. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a South Africa delegation have held discussion with the Minister in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of issues discussed during the said meeting;
- (c) whether discussion on common areas concerning slum upgradation and affordable housing was also taken up by both the countries;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard;
- (e) whether it was agreed to collaborate and share experiences in the field of human settlements, skill development of urban poor etc. through mutual exchange programmes;
- (f) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (g) the details of steps, so far, taken by both the countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation led by the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Human Settlements, South Africa, Ms Zou Kota-Fredricks, on an invitation from Slums Dwellers International (SDI) was on an exposure visit to India in January 2012 to learn about the women savings, slum upgrading, resettlements etc. During the said visit, the delegation called on the Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(b) to (d) During the meeting held in January 2012, both sides discussed the common areas of interest i.e. slum upgrading, affordable housing, community involvement in government programmes, urban employment programmes, housing for poor etc.

(e) to (g) Yes Sir. It was agreed that the two countries will actively collaborate and share their experiences in the field of human settlements, skill development of urban poor etc. through mutual exchange programmes. No proposal from the Government of South Africa in this regard has been received.

State Development Plan

1660. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the State Development Plan; and
- (b) the State-wise contribution made by the Union Government towards the State Development Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has no information to furnish in this regard.

(b) This Ministry is providing assistance for development of States through the following schemes viz.,

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)
- Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)
- Affordable Housing in partnership (AHP)
- Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

However, no specific State-wise contribution has been made by this Ministry under the above schemes towards the "State Development Plan".

Assistance for Land for Housing Projects in Gujarat

1661. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Government proposes to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in Gujarat;
- (b) whether Government is considering revision of unit cost of housing projects keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and
- (c) whether there would be additional assistance for projects facing cost overrun challenges?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, the ceiling cost for a dwelling unit was increased from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with effect from 1.4.2008.

(c) No, Sir.

Funds for Urban Local Bodies in Maharashtra

1662. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has forwarded proposals of some Urban Local Bodies for granting approval and releasing funds for the same;

(b) if so, the details of such proposal and the present status thereof; and

(c) by when such proposal are likely to be accorded approval and funds released as demanded by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA) : (a) and (b) The details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra for granting approval and releasing funds under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Slum free City Planning Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) so far are as under:

Scheme	No. of Detailed Projects Report (DPRs) Received	No. of DPRs approved	No. of projects dropped/ cancelled on request of State Govt.	No. of DPRs referred back for modification/ non-availability of Additional Central Assistance	No. of DPRs sent for appraisal
BSUP	72	57	9	6	-
IHSDP	150	118	16	9	7
RAY	24*	24*	-	-	-

* indicate the proposals for 24 Urban Local Bodies in 18 Cities.

The details of cities/towns covered under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY are given in Statement I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(c) Approval of projects/releases of funds are dependent upon proposals satisfying scheme guidelines and appraisal criteria, availability of state share, approval by State Level Steering Committee (SLSC)/State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC), certification of technical estimates, submission of Utilisation Certificates for projects approved earlier, progress with regard to projects and reforms etc. Hence no time limit can be given.

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

A.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Install-ment sanctioned	2nd Install-ment sanctioned	3rd Install-ment sanctioned	4th Install-ment sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	17	2814.87	54499	1190.67	1624.20	297.67	211.99	112.14	50.27	666.01
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	9	800.41	13583	346.56	453.86	86.64	9.27	9.27	0.00	111.12
3	Maharashtra	Nashik	6	275.76	13200	124.42	151.34	31.11	29.22	15.84	0.00	74.47
4	Maharashtra	Nanded	10	1001.62	26307	703.20	298.41	175.80	142.03	66.69	16.58	376.89
5	Maharashtra	Pune	15	1215.20	44658	583.20	632.00	145.80	140.12	44.93	27.30	390.22
SUB-TOTAL		5	57	6107.86	152247	2948.05	3159.80	737.01	532.63	248.87	94.15	1618.70

B.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment sanctioned	2nd Installment sanctioned	3rd Installment sanctioned	4th Installment sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Date of CS6MC
1	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP Scheme for construction of 1080 Dws in Savitribal Phule Nagar alum in Nagpur, Maharashtra	52.53	1080	23.88	28.65	5.97				5.97	21-Jan-09
2	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Implementation of BSUP in Nagpur (63S7 Dns) on the basis of Public Private Partnership (PPP), Maharashtra	402.29	6357	182.86	219.43	45.72				45.72	21-Feb-09
3	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in gopal Niagar & bh. Anand Kausalyayan Nagar Shun for the construction of 642 Dws in Nagpur, Maharashtra	30.20	642	13.73	1&47	3.43				3.43	21-Feb-09
Cancelled on 12.9.2011 Nagpur													
4	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the staying in slums in Nagpur (West) under BSUP	48.78	2518	23.23	25.55	5.81	0.00			5.81	28-Nov-06
5	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Implementation of BSUP at Nagpur	120.81	0	37.07	83.74	9.27	9.27	9.27		27.80	18-May-07
6	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 279 Dws in Jat Tarodi slum in Nagpur Maharashtra	12.42	279	5.67	6.75	1.42				1.42	29-Dec-08

7	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for construction of 1282 DUs in 4 sums in Nagpur, Maharashtra	62.06	1282	27.71	34.35	6.93	0.00	0.00	6.93	15-Jan-09
8	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated delivery of BSUP at Panch Zopda & Nehru Nagar slum for construction of 567 DU in Nagpur, Maharashtra	25.98	567	11.81	14.17	2.95			2.95	10-Feb-09
9	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Integrated delivery of BSUP at Jal Rejarang Nagar, Kumbhar Toli 1 & 2 slums for construction of 858 DU in Ngpur, Maharashtra	45.33	858	20.61	24.73	5.15			5.15	10-Feb-09
10	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Vadala, Nashik Municipal Corporation	73.54	3520	33.18	40.36	8.29	8.29		8.29	28-Nov-06
11	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Bharatwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation	16.71	800	7.54	9.17	1.89	0.00		1.89	28-Nov-06
12	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (S.No. 46), Nashik Municipal Corporation	45.12	2160	20.36	24.76	5.09	5.09		10.18	28-Nov-06
13	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (S.No. 809), Nashik Municipal Corporation	86.91	4160	39.21	47.69	9.80	9.80	9.80	29.41	28-Nov-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (S.No. 814/815), Nashik Municipal Corporation	15.04	720	6.79	8.25	1.70	1.70	1.70	5.09	28-Nov-06	
15	Maharashtra	Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Nashik (S.No. 907) Nashik Municipal Corporation	38.44	1840	17.34	21.10	4.34	4.34	4.34	13.01	28-Nov-06	
Cancelled on 12.9.2011		Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Bhimwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation								0.94	28-Nov-06	
Cancelled on 12.9.2011		Nashik	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at ecologically dangerous locations at Shivajiwadi, Nashik Municipal Corporation								5.66	28-Nov-06	
16	Maharashtra	Nashik	Construction of 6832 Transit Shelters at Mumbai under sub-mission of BSUP, JNNURM	245.54	6832	114.20	131.22	28.55	28.55	28.55	114.20	14-Dec-06	
17	Maharashtra	Melivali, Kulgaoon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP sheme of construction of 1280 Dus at Belivali, Kulgaoon Badlapur, Thane District Maharashtra (MMR)	6122	1280	27.58	33.63	6.90				12-Jul-11	
18	Maharashtra	Kharvai, Kulgaoon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP Sheme for construction of 1728 Dus at Kharvai, Kulgaoon Badlapur, Thane District, Maharashtra (MMR)	80.78	1728	36.48	44.30	9.12				12-Jul-11	

19	Maharashtra	Ambarmath (Mumbai MR)	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Prakash Nagar & Swami Nagar, Ambarmath (Mumbai Metropolitan Region), Thane district, Maharashtra	49.42	896	22.19	27.23	5.55	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	71.23	71.23	14-Dec-06
20	Maharashtra	Mumbai	BSUP proposal for LIG houses for EWS/LIG housing scheme under BSUP at Mumbai	163.15	4179	71.23	91.92	17.81	17.81	17.81	61.87	61.87	185.60	185.60	14-Dec-06
21	Maharashtra	Mumbai	BSUP proposal for LIG houses for Textile Mill workers and Transit shelter for tenants of old dilapidated building under BSUP	737.78	12000	247.46	490.32	61.87	61.87	61.87	61.87	61.87	185.60	185.60	14-Dec-06
Cancelled on 12.9.11															
		Navi Mumbai (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor dysyinh in slums on Municipal land in Navi Mumbai under BSUP										34.86	34.86	28-Nov-06
22	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of integrated housing projects under BSUP at Kalyan-Dombivili Municipal Corporation area, Distt. Thane	338.88	8142	154.29	38.65	38.65					77.30	77.30	6-Dec-07
23	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of integrated housing projects under BSUP at Kalyan-Dombivili Municipal Corporation area, Distt. Thane Maharashtra-Phase III	75.97	1195	31.55	42.42	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	4-Dec-09
24	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of integrated housing projects under BSUP at Kalyan-Dombivili Municipal Corporation area, Distt. Thane Maharashtra-Phase IV	112.06	1756	47.62	64.44	11.91	11.91	11.91	11.91	11.91	23.81	23.81	4-Dec-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
25	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Mira Bhayandar)	BSUP Scheme for construction of 4136 Dws in Jantanager & Kashi Church slums in Mira Bhayandar, Greater Mumbai, Maharashtra	279.55	4136	114.30	165.25	28.58				28.58	11-Nov-09
26	Maharashtra	Thane (Part of Greater Mumbai)	(Revised) Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban poor staying in slums on public purpose land ecologically dangerous location of nalla banks on 155.62 kms in Thane under BSUP	193.91	4621	96.96	96.96	24.24	25.23			50.45	28-Nov-06
	Project cancelled on 125th BSUP dated 28-Feb-12	Thane (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Additional fund for the additional cost of constructin due to change in BUA for the approved 9426 DU at Thane Muncipal Corporation, Thane, Maharashtra									16.97	6-Jan-10
27	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR IV (Implementation of BSUP at Dalghar and Kansa)	98.22	1142	49.11	49.11	12.28					6-Mar-12
28	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR IV (Redevelopment of slum at Naupada under BSUP), Thane, Maharashtra	98.70	1160	49.35	49.35	12.34					6-Mar-12
29	Maharashtra	Thane (Part of Greater Mumbai)	Implementation of Basic services for Urban Poor scheme (BSUP) at Thane, Dist.-Thane	34.43	822	15.65	18.78	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	11.74	115-Feb-08
30	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kulgaon-Bodalpur)	BSUP scheme for Kulgaon-Madalpur, Distt.-Thane, Maharashtra	77.33	1634	35.15	42.18	8.79	8.79			8.79	29-Dec-08

31	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Kalyan-dombivli)	Implementation of BSUP at Kalyan Dombivli, Distt.-Thane Maharashtra	134.55	2376	61.16	73.39	15.29	15.29	30.58	30-Jan-09
32	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai (Ulhasnagar)	Implementation of BSUP at Ulhasnagar, Distt. Thane, Maharashtra	35.38	600	16.08	19.30	4.02	4.02	4.02	3-Feb-09
33	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Vetalnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad	36.12	1440	16.38	19.74	4.10	4.10	12.29	28-Nov-06
Cancelled on 12.9.11											
		Pune Pimpri Chinchwad	Implementation of BSUP in Pimpri-Chinchwad Sector 12 at Bhosari, Pune on the basis of Public Private Partnership (PPP)	28.38	672	12.90	15.48	3.22	3.22	35.60	24-Feb-09
34	Maharashtra	Pune	Implementation of BSUP at Pimpri Chinchwad (Pune), Maharashtra	20.13	800	9.13	11.00	2.28	2.28	6.45	21-Feb-09
35	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Udyognagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad	31.70	1280	14.37	17.33	3.59	3.59	6.85	28-Nov-06
36	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Millindnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad	36.23	1440	16.43	19.80	4.11	4.11	10.78	28-Nov-06
37	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Vithalnagar Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad							16.43	28-Nov-06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
38	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Ajantanager Slum), Pimpri Chinchwad	35.69	1440	16.18	19.51	4.05	4.05	4.05		12.14	28-Nov-06
39	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for Urban Poor Staying Slums in Ecologically Dagerous locations in the city of Pune, Maharashtra	99.25	6000	49.63	49.63	12.41	12.41			24.81	28-Aug-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.11	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation project at Lohagaon, Pune, Maharashtra									4.10	28-Sep-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.11	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation project at Hingri-Kothrud, Pune, Maharashtra									10.91	28-Sep-06
40	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-I), Pune, Maharashtra	94.98	4960	45.23	49.75	11.31	11.31	11.31		45.23	18-Sep-06
41	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-II), Pune, Maharashtra	94.98	4960	45.23	49.75	11.31	11.31	11.31		33.92	28-Sep-06
42	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project at Pimpri Chinchwad (Phase-III) Pune, Maharashtra	35.23	1840	16.78	18.46	4.19	4.19	4.19		16.78	28-Sep-06
	Cancelled on 12.9.11	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Kandhwa Slum), Pune Municipal Area									5.15	28-Nov-06
43	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor at (Warje Slum, Pune Municipal Area	63.09	2576	29.34	33.74	7.34	7.34			14.67	28-Nov-06

44	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the urban street vendors in City of Pune	27.04	0	12.58	14.46	3.14	0.00	3.14	28-Nov-09
45	Maharashtra	Pune	Dormitories for migrating urban poor in the city of Pune under BSUP	21.85	0	10.16	11.69	2.54	0.0	2.54	14-Dec-06
46	Maharashtra	Pune	Integrated Rehabilitation Project for the Urban Poor. "Generation of Affordable Housing Stock" for the Urban Poor and Economically weaker section families in Pimpri-Chinchwad under BSUP	449.71	13250	224.85	224.85	56.21	56.21	112.43	6-Oct-07
47	Maharashtra	Pune	In-situ slum rehabilitation in the city of Pune under BSUP at Yerwada, Parvati, Mundhwa, Gopadi, Kotharud Slum, Pune, Maharashtra	140.82	4000	64.01	76.81	16.00	16.00	16.00	2-FEB-09
48	Maharashtra	Nanded	Reconsideration of Development of Slums under BSUP at Nanded, Maharashtra	87.06	4132	66.33	20.73	16.58	16.58	49.75	29-Dec-06
49	Maharashtra	Nanded	Construction of 5136 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded Textile Mill slum area of Nanded, Nanded district, Maharashtra	217.01	5136	135.08	81.93	33.77		33.77	18-Dec-09
50	Maharashtra	Nanded (Waghala City)	Construction of 2100 Housing Units for Urban Poor at Nanded TARODA (KHNBK) new area of NWC/MC Nanded, Maharashtra	124.77	2100	71.56	53.21	17.89	17.89	35.78	25-Nov-09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of integrated housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City, Phase-II Maharashtra	256.83	7820	200.45	56.38	50.11	50.11	50.11	50.11	150.34	20-Dec-07
52	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1567 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	71.38	1567	51.91	19.47	12.98	12.98			25.95	1-Feb-09
53	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1621 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	76.87	1621	55.91	20.96	13.98	13.98			27.95	1-Feb-09
54	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (958 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	42.02	958	30.56	11.46	7.64	7.64			7.64	1-Feb-09
55	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1002 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	39.82	1002	28.96	10.86	7.24	7.24			14.48	1-Feb-09
56	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (1183 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	53.44	1183	38.87	14.57	9.72	9.72			19.43	1-Feb-09
57	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects (788 Dus) under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	32.43	788	23.58	8.84	5.90	5.90			11.79	1-Feb-09
TOTAL				6107.86	152247	2498.05	3159.80	737.01	532.63	248.87	94.15	1618.70	

Statement - II
status as on 20.03.2012
Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Rs. in crores
Total Projects Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur	1	24.34	965	15.74	8.60	7.87	0.00	7.87	10-Dec-08
2	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	1.40	2.79		2.79	14-Dec-06
3	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	9.57	10.05		10.05	3-Feb-09
4	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola (Phase-III)	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.11	11.12		11.12	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Pune	Alandi								0.70	21-Mar-07
5	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	4.33	3.86	3.86	3.86	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Jalga	Ambad								2.09	30-Jul-08
6	Maharashtra	Amravati	Amravati (Ph-I)	1	23.84	1200	17.05	6.79	8.52		8.52	22-Oct-08
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Amravati	Amravati, Phase-II								14.34	28-Jan-09
		Amravati	Amravati, Phase-III								8.60	28-Jan-09
7	Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	7.63	7.14	0.00	7.14	10-Dec-08
8	Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73	3.05	2.87	0.00	2.87	10-Dec-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	1	15.99	1256	12.73	3.27	6.36	6.36	12.73	27-Feb-07
10	Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	5.59	5.82			30-May-11
11	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	2.96	4.44		4.44	27-Feb-07
12	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	Ahmadpur	1	3.38	81	2.04	1.33	1.02			6-Mar-12
13	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-I	1	13.21	480	8.12	5.08	4.06			29-Dec-11
14	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-II	1	12.36	372	6.93	5.43	3.47			13-Mar-12
15	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	1.10	1.16	1.16	2.31	21-Mar-07
16	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	1	23.00	1169	17.05	5.94	8.53		8.53	30-Sep-08
17	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	12.31	13.22			30-May-11
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)							0.00	3.95	30-Sep-08
		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)								3.32	28-Feb-09
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Jalna	Bhokardhan								4.54	28-Jan-09
18	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase -I	1	12.52	892	10.02	2.50	5.01	5.01	10.02	19-Oct-07
19	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase - II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	17.21	9.95			30-May-11
20	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	16.26	12.06			30-May-11
21	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	1	13.22	504	8.61	4.62	4.30	4.30	8.61	28-Feb-09
22	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	8.85	6.11			10-Jun-11
23	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	16.35	11.80			10-Jun-11
24	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	9.41	10.11		10.11	3-Feb-09
25	Maharashtra	Chikhali	Chikhali	1	45.94	1924	22.64	23.30	11.32			13-Mar-12

26	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	6.07	5.58	0.00	5.58	16-Dec-08
27	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	2.32	2.25	0.00	2.25	16-Dec-08
28	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.53	3.31	0.00	3.31	10-Dec-08
29	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara	1	7.55	527	6.04	1.51	3.02		3.02	20-Dec-07
30	Maharashtra	Yeotmal	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	8.19	6.94			30-May-11
31	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoil	1	6.77	370	5.02	1.75	2.51		2.51	27-Feb-08
32	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Desalganj	1	12.05	504	7.73	4.32	3.87		3.87	3-Feb-09
33	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	6.98	6.44	0.00	6.44	10-Dec-08
34	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule	1	23.57	966	14.76	8.82	7.38	7.38	14.76	28-Feb-09
35	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varwade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	5.34	5.72	5.72	11.43	13-Feb-08
36	Maharashtra	Ohule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30	8.67	7.65	6.81	14.46	10-Dec-08
37	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1	27.00	1100	16.88	10.13	8.44			10-Jun-11
38	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1	17.47	596	10.53	6.94	5.26			13-Mar-12
39	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Erandol	1	9.65	288	5.69	3.96	2.85			6-Mar-12
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11		Aurangabad	Gangapur								1.75	30-Jul-08
		Bid	Georai								0.83	30-Jul-08
40	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat	1	13.98	1077	11.19	2.80	5.59		5.59	21-Mar-07
41	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44	7.95	12.72		12.72	30-Sep-08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
42	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli City (Ph.-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49	9.11	8.24		8.24	10-Dec-08
43	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	1.36	2.53	2.53	5.06	14-Dec-06
44	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.30	10.10		10.10	19-Nov-09
45	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27	4.70	3.64			30-May-11
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Jalna	Jalna								2.95	27-Apr-07
46	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Janner	1	15.60	1238	12.10	3.50	6.05	6.05	6.05	29-Oct-07
	Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11	Kolhapur	Jaysinghpur								4.01	26-Sep-07
47	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	7.46	8.32			30-May-11
48	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.88	1.43		1.43	28-Jan-09
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Aurangabad	Kannad City								1.34	15-Jan-09
49	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	0.35	0.67		0.67	2-Feb-07
50	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt. Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	7.35	6.54		6.54	22-Oct-08
51	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katol	1	19.68	1418	15.75	3.94	7.87		7.87	27-Feb-07
52	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khangaoon	1	27.38	1430	18.05	9.32	9.03	9.03	18.05	27-Feb-08
53	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	0.44	0.88	0.88	0.88	21-Mar-07
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon								8.43	28-Feb-09

54	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	4.92	9.85	9.85	8-Dec-06
55	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II	1	38.62	2667	30.89	7.72	15.45	15.45	29-Oct-07
56	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	13.63	21.81	43.62	28-Jan-09
57	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt. Buldhana Phase-I	1	17.84	700	11.58	6.27	5.79	5.79	22-Oct-08
58	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Phase II	1	23.53	606	13.17	10.36	6.59	6.59	13-Mar-12
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11									1.25	1.25	2-Feb-07
59	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	9.90	15-Jan-09
60	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	9.07	9.81	9.81	15-Jan-09
61	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	8.98	9.63	9.63	15-Jan-09
62	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	9.02	9.71	9.71	15-Jan-09
63	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	9.20	10.05	10.05	15-Jan-09
64	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	9.09	9.84	9.84	15-Jan-09
65	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	9.90	15-Jan-09
66	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)	1	28.51	1440	19.47	9.04	9.74	9.74	15-Jan-09
67	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.63	1.74	1.74	10-Dec-08
68	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	1.96	2.28	2.28	3-Jun-08
69	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	7.81	5.96	5.96	3-Feb-09
70	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised)	1	24.56	1003	15.83	8.74	7.91	7.91	10-Dec-08
71	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02	3.07	2.51	2.51	30-May-11
72	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22	11.80	7.61	7.61	10-Jun-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
73	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.91	6.89		6.89	9-Jan-08
74	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I	1	8.68	680	6.09	2.59	3.05		3.05	18-May-07
75	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	12.99	12.84			30-May-11
76	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	9.15	8.75			30-May-11
77	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	1	21.68	2399	17.35	4.34	8.67		8.67	27-Feb-07
78	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	5.23	4.68	0.00	4.68	10-Dec-08
Project Cancelled on												
112th CSC Meeting												
dated 12/09/11												
79	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Parbhani	1	14.62	572	8.81	5.82	4.40		17.75	28-Jan-09
80	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78	7.35	6.39	0.00	6.39	30-May-11
Project Cancelled on												
106th CSC Meeting												
dated 30/05/11												
81	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.37	0.52		0.52	22-Oct-08
82	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt. Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	9.28	8.35	0.00	8.35	15-Jan-09
83	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	1.81	3.62		3.62	13-Jun-07
84	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.82	2.65		2.65	26-Nov-08
85	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	6.38	5.65		5.65	3-Feb-09
86	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	6.87	4.55			10-Jun-11
87	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtick	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.22	1.94		1.94	3-Jun-08

88	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod	1	21.52	1040	16.24	5.28	8.12	8.12	8.12	30-Sep-08
89	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Bal Hanuma Colony I & II) Phase-I	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.50	0.88	0.88	0.88	26-Sep-07
These two projects have been cancelled and merged in project SI. No. 83)			Sangli at Durga Nagar, Sanjay Nagar Phase-II								2.75	26-Sep-07
			Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-II)								3.51	26-Sep-07
90	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83	44.04	24.92	31.18	31.18	26-Feb-09
91	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner	1	7.36	566	5.89	1.47	2.94	2.94	2.94	27-Feb-07
92	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.54	0.40	0.81	0.81	27-Feb-08
93	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana Ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.93	3.56	3.56	3.56	10-Dec-08
94	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Ph.-I), Distt. Dhule	1	11.20	440	6.60	4.60	3.30	3.30	3.30	22-Oct-08
95	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shriampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.55	7.16	7.16	7.16	27-Apr-07
96	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindhed Raja City	1	11.73	435	7.63	4.10	3.81 4.65	3.81	3.81	10-Dec-08
97	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	2.33		4.65	4.65	14-Dec-06
96	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	14.60	11.09			30-May-11
99	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	2.89	2.42			30-May-11
100	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	15.33	9.29			30-May-11
101	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon		4.42	393	3.52	0.90	1.76	1.76	1.76	19-Oct-07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
102	Maharashtra	Gondlya	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	2.51	2.60	3.08	3.08	5-Feb-08
103	Maharashtra	Gondlya	Tirora City, (Phase-II) Distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12		4.06	4.06	4.06	22-Oct-08
104	Maharashtra	Gondlya	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	6.07	5.94			30-May-11
105	Maharashtra	Gondlya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80	7.11	7.40			30-May-11
106	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumwar	1	6.34	234	4.14	2.20	1.84		1.84	26-Nov-08
107	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	11.85	6.60			21-Oct-11
108	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	6.75	4.67			21-Oct-11
109	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred City	1	7.24	276	4.96	2.27	2.48	0.00	2.48	10-Dec-08
110	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vita	1	13.77	396	6.10	7.67	3.05			6-Mar-12
111	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	10.44	9.48	0.00	9.48	15-Jan-09
112	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	2.37	2.26		2.26	3-Feb-09
113	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	2.98	4.76	4.76	4.76	30-July-08
114	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud	1	9.24	360	6.00	3.24	3.00		3.00	3-Feb-09
115	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-I	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.89	11.02		11.02	21-Feb-09
116	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-II	1	25.72	699	14.35	11.38	7.17			13-Mar-02
117	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal	1	29.12	1257	18.63	10.50	9.31	0.00	9.31	10-Dec-08
118	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola	1	10.31	996	8.25	2.06	4.13		4.13	20-Dec-07
TOTAL				118	2292.03	106242	1503.42	788.61	751.42	107.27	690.73	

Statement - III

List of 18 Cities Provided Financial Assistance under Slum-free City Planning Scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount Released (Rs.in lakhs)/Number of cities	Cities - Fund released for SFCP
1	Maharashtra	944.67 (18 cities)	1 Greater Mumbai U.A
			2 Pune U.A
			3 Nagpur
			4 Nashik
			5 Aurangabad
			6 Solapur
			7 Bhiwandi
			8 Amravati
			9 Kolhapur
			10 Sangli-Miraj Kupwad
			11 Nanded-Waghala
			12 Malegaon
			13 Akola
			14 Jalgaon
			15 Ahmadnagar
			16 Dhule
			17 Chandrapur
			18 Latur

National Branding/Grading System to ITIs

1663. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give national branding or grading system to Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the national branding or grading system would help these institutes to improve their standards in order to become competitive; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (d) There has been some discussion but Government has not yet decided to give national branding or grading system to Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country.

ITIs which meet the norms & standards prescribed by the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT), are affiliated to it, which ensure uniformity in training norms and standards across the country. However, Government agrees that national branding or grading system may improve the standard of the institutes and make them more competitive.

Money Lying Unused in EPF

†1664. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BAL APTE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the money lying unused in the Employees Provident Fund (EPF);

(b) whether a large number of accounts of employees/workers are lying dead for many years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to hand over this money to the genuine claimants;

(d) whether the computerization of the Employees Provident Fund accounts is long overdue; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) There is no money lying “un-used” in the Employees’ Provident Fund. However, there is money lying under inoperative accounts. State-wise details of such accounts are given in Statement:

(b) and (c) Though, there is no classification of dead accounts in the Employees Provident Fund, there are inoperative accounts i.e. accounts where contributions are not being received for three consecutive years. However, amounts lying in inoperative

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

accounts can be claimed by the members or their legal heirs or nominee by preferring a claim.

As per Annual Account of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the year 2010-11, Rs. 14,914.81 Crore is lying in Inoperative Accounts.

Steps taken to hand over this money to the genuine claimants and also to minimize the amount lying in 'Inoperative Accounts':-

- (i) Publicity through print media and electronic media to educate the members to file their claims for settlement;
- (ii) The employers' and employees' unions have also been requested to advise the members to file their claims for settlement;
- (iii) In order to ensure that the payments are made to the genuine claimant, the attestation of claim forms by the authorized signatory is made mandatory where the establishment is in operation; and
- (iv) To identify the member in those cases where employer is not available, the attestation by the Bank authorities is insisted alongwith at least one of the documents as required under KYC (Know Your Customer) of the bank.

(d) and (e) The current phase of Computerization of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation was approved by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund in its 182nd meeting held on 17th April 2008 and accordingly the Project has been implemented in collaboration with the National Informatics Center (NIC) in 119 offices out of 120 offices by 31st March 2011. The computerization in Keonjhar (Odisha) office could not be completed as suitable building for the same could not be located. This office would be computerized after the office building/space is finalized.

Statement

Statement Details of Money Lying Unused in EPF as on 31.03.2011

Sl. No.	State	Amount lying in Inoperative Account [Rs. in crore]
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	1,272.70
2	Bihar	204.21
3	Chhattisgarh	170.24
4	Delhi	6.66
5	Goa	83.10

1	2	3
6	Gujarat	636.40
7	Haryana	983.64
8	Himachal Pradesh	156.85
9	Jharkhand	0.05
10	Karnataka	696.07
11	Kerala	0.19
12	Madhya Pradesh	331.30
13	Maharashtra	4,952.56
14	North E. Region	61.92
15	Odisha	282.49
16	Punjab	435.51
17	Rajasthan	505.73
18	Tamil Nadu	1,603.23
19	Uttarakhand	99.43
20	Uttar Pradesh	1,590.56
21	West Bengal	841.96
TOTAL		14,914.81

N.B.- North Eastern Regions comprising of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram.

Improving Plight of Backward Classes

1665. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the backward classes in the country including Dalits both in urban and rural India depend upon wage labour due to the absence of land reforms;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve their plight; and
- (c) what steps have been taken to fill the backlog of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Recognizing the need to provide social security to unorganised workers, including backward classes, Dalits, both in urban and rural India, the Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act 2008. The Act

provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the Central level which shall recommend formulation of social security schemes viz life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. Similar Social Security Boards shall be constituted at the State level also.

The important schemes/programmes for unorganized sector workers including backward class, dalits are as follows :

The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was launched on 01.10.2007 to provide smart card based cashless health insurance cover of Rs. 30000 to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganized sector.

The Government has launched the Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) to provide insurance against death and disability to landless rural households.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension scheme (IGNOAPS) was expanded by revising the eligibility criteria. The persons living below poverty line and above the age of 60 year are eligible for old age pension of Rs. 200 per month. For persons above the age of 80 years the amount of pension has been raised to Rs. 500 per month

The Government is implementing various other social security schemes/programmes for workers in the unorganised sector, such as Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, Handloom Weavers' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Handicraft Artisans' comprehensive Welfare Schemes, Pension to Mastercraftspersons, National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension, Janani Surkasha Yojana, National Family Benefits Scheme, Janshree Bima Yojana New Pension Schemes (Swavalamban scheme) through various Ministries/ Departments.

(c) A special recruitment Drive was launched in 2008 to fill up the backlog vacancies reserved for SC/ST/OBC as on November, 2008. The drive has been relaunched and all the Ministries/Departments have been asked to fill up the identified backlog of reserved vacancies by the end of March, 2012.

Starting of Medical College by ESI in Gujarat

1656. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR :
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA :

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

(a) what further action has been taken by Employees' State Insurance (ESI) to start Medical College at Gujarat as on date;

(b) by when this proposed medical college will start its functioning, indicating the specific time thereof;

(c) whether ESI has approached to Medical Council of India (MCI) to get nod for this proposed medical college; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Setting-up of Medical College at Gujarat will be considered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation after completion of the ongoing projects.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Employment in the Manufacturing Sector

†1667. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH :

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that only 12 percent of the available labour class is getting employment in the manufacturing sector;

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any target to create additional employment opportunities in this sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the most recent survey, around 11.6 percent of the work force of the country is estimated to be employed in manufacturing sector on current daily status basis.

(b) to (d) National Manufacturing Policy released on 4th November, 2011 by the Government envisages creation of 100 million job opportunities in manufacturing sector by 2022.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Voluntary Disclosure of Information under EPF Act

1668. SHRI R.C. SINGH :

SHRI D. RAJA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) has decided to end inspector raj and instead asking the companies to voluntarily disclose all information required to comply with the EPF Act online; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The responsibility of compliance under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 lies with the employer as the Act applies on its own force. Inspections are conducted by the field offices of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation regularly to ensure compliance of the Act.

Problems of Workforce in IT Sector

1669. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no organised representation of the workforce regarding labour problems in the Information Technology sector;

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

(c) how Government is taking care of problems of workforce in information and technology sector in the absence of such representation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) The information and technology sector mainly consist of "BPOs and Call Centers" and the State Government is the appropriate Government for such establishments. Therefore, statistics relating to organised representation of the workforce in this sector is not maintained centrally.

(c) Information Technology Sector is covered under the labour laws. The inspectors/Authorities of the appropriate Government enforce the provisions of the applicable Labour Laws and protect the interest of the workmen employed in these establishments.

Steps Taken to Check Occupational Diseases

1670. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding the Occupational health, Occupational diseases and the total number of workers affected and died due to Occupational diseases in the country, State-wise; and

(b) what are the steps taken by Government to prevent and check the Occupational diseases?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per the information received from Chief Inspector of Factories of the State Governments and Union Territories, the statistical data related to occupational diseases reported under the Factories Act, 1948 during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement (*See* below). The details of occupational diseases reported in Coal Mines and Non Coal Mines are given in Statement II & III respectively (*See* below). The occupational health of workers employed in mines is monitored/checked by conducting medical examination of workers and re-examination at every Five Years intervals in accordance with the Rule 29B of Mines Rules, 1955. The number of such medical examinations conducted, during the last three years (2008-2010) are given the Statement-IV (*See* below). The details of the deaths of labourers due to occupational diseases in the mining and manufacturing sectors are not centrally maintained. However, the total number of deaths due to occupational diseases amongst Employees State Insurance (ESI) workers covered under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 is 23, during the last three years (From 2008-2011).

(b) Adequate statutory provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers already exist under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Mines Act, 1952 and rules framed thereunder. The Statutes stipulate a system approach to identify, assess and prevent hazards at the workplace so as to reduce injuries and occupational diseases. Appropriate action is taken by the Inspecting Authorities including initiating prosecution cases against defaulters under the labour laws.

For strengthening preventive and promotive health services including occupational health services under ESI Medical Scheme, Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has taken several steps which are as under:-

- (i) Action plan has been drawn for prevention of occupational diseases.
- (ii) Health check up camps are being organized at work places for identification of occupational diseases amongst ESI Workers.
- (iii) Five Occupational diseases centers have been set up by ESIC in Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Indore and Mumbai.

Statement - I

State Wise Details of Occupational Diseases Reported in Factories for the 2008, 2009 and 2010

State	Occupational Diseases	2008	2009	2010
Gujarat	Byssionosis	nil	nil	2
Gujarat	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	nil	nil	14
Gujarat	Asbestosis	nil	nil	21
Gujarat	Silicosis	nil	nil	14
Maharashtra	Noise Induced Hearing Loss	1	nil	nil
Kerala	Lead poisoning	1	nil	nil
Maharashtra	Occupational or contact dermatitis	11	nil	nil
Maharashtra	Nasal Septum Perforation	nil	5	nil
West Bengal	Byssionosis	nil	5	*
West Bengal	Silicosis	nil	23	*
TOTAL		13	33	51

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

* Information not available

Statement - II

Details of Occupational Diseases Reported from Coal Mines under the Mines Act, 1952

Year	State	Coal Workers' pneumoconiosis	Carcinoma of Lung	Carcinoma of Stomach
1	2	3	4	5
1994	Jharkhand	6	0	0
1995	Jharkhand	7	0	0
1996	Jharkhand	8	0	0
	Odisha	7	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
1997	Jharkhand	3	0	0
	West Bengal	2	0	0
1998	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
1999	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
2000	Jharkhand	2	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	1
2001	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2002	Jharkhand	1	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	.1
2003	Jharkhand	2	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2004	Jharkhand	29	0	0
	Odisha	1	0	0
2005	Jharkhand	8	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1
2006	Jharkhand	3	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
2007	Jharkhand	5	0	0
	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
2008	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	1
2009	Andhra Pradesh	0	2	1
2010	Odisha	1	0	0
	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0
2011	Odisha	2	0	0
	Jharkhand	1	0	0
TOTAL		104	5	8

Statement - III

Details of Occupational Diseases Reported from Non-Coal Mines under the Mines Act, 1952.

Year	State	Silicosis						
		Stone quarry	Copper Mine	Zinc Mine	Gold Mine	Iron Ore Mine	Uranium Mine	Diamond Mine
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1994	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1996	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
	Rajasthan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1997	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1999	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	Rajasthan	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
2001	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2002	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2003	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
2004	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
2005	Rajasthan	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
	Karnataka	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2006	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	Karnataka	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
2009	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011	Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL		55	3	34	6	2	22	1

Statement - IV

Number of Medical Examinations Conducted by Coal & Non-coal Mines during 2008-10

Year	Coal		Non-Coal	
	No. of companies	No. of persons examined	No. of companies	No. of persons examined
2008	7	90411	79	45805
2009	9	82619	78	29543
2010	12	140625	65	17517

Skill Development Mission

1671. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government undertook "Skill Development Mission" during the Eleventh Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 22,800/- crores;
- (b) if so, the year- wise and State -wise details of amount spent on this Mission, so far; and
- (c) the present State-wise status of skill requirement and availability in major sectors?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Government launched a National Skill Development Mission in the Eleventh five Year Plan with the following three tier structure:

- (i) Prime Minister's National Council on Skill Development under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister, for policy direction and review of skill development efforts in the country.
- (ii) National Skill Development Coordination Board (NSDCB) under the Chairmanship of Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM's Council.
- (iii) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a not- for-profit company under the Companies Act, 1956. The corporation is being funded by the trust "National Skill Development Fund" to which the Government has contributed a sum of Rs. 1495.10 crore during Eleventh Five Year Plan.

Till 29th February, 2012, NSDC has approved 52 proposals involving a total financial commitment of about Rs. 1214 crore. Out of this, Rs. 179.36 crore have been disbursed.

(c) State-wise status of skill requirement and availability in major sectors is not available. However, National Sample Survey Office in the year 2009-10 estimated the number of new entrants in the labour market, to be 5.0 million per annum. However, a study has been conducted by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), according to which the incremental requirement of skilled manpower in 21 high growth sectors by the year 2022 is estimated to be 347 million. The detail is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of Incremental Requirement of Skilled Manpower in 21 High Growth Sectors

Sl. No.	Sector/Industry	Incremental Human Resource Requirement (in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Building and Construction Industry	330
2.	Real Estate Services	140
3.	Gem and Jewellery	46
4.	Leather and Leather Goods	46
5.	Organized Retailers	173
6.	Textile and Clothing	262

1	2	3
7.	Electronic and IT Hardware	33
8.	Auto and Auto Components	350
9.	IT and ITES	53
10.	Banking, Finance Services and Insurance	42
11.	Furniture and Furnishing	34
12.	Infrastructure Structure	1030
13.	Tourism and Hospitality Services	36
14.	Construction Material and Building Hardware	14
15.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	19
16.	Food Processing	93
17.	Healthcare	127
18.	Transportation and Logistics	177
19.	Media and Entertainment	30
20.	Education and Skill Development Services	58
21.	Select informal employment sectors (domestic help, beauticians, facility management, security guards)	376
	Incremental	3470

Extension of RSBY in Indian Railways

1672. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for extension of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) in Indian Railways has been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per Ministry of Railways' notification dated 27.01.2011, the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) has been extended to all licensed porters, licensed vendors and licensed hawkers belonging to Above Poverty Line (APL) category who are from the unorganised sector and are socially challenged. The premium will be shared between Railways and beneficiaries in the ratio of 75:25. The beneficiaries will also pay Rs. 30 as registration/renewal fee in addition to their share of 25% of the premium.

Diversion of Construction Workers Welfare Fund by States

1673. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments are trying to divert the Construction Workers Welfare Fund and using the same for infrastructure development, night rest shed, Labour Institutes which is against the Resolution of Welfare Board and the Spirit of Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996; and

(b) if so, the details the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) As per the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board constitutes a fund called Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Fund. The main source of the fund is cess @ 1% of the construction cost collected by State Governments which is transferred to the Board as provided in the Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996. The Welfare Board utilizes this fund for various welfare schemes and improvement of such other welfare measures and facilities as may be prescribed. Government has not come across any instance where a State Government has tried to divert the Welfare Fund against the spirit of the Acts.

Release of Central Share of Assistance for Rehabilitation of Released Bonded Labour

1674. DR. VIJAY MALLYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal to the Ministry for release of Central share of assistance of Rs.7.3 lakhs for the rehabilitation of 73 bonded labour released for the year 2011-12 in five districts of Karnataka;

(b) whether the proposals have been taken up for consideration in the Ministry; and

(c) if so, the present stage of consideration and by when the release of assistance of the State Government is expected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central assistance amounting to Rs. 7.30 lakh for rehabilitation of 73 bonded labourers has already been released to the State Government.

Employment to ITIs Graduates

1675. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a recent survey conducted by the Ministry, 30 percent of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) graduates remain unemployed;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that these graduates are absorbed by the industry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Administration of ITIs is under the control of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and therefore, data on employment and unemployment is not maintained centrally. However, according to performance evaluation of ITIs conducted by Quality Council of India in January 2011, graduates from Government ITIs getting employment has been about 60%. However it has been upto 99% in case of ITIs running Centres of Excellence (COE) courses in upgraded ITIs.

The reasons for not getting employment have been either trainees opting for apprenticeship training, lack of close linkage with the industry or lack of quality training because of large number of vacancies of trainers in ITIs.

(c) Unemployment of ITI trained graduates arises on account of poor industry linkage. Upgradation of 1396 Govt. ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP) as well as upgradation of 100 ITIs through domestic resources and 400 ITIs through world bank assistance has been undertaken with a view to introduce multi-skilling courses as per nearby industry-cluster and/or modernization of infrastructure or trades that are in demand. For each ITI taken up under the Scheme, an Industry Partner is associated to lead the process of upgradation. An institute Management Committee (IMC), headed by the Industry Partner, is constituted. Under this scheme the IMC has been given financial and academic autonomy to manage the affairs of the ITI. The IMC is allowed to determine upto 20% of the admission in the ITI. The Industry Partner provides financial assistance as well as machinery and equipment to the ITI. It arranges to provide training to instructors and on the job training to trainees. State Governments remain the owner of the ITIs and continue to regulate admissions, etc.

Implementation of NFLMW

1676. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) has been raised in the last three years;

- (b) the NFLMW being non-statutory in nature, whether Government has ensured that this minimum wages level has been implemented by all States;
- (c) whether Government has plans to make the NFLMW legally enforceable; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) In order to have a uniform wage structure and to reduce the disparity in minimum wages across the country, the concept of National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) was mooted on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Rural Labour (NCRL) in 1991. Keeping in view the recommendation of NCRL and taking into account the rise in price indices, the NFLMW was initially fixed at Rs.35/- per day in 1996.

On the basis of increase in the Consumer Price Index (Industrial Worker), the Central Government has revised the NFLMW from time to time. The NFLMW was Rs.80/- w. e. f. 01.09.2007. The same was raised to Rs.100/- from 01.11.2009 and again raised to Rs.115/- with effect from 01.04.2011.

(b) to (d) Since NFLMW is a non-statutory measure, all the States/UT Governments have been requested that in none of the scheduled employments, the minimum wages should be less than the NFLMW. At present, there is a proposal to amend the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to make the NFLMW statutory.

Creating 58 Million Job Opportunities

1677. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is on track to meet the target of creating 58 million job opportunities as envisaged by the Eleventh Five Year Plan and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to create job opportunities in the private and public sectors; and
- (d) the year-wise total number of jobs created in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) The Eleventh Five Year Plan aimed at creating 58 million job opportunities. 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 surveys, estimated employment on current daily status basis has increased by 20 million from 384.91 million in 2004-05 to 404.93 million in 2009-10.

(b) Decline In workforce during 2004-05 to 2009-10 may be attributed to much larger retention of youth in education and also because of lower labour force participation rate among working women.

(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); 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.

(d) As per information collected under Employment Market Information Programme of Directorate General of Employment and Training, number of persons employed in public and private sectors as on 31st March, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given below.

Sector	Employment (in lakh) as on 31st March		
	2008	2009	2010
Public	176.74	177.95	178.62
Private	98.75	103.07	108.46

Solid Waste Management Site in Ghaziabad

1678. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DPR on Solid Waste Management in Ghaziabad, commissioned by NCR Planning Board and ADB, has rejected proposed land at Dundahera by GNN being insufficient for 20 years requirement, and has suggested to identify alternate location with 44 hectare land area for the purpose:

(b) if so, the reasons for GNN still planning to go ahead with SWM project at proposed site:

(c) whether NCR Planning Board would intervene as proposed site is currently surrounded by dense habitation clusters, residential and educational complex and such site is prohibited under MSW (M&H) rules; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that it facilitated the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for solid waste management in Ghaziabad, at the request of Ghaziabad Development Authority (GDA). The final report had been prepared in consultation

with Ghaziabad Nagar Nigam (GNN)/GDA. The report worked out the land requirement for 20 years as 44 Hectares for GNN area but no specific land for the land fill site was indicated.

As a prerequisite to the DPR, a Solid Waste sector specific Master Plan was prepared by the consultants. This plan, recommended to develop three sites for land fill which included the site at Dundahera. As informed by GNN, the Dundahera site was the location where management plant (dumping yard) had been initiated by them through Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam under the instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 2004.

The land at the Dundahera site was however found insufficient for the 20 year requirements and accordingly two additional sites were suggested to be identified in the solid waste Master Plan.

(c) and (d) NCRPB has further informed that the model DPR was prepared by it and the same was forwarded to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 15.4.2010 for taking necessary action for implementation of DPR.

NCRPB has also informed that the identification of land and implementation of the project is to be done by Government of Uttar Pradesh. The necessary environmental clearances would also have to be obtained by GDA/GNN/Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Handing Over of ESIS, Maharashtra to ESIC, New Delhi

1679. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has urged Union Government to consider the proposal prepared in respect of handing over of Employees State Insurance Scheme (ESIS) to Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the proposal for approval of MoU prepared in respect of the handing over of ESI hospitals and all service dispensaries in Maharashtra is pending with the Union Government; and

(c) if so, by when such proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) approved by the Government of Maharashtra was not as per the terms and conditions of Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), for taking over the ESI Scheme from State Government. A final decision on taking over of ESI Scheme (ESIS) by ESIC will be taken only after finalisation of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and terms & conditions of absorption of employees serving in the ESIS.

Reducing Unemployment Rate in the Country

1680. SHRI N.K. SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether every 1 in 10 workers in India remains unemployed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether growth in India over the past few years has occurred without the creation of jobs;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what steps are being taken by Government to reduce the unemployment rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the most recent survey, unemployment rate in the country on usual status basis is 2.0 percent during 2009-10.

(c & d) Gross Domestic Product (at 2004-05 prices) in the country has grown at the rate of 8.7 percent per year during 2004-05 to 2009-10, whereas estimated employment on usual status basis has grown at the rate of 0.28 percent per year during the same period.

(e) Government have taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); Swamajayanti 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.

Programmes for Eradication of Child Labour

1681. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of child labourers at present in the country;

(b) whether Government will consider making penalties more stringent for those who employ child labourers; and

(c) what are the new programmes that the Ministry has initiated to eradicate child labour?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore. However, as per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows declining trend. The State-wise information is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Government is contemplating certain amendments to Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 which includes making penalties more stringent for those who employ child labourers.

(c) The Government is implementing National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme in 266 districts of the country for eradication of child labour. Under Grant in Aid Scheme, funds to the extent of 75% of the project cost are released directly to the NGOs for elimination of the child labour in the districts which are not covered under the National Child Labour Project. Apart from this, Government is taking various proactive measures towards convergence of schemes of different Ministries like Ministry of Human Resource Development, Women & Child Development, Urban Housing & Rural Poverty Alleviation, Rural Development, Railway, Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. so that child labour and their families get covered under the benefits of the schemes of these Ministries. Further the Ministry is implementing a pilot Project Converging Against Child labour-support for India's Model in collaboration with International Labour Organisation funded by US Department of Labour with the objective to contribute to the prevention and elimination of hazardous child labour, including trafficking and migration of child labour.

Statement

Data on Child Labour based on Employment Unemployment Survey during NSS 66th Round (2009-10)

Sl. No.	Major State all India	age group 5-14			
		Rural Male	Female	Urban Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	88156	110191	20767	15548
2	Assam	144655	31909	11833	757
3	Bihar	224292	38665	11017	2548

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chhattisgarh	3669	7321	636	0
5	Delhi	—	—	18576	0
6	Gujarat	150487	207973	15945	16282
7	Haryana	22664	17471	28073	3988
8	Himachal Pradesh	2300	2942	2156	0
9	Jammu & Kashmir	11274	16872	1139	0
10	Jharkhand	63684	14661	4123	0
11	Karnataka	89796	113429	20793	2479
12	Kerala	1182	0	0	1583
13	Madhya Pradesh	91454	32812	57688	9063
14	Maharashtra	66370	127996	54230	12077
15	Orissa	54390	38288	36522	5363
16	Punjab	16802	6433	15664	9937
17	Rajasthan	93055	261871	43184	7826
18	Tamil Nadu	0	13880	3471	0
19	Uttarakhand	14810	7239	3219	2103
20	Uttar Pradesh	1012294	546320	147820	68899
21	West Bengal	357265	134657	31946	27716
	ALL INDIA	2511101	1727271	546897	198602

Bonded Labour in Tamil Nadu

1682. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has looked into the extensive presence of bonded labour in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether action has been taken against employers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Child Labour in Textile Industry

†1683. SHRI BALAVANT ALIAS BALAPTE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received about the involvement of child labour in the textile industry;

(b) if so, whether child labour is being used to get work done at the industries situated at Gandhinagar and Tank road in Delhi; and

(c) whether any action is being taken in this regard and if so, the details of the number of child labourers who were rescued and rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) There have been sporadic media reports about violations of labour laws in the textiles industry in the matter of use of child labour.

(b) The Ministry of Textiles is not in receipt of any reports regarding child labour being used for jobs in garmenting units situated at Gandhinagar and Tank Road in Delhi.

(c) The Ministry of Textiles has launched a Plan Scheme in 2011-12 namely the Common Compliance Code (CCC) whereby the garment units all over the country will adhere to a Code of Conduct in line with international standards and ILO norms, and comply with national and State Labour Laws with particular focus on child labour.

Revival of NTC Mills in Kanpur

1684. SHRI SABIR ALI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government has taken so far to revive textile mills under NTC and with what results;

(b) what is the current status of such mills at Kanpur which was formerly known as Manchester of India;

(c) whether any specific package for NTC mills at Kanpur is under consideration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKALAKSHMI) : (a) National Textile Corporation (NTC) is implementing a Revival Scheme approved by the Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(BIFR), whereby unviable mills are to be closed and viable mills revived through the sale of surplus assets. Under the Scheme, 23 NTC mills have been modernised, and 13 of these mills generated cash profits in the Financial Year 2011-12.

(b) As per the Revival Scheme approved by the BIFR, unviable mills were to be closed. Since all 5 NTC mills at Kanpur were identified as unviable in Techno Economic Viability Study done by the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), they have been closed under the Industrial Disputes (ID) Act.

(c) and (d) As per the BIFR approved Revival Scheme, there is no proposal to set up my mill in Kanpur presently.

Problem of Handloom Weavers due to Choked Credit and Competition

1685. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the handloom weavers are facing problems due to choked credit line and also stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector;

(b) if so, what efforts Government has made or is going to make to see that credit is not choked and handloom weavers are helped;

(c) whether it is also a fact that dumping from China is also a factor for current State of handloom weavers in the country; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Assessments have been made about the problems confronting the Handloom Sector by the Planning Commission's Working Group on Handlooms for Twelfth Plan (2012-17) for the sector. These, inter alia, include (i) competition with mechanized sector such as mills and powerlooms (ii) low productivity of the handlooms in comparison to powerlooms and mill sectors, (iii) weak organizational network and poor marketing, (iv) outdated pre and post weaving activity, (v) capacity constraints, (vi) supply chain bottlenecks, (vii) lack of worksheds & modern dye houses, (viii) high cost of credit and low disbursement of credit for the handloom weavers, (ix) choking of credit lines due to debt overhang, and (x) occupational diseases.

(b) To ensure flow of credit to the handloom sector at lower rate of interest, following efforts have been made:-

(i) In the Budget speech delivered on 28.02.2011, the Finance Minister has announced a financial package for loan waiver in the Annual Budget 2011-12. Subsequently, the Government has operationalized the Budget announcement by approving the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring

Package for Handloom Sector” with a total financial implication of Rs.3884 crore, out of which Government of India’s share is Rs.3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs.747 crore, benefitting more than 15000 handloom weavers’ cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers.

- (ii) The other weavers, who are not benefited under the financial package, are provided with credit and covered under the ‘Comprehensive Package for the Handloom Sector’. This package addresses the twin needs of credit and yarn for this sector. Credit related interventions are operationalized through Integrated Handloom Scheme and these interventions are (i) Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% on fresh loan sanctioned, (iii) Margin Money @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver (but not for cooperative societies) and (iv) Credit Guarantee.

(c) and (d) In order to prevent dumping of imported Chinese silk fabric in the country, the reference price (benchmark) for antidumping duty on imported Chinese silk fabric has been increased with effect from 5.12.2011 as indicated in the table below:

Reference Price for the Chinese Silk Fabric Originated in or Exported from China PR

Major Products	Weight (gms/meter)	Earlier Reference Price (US \$/meter) (US\$/meter)	Sunset Review Reference Price w.e.f. 5.12.11
Crepe	40	2.1	3.1
	60	2.8	4.3
	80	3.7	5.7
Georgette	40	2.2	2.6
	60	3.0	3.6
Others	40	2.1	3.6
	50	2.5	4.2

This measure will prevent dumping of cheap Chinese silk fabric.

Progress of Textile Park in Andhra Pradesh

1686. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of each of the two Textile Parks proposed in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) by when the Parks are going to be completed; and
- (c) what would be the activities of the Parks and how the weavers are benefited from the above Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) to (c) Government has sanctioned two textile parks, namely, Lepakshi Integrated Textile Park, Anantapur District and Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park, Ranga Reddy District in Andhra Pradesh in October 2011. These parks are expected to be completed within 48 months. The details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Park	Project Cost	GOI Grant Generation	Estimated Employment	Activities
1	Lepakshi Integrated Textile Park	103.98	40.00	15000	Knitting (Fabric), Home Textiles/ Handlooms/ Embroidery, Readymade Garmenting, Accessories
2	Whitegold Integrated Spintex Park,	105.01	40.00	6500	Spinning, Weaving, Readymade Garmenting, Knitwear

Debt Restructuring of Textile Sector

1687. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recently held a meeting with Indian Banks Association to discuss the various issues, including debt restructuring of the textile sector;
- (b) if so, the details of agenda items and the decision taken on each of the item;
- (c) whether any consultations have been held with RBI and the Finance Ministry in this regard and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri M.D. Mallya, Chairman Bank of Baroda for examining the textile restructuring proposals. The Committee identified a sizable exposure to the textile sector of Rs. 146885 crores. The Committee supported a restructuring package that sought relaxation in prudential norms by RBI for banks to restructure working capital and term loans.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal was submitted to and examined by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI advised that banks are free to restructure any account, whether standard, sub-standard or doubtful as also more than once, provided the financial viability is established and there is a reasonable certainty of repayment as per the terms of the restructuring package but clarified that it was in favour of relaxing its prudential guidelines on restructuring of advances, provisioning norms, risk weights etc. for any specific sector or industry.

Effect of Recession on Textile Industry

1688. SHRI N. BALAGANGA : Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by Government to assess the effect of the recession on the textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has announced a special package / sops for promotion of textile industry in view of the recent slow down;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any proposal to introduce new textile mills in the country, to increase production of textile products;

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

(g) the steps taken by Government for development of textile industry and also to provide employment to the jobless weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has approved Financial Package for loan waiver of overdues of weavers' cooperative societies and individuals as on 31.03.2010 with a total outlay of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India's share is Rs.

3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore. This will open the choked credit lines of about 15000 weavers' cooperative societies and 3 lakh individual weavers. Further, for easy credit availability to handloom weavers not covered under financial package, the Government will provide margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200/- per weaver, interest subvention of 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursement and credit guarantee for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) for which the Government will pay the required guarantee fee and annual service fee. As regards availability of cheap hank yarn, 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton hank yarn has been approved by the Government to ensure supply of subsidized yarn to handloom sector. The Government has further approved enhancement in the freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn used by the handloom sector in order to offset the increase in fuel cost. The import duty on raw silk yarn has been reduced from 30% to 5% in order to bring down the prices of different types of silk yarn in the country.

Besides, the Government has introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, further supplemented in August, 2011, for providing incentives/concessions to the Textiles & Clothing sector exports. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, extension of duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme; interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme, for projecting capabilities in existing markets and for exploring new markets.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. However, as per the revival scheme for National Textile Corporation (NTC) approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), viable mills of NTC are to be revived through sale of surplus assets of the company. Accordingly, 24 viable mills are approved for revival by NTC, of which 4 are to be revived through relocation.

(g) In order to develop textile industry Government implements various schemes like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP), Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development. These schemes are expected to bring positive result in the textile industry and more employment generation.

The Government of India is aware of the difficulties faced by the handloom weavers, who face stiff competition from international markets, powerloom and mill sector and Government is constantly making concerted efforts to arrest the declining trend of the weavers. Towards this end, the Government is implementing following 5 schemes in the 11th Plan for handloom weavers:

- (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme.
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

Lifting Ban on Export of Cotton

†1689. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has lifted the ban on export of cotton;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether consequent upon this decision, farmers are likely to get higher price on cotton or the prices of the cotton are likely to go up; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vide DGFT's Notification No. 106(RE-2010)/2009-14 dated 12th March, 2012, cotton exports are placed on Open General Licence (OGL) with following conditions:-

- (i) All RCs would need to be submitted to DGFT for scrutiny and revalidation. Exports can be effected only after RCs are revalidated.
- (ii) Issue of new RCs stands suspended until further orders.

(c) and (d) Consequent upon the revocation of the ban, the price of cotton remains almost stable at around Rs.33,000/- to Rs.34,000/- per candy.

Focus on Eco-friendly Products

1690. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN : Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is focusing on eco-friendly products made out of different raw materials such as wood, cane and bamboo and textiles made of natural fibres among others;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the funds allocated and spent so far, year-wise especially in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) In the handloom sector, the products are manufactured mainly by using the natural fibres like cotton, silk, jute, wool etc. Besides, the focus is also on use of eco-friendly dyes for dyeing of these natural fibres. The Working Group on Handlooms for 12th Five Year Plan has recommended using eco-friendly dyes, making azo-free dyes available to the dyers, holding workshops to generate awareness, set-up Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) in Dye Houses etc.

Silk which is a natural fibre is also being used as raw material in its natural form for manufacture of various end products such as fabrics/textiles, silk sarees, apparels, home furnishings, life style products, knitwear, carpets and many other diversified products like scarves, stoles, ties, shoes, vanity bags, caps, jackets, umbrella etc. During the 12th Five Year Plan, it is proposed to promote natural dyed eco processed Vanya silk as Eco Silk/Green Silk/Ahimsa Silk for better absorption in niche market both in India and abroad.

Jute is also a natural fibre having diversified uses. Govt. of India has provided specific support to this industry. National Jute Policy was formulated in 2005 and in accordance with the decisions, the Government of India launched "Jute Technology Mission [JTM]" w.e.f. 2007-08 spanning a period of 5 years [11th Five Year Plan Period [2007-08 to 2011-12] for overall development of the jute industry in the country and promotion of jute and jute products at home and abroad. The extension of JTM during 12th Plan Period is presently under consideration of the Ministry of Textiles.

(c) The handloom sector is dispersed, unorganized and rural based. Under the Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS), which is primarily a production oriented scheme, the amount of funds allocated and released during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto February, 2012) are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Budget allocated	Funds released
2010-11	172.05	168.00
2011-12	164.70	148.20

The Year-wise funds released/spent under Centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) during the 11th Plan period, for implementation of Post Cocoon Technology Schemes, including Vanya sector schemes are furnished below. Most of the Post Cocoon Technology schemes have been implemented in rural and semi urban areas across the country, as sericulture is an agro based industry:

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
10.36	21.98	27.12	27.53	19.70	106.69

JTM Mini -Mission IV - Financial progress upto 31.12.2011 is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Schemes	Mission Target	Performance till 31.12.2011					Cumulative Total (upto 31.12.2011)
			Approved Fund for Total Mission Period	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9=(4+5+6+7+8)
	Total expenditure under JTM-MM-IV	234.02	12.94	25.19	31.66	56.34	25.05	151.18

The following two schemes are rural based:

7.2	For helping the NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) for-developing JDPs	17.00	0.38	1.52	1.79	3.15	3.10	9.94
7.3	Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification	23.52	1.97	5.21	4.91	4.79	2.83	19.71

Adverse Effect of Industrial Recession on Textile Industry

†1691. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS : Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the textile industry has also been affected adversely by industrial recession;
- (b) if not, the data regarding its assessment during the last three years; and
- (c) the contribution of textile industry in providing employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As per the report of the Working Group on Textiles & Jute Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the employment in Textile and allied sector is projected to be 121.20 million.

Weavers Service Centres in Rural Areas

1692. SHRI MOHD ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is setting up Weavers Service Centres in the rural areas especially in the backward regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, rural and urban-wise, State-wise along with the funds spent for the period;

(c) the preference being given to the backward areas/region and in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the pending demands of the States in this regard; and

(e) the people's participation in this regard especially in rural areas in such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) and (b) At present there are 25 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs), which are functioning at various parts of the country. In some states, like Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi & Meerut) & Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad & Vijaywada), there are two WSCs, in case of Tamil Nadu there are 3 WSCs at Chennai, Kancheepuram and Salem. Also in North Eastern States, there are 3 WSCs located at Guwahati, Imphal and Agartala which take care of 8 North Eastern States. State wise details of Weavers' Service Centre along with fund spent during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, two Weavers' Service Centres are working at Hyderabad and Vijayawada.

(d) There is no pending demand of the States for setting up Weavers' Service Centre. However, in the Budget Speech delivered on 16.03.2012, the Finance Minister has announced setting up of three more such Centres, one each in Mizoram, Nagaland and Jharkhand.

(e) In order to ensure participation of people in the functioning of various WSCs, Advisory Committees have been constituted and the composition of Advisory committee is detailed below:-

- (i) Representative of State Director of Industry/Handloom,
- (ii) Managing Director, State Handloom Development Corporation or his representative,
- (iii) Secretary, Apex Cooperative Society or his representative,
- (iv) Representative of Handloom Primary Cooperative Society,
- (v) Representative from Exporters/manufacturers of handloom items/Dye Houses/Dyers,
- (vi) Member, All India Handloom Board,
- (vii) Eminent personalities from Textile Sector/Eminent Designers,
- (viii) Two Master Trainers,
- (ix) Representative of Development Commissioner (Handlooms),
- (x) Officer-in-Charge of concerned WSCs - Convenor.

Statement

*The Budget Expenditure made during 11th Five Year Plan in respect of WSCs
(Rs. in lakh)*

Location of the WSCs	State	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (up-to 26.03.2012)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Guwahati	Assam	83.35	121.46	159.49	185.79	205.82
Agartala	Tripura	59.55	81.31	106.65	107.13	111.46
Imphal	Manipur	59.66	93.36	118.88	103.25	98.99
Kolkata	West Bengal	94.34	129.2	163.72	152.62	127.40
Bhagalpur	Bihar	56.39	79.06	102.79	91.49	92.89
Bhubaneswar	Orissa	64.45	79.21	127.88	100.27	99.12
Chennai		102.10	145.45	178.76	170.50	166.42
Kancheepuram	Tamil Nadu	45.23	62.09	83.89	76.43	69.21
Salem		40.97	64.19	87.40	78.60	89.30
Bangalore	Karnataka	63.10	94.63	126.23	109.52	106.44
Kannur	Kerala	55.44	79.62	90.06	88.13	101.05
Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	61.87	94.43	113.54	114.49	113.64
Hyderabad		71.81	110.54	138.02	153.48	139.90
Delhi	Delhi	141.08	160.25	211.16	223.26	233.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	72.30	125.07	149.17	146.44	142.38
Chamoli Garhwal	Uttarakhand	30.09	48.41	51.46	62.78	53.76
Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	56.48	89.26	106.33	101.67	96.05
Panipat	Haryana	52.96	72.21	88.21	86.70	84.06
Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	33.43	37.72	60.93	46.40	30.35
Jaipur	Rajasthan	59.55	94.22	124.50	121.72	122.03
Mumbai	Maharashtra	89.04	139.07	186.07	172.92	181.37
Ahmedabad	Gujarat	45.61	77.25	92.54	88.15	97.82
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	42.04	60.99	77.43	71.01	78.89
Nagpur	Maharashtra	60.36	76.16	104.39	90.88	104.57
Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	36.72	51.39	66.49	55.59	58.74
TOTAL		1577.92	2266.55	2915.99	2799.22	2804.76

SITP in Madhya Pradesh

1693. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) already working in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposes to set up new Textile Parks under the SITP to improve the situation of textile processing units in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : (a) The Government has sanctioned CLC Textile Park, Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh in December 2008 at a project cost of Rs.99.48 crores with Government of India grant of Rs. 38.26 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Land on Yamuna's Floodplains usurped by Land Mafia

1694. SHRI SANJAY RAUT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that land mafia has usurped hundreds and thousands of acres of land on the Yamuna's floodplains;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that no concrete structure can be raised on a floodplain;
- (d) whether Government will bring forward a law preventing such construction; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) : Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no such encroachment is existing on DDA land in Yamuna floodplains.

(c) to (e) DDA has also informed that as per the Zonal Development Plan for Zone-O (River Yamuna/River Front) any development in the area conserved as floodplain should be taken only after detailed hydrological studies and with approval of Yamuna Standing Committee/Central Water Commission. There is at present a complete embargo on any new construction other than Commonwealth Games Village etc. being undertaken on the river bed within the floodplains till a detailed hydrological and other required study of Yamuna River Bed is carried out.

National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that it has prepared and notified the Regional Plan 2021 in September 2005. The provisions in Chapter-17 of the Regional Plan-2021 prevent any construction activities for human habitation or for any other ancillary purpose thereto.

Development of Transportation and Infrastructures in Assam

1695. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has received proposals from the State Government of Assam for establishment of different level infrastructures in the small towns as well as development of transportation; and
- (b) if so the details thereof and by when these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure Development of Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Assam has recommended 30 projects covering 28 towns of Assam.

Town-wise details of projects sanctioned, ACA committed and funds released so far in Assam under the Scheme are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of Projects Sanctioned in the State of Assam as on 15.3.2012 under
UIDSSMT*

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Name of component	Approved cost of	ACA committed	Funds released so far
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hojai	Water Supply	1055.54	965.82	965.82
2	Titabar	Storm Water Drains	828.85	758.395	758.40
3	Pathsala	Storm Water Drains	503.06	460.304	460.30
4	Bokakhat	Storm Water Drains	545.74	499.356	499.36
5	Lakhipur	Water Supply	815.88	734.79	367.65
6	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	632.1	578.37	293.93
7	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drains	783.64	717.03	364.39
8	Hojai	Storm Water Drains	992.98	908.582	908.58
9	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drains	274.14	250.84	127.47
10	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drains	722.88	650.592	650.59
11	Marigaon	Storm Water- Drains	423.77	381.39	169.51
12	Hamren	Storm Water Drains	226.47	203.823	203.82
13	Chabua	Storm Water Drains	226.91	204.219	204.22
14	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drains	201.98	181.78	80.79
15	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drains	328.57	295.71	131.43
16	Lanka	Storm Water Drains	399.11	359.20	159.64
17	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	264.18	237.76	105.67
18	Howraghat	Storm Water Drains	262.75	236.48	105.10
19	Digboi	Storm Water Drains	1074.97	983.59	499.86
20	Basugaon	Storm Water Drains	756.09	691.82	691.82

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Maibong	Storm Water Drains	492.61	450.74	450.74
22	Lala	Storm Water Drains	612.21	558.95	283.45
23	Barpeta	Storm Water Drains	1871.96	1712.84	870.46
24	Udalguri	Storm Water Drains	743.50	680.30	345.73
25	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drains	667.74	610.99	310.50
26	Gauripur	Storm Water Drains	547.64	501.09	254.65
27	Jorhat	Storm Water Drains	1592.42	1457.07	740.48
28	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drains	565.06	517.03	262.76
29	Dhubri	Storm Water Drains	710.17	648.38	328.81
30	Dergaon	Storm Water Drains	1660.36	1515.90	768.74
	28	30	20783.28	18953.14	12364.67

Accidents in Delhi Metro due to Heavy Rush

1696. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN :

SHRI R.C. SINGH :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that several accidents have taken place in Delhi Metro due to heavy rush of passengers and non-availability of required coaches;
- (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is actively considering to increase the number of coaches in view of the rapid increase in ridership on Delhi Metro;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the likely time-frame by when the new coaches would be added into the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that no accident has taken place in Delhi Metro due to heavy rush of passengers. However, two incidents have taken place during boarding/de-boarding due to heavy rush of passengers in the financial year 2011-12. The details are as under: -

- (i) A passenger fell down on platform during de-boarding at Kashmiri Gate metro station of Line-2 on 11.06.2011.
- (ii) Child's leg got stuck in train door during boarding at Rajiv Chowk metro station of Line-3 on 28.01.2012.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) and (e) The details are given below:

Status after completion of Phase - II Procurements		
Line No.	Trains sets and number of coaches	Time Schedule
Line No. 2	23 train sets of 6-car each and 37 train sets of 8-car each	Progressively from October, 2012 to December, 2013
Line No. 3	40 train sets of 6-car each and 31 train sets of 8-car each	Progressively from October 2012 to December, 2013

Disposal of Urban Waste in Gujarat

1697. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch Urban Solid Waste Management Mission (USWMM) for disposal of urban waste in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the district-wise details thereof alongwith the names of the cities including Patan-Sidhpur-Himatnagar and Mehsana identified, so far, under the said mission in the State; and
- (c) the district-wise funds allocated/proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Revised Master Plan for GNIDA

1698. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the objections; if any, raised in the revised Master Plan submitted by Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA) which is being

examined by the NCR Planning Board and the time-frame within which these are likely to be addressed;

(b) the details of the steps being taken to protect the interests of thousands of house owners in this area of NCR;

(c) the initiative taken to address the issue expeditiously along with the time frame within which the Master Plan would be approved; and

(d) if not, whether NCRPB has any contingency plan to save the house buyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) NCRPB has informed that the Government of Uttar Pradesh (Housing & Urban Planning Department) has submitted the Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 to the NCR Planning Board on 15.12.2011 in compliance of the Allahabad High Court Order dated 21.10.2011. The Master Plan is for the entire Greater Noida area with the perspective year 2021. This has been examined and placed before the 59th Planning Committee held on 16.3.2012. In the meeting, it was decided that observations and suggestions on the revised Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 would be sent to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and accordingly, NCR Planning Board *vide* letter dated 21.3.2012 sent to Government of Uttar Pradesh with the request to incorporate these observations and suggestions and submit the revised draft Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021 to the NCR Planning Board.

NCRPB has also informed that after receiving the revised draft Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021, the same will be placed before the Planning Committee of the NCR Planning Board for consideration.

(b) to (d) NCRPB has further informed that as per Seventh Schedule List II-State List of Constitution of India, land and its development is a state subject. Greater Noida Authority and Government of Uttar Pradesh deal with the land development matters and allotment of land in the Greater Noida areas. The revised Master Plan, once received would be placed before the NCR Planning Board for appropriate action, and no timeframe can be given for its approval.

Fancy Urinal Scheme of MCD on Build and Operate Basis

1699. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that MCD has started Fancy Urinal Scheme on build and operate basis with private operators with advertising rights;

(b) whether these toilets are being maintained by them, if not what action is being taken by the MCD;

- (c) whether MCD has changed the policies from wall wraps to roof top for advertising purpose;
- (d) whether Mayor and Commissioner are competent to change the policy; and
- (e) the details of beneficiary of the scheme and their investment and earning from the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) MCD has informed that Remunerative Project Cell of MCD had started a project for allotment of contracts for construction of High-End Toilets at various places in the city. Expression of interest was invited and the interested tenderers were asked to build live-models of the High End Toilets at one site each allotted to them. Live Models were constructed by 8 intending tenderers, but in the meantime, a decision was taken by the Competent Authority to scrap the project.

(c) to (e) MCD has also informed that it follows the Outdoor Advertisement Policy, 2007, as approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 12.10.2007 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.13029/1985 titled "Shri M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India etc.". The latest policy enunciations have been approved by the Corporation *vide* Resolution No.809 dated 13.12.2010 and the same are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Unauthorized Colonies on Agricultural Land in Delhi

1700. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether unauthorized colonies are coming up on the agricultural land in Delhi;
- (b) whether such colonies hamper the development process and also affect the agricultural crops; and
- (c) whether there is any plan with Government to check these unauthorized colonies coming up on the agricultural land, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that GNCTD has already taken a decision that no new unauthorized colony would be allowed to come up on agricultural land.

(b) Yes. To a certain extent planned development process is hampered and crops are also affected.

(c) Yes. Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that a Special Task Force has been constituted for each revenue Sub-Division of each district of Delhi to check and take action against unauthorized constructions including on agriculture land. Action under the provision of Delhi Land Reform Act, 1954 is also taken against Bhoodidars who misuse the agricultural land.

Approval of Kochi Metro Rail Project

1701. Dr. T.N. SEEMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given any approval for the Kochi metro rail project;
- (b) if so, what is the status of the proposal;
- (c) what is the share of investment proposed to be made by the Central Government and Government of Kerala in the project;
- (d) whether any approval has been obtained for availing Japanese loan for the project; and
- (e) by when the final financial clearance of the project is expected to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The Government approves such project as per the prescribed procedure which includes the vetting by the Public Investment Board (PIB) followed by the consideration of the Cabinet. The meeting of PIB was held on 22.3.2012.

(c) As per the Detailed Project Report, the investment plan for the project comprises of Government of India's share to the tune of 20% of the project cost, Government of Kerala's share to the tune of 35% and rest of the amount to be raised through senior term debt from multilateral/domestic financial institutions.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As of now, no specific time limit can be indicated.

Brimstowad Project in Mumbai

1702. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released the outstanding funds for the Brihan Mumbai Storm Drainage Project (BRIMSTOWAD) in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the revised cost of the project has been approved by Government;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) to (c) The approved cost of the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project is Rs. 1200.53 crore. Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 1000 crore. The Ministry of Finance has observed that the balance of Rs. 200.53 crore be released only when physical progress achieved is commensurate with amount released.

(d) No proposal of this nature has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) to (f) Does not arise.

Special Task Force to Check Illegal Construction in Delhi

†1703. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Special Task Force to check illegal constructions in unauthorised colonies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the area/location of Special Task Force in all districts of Delhi alongwith the details and names of officers posted therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) and (b) Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that a Special Task Force has been constituted for each revenue Sub-Division of each district of Delhi whose functions, *inter alia*, include action against unauthorized / unsafe constructions whether on public or private lands. The composition of the Special Task Force is as under:

(i)	Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the sub-division	Convener
(ii)	Assistant Commissioner of Police of the sub-division	Member
(iii)	Deputy Director / Executive Engineer of DDA	Member
(iv)	Zonal Assistant Commissioner of MCD	Member
(v)	Executive Engineer of PWD	Member
(vi)	BDO of Panchayat Department, GNCTD	Member

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheme to Tackle the Problem of Garbage and Waste Disposal

1704. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing any scheme to tackle the problem of garbage and waste disposal and its recycling that is presently being implemented in the large and medium sized cities of the country;

(b) if so, how many cities in Kerala are covered under the said scheme and their names;

(c) the financial allocations made to these cities during the last three years and the utilization thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with a view to provide financial assistance for creating infrastructure facilities including municipal solid waste management. The JNNURM has two sub-missions namely Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Under UIG component of JNNURM, 65 cities having population more than one million and State capitals are eligible for funding and the remaining towns are eligible under UIDSSMT component.

(b) to (d) The details of financial allocations made under UIG and UIDSSMT component of JNNURM in respect of Kerala State are given in Statement-I and II.

Statement - I

*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - UIG
(Urban Infrastructure and Governance)*

Sl. No.	City	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released for Utilisation (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation		
					2008-09	209-10	2010-11
1	Cochin	8812.00	4406.00	2863.40	1101.00	0.00	0.00
2	Thiruvananthapuram	2456.00	1964.80	1277.12	491.20	0.00	0.00

Statement - II**Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) - UIDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)**

Sl. No.	Town Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in Lakhs)	Total Central Share released (Rs. in Lakhs)	ACA Released in		
					2008-09	209-10	2010-11
1	Attingal	306.00	244.80	122.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Changanassery	390.00	321.00	156.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Neyyattinkara	349.00	279.20	139.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Pathanamthitta	380.00	304.00	152.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Perinthalmanna	522.00	417.60	208.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Punalur	482.00	385.60	192.80	0.00	0.00	0.00

Implementation of Reservation in Promotion

1705. SHR1 AMBETH RAJAN : Will the Minister of Urban Development be pleased to state:

- whether reservation in promotion is strictly followed and implemented in the Ministry as per the provisions made in the Constitution through 77 Amendment;
- if so, details of promotion made for the last five years in all categories;
- if not, reasons therefor; and
- the tentative time by when the same will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : (a) Instructions/orders issued by Department of Personnel & Training, the nodal department for framing reservation policy, are followed while effecting promotions in the Ministry.

(b) Promotion/posting of Group 'A' officers belonging to Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers Service (CSSS) as well as those belonging to Central Staffing Scheme of this Ministry are made centrally by Department of Personnel and Training. Details of promotion in respect of Group 'B', Group 'C' and erstwhile Group 'D' posts of this Ministry, including Group 'A' posts of Central

Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO), the cadre being managed by this Ministry, are as under:-

Year	Promotions made during the year		
	Total	SC	ST
2007	137	31	04
2008	104	19	10
2009	195	42	16
2010	262	41	34
2011	171	41	02

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, a serious issue has arisen and the same has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister concerned through the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The Defence Minister is here. He will speak after Papers are laid on the Table.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of Ministry of Labour and Employment

II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of EPFO, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE) : Sir, I lay on the Table —

- (I) (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. S.O. 154 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6279/15/14]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 73 (E), dated the 8th February,

2012, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6272/15/14]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 75 (E), dated the 8th February, 2012, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6274/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, and Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6271/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2011-11) of CUTS, Sarnath, Varanasi and related Papers.

II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NZCC, Patiala and related papers.

III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of LBDB, Kavaratti and related papers.

IV. Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Ministry of Culture.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY) : Sir, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (I) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2010-11.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, for the year 2010-11, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6314/15/12]

- (II) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6317/15/12]
- (III) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board (LBDB), Kavaratti, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (c) Review of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Board.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6447/15/12]
- (IV) Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Culture. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6320/15/12]

Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Praful Patel, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6409/15/12]

Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:—

- (1) S.O. 146 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Calicut (Kozhikode) as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of Kozhikode.

- (2) S.O. 147 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Calicut (Kozhikode) to perform the functions of the Registration Officer and the Foreigners Order 1948 for the jurisdiction of Kozhikode (comprising of Kozhikode City).
- (3) S.O. 148 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Cochin (Kochi) as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the whole Ernakulam Revenue District.
- (4) S.O. 149 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Cochin (Kochi) to perform the functions of the Registration Officer and the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the jurisdiction of the whole Ernakulam Revenue District (comprising of Kochi City).
- (5) S.O. 150 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Thiruvananthapuram as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the whole Thiruvananthapuram District.
- (6) S.O. 151 (E), dated the 24th January, 2012, appointing the Foreigners Regional Registration Officer, Thiruvananthapuram to perform the functions of the Registration Officer and the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the jurisdiction of the whole District of Thiruvananthapuram.
- (7) S.O. 330 (E), dated the 24th February, 2012, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Ahmedabad to perform the functions of the Registration Officer and the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the jurisdiction of the Ahmedabad International Airport in the State of Gujarat.
- (8) S.O. 331 (E), dated the 24th February, 2012, appointing the Chief Immigration Officer, Ahmedabad as the Civil Authority for the jurisdiction of the Ahmedabad International Airport in the State of Gujarat.
- (9) S.O. 340 (E), dated the 28th February, 2012, appointing the Senior Immigration Officer, Bureau of Immigration, Raxaul as the Civil Authority for the Immigration check Post located at Raxaul falling under the District East Champaran in the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. *See* for 1 to 9 No. L.T. 6329/15/12]

Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6288/15/12]

- I. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of IJIRA, Kolkata and related papers.**
- II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of ATIRA, Ahmedabad and related papers.**
- III. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CEPC, NOIDA and related papers.**
- IV. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NIFT, New Delhi and related papers.**
- V. Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Ministry of Textiles.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE : (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (I) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6471/15/12]
- (II) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6472/15/12]
- (III) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), 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 Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6290/15/12]
- (IV) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6289/15/12]
- (V) Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Textiles. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6289A/15/12]

**Annual Statement of Allotments of Directorate of Estates for year ending
31st December, 2011**

SHRI SAUGATA RAY : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in accordance with the guidelines issued *vide* Directorate of Estates O.M. No.12035/2/97-Pol.11 (Pt. II), dated the 17th November, 1997, for the year ending 31st December, 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6330/15/12]

Outcome Budget (2012-13) of Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2012-13, in respect of the Ministry of Coal.

Report and Accounts (2010-11) of CAPART, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN) : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6431/15/12]

Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) : Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 95 (E), dated the 21st February, 2012, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules. 2011. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6338/15/12]

Statements Showing the Action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session as shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXIII One Hundred and Ninety-second Session, 2001. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6521/15/12]
2. Statement No. XXXII One Hundred and Ninety-third Session, 2001. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6522/15/12]
3. Statement No. XXXI One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Session, 2002. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6523/15/12]
4. Statement No. XXVIII One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Session, 2003. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6524/15/12]
5. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Second Session, 2004. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6525/15/12]
6. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Third Session, 2004. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6526/15/12]
7. Statement No. XX Two Hundred and Fourth Session, 2005. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6527/15/12]
8. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Fifth Session, 2005. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6528/15/12]
9. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Sixth Session, 2005. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6529/15/12]
10. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Seventh Session, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6530/15/12]
11. Statement No. XXI Two Hundred and Eighth Session, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6531/15/12]
12. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Ninth Session, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6532/15/12]
13. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Tenth Session, 2007. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6533/15/12]
14. Statement No. XVI Two Hundred and Eleventh Session, 2007. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6534/15/12]

220	<i>Messages from</i>	[RAJYA SABHA]	<i>the Lok Sabha</i>
15.	Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Twelfth Session, 2007. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6535/15/12]	
16.	Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Thirteenth Session, 2008. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6536/15/12]	
17.	Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Fourteenth Session, 2008. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6537/15/12]	
18.	Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Fifteenth Session, 2009. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6538/15/12]	
19.	Statement No. IX	Two Hundred and Seventeenth Session, 2009. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6539/15/12]	
20.	Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Eighteenth Session, 2009. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6540/15/12]	
21.	Statement No. VII	Two Hundred and Nineteenth Session, 2010. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6541/15/12]	
22.	Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Twentieth Session, 2010. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6542/15/12]	
23.	Statement No. IV	Two Hundred and Twenty-first Session, 2010. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6543/15/12]	
24.	Statement No. III	Two Hundred and Twenty-second Session, 2011. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6544/15/12]	
25.	Statement No. II	Two Hundred and Twenty-third Session, 2011. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6545/15/12]	
26.	Statement No. I	Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session, 2011. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 6546/15/12]	

MESSAGES FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012

The Appropriation Bill, 2012

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following Messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

(III)

“in accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th March, 2012.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India.”

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS**

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka) : Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

157th Report on the Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2011;

158th Report on the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 2011;

159th Report on the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011; and

160th Report on the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) से संबंधित हिंदुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड का पुनरुज्जीवन और पुनःसंरचना करने के संबंध में 225वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी टिप्पणों के संबंध में 230वाँ प्रतिवेदन;

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न हेंडीक्राफ्ट्स एंड हेंडलूम्स डेवलपमेंट कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड का पुनरुज्जीवन और पुनःसंरचना करने के संबंध में 223वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी टिप्पणों के संबंध में 231वाँ प्रतिवेदन; और

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय (भारी उद्योग विभाग) से संबंधित हिंदुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मेन्यूफेक्चरिंग कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड का पुनरुज्जीवन और पुनःसंरचना करने के संबंध में 224वें प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी टिप्पणों के संबंध में 232वाँ प्रतिवेदन।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC
DISTRIBUTION**

श्री कप्तान सिंह सोलंकी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) से संबंधित “खाद्य राज-सहायता और इसका उपयोग” विषय पर विभाग संबंधित खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2009-10) के आठवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI (NCT of Delhi) : 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 Urban Development (2011-12):-

- (i) Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2011-12)’ of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation; and
- (ii) Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report

of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)' of the Ministry of Urban Development.

**ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUSINESS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have to inform the House that the Business Advisory Committee at its meeting held on 27th March, 2012, allocated time as follows for Government legislative and other Business:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and Passing of the Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha	Four hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Right of Children of Fee and Compulsory Education (Amendment) Bill, 2010	Three hours
3. Motion for modification of the Airports Authority of India (Major Airports) Development Fees Rules, 2011	Two hours
4. Motion for annulment of the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011	Two hours
5. Motion for Modification of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011	Two hours

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE (Contd.)

Motion for Election to the Committee on Public Accounts

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, I move the following motion:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, I move the following motion:—

“That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA) : Sir, I move the following motion:—

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven Members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2012 and ending on the 30th April, 2013, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister of Defence.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Attaching Highest Priority to Defence Preparedness of Our Country

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY) : Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, General V.K. Singh, Chief of the Army Staff, had written to the Prime Minister on March 12, 2012, drawing his attention to certain issues relating to our national defence and security. These issues are being examined in the Ministry of Defence. By their very nature, such issues cannot form the subject of public debates. Publishing the contents of secret communications within the Government cannot serve our national security. Successive Governments have attached the highest priority to the defence preparedness of the nation.

Our defence preparedness has always been strong, and I can assure this House and the nation that it is our intention to keep it strong. The Government has spared no effort and will do everything necessary to ensure that our Defence Forces are provided, equipped and trained to be amongst the best fighting Forces in the world.

Since this matter has been raised, I wish to assure the House, and, through the House, Sir, to the nation that the Government is determined to continue to do all that is necessary to ensure the security and defence of India. Thank you.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : Sir, we are grateful to the hon. Defence Minister for assuring this House and the entire nation that utmost priority is being attached to issues of procurement, defence preparedness and modernization.

While I agree with him that we will have to exercise utmost restraint and not make it an issue of any acrimonious public debate, but, at the same time, there are two issues which I want to reiterate. The first being that across in the media, too many pieces of information, which disturb us, are coming with regard to the integrity of the procurement process. The hon. Minister assured us yesterday. I would urge him to once again attach utmost priority to the fact that there are no malpractices in this, and, I am sure, he is going to look into it.

The second question is with regard to the preparedness. Once contents of letters, which are otherwise intended to be secret and must be kept secret, find their place into the media, then there is an alarmist situation which is created because some of the facts which have been mentioned in those news-reports are extremely disturbing with regard to defence preparedness.

I am sure, the Defence Minister would look into all those facts, and, therefore, wherever there are any shortcomings, he would make sure that those are plugged and the procurement process because of other collateral controversies does not suffer at all.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Sir, we thank the Defence Minister for expressing the fact that on the issue of defence preparedness, there can be no compromise and it is non-negotiable. We are very happy and very assured that the Government has given this assurance.

Sir, in addition to some of the issues that have been appearing in the media regarding the procurement, the deals, the preparedness, etc., it is a matter of utmost concern that such confidential matters of communication between the Defence, the Ministry and the Prime Minister are leaked into public domain. The fact that they can be leaked and can come into public domain itself is a matter of serious concern. So, in addition to the other matters that the hon. Minister mentioned, this is something that

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has to be seriously enquired into as well because once this happens, Sir, there is no point in all of us saying that we do not want this to be part of any acrimonious public debate. None of us want it, but it happens; it will happen if this sort of leakages are permitted or tolerated. So, this must also be examined and action must be taken against whoever is responsible. That responsibility will have to be fixed and the action be taken irrespective of the position that he may hold in the Defence Forces or in the Civilian Administration. That assurance must be given, and that is what we want to say.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha) : Sir, I am just adding to what Mr. Yechury said. In such matters, delay is going to create a lot of trouble. There is no scope for inquiry in such matters. It is very difficult. Inquiry can take months and years. Whatever is to be done is to be done within hours, not even in days. For such matters, action could be taken under Article 311(2) (b) & (c), which says that in the interest of the security of the State, without any inquiry, people who are to be sacked could be sacked.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, हम सब लोग देश की सुरक्षा के बारे में गम्भीरता के साथ चिन्तित हैं और इस मामले में हमारा कहीं कोई विवाद नहीं है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह प्रकरण शुरू हुआ, उससे एक गलत नज़ीर बन रही है। हमको इस बात का फ़ख है कि हमारे देश फ़ौज में पॉलिटिक्स का मामला कभी नहीं गया। हमारी फ़ौज बिल्कुल न्यूट्रल रही है, पॉलिटिक्स से बिल्कुल अलग रही है, लेकिन इधर कुछ दिनों से हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि मीडिया के अंदर फ़ौज को लेकर जिस तरह से विवाद हो रहा है, उस पर अगर हम लोगों ने या सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की, तो कहीं आगे यह एक नज़ीर न बन जाए, इस बात का खतरा है। हमको लगता है कि अगर हम लोगों ने और सरकार ने इसको चुपचाप क़बूल कर लिया, तो यह एक ग़लत परम्परा बनेगी, एक ग़लत नज़ीर बनेगी। इसलिए सरकार को कुछ सख्त कदम उठा कर मैसेज देना चाहिए कि इस तरह की बातों को वह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी।

SHRI A. K. ANTONY : Sir, in fact, I am very, very happy to hear the observations made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition and other hon. Members of the House. It is a tribute to our country that whatever may be our differences, when it comes to the question of national security, we are one, irrespective of our respective Parties. I can assure the House two things. There have been controversies in the past. The Government has been continuously making amends to the defence procurement procedures, and we have been regularly tightening any loose ends that may be there in the procurement procedure. A few years ago, we had introduced the concept of Integrity Pacts, which is in vogue now. For any contract, amounting even to Rs. 100 crores, the vendor would have to get into the Integrity Pact. And if there is any violation of the Integrity Pact, we take action. Sometimes we blacklist the companies and sometimes we take strong action, even to the extent of cancelling the contract. Government has got those rights after the Integrity Pact came into vogue. So, we will not leave room for anybody to compromise on our integrity and transparency. If some such thing comes to our notice,

whoever it may be, Government will take strong action. I can assure the House of that. On the other hand, while doing that, we equally take care to speed up the modernization of Armed Forces, because only by doing that we can be assured of our national security and we can protect every inch of our motherland. On that too, we would not compromise.

Today, I express my deep gratitude to all the Members, especially Members from the Opposition, for their cooperation. I have made a serious note of your observations, and after consulting the Prime Minister and other colleagues, we would take appropriate action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up further discussion on the Budget (General) 2012-13. Shri Ram Jethmalani.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2012-13 - (Contd.)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan) : Thank you, Sir, for a belated recognition of my right to speak!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But you are starting the discussion on the Budget!

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI : Sir, first of all, I have a word of appreciation for the great cleverness of our Prime Minister. The other day, in his speech on the Motion of Thanks to the President, he quietly passed off a large part of his responsibility by telling us that most of these matters relate to the Ministry of Finance, and that the Finance Minister would be before this House during the Budget discussion and he would answer to most of the problems which have been raised during the course of the speech.

Now, Sir, this transfer of responsibility to the Finance Minister, however, wise the step was on behalf of the Prime Minister, with due respect, is not very fair to the poor Finance Minister. However, Sir, now this has happened, I would have expected that the time for dealing with that part should have been extended and added to the time for discussion on this Budget. We are still working under those time constraints. Sir, however, with whatever little time I have, I wish to share a few thoughts with this august House. I hope the hon. Minister of Finance will give due attention to what I am saying.

Sir, let me recall that there was a very interesting Conference in this country—a Conference which was organized by the CBI and the Anti-Corruption and Asset Recovery Global Programme, which is a programme of the United Nations. A large number of foreign visitors were present. Sir, I must give credit to the CBI Director who made a great speech on that occasion. Sir, I want to share the information with the CBI itself, disclosed at this Conference. “The World Bank estimates that the cross-

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border flow of money from criminal activities including corruption and tax evasion to be around 1.5 trillion US Dollars annually. Around 40 billion US Dollars of this flow is on account of bribes paid to public officials in the developing countries. Out of this, the World Bank estimates that 5 billion US Dollars, in stolen assets, have been repatriated over the past 15 years. That leaves a wide gap between the outflow from the developing countries and its subsequent repatriation.” Sir, supported by this, I wish to quote a few corroborative facts. The corroborative facts are that investigations now reveal that the money stolen from this country by corrupt persons is of the order of 1500 US billion Dollars. That money, Sir, if brought back to this country, would enable a tax-free Budget to be presented to the nation for the next 30 years. If distributed, there will be Rs. 2.5 lakhs given to every Indian family in India, and, Sir, our national debt to be wiped out overnight. In other words, the Finance Minister would not have to worry about putting any taxes and increasing the duties and everything that he has done now to increase the misery of this nation. Sir, I have to associate with all that has been said by some very distinguished Members of this House on lack of nutrition for our weaker sections of society, particularly lack of child care. Is it not a matter of shame that two-and-a-half million children every night go to bed without a morsel of food in their hungry stomach? Is it not a matter of shame, as one of our distinguished lady Members here said yesterday, that we are not thinking of empowerment of women at all? Sir, I must say that great credit is due to the female gender. After all, Sir, man was a hunter and in the hunting stage no civilization was possible. It is woman, ultimately, who tilled the first field and built the first cottage and the first home. She is the one who started domesticating wild animals and man was the last wild animal that woman domesticated. And, that wild animal has now taken over. And, though women on her own right and numbers are entitled to 50 per cent representation in our Legislatures, we are not prepared to give even 30 per cent representation to them. And, Sir, I regret to say that this is a malady which prevails amongst males of all political parties, including my own. Sir, something has got to be done. I must assure you that if you supplement this great measure, this House will be more orderly, more aesthetic, and certainly more productive of good results.

Sir, I have now a few questions to put to the hon. Finance Minister. He is, I hope, aware that the German Government, by bribing an employee of the Liechtenstein Bank, giving them \$475 million by way of bribe, managed to get the numbers of tax evaders and these dacoits who had concealed money abroad of the order of \$1500 billion, much of that money belongs to India. When the German Government got these names, the Minister made a public announcement that they were prepared to give these names to all friendly governments without any condition and without any cost. Sir, if I was the Prime Minister of this country, if I was the Finance Minister of this

country, if I had anything to do with the good of this nation, with this poverty-stricken nation, I would have rushed to Germany, sat there and got the names back and introduced them to the people of this country. Sir, today, the farce that is being played upon this nation is that those who have given us the names have imposed the condition of confidentiality', that you cannot tell the owners of property who the thieves are who have stolen your property. Sir, I have made enquiries from all the Governments. They have all told me that they have imposed no such condition on the Government of India. If these conditions have been imposed, they must be a matter of record, they must be a matter of correspondence and they must be a matter of notings in the files. I want all these papers to be produced before this gullible nation to show that as a matter of fact, it is the foreign governments who have imposed upon us these conditions. None has been imposed.

Sir, it was, ultimately, the United Nations which thought of doing something about the removal of corruption. Corruption has become almost a world cancer. Sir, in 2003, the United Nations gave us that famous anti-corruption Convention. At that time, the BJP Government was preparing for elections to be held in early part of the next year. They had no time even to formulate the rules under that Act. The Act was actually passed in the year 2003. In 2004, when the new Government came, the United Nations enquired that what was happening about the Money Laundering Bill. Sir, they found that even the rules had not been prepared. They found that the institutions, which were required for the enforcement of this statute, did not exist. The delegation from abroad came and sat on our shoulders. Here, they sat on our neck and compelled us to see that the Act was brought into force, and the Act was brought into force in early 2005. It became ready for ratification. Sir, I again expected that this Government, out to get at the stolen property, would have immediately ratified it. They did nothing of that kind. Ultimately, when did they ratify the Convention? They ratified the Convention in the year 2011. In 2011, when the Supreme Court was about to deliver a judgment in the petition which I and three-four colleagues of mine had filed and the Supreme Court ultimately decided and they were going to deliver a judgment on the 4th of July, Sir, a few days before that judgment was to be delivered, the Prime Minister, very gallantly, announced that they had then ratified the Convention against corruption. But, Sir, he thought that we were fools. We made enquiries. I called for the ratification documents. In the ratification, they put in a mischievous clause. The clause was that if we have a bilateral treaty with any country, then that bilateral treaty will govern and the Convention provisions will not apply.

This is the ratification. And, Sir, please ask me, and, I want the House to become a little inquisitive about what happened. A few days before the Judgement was to be delivered by the Supreme Court, they invited the Swiss Minister. Sir, here, in India, the Finance Minister of ours signed a protocol with the Swiss Minister that we will

[SHRI RAM JETHMALANI]

only secure information after the date of this protocol, and, no information about the past. Whom are you trying to cheat? You are trying to cheat those who have put you in positions of power, who have given you these opportunities of ruling this country but this is what you are doing to those whose guardians you pretend to be. You are supposed to be their guardians. So, kindly produce the protocol, which you signed with the Swiss last year, and, put it on the Table of the House so that the House knows what you have done by signing this protocol.

You have voluntarily given up the right to take the names of the criminals. You have got the names of the criminals from more than one Government. The French have given it to you. The Germans have given it to you. The North-European nations have given it to you. You have now admitted in the court that you have got the names. The Supreme Court of India has made an order against you in its judgement dated 4th July last year to give these names to the petitioners. You still have not done that. You are still in contempt, and, I am only reluctant to take contempt proceedings against the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister and other people in this Government. But please, for God's sake, have some belated sense now, comply with the court's order, give the names of these mighty dacoits—who have made this country poor—so that we can take action against them. Your secrecy will not do. Don't tell us that you are trying to recover taxes from them. Even if you are, we are entitled to know who those tax defaulters are. We want to know whether those tax defaulters are the very ones who are ruling this country for the time being, and, in whom so much of power is today vested for the purpose of being able to practice this corruption.

Sir, produce all documents, produce all correspondence, produce correspondence with the Swiss, produce the protocol which you have signed, and, tell us what measures have you taken for realization of these vast assets of this nation.

Sir, I hope this will be conveyed to the Finance Minister, and, I hope that while replying to this debate, he will come forth with all this information, otherwise, your talk of democratic transparency is a myth. It has been a myth for a long time. I have so much of respect for my friend, Pranab da. He has been the longest companion of mine in Parliamentary life. I know about his intellectual abilities. I believe that he is Prime Ministerial material. But, Sir, today, he is standing at the crossroads of history. Today, he is standing at the junction from where two roads divert. One is the road to glory, a glorious future, and, the other is the road to absolute degradation, breach of faith and breach of trust. It is for him to decide as to which way he wants to go. I hope he will go the way to a glorious future, and, the glorious future lies only in making some kind of compensation to the people for your past crimes, seeking their forgiveness, and, going back to them with a clean mind and a clean soul. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. Not present. Shrimati T. Ratna Bai.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak before this august House. I would like to use this opportunity to highlight the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the context of this Budget. Sir, the Budget for the year 2012-13 has brought stabilizing effect by maintaining *status quo* in the economy. It is heartening to see the Government bringing greater focus to infrastructure for future growth and taking steps to augment it across the board, be it through power or roads.

Widening the service tax net and increasing the service tax rate will raise costs for individuals, but this too is necessary to manage the deficit.

The Budget has gone to some length to aid further inclusion and provide social security for vulnerable sections, but questions still remain as to what further measures can be taken. This is discussed as follows:

As the House is aware, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes comprise 16.2 per cent and 8.2 per cent respectively of India's population. It is also a known fact that being the most backward, by all indicators, they deserve Government's singular attention to speed up the country's growth and development. Ideally, Plan allocation should be in proportion to the population of SCs and STs, but the total planned Budget for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for the year 2012-13 has once again failed to meet this target. For the Special Component Plan, the allocation has been Rs. 37 crore, which is 9.3 per cent as against the Government's own target of 16.2 per cent. I request the Government to look into the following points which are some basic areas that should be improved upon if the condition of the SCs and the STs is to be bettered.

Regarding food security, the Government has proposed to provide for the entire food subsidy, including which is proposed in the National Food Security Bill. Unfortunately, in the current draft of the National Food Security Bill, automatic inclusion of all SC-ST households in the priority list, unless they come within the standard exclusion criteria, has been abandoned. This would have been a major protection against exclusion errors, and a well-justified form of positive discrimination in favour of SC/ST families.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

But the idea was dropped on the ground that it is difficult to reconcile with pre-specified 'caps' on the coverage of priority groups at the State level based on poverty estimates. In this scenario, better provision of public distribution services at their native place will go a long way in addressing food availability-related problems for the SCs and the STs.

[SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI]

Regarding health, it is a fact that despite rapid strides in the field of diagnostics and therapeutics, adequate health care has not been reaching SCs and STs. Health facilities like Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre, First Referral Units are inadequately equipped in terms of infrastructure, supplies, manpower and skills to address illnesses which contribute to the morbidity and mortality in both children and adults.

With respect to education, it pains me to say that this year, while there has been an increase in allocation for the pre-metric scholarship schemes for SCs from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 824 crore, there is a marked decrease in the post-metric scholarship schemes. From the last year's allocation of Rs. 2441.7 crore, the allocation to post-metric has been brought down to Rs. 1,500 crores. Decentralisation of education management is an aspect that needs special consideration for tribal areas. It is essential that school schedules be prepared as per local requirement rather than following a directive from the State, since only authorities at the grass-root level are equipped to properly identify local problems.

Sir, drinking water is a very important thing. I am happy to say that recognizing the importance of rural drinking water supply and sanitation, the Finance Minister has made an allocation of Rs. 14,000 crores to the sector, an increase of Rs. 4,000 crores from last year.

But the lack of drinking water continues to remain an acute problem in tribal areas. I suggest that to counter this, a fixed percentage of funds allotted to irrigation projects should be devoted to the procurement of drinking water for the local population.

Now I come to agricultural development. The Economic Survey (2011-12) has pointed out that though contribution of agriculture and allied sectors has come down to 13.9 per cent of the GDP as compared to 14.5 per cent last year, they continue to be the primary employment-providing sector in rural India. Though there are no new agricultural initiatives except increase in the target for agricultural credit to Rs. 5,75,000 crore, increased allotment to agricultural research is a welcome step. Proposals for upgrading the Kisan Credit Card and amendment of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Bill must also be applauded. It is a common observation that hunger is virtually synonymous with landlessness. As tenant farmers, agricultural workers, migrant workers or very small farmers work without any or enough land to support their families, they often earn less than the minimum wages. This has been a major problem since Independence and even before that which continues to prevail. Panchayati Raj institutions have to take a more pro-active role in formulating agricultural policy at grass-root level, and help to engage farmers in new technologies, farming inputs, finance and markets to benefit from higher food prices.

Additionally, minor forest produce, which is a major source of livelihood for tribals, must be further bolstered by increased minimum support price.

Next issue is of women. The Budget in India has always tried to encourage women by giving them an assortment of benefits aiming for more social security. Tax exemption limits have generally been higher than that for men or senior citizens, and allocations for women welfare and child healthcare have been comparable with other developing countries.

In a welcome move, the allocation to the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been increased from Rs. 16,100 crore to Rs. 18,500 crore, which is an increase of 15 per cent at current prices. There has been a 58 per cent hike in the Integrated Women and Child Development Scheme. The Budget promises lower interest rates to women borrowers for housing loans and further exemptions in case of timely payments. To give boost to the upliftment of rural women, interest subsidy for women Self-Help Groups has been announced up to Rs.3 lakh at the rate of seven per cent and an additional three per cent more to allow the SHGs to repay promptly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI : The total magnitude of the Gender Budget has declined from 6.1 per cent to 5.9 per cent of the total Budget. The number of Ministries reporting in the Gender Budgeting Statement has remained stagnant at 33 for the sixth consecutive year. No steps have been taken to review the format of the Gender Budgeting Statement. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2012-13 के आम बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। देश का आम बजट देश के लिए अच्छा संकेत नहीं है, बल्कि डरावना, बुरे समय की पहचान-सा नज़र आता है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में इस बात को कबूल भी किया है और उनके भाषण में यह बात आई है कि भारत के सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में दो पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष में विकास दर 8.4 प्रतिशत रही है तथा वर्ष 2011-12 में यह विकास दर घटकर 6.9 प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को कबूल कर रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में विकास दर आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष में और ज्यादा डाउन जाने वाली है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में देश के सामने और ज्यादा आर्थिक संकट आने की प्रबल संभावना हो गई है। यदि समय रहते सरकार नहीं चेती, तो देश को और भी ज्यादा गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, महंगाई पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि का परिणाम है। देश में चाहे गरीब लोग हैं, चाहे मध्यमवर्गीय लोग हैं, इस बढ़ती हुई बेतहाशा महंगाई से, आज आम लोगों में कहीं न कहीं निराशा और हताशा का माहौल नज़र आता है। लेकिन, इस सरकार ने अपने इस आम बजट में कहीं भी इस बात का ध्यान नहीं दिया है कि देश में बढ़ती हुई इस महंगाई पर वह किस प्रकार से काबू पाने में सफल हो सकेगी इस बिंदु पर, इस विषय पर कहीं न कहीं इस सरकार का बजट मौन नज़र आता है।

[SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी समाचार पत्रों और तमाम सरकारी एजेंसियों के जरिए लगातार ये सूचनाएं आ रही हैं कि कुछ समय में डीजल, पेट्रोल और दूसरे पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दामों में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है। पहले से ही हमारे देश का एक बहुत बड़ा गरीब तबका महंगाई को सहने में कहीं न कहीं अपने आपको असहज महसूस कर रहा है, लेकिन सरकार का महंगाई पर कंट्रोल न करने का नज़रिया आज देश के लोगों के सामने एक बड़ी मुश्किल पैदा कर रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग गरीब और गांव से जुड़ी हुई व्यवस्था को देखकर यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। आज पूरे देश के लोगों में, खासतौर से गरीब तबके के लोगों में इस बात की आशंका और दहशत का माहौल पैदा हो गया है कि 40 रुपये किलो चीनी, 80 रुपये किलो दाल और 400 रुपये के गैस सिलेंडर में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है। ऐसे माहौल में आम आदमी, आम जनमानस अपने परिवार का कैसे गुजारा करेगा? अगर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी थोड़े से भी गरीबों के प्रति संवेदनशील होते, तो कम से कम आम जनमानस के घरों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली तमाम वस्तुएं, तमाम चीजें, जिसके जरिए उनकी दिनचर्या चलती है, कहीं न कहीं उन वस्तुओं पर महंगाई दर को कम करने पर विचार कर सकते थे। इसलिए, मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे देश की सरकार का यह बजट जो 2012-13 के लिए लाया गया है, कहीं न कहीं इस बजट में गरीब, मजदूर, दलित, पिछड़े किसानों की अनदेखी हुई है।

महोदय, किसान हमारे देश की रीढ़ हैं और हमारे देश के लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि देश के 70 फीसदी लोग खेती से जुड़े हैं, इसीलिए किसान को देश का अन्नदाता कहा गया है। आज हमारे देश के सामने एक बड़ी विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि जिन किसानों को अन्नदाता के नाम से जाना जाता है, आज वह कर्ज में डूब रहा है। उसकी फसलें नष्ट होने की वजह से वह कई बार आत्महत्या जैसे कदम उठा रहा है। इससे किसानों में घोर निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हुआ है। सरकार ने बजट में किसान और खेती से जुड़े मुद्दों पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया है, जिससे देश के किसानों में रोष पैदा हो रहा है तथा अन्य कई प्रकार की मुश्किलें भी पैदा हो रही हैं।

महोदय, पंजाब के किसानों को पिछले दिनों अपना आलू मंडियों में बेचकर खेती के उत्पाद का प्रतिफल लेना था, उनको मंडियों में अच्छे दाम न मिलने के कारण आलू को सड़कों पर फेंकना पड़ा। उनको अपना आलू मुफ्त में फेंकना पड़ा। पंजाब में तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों के सामने इस तरह की मुश्किलें आई हैं। अगर सरकार समय रहते बजट में किसानों के आलू-भंडारण पर विचार करती, तो पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बहुत से प्रदेशों के किसानों को अपना आलू सड़कों पर फेंकने के लिए मजबूर नहीं होना पड़ता।

महोदय, हमने अनेकों बार बजट को पढ़कर समझने की कोशिश की है, लेकिन हमें इस बजट में कहीं भी ऐसा महसूस नहीं हुआ कि हमारी मौजूदा सरकार ने किसानों के प्रति संवेदना प्रकट करते हुए, उनके हितों के लिए कोई बड़ा कदम उठाया हो। हमें बजट में ऐसी कोई चीज नजर नहीं आई। अगर सरकार किसानों से जुड़ी मुश्किलों और समस्याओं पर ज्यादा ध्यान देती तथा उनके उत्पादों और फसलों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए भंडारण की व्यवस्था करती, तो बहुत अच्छा होता। इसके साथ ही सरकार यदि उनकी मंडियों पर ध्यान देती, उनकी सुरक्षा से जुड़ी तमाम चीजों पर ध्यान देती, तो बहुत अच्छा होता, क्योंकि हमें इस बजट में किसानों की सुरक्षा और विक्रय करने के साधनों की कमी नजर आती है।

महोदय, जम्मू कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश दोनों ही ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जहां पर फलों की खेती होती है। इसके अलावा और भी कई प्रदेश हैं, जहां पर फलों की खेती होती है। इन प्रदेशों में सेब पैदा होता है, चीकू पैदा होता है और नाशपाती पैदा होती है। हमारे देश का मौसम इस प्रकार का है कि कभी तो यहां पर बरसात होती है, कभी सर्दी पड़ती है और कभी गर्मी पड़ती है और कभी-कभी ज्यादा बर्फ पड़ने से किसानों की खेती नष्ट हो जाती है। कई बार ज्यादा ओलावृष्टि होने से किसानों का आलू बर्बाद हो जाता है और कई बार सूखा पड़ने से किसानों की फसल को नुकसान होता है।

महोदय, सरकार ने इस बजट में खासतौर से जम्मू-कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में सेब की खेती करने वाले किसानों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। किसानों की लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए की फसल नष्ट होने के बाद अगर मौजूदा

सरकार ने उनके मुआवजे का प्रावधान किया होता, तो सरकार की संवेदनशीलता को देश के किसान, जम्मू-कश्मीर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के किसान महसूस करते। इसके साथ-साथ उनको अपनी फसल की सुरक्षा का भी अहसास होता। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस बजट में जम्मू-कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश के फलों की खेती करने वाले किसानों की सुरक्षा का ध्यान नहीं रखा है। महोदय, राजस्थान अमूमन सूखे से ग्रसित रहता है।

किसानों के सामने पानी की कमी की वजह से, बरसात कम होने की वजह से उत्पाद पैदा करने में मुश्किल आती है, अपने खेत-खलिहान में काम करने में मुश्किल आती है, लेकिन सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के सूखाग्रस्त किसानों की ओर नहीं गया। इसलिए, मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हूँ और हाउस भी इस बात को महसूस करता होगा कि जो सूबे सूखाग्रस्त हैं, जिन सूबों में बरसात और पानी की कमी है, अगर सरकार बजट में कोई विशेष योजना लाकर उन प्रदेशों के किसानों को पानी, बीज, खाद जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करती, तो निश्चित तौर पर किसान खुशहाल होता। यदि किसान खुशहाल होता तो देश की विकास दर भी आगे बढ़ सकती थी, लेकिन शायद सरकार का ध्यान अभी तक इन चीजों पर नहीं गया है।

महोदय, इस सदन में कई बार माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात पर चिंता व्यक्त की है और हमने भी अनेकों बार सरकार के सामने किसान की मुश्किलों को रखा है कि गलत उर्वरकों के उपयोग से किसानों के तकरीबन 30 हजार करोड़ सालाना के उत्पाद नष्ट हो जाते हैं। महोदय, खाद, बीज का सही प्रबंध न होना, कीटनाशक का सही प्रबंध न होना 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये के उत्पादों को नष्ट करने का काम करता है, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी समस्या पर सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है। साल में 3 लाख से ज्यादा किसान बीमार होते हैं, गलत कीटनाशक का प्रयोग होने से साल में 20 हजार किसान मर जाते हैं। अगर सरकार ने किसानों की इन मुश्किलों पर थोड़ा-सा भी ध्यान दिया होता तो निस्संदेह किसान कम से कम मौत के आगोश में जाने से बच जाते, किसानों की फसल नष्ट होने से बच जाती, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें किसानों की इन मुश्किलों पर सरकार का ध्यान जाता हुआ नजर नहीं आया है, जोकि एक बहुत बड़ी विडंबना है।

हमारे देश में बड़े किसानों के साथ-साथ कुछ छोटे किसान भी हैं, जो दो, चार, दस बीघे की खेती करते हैं। जिन किसानों के पास जमीन के छोटे-छोटे टुकड़े हैं, वे अमूमन जो फलदार और हरी सब्जी होती है, उसको उगाते हैं। नहर के किनारे, तालाब के किनारे, गाँव के बाड़ों में दो, चार, छह या दस बीघे वाले, छोटे किसान, जो सब्जियाँ उगाते हैं, हरी सब्जियाँ पैदा करते हैं, उनके लिए तो हमारे देश में और ज्यादा मुश्किलें पहले से ही पैदा हैं। जब भी थोड़ी-सी बरसात ज्यादा हो जाती है, उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है, थोड़ा-सा सूखा पड़ जाए, तब उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। महोदय, आज तो बहुत सारी ऐसी सब्जियाँ हैं, जिनको खाने की डॉक्टर लोग भी एडवाइज देते हैं। जैसे लौकी की सब्जी है, तोरई की सब्जी है और तमाम अन्य हरी सब्जियाँ हैं, जो स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने हेल्थ को बेहतर बनाने वाली इन सब्जियों को उगाने वाले किसानों की तरफ इस बजट में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। छोटे किसान महीने, दो महीने में फसल उगाते हैं, लेकिन थोड़ी-सी बरसात हुई उनकी फसल नष्ट हो जाती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इस बात का भी अनुरोध करता हूँ कि देश के छोटे किसान, जो फल, सब्जी उगाने का काम करते हैं, अगर अधिक बरसात और सूखे की वजह से उनकी फसल का नुकसान होता है, तो सरकार को उनको कुछ न कुछ आर्थिक मुआवजा देने की नीति पर विचार करना चाहिए, ताकि इस देश में छोटा किसान भी खुशहाल होकर अपनी भूमिका को अदा कर सके।

महोदय, तालाब, नहरें, मीनासे, पोखर इन तमाम पानी से जुड़े हुए व्यवसाय में लोग मछली पालन का काम करते हैं, सिंघाड़ा उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन आज भी पूरे देश में यह मुश्किल है कि देश के अंदर जितने भी तालाब हैं, मीनासे हैं, पोखर हैं, उसमें से बहुत सारे तालाबों पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर लिया गया है। उन पर भू-माफ़ियाओं ने कब्जा कर लिया है, जिस पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आदेश भी जारी हुआ है कि देश के अंदर तालाबों पर कुछ लोगों ने जो कब्जे कर लिए हैं, उनके कब्जे हटाए जाएं, तालाबों को खुदवा कर उनमें मछली पालन के उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए।

[SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI]

1.00 P.M.

अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने के बावजूद यकीनी तौर पर मैं आपके बीच में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में आज भी लाखों तालाब, मीनासे, पोखर ऐसे हैं, जो अवैध कब्जाधारियों के कब्जे में हैं। न उनकी खुदाई हो पाती है और न मछली पालन का व्यवसाय हो पाता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में यह माँग करूँगा कि मछुआ समुदाय के लोगों के जीवन स्तर को और ऊपर उठाने के लिए, खास तौर से मछली और सिंघाड़ा पालन करने वाले किसानों के जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के लिए, देश के अन्दर जो भी तालाब अवैध कब्जाधारियों के कब्जे में हैं, विशेष अभियान चलाकर, विशेष नीति चला कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश की पालना में उन तालाबों की खुदाई कराई जा सके, ताकि पानी के जरिए वे छोटे-छोटे लोग, छोटे-छोटे गरीब लोग अपने जीवन को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर सकें। इसलिए सरकार को इस बात पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए, केवल तीन मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं समय से समाप्त कर दूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, अगर आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल नजर आती है, तो वह है दलितों के ऊपर हो रहा अत्याचार, उनके विकास में हो रही बाधा और उनके जीवन में संकट पैदा करने की कोशिश। अगर आज सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल नजर आती है, तो वह देश के 52 परसेंट उन पिछड़े समाज के लोगों के सामने नजर आती है, जो देश के डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम को चलाते हैं, लेकिन अपने अधिकारों से दूर हैं। आज सबसे बड़ी मुश्किल माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोगों के सामने नजर आती है, जो बड़ी तादाद में होने के बावजूद आर्थिक क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए हैं। महोदय, इस 2012-13 के आम बजट में इन 85 फीसदी एससी, बीसी और माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोगों के विकास और तरक्की पर कोई विचार देश और देश की संसद के सामने नहीं आया है। मैं तो आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह माँग रखने की भी इच्छा रखता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश की सरकार ने रेल को चलाने के लिए अलग से रेल बजट की व्यवस्था की है, उसी प्रकार से देश के इन 85 परसेंट लोगों के जीवन उद्धार के लिए अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था है, ताकि ये 85 परसेंट weaker section के लोग इस देश की मुख्य धारा से जुड़ कर अपने आपको आगे बढ़ा सकें। (समय की घंटी) महोदय, अभी एक मिनट बाकी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक है। आप बोलिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान का पैसा योजना आयोग जारी नहीं करता, जिससे दलितों का विकास रुका है। 52 परसेंट पिछड़े समाज के लोगों को मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलता, उनका विकास रुका है। माइनोंरिटीज़ के लोगों की धार्मिक सुरक्षा पर खतरा पैदा हो गया, उनके मन में भय पैदा हो गया। स्पेशल कंपोनेंट प्लान का पैसा जारी नहीं करेंगे, रिजर्वेशन की पॉलिसी को कंफ़ीट नहीं करेंगे, मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू नहीं करेंगे, बैकलॉग को पूरा नहीं करेंगे, महोदय, फिर इन weaker section के लोगों को सरकार कैसे आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है? महोदय, मैं आपके सामने दो लाइनें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ

ज़िन्दगी का जब उनवान बदल जाता है-2
हो किसी भी मोड़ पर, इंसान बदल जाता है
तंगदस्ती भी बुरी और माल की कसरत भी बुरी
इन्हीं दो चीज़ों पर इंसान बदल जाता है।

महोदय, आज जिनके हाथों में कलम होनी चाहिए थी, उनके हाथों में हथियार हैं। सुबह भी इस सदन में एक मुद्दा, एक विषय लाया गया। आज इस देश में जो मुश्किलें पैदा हुई हैं, देश में जो अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं, बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है, महँगाई बढ़ रही है, भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, अगर सरकार समय रहते नहीं चेती, तो हालात बहुत ही विषम परिस्थितियों से गुजर सकते हैं। अब तक तो सांसदों पर हमला होता था। अब संसद पर भी हमला होने लगा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : बाहर के लोग आज सवाल उठा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि देश के 120-122 करोड़ लोगों के हितों के बारे में सोचिए, भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति दिलाइए और इस देश के जो वीकर सैक्शंस के लोग हैं, चाहे दलित हों, चाहे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हों, चाहे कमजोर किसान हों, इनके हित के लिए अपने इस बजट में अलग से बजट की व्यवस्था कीजिए, ताकि ये लोग भी अपने जीवन को सुखद बना सकें, सुखी जीवन जी सकें **(समय की घंटी)**।

महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at six minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled, after lunch, at two minutes past two of the clock, **THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN)** in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2012-13

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूँगा और आपने मुझे जनरल बजट पर डिस्कशन में अपने विचार रखने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार भी व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पूरी दुनिया में **economic situation** बड़ी खराब स्थिति से गुजर रही है। अमेरिका, जो कि एक **economic power** के रूप में गिना जाता है, उसकी अपनी **economy** की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। यूरो जोन के सभी देशों की **economy** डावाँडोल है और यह सच है कि जब वहाँ स्लो डाउन होगा, तो उसका असर हमारे देश की **economy** पर भी आने वाला है। हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स पर उसका असर आ सकता है, हमारे यहाँ प्रॉडक्शन पर उसका असर आ सकता है और लेबर पर भी उसका असर पड़ सकता है। ऐसी समस्या से गुजरते हुए भी हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस साल का जो बजट पेश किया है, वह वाकई एक तार के ऊपर की कसरत थी। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से अपने कर्तव्य को बखूबी निभाया है और इसीलिए मैं उन्हें सबसे पहले धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा।

सर, हमारे देश के ऊपर बाहर की **economy** का यह जो असर पड़ रहा था, उससे हमारे करेंट अकाउंट में डिफिसिट की प्रॉब्लम का निर्माण हो रहा था, हमारे देश का जो चलन है, जो रुपए की कीमत घट रही थी, हमारे यहाँ का इन्फ्लेशन बहुत बढ़ा हुआ था और फिस्कल डिफिसिट की प्रॉब्लम हमारे सामने खड़ी थी। मैं करीब दो महीने पहले जब वित्त मंत्री जी से एक कमेटी की मीटिंग में मिला था, तब मैंने उनसे यह भी पूछा था कि महोदय, आपको रात में नींद कैसे आती है?

[श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन]

क्योंकि, इस स्थिति से गुजरना बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है और हम गुजर रहे हैं। परंतु, आपके अनुभव से, आपके नेतृत्व के अंदर हम इससे बाहर निकलेंगे, यह विश्वास भी मुझे है। लेकिन, **urgently** कुछ स्टेप्स उठाने की जरूरत है, जिनकी वजह से हम अपने आपको इससे अनभिज्ञ रख सकें, इसको अछूता रख सकें।

महोदय, यूरो जोन की इतनी बिगड़ी हुई हालत है कि यूरो टिकेगा या नहीं टिकेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें अछूता रहना असंभव था, परंतु इन सब **conditions** के रहते हुए आदरणीय वित्त महोदय ने और उनके सभी **finance** के साथियों ने मिल कर देश को इस स्थिति से उबारा, इसलिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ और जो बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है, मैं उसकी ओर मुड़ता हूँ।

महोदय, हमारा देश खेती प्रधान देश है। जब तक खेती की उन्नति नहीं होगी, तब तक हम उन्नति नहीं कर पाएंगे। यह विचार इस शासन के बिल्कुल दिल में बैठ गया है, इसीलिए एग्रीकल्चर के लिए बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। उसकी तरफ **thrust** देने के लिए जो एलोकेशन किए गए हैं, वे अच्छे हैं, जिनसे किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऋण की उपलब्धि होगी, जब ब्याज पर उपलब्धि होगी, उनको अच्छे बीज मिलेंगे, उनके लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था होगी, उनके खेत के लिए सिंचन की व्यवस्था होगी, इस दृष्टिकोण से जो कदम उठाए गए हैं, ये वाकई में बहुत अच्छे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सिंचन के मद में हमारा जो एलोकेशन है, उससे बड़े-बड़े डैम्स बनने में तो काफी वर्ष लग जाएंगे, परंतु अगर हम जगह-जगह पर पानी को रोक कर और छोटे-छोटे किसानों को, जिनकी आसपास में 100-200 एकड़ जमीन हो, उनको अगर इस तरह से पानी की उपलब्धि करा सकें, तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे होंगे। यह बहुत छोटे से **duration** में कम खर्च में पूर्ण हो सकता है।

महोदय, मैंने अपने जिले के अंदर, मेरे पड़ोस के जिले में मेरे मित्र ने इसी प्रकार से नाला बंदिग्स किए, जिसमें हमने नालों को 20-20, 25-25 फीट तक गहरा किया, उसको चौड़ा भी किया, उनको एक-एक किलोमीटर तक, दो-दो किलोमीटर लम्बाई तक चौड़ा किया। उसमें खर्च तो बहुत ज्यादा नहीं आया, परंतु आज भी, यानी मार्च के महीने में भी, उसके अंदर 15 फीट से 20 फीट तक पानी उपलब्ध है और उसकी वजह से पड़ोस के जो किसान हैं, उनको पानी मिल रहा है। वे इससे दोबारा भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं, यानी रबी के सीजन में भी और खरीफ के सीजन में भी। इससे उनकी इनकम बढ़ गई है।

महोदय, हमारा **thrust** अगर **irrigation** की तरफ है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि किसान की इनकम बढ़ाने के लिए **drip irrigation** सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है। अगर **drip** लगा जाए, तो इससे पानी का उपभोग भी कम होता है और उत्पादन भी करीब-करीब तीन गुना बढ़ जाता है। हमारे यहां के किसान अगर **rain-fed** के ऊपर कपास बोता है, तो कपास की प्रति एकड़ उपज चार-पांच कि्वटल से अधिक नहीं होती है और इसी को ड्रिप के ऊपर वह लगाता है, तो वह प्रति एकड़ 20 से 25 कि्वटल का **yield** लेता है। इससे उसकी माली हालत भी सुधरती है और देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है। इसीलिए, **drip irrigation** के ऊपर अधिक से अधिक एलोकेशन होना चाहिए, परंतु हम उतना एलोकेशन नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। एलोकेशन है, लेकिन हम उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। हम इसमें सब्सिडी देकर इसको बढ़ावा इसलिए दे रहे हैं, ताकि किसान इसके महत्व को समझे और इसको समझ कर इसको अपनाए। यदि यह महंगा पड़ेगा, तो वह इसको नहीं अपना पाएगा और उनकी स्थिति नहीं सुधरेगी। इसीलिए, हम उनको सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। परंतु, महोदय, हम उसके लिए एलोकेशन कितना छोटा रखते हैं। मैं अपनी तहसील की बात कहूंगा कि हमारे जिले के अंदर 15 तहसील हैं, उनमें से हर तहसील को 800-800 एकड़ के लिए **drip irrigation** का एलोकेशन कर सकें, इतना एलोकेशन हमें केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से मिला है। अब 800 एकड़ के लिए ही एलोकेशन मिला है, लेकिन मेरी एक ही तहसील ऐसी है, जिसके अंदर 15,000 एकड़ की डिमांड है। अब 1,500 एकड़ की डिमांड हो और अगर हम 800 एकड़ को एलोकेशन देंगे, तो 20 साल तक भी किसान को **drip** मिलने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह से न तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और न राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन बढ़ेगा।

इसलिए अगर हमें राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन को बढ़ाने पर **thrust** देना है, हमें सम्पूर्ण होना है, हमें एक्सपोर्ट भी करना है और देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना है, तो ड्रिप के ऊपर और अधिक **allocation** करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा शासन किसानों को सस्ता ऋण देने की कोशिश कर रहा है। उन्होंने 4 परसेंट के ऊपर 5 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इस साल **allocation** किया है कि हम लोग इतना कर्ज बाँटेंगे, उसे 4 परसेंट पर दिलाएँगे। मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ, परन्तु हम लोग इससे भी आगे बढ़ने की उम्मीद रखते हैं, क्योंकि मैं जिस स्टेट से आता हूँ, उस महाराष्ट्र स्टेट के अंदर हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने किसानों के लिए एक लाख तक के ऋण को इंटररेस्ट फ्री रखा है। जो **short duration crop loan** होता है, उसके लिए एक लाख तक के लिए कोई इंटररेस्ट नहीं लगेगा। इसके अलावा, तीन लाख रुपये तक की जो सीमा रखी गयी है, उनकी कोशिश उसे भी पाँच लाख रुपये तक बढ़ाने की है। महोदय, तीन लाख के ऋण को सिर्फ दो परसेंट इंटररेस्ट पर उपलब्ध कराना महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के लिए पॉसिबल है, लेकिन वह केन्द्र शासन के लिए पॉसिबल नहीं है, ऐसा नहीं है। हमारे देश की सरकार इस तरफ भी ध्यान दे कि इसको महाराष्ट्र सरकार कैसे कर रही है। अगर वह अपना हिस्सा उठा रही है, तो दूसरे राज्य भी उसका अनुकरण करें और अगर वे नहीं कर पाएँ, तो मैं केन्द्र सरकार से यह अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि उसको एक प्रकार से और भी कम ब्याज पर ऋण उपलब्ध करा देना चाहिए। एक लाख तक के ऋण तो बिल्कुल माफ होने चाहिए, ताकि किसान अपनी हालत सुधार सके, क्योंकि वह बहुत छोटा आदमी है, उसकी इनकम भी छोटी है, इसलिए उसे मदद की खास जरूरत है और इसीलिए तो हम **subsidise** कर रहे हैं। अगर आप **subsidise** कर रहे हैं, तो उसे पूरा कीजिए ताकि उसका लाभ उसको मिल सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे इस बजट के अंदर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर, एजुकेशन, स्वास्थ्य आदि बातों पर काफी अच्छा **thrust** दिया गया है। इसमें रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए **thrust** दिया गया है और इसीलिए हमारी दिशा बिल्कुल सही है, परन्तु यह दिशा बड़ी रलो है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिए पैसों का सवाल है और हमारे पास आखिर जितना होगा, उतना ही हमें देना होगा, क्योंकि हम ऑलरेडी साढ़े चार लाख करोड़ रुपये तक का ऋण उठा कर इसको पूरा कर रहे हैं। ऋण उठाने की भी हमारी लिमिट है, परन्तु मैं यह बात भी कहूँगा कि हमें दूसरे की तरफ भी देखना होगा। आज हम अमेरिकन इकॉनमी की तरफ देखें कि उनका सालाना बजट कितने ट्रिलियन का है। हालांकि उनका 15 ट्रिलियन डॉलर का डिफिसिट इकट्टा हो गया है, फिर भी वे पूरी दुनिया के चौधरी बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। उनका डॉलर **devalue** नहीं होता, हमारा रुपया क्यों **devalue** हो जाता है? आखिर क्या कारण हैं, वे किस वजह से मजबूत हैं? इन बातों को भी हमें देखना होना और उस दृष्टिकोण से हमें अपने कदम उठाने होंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए जो बजट दे रहे हैं, तो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के अंदर क्या इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर हो, यह भी देखना चाहिए। एक तो पूरे देश में सब तरफ रेल का जाल फैल जाए और दूसरा यह कि हमारे **ports** अच्छे हों, हमारी **roads** अच्छी हों।

महोदय, आने वाले समय में हमें **ports** के ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर आज चेन्नई से सिंगापुर जहाज के कंटेनर्स भेजने हों, तो जो चीज़ वहाँ जाती है, वह जितनी लागत से वहाँ पहुँचती है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा लागत से वह चेन्नई से मुम्बई पहुँचती है, क्योंकि वहाँ के लिए उससे कहीं ज्यादा पैसे देने पड़ते हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि वह चीज़ वहाँ या तो सड़क मार्ग से जाएगी या रेल मार्ग से जाएगी। जब वह चीज़ वहाँ जाएगी अगर उसके लिए रेल का एक रैक होगा, तो उस पर केवल सौ कंटेनर्स आ पाएँगे, जबकि जहाज के अंदर सैंकड़ों कंटेनर्स जा सकेंगे और उसकी कॉस्ट भी कम पड़ेगी। इसीलिए हमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए अपने कदम उठाते समय इस दृष्टिकोण से भी बहुत अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब रेलवे की बात आती है। अभी रेलवे ने अपने बजट में अपेक्षा की कि उसे 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये शासन की तरफ से मिलने की अपेक्षा थी, लेकिन शासन ने उनको 20 हजार करोड़ उपलब्ध करा दिए। अब 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये में वे कितनी डेवलपमेंट कर पाएँगे और कितनी सेप्टी दे पाएँगे? महोदय, अगर रेलवे को अपना

[श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन]

इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बढ़ाना है, तो एक तो वह खुद पैसे खड़े करे, या तो वह ऐसे करे या फिर शासन दे। वैसे करेंगे, तो वे उतना ब्याज दे नहीं पाएँगे, क्योंकि उतना उत्पादन होना चाहिए। तो, खुद के पैसे खड़े करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किए गये थे, उनमें अड़चनें पैदा हो गईं, परन्तु शासन अगर अपनी तरफ से 20 करोड़ रुपये देने की बाजय उनका **allocation** बढ़ा दें, तो वह इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छा हो सकता है। अगर वह अच्छा होगा, तो हमारा देश उन्नति की तरफ ज्यादा स्पीड के साथ जा सकेगा। रोड़ अच्छे होंगे तो हमारा जो यातायात है, वह अधिक सुलभ हो सकेगा और पोर्ट अच्छे होंगे, तभी हम एक्सपोर्ट के लिए भी अपने आपको काफी बना पाएंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एयरपोर्ट होने चाहिए। यह हमारी तरक्की की एक निशानी है। मैं कहूँगा कि परसों ही अभी हमारे गांव के अंदर महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने उदघाटन किया। अभी फेज-1 ही पूरा हुआ है, दूसरे का काम शुरू होने वाला है। उपासभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें जो भी लागत आई है, क्यों उसका रिटर्न हमें मिलने वाला है? उस एयरपोर्ट का क्या उपयोग होगा, कितना वह चलेगा? क्योंकि, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि नासिक का एयरपोर्ट पहले चला, फिर बन्द हो गया। हमारे जलगांव की भी स्थिति हो जाएगी कि यह एयरपोर्ट बन तो गया, परन्तु वहां न तो एयर ट्रेफिक मिल रहा है, न कार्गो मिल रहा है और जो पैसा हमने इन्वेस्ट किया उसका रिटर्न भी नहीं मिल रहा है। हम रिटर्न की बात सोचते हैं, तभी हम काम करते हैं। किसान के पास अपनी खेती के अंदर कुआ है, पानी है, परन्तु वह पानी का उपयोग नहीं कर पाता, क्योंकि उसके पास बिजली की लाइन नहीं है। बिजली की लाइन के लिए जब हम जाते हैं तो वह काफी डिमांड करता है। उसका कहना है कि इसका जो रेवेन्यू रिटर्न है, वह पूरा नहीं मिलता इसलिए हम वहां तक नहीं आ पाएंगे, जब तक कि उतनी डिमांड नहीं होगी। अगर उतनी डिमांड हो जाएगी तो हमारे पास सप्लाई नहीं होगी। इस प्रकार इतना पानी होने के बाद भी वह किसान इसका उपयोग नहीं कर पाता।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दुनिया के अंदर नए-नए इन्वेंशन आ रहे हैं। आजकल सोलर पम्प निकले हैं। उसके लिए लाइन डालने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस सोलर पम्पों की कीमत काफी ज्यादा है। अगर हम किसानों को सब्सिडाइज्ड करके देंगे, तो दूरदराज के अंदर जो किसान काम कर रहा है, ईमानदारी से अपने देश की सेवा करता है, उसके लिए मदद की जरूरत है, आज वह इनीशियल स्टेज में होगा, अगर हम उसको सब्सिडाइज्ड करेंगे तो जो किसान आज बगैर पानी के खेती कर रहा है वह वन थर्ड यील्ड निकाल रहा है, नेशनल वेस्टेज भी हो रहा है और किसान की भी हालत नहीं सुधर पा रही है, इससे किसानों का फायदा होगा। वह जब आत्महत्या करता है तो हम उसको दो लाख रुपए दे देते हैं। इस तरह से हम उसकी दो लाख की मदद करने के लिए उसको आत्महत्या करने के लिए इन्वाइट कर रहे हैं? अगर इस दो लाख रुपए में से एक लाख रुपया पहले दे देंगे तो उसके यहां पम्प लग जाएगा, जिससे उसका उत्पादन बढ़ जाएगा और उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर जाएगी। इस प्रकार उसे न तो आत्महत्या करनी पड़ेगी और न ही सरकार के ऊपर भी दोषारोपण होगा। इसीलिए मैं कहूँगा कि जब हम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के ऊपर जोर देते हैं तो सोलर एनर्जी की तरफ, पार्टिकुलरली रूरल एरिया के अंदर, सोलर पम्प के ऊपर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसानों के लिए मार्किटिंग व्यवस्था अच्छी करने के लिए माननीय पवार साहब ने **Commodity Exchange Market** शुरू किया था। बहुत अच्छा ख्याल था। परन्तु क्या वाकई मैं किसान उसका उपयोग कर रहे हैं किसान तो उसका उपयोग करता भी नहीं है, उस बेचारे को पता भी नहीं है कि यह क्या है। इसका उपयोग अपने फ्यूचर ट्रेडिंग के लिए जो लोग कर रहे हैं वे केवल स्पेकुलेशन के लिए कर रहे हैं। अगर इस पर हम रोक नहीं लगाएंगे तो हमारा जो इंप्लेशन रेट बढ़ रहा है, इसके अंदर वह मददगार होता है। मैं एक उदाहरण दूंगा कि पिछले साल **Gawar Gum** 2500 रुपए से 3000 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल में उपलब्ध थी, इस साल इसका रेट एक लाख रुपए क्विंटल तक बढ़ गया है। 2500 रुपए, 3000 रुपए क्विंटल में मिलने वाली चीज एक लाख रुपए प्रति क्विंटल तक कैसे बढ़ गई? इसके अंदर सट्टा हो रहा है, इसके अंदर स्पेकुलेटिव बिजनेस हो रहा है और कोई इसमें एक लिंक बनाकर

के अपना काम कर रहा है। इस ओर सरकार केवल देख रही है, कर कुछ भी नहीं रही है। उसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मैं मांग करूंगा कि **commodity exchange market** बन्द कर देनी चाहिए। यह किसानों के किसी काम का नहीं है। इसका फायदा केवल कुछ व्यापारी ही उठा रहे हैं। इसमें कुछ ही फायदा उठाते हैं और हजारों खोते हैं। इस प्रकार उनको भी बचाया जा सकता है। अगर स्पेकुलेशन बन्द हो जाएगा तो हमारे इंफ्लेशन बढ़ने पर भी रोक लगेगी अभी दो-तीन रोज पहले ही पेपर में आया था कि उनका नेक्स्ट टार्गेट अब सरसों की तरफ है। सरसों की भी वही हालत होगी जो **Gawar Gum** की हुई। क्या हम सिर्फ बैठे हुए ही ये चीजें देखते रहेंगे या उसके ऊपर एक्ट करेंगे? **commodity exchange market** को बन्द करने की जरूरत है यह अपना जो परपज था, अपनी जो अपेक्षा थी और अपना ऑब्जेक्ट था वह प्राप्त करने के लिए मददगार साबित नहीं हुआ है, यह उल्टा जा रहा है।

इसे रोकने की जरूरत है, ऐसी मेरी मांग है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात का खुलासा और करना चाहूंगा। आपको थोड़ा समय देना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ज्यादा समय नहीं मिलेगा। सिर्फ तीन मिनट में खत्म करिए, ज्यादा समय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : महोदय, अब मैं जो पॉइंट रोज करना चाहता हूँ, खुद उस ट्रेड से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं यह जाहिर करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ज्वेलरी ट्रेड से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। आज हिंदुस्तान के अंदर लाखों ज्वैलर्स स्ट्राइक कर रहे हैं। उस के बारे में कल वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कहा है, परन्तु उनकी मांग है कि सोने के आयात पर जो पहले कस्टम ड्यूटी तीन महीने पहले एक परसेंट थी, उसको दो परसेंट कर दिया गया है और बजट के समय उस को चार परसेंट किया गया। हमें उस पर एतराज नहीं है क्योंकि यह तो सभी जगह लगेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : सिर्फ दो मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ड्यूटी चार परसेंट लगे, उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है, परन्तु छोटे-बड़े सभी **traders**, सभी **manufacturers** का विरोध एक्साइज ड्यूटी को लेकर है और यह इसलिए है क्योंकि यह इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, यह कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है। इस में लोग घर-घर में काम करते हैं। एक व्यक्ति प्रमुख होता है और उसके नीचे 50 लोग काम करते हैं। उन 50 में अलग-अलग काम करने वाले होते हैं-कोई कटाई का काम करने वाला होता है, कोई उड़ई का काम करता है जिसे काला काम कहते हैं, कोई मीनाकारी करता है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई पॉलिश लगाने का काम करता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : कृपया समाप्त करें। जैन साहब, कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : मैं सिर्फ दो मिनट और लूंगा। यह ड्यूटी उन व्यापारियों के लिए तकलीफदेह है और इसलिए उनकी मांग है कि इसके ऊपर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी हटायी जाए। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से विनती करूंगा कि वे उनकी मांग जायज होने के नाते मान्य करें। इसी प्रकार से उनकी दूसरी मांग दो लाख रुपए से ऊपर के बिल पर एक परसेंट लगाए गए “सेस” को हटाने के सम्बंध में है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे दो नम्बर का काम करने वालों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। आखिर हमें ब्लैक मनी बढ़ानी है या घटानी है? उसके लिए पहले 5 लाख रुपए का जो बंधन था, वह उचित है। अगर बिल 5 लाख के ऊपर होगा तो पैन कार्ड लगेगा, परन्तु आजकल हो यह रहा है कि अगर 60 ग्राम की ज्वेलरी बनेगी तो उसका बिल भी 2 लाख रुपए हो जाएगा। आज साधारण आदमी भी इतनी ज्वेलरी ले लेता है। इस कारण इस के अंदर दिक्कतें आएंगी। इसलिए मेरी वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती है कि इस बंधन को पूरी तरह से हटाया जाए और उनकी इस मांग को मान्य किया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां सोना **investment** के तौर गिना जाता है। जब किसी गरीब को पैसे की जरूरत होती है, तब वह उसे बेचने आता है। उस आदमी के पास बैंक में किसी प्रकार का खाता नहीं होता है। वह अगर उसे चैक देगा, तो वह गरीब नहीं मानेगा।

[श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 20 हजार के ऊपर की purchase चैक से करना possible नहीं हो सकता। मैं मांग करूंगा कि उसकी लिमिट को बढ़ाकर 2 लाख रुपए कर देना चाहिए। उसी प्रकार से ब्लैक मनी के ऊपर व्हाइट पेपर देने के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है। हम उसकी राह देख रहे हैं। आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष : धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, when the hon. Finance Minister first came here, to this august House, way back in 1969 ...*(Interruptions)*... I still remember, I was in short pants, in kindergarten. Since then, he has presented seven Budgets. The only claim I have of the number 'seven' is that I have been here for just seven months. I am not an experienced Parliamentarian, nor, in fact, am I a trained economist, but, that having been said, what I will try to do over the next few minutes is to hold up a mirror to view the views of a housewife in Haldia, or a bank clerk in Hospet or a student in Bilaspur or a daily labourer in Bongaon. I have often heard this, not only here, but on television channels, which has caused us a lot of distress: when you give it to the poor, you call it 'subsidy', and when you give money to the corporates, you call it 'stimulus.'

Sir, a lot has been said on subsidy—Rs. 24,000 crores cut on fuel subsidy, Rs. 6000 crores cut on fertilizer subsidy; then, overall subsidy bill down from Rs. 2,13,000 crores to Rs. 1,13,000 crores. In fact, yesterday the hon. M.P., Mr. N.K. Singh, asked the Finance Minister, 'when he will bite the bullet', and he described four bullets being (a) LPG, (b) Diesel and Petrol, (c) Kerosene, and (d) Urea. My humble suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is, please imagine that these are rubber bullets and please do not bite them; chew on them because we have lots of solutions to offer, alternative solutions. So, you chew on these bullets and please do not bite these bullets.

But the bigger point was raised by both sides actually. The hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned it once, and it was also mentioned by the eloquent hon. M.P. speaking first from the Treasury Benches. From the Treasury Benches, they spoke of a concept, the concept of 'cooperative federalism'. It is indeed a very interesting concept. The Trinamool Congress would like to just provide you a different perspective today of 'cooperative federalism' without the letters 'co'. So, it would actually become not 'cooperative federalism' but 'operative federalism', and I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to look and judge his Budget, how he has done or how the Budget has done, based on this concept of 'operative federalism'.

Sir, there are a few other points. Let's take the first one, the CST and the GST issue. Now, yesterday, we heard the reply of the hon. Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha. You know what is happening on the CST, down from 4 to 3 to 2. The States, in

fact, are losing money, and a unilateral decision has been made not to give the States what is actually due to them. In case of West Bengal, it is Rs. 1200 crores. If you look at some of the other States, it is all between Rs. 800-1200 crores and Rs. 1500 crores. Now, this has been done unilaterally. In fact, yesterday, we heard that apparently, this was recommended by the Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers. But my question is, if everything, which the Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers recommends, is done, then, how come the Service Tax recommendation which was made by this Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers this year, was not listened to? So, the first question we need to ask ourselves is : is this 'operative federalism' denying the States of what really belongs to them by unilaterally taking these decisions? And, that is why we were not as gung-ho about GST because we feel there may be some devious intention.

Let us move on to a second point about, is this operative federalism? Let us look at the question of 'Bringing the Green Revolution to Eastern India', BGREI. Paddy production went up by 7 million tonnes—thanks to Rs. 400 crores, which was pumped in last year. What is the figure this year? Rs. 400 crores went up by 7 million tonnes, and if the hon. Finance Minister is really serious about bringing the Green Revolution to Eastern India—let me clarify that Eastern India is not Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, it also includes Eastern UP.—then that figure this year is paltry, Rs. 600 crores. In fact, if this is true operative federalism, then kindly look at the electricity consumption *per capita* of the country. These are very interesting statistics—Northern Region, 695 units; Western Region, 1116 units; Southern Region, 938 units—congratulations. But what about the East? I am talking about the electricity used not for airconditioners; it could be used for irrigation pumps. The East is 481 units. The North-East is even lower, i.e., 251 units. Is this 'operative federalism'? I ask the hon. Finance Minister to look at this Budget through the prism of 'operative federalism.'

On the third point, which I call, a-child-is-born point, every time a child is born in Bengal, there is no gift; rather a curse, Rs. 21,000, on that child's head—for every child born.

Bengal, Kerala and Punjab are known as debt-stressed States. A State is considered debt-stressed if the ratio of its consolidated debt and liabilities to total revenue receipts exceeds 300 per cent. In Bengal's case, it is 370 per cent; Punjab and Kerala would have their own numbers. Now, just imagine, this year, in the last fiscal, corporate debt—and I am talking about public sector banks restructuring corporate debt—of private companies was Rs.75,000 crores, up from Rs.5000 crores the year before the last. So, what are we talking about? We are talking about an interest and repayment moratorium in the form of an annual grant to Bengal and these other States for three years.

[SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN]

Let us move on to my next question about operative federalism, and this is about RIDF. Now, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, set up in 1995-96, was basically to support State Governments for priority sectors like agriculture, rural development and infrastructure development; 6.5 per cent was the rate of interest when money was lent to the States in 1995-96; and guess what that figure is now! It is not 7.5 or 8.5; it is now 9.5 per cent. So, a State Government, availing of an RIDF loan for critical areas like rural development, would find it very difficult, and I would really request the Finance Minister to bring that down from where it is now to 6.5 per cent.

Sir, I shall make two quick points more about operative federalism, and this does not concern only Bengal. The examples I use would be from Bengal. There are special grants for development of border areas. Now, there are, at least, eight such districts in Bengal which touch three different countries—Bangladesh, Nepal and...*(time-bell)* Sir, I would need a couple of more minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. You have already taken three minutes more. There is no time. The reply has to be made at 4.00 p.m.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal) : Sir, yesterday, you had assured us that ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no. Please, there is no time. The time allotted to the Congress and the BJP was cut short too.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal) : Also, there is the Backward Region Grant Fund where there are so many districts. Sir, from the point of view of operative federalism, I must ask: is this the North block trying to strategies to block the East block? Lots of Shakespearean quotes have been used in the last two-three days. May I also indulge in a quote? But this is not a Shakespearean quote: it is that of Qazi Nazrul Islam. And because of shortage of time and because the hon. Finance Minister is not here, I would read the lines in English. "Beat the drum, beat the drum! Who is that God, who is that King, who snatches away all our rightful things?" *(Time-bell rings)*

Sir, please allow me to make one point about something which is already there in the Budget document, this time, as a positive suggestion. There is the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme. This concept of reform, this concept of disinvestment, is a very abstract concept for the common man. There is a nice idea called the Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, which encourages investors investing Rs. 50,000 and below and they get some benefits. There is also the Government's plan for disinvestment of Rs. 30,000 crores in public sector companies. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to merge and co-join these, so that the small investor can actually feel a part of this process of inclusiveness.

Sir, my last point is on gold. (*Time-bell rings*) Since I don't have much time, and I have three pages on gold, I would sum it up in a few words. For the artisans and everyone else, old is gold. So, don't tamper with the structure.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, this is not operative federalism but operation of federalism!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Shri Ratanpuri. All hon. Members should cooperate, because we have to finish the discussion and reply has to be made at 4.00 p.m. So, everybody may kindly be brief.

SHRI G.N. RATANPURI (Jammu & Kashmir) : Sir, I understand that reconstruction and rehabilitation of militancy ravaged infrastructure in J&K, as also the holistic development of this State is declared a priority concern by the Central Government. This concern is emphasized quite frequently by the Central leadership and we have heard many special initiatives.

But I am sorry to say that the Budget does not reflect it. I am not able to find any allocations for Udhampur-Qazigund railway line not for proposed tunnel across Zojilla. The Government is committed to start work on this tunnel in the August next. There is no mention of Prime Minister's reconstruction plan under which the allocation has been reportedly cut down to Rs. 700 crore this year against last year's Rs.1200 crore. There is no indication that the Central Government intends to invest considerably towards the resolution of socio-economic problems of J&K.

Handicrafts sector constitutes the backbone of Kashmir economy. The shawl sector provides, direct and indirect, employment to half-a-million people, majority of whom are under-privileged. By withdrawing the Duty Entitlement Pass Book, this sector has been exposed to unfair competition from machine-made and machine-embroidered shawls and this will definitely add to the problems and woes of these marginalized people. I demand that Duty Entitlement Pass Book be restored or that the shawl sector be brought under Focus Benefit Scheme at par with carpet sector. Mass carpet weaving scheme and other activities of the Textiles Ministry merit more focus and funds and all the vacancies of this Ministry and its subordinate offices in J&K must be filled up.

Prime Minister's reconstruction plan should have been completed by now but, only 40 per cent of the funds have been utilized till November last. Every effort should be made to ensure completion of all the projects taken up under this Plan at the earliest. Adequate funds should be released to the executing agencies in time and, wherever necessary, time should also be extended.

The five working groups constituted by the Prime Minister, in the year 2004, to suggest ways and means to address socio-economic problems of Jammu & Kashmir

[SHRI G.N. RATANPURI]

have submitted their recommendations. This House was informed that “key recommendations of the working groups having impact on well-being of different sections of society have been implemented,” but the State Government does not agree and is not aware of any recommendations having been implemented. This House has the right to know the real facts.

In pursuance to Dr. Rangarajan Committee’s recommendations, the Prime Minister announced transfer of Dulhasti Power Project to J&K Government from NHPC, but NHPC has not shown any inclination to transfer any of its power houses to the State even against a mutually agreed upon and genuine compensation.

The rivers of Jammu & Kashmir have the potential to produce 20,000 MWs of power, but the State does not get even a few hundred megawatts. Under Indus Water Treaty, Government of India bartered away to Pakistan more than 99.5 per cent of J&K waters, leaving less than 0.5 per cent for the State. The J&K Government was not taken on the board while negotiating Indus Water Treaty.

In the year 2005, International Water Management Institute, in collaboration with Sir Rattan Tata Trust, Mumbai, conducted a study and calculated losses due to Indus Water Treaty at Rs.6500 crore annually. The study says, “The Treaty which was carried in the best interests of the nation has, however, deprived Jammu & Kashmir of using its own water resources and thereby severely affected the development of State. The Treaty has made Punjab prosperous by using the waters of eastern rivers for agriculture and power generation. This, however, put J&K behind by an estimated Rs.6500 crore annually. The losses are not there in the agriculture sector alone but, on a much higher scale in the generation of hydro power.”

When the people of J&K compare this situation with the distribution of Ganga Teesta and Brahmaputra Rivers where the Central Government does not take even a step without the concurrence of the concerned State Government, they feel discriminated against, or may I say, cheated.

J&K has equally been wronged by the neighbouring State of Punjab. In 1979, a bilateral agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab and J&K on the construction of Thein Dam, now rechristened as ‘Ranjit Mahasagar Dam’. The dam was to be constructed by the Government of Punjab and it was bound to provide 15 per cent jobs and 20 per cent of electricity generated, and also 65 million cusecs of water to J&K. The 40 per cent of land occupied by the project belongs to Jammu & Kashmir.

The Government of Punjab has unilaterally cancelled this agreement and it has chosen to deny the full compensation for land to land owners. Ranjit Sagar Dam occupies only five to six per cent of Himachal Pradesh’s land and still, this State is getting its

full share under the agreement, while the J&K Government has not been able to get any electricity or any jobs, and not even a drop of water, in the canal system that has been constructed at a cost of Rs.100 crores. Losses accrued to Jammu and Kashmir due to non-implementation of agreements on Thein Dam have been calculated at Rs.8,650 crores. The Central Government has shown no intention of compensating these or the losses accrued to J&K due to Indus Water Treaty. State's liabilities have equalled more than 66 per cent of the GSDP and the debt services are almost equivalent to the Annual Plan. The situation demands immediate concrete steps, so that the targets of fiscal discipline fixed by the 13th Finance Commission can be realised by Jammu and Kashmir Government too.

The people of Jammu and Kashmir, particularly the young generation, want to know that if the resolution of the political issues has to wait for a national consensus, what stops the Central Government from undoing the wrongs of Indus Water Treaty, renegotiating it or compensating the State for losses accrued. Jammu and Kashmir has also demanded that the State should be relieved of the debt burden that has accrued due to delayed implementation of Central assistance formula in 90:10 ratio for special category States.

Last year, the Finance Minister announced special packages of Rs.100 crore and Rs. 150 crore for Ladakh and Jammu regions respectively. Having borne the brunt of terror and mayhem for more than two decades, the people of the Valley had felt let down. They could not suspect that they were in for a bigger shock. The Central Government did not provide any funds for this special package but forced the State to shelve out Rs. 250 crore from its Annual Plan.

Jammu and Kashmir, due to multiple reasons, is far behind most of the States in allocation and then, also in utilisation of Central assistance. Centrally-sponsored schemes and Central Government projects are also running behind schedule at a snail's pace. The reasons put forward for this sorry state of affairs are more often unconvincing.

The people quote the example of Uri Power Project that was constructed in a record time in the most difficult terrain, during the worst phase of militancy and in spite of the abductions of engineers. They have full faith in the might and resourcefulness of the Central Government; only the intentions remain blurred.

The Government of India has also to finance generously the projects related to tourism, infrastructure development and world-class tour, travel and accommodation facilities at all the tourist destinations in Jammu and Kashmir.

Roads constitute the major indicator of growth and development anywhere. But, in the absence of railways, road network is the only lifeline of Jammu and Kashmir and still, we do not match the road network of those States that are gifted with vast

[SHRI G.N. RATANPURI]

railway network. Less than half of our total road length of 26,711 kilometres is blacktopped.

Our allocations under the CRF, PMGSY, Bharat Nirman and NABARD are not adequate and their utilization is even lesser. Since 2000-01, only 46 out of 95 projects were completed and only Rs. 49,784 lakh, out of an allocation of Rs. 82,127 lakh, were expended under CRF. Similarly, only half or even lesser allocations have been expended under PMGSY, Bharat Nirman and NABARD also.

Sir, people crave for quick, result-oriented measures. Announcements of big packages have lost credibility due to sluggish implementation and are taken just as rhetoric. Thank you. Sir.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। हमारे वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय प्रणब मुखर्जी देश के जाने-माने उन नेताओं में से हैं जो देश के विकास के प्रति संवेदना रखते हैं। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट रखा है, उसके बारे में, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इस बजट में जो **allocation** हुआ है, उसको देखकर ऐसा लग रहा है कि यह यूपीए सरकार की विफलता की झांकी है। देश में फैले भ्रष्टाचार और महंगाई के कारण वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने जो मर्यादा थी, उसका भी इसमें दर्शन हो रहा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने आयकर दाताओं को 1,80,000 से 2,00,000 तक 20,000 रुपए की कर में राहत की है। इससे करदाता के करीब दो हजार रुपए बचेंगे। वित्त मंत्री जी ने आम लोगों के ऊपर जो सर्विस टैक्स बढ़ाया है, वह दो प्रतिशत बढ़ाया है। ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक हाथ से जो कुछ दिया, दूसरे हाथ से सब कुछ वापस ले लिया, मानो जोर का झटका धीरे से लगा। अब सभी को पता चल रहा है कि इससे कोई लाभ नहीं, बल्कि नुकसान ही है।

मेरी वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती है कि जिस तरह आम आदमी महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार से त्रस्त है, उसको राहत पहुंचाने के लिए वे और **relaxation** दें। हमारे **LoP** जेटली जी ने बजट पर **discussion** में सही बात कही थी कि आम आदमी, करदाता जो कमाता है, सरकार उसका 60 **per cent** प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में वापस ले लेती है। मुझे लगता है कि इससे देश के लोगों में निराशा पैदा होगी और आने वाले समय में देश के विकास के ऊपर भी उसका नकारात्मक असर दिखने लगेगा।

महोदय, यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। यहां करीब 60 से 65 प्रतिशत लोग डॉयरेक्ट या इन-डॉयरेक्ट खेती से जुड़े हुए हैं। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के आंदोलन के समय जब महात्मा गांधी जी लोगों के बीच जाते थे तब वे एक बात कहते थे कि इस देश की आत्मा गांव में है। इस देश की आत्मा की धड़कन खेतों और खलिहानों में सुनाई देती है। गांधी जी का यह विश्वास था कि अगर इस देश को आगे बढ़ाना है, आत्मनिर्भर करना है तो पहले गांव को आत्मनिर्भर करना होगा, गांवों का विकास करना होगा। अभी देश के जो हालात हैं, मुझे लगता है कि इसमें कई सुधारों की जरूरत है। मैं किसान के नाते वित्त मंत्री जी से विनती करूँगा कि कृषि के सेक्टर में जो बजट एलोकेट किया है, उसमें 18 प्रतिशत तो बढ़ा दिया है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए अच्छी बात कही थी कि हमने इस साल कृषि में 18 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की है। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने कुछ आंकड़े रखना चाहूँगा। कृषि का बजट 20,800 करोड़ तो बढ़ा है, लेकिन महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की कुल **GDP** में कृषि का योगदान 14.5 प्रतिशत है। इस देश के बजट का कद 14,90,925 करोड़ है। इस साल कृषि का बजट 20,800 करोड़ है। अगर पूरे बजट का प्रतिशत निकालें तो यह 1.5 से 2 तक होता है। जिस कृषि का **GDP** में रेश्यो करीब 13.9 प्रतिशत हो, तो मुझे लगता है कि कृषि का उत्पादन कृषि की आय देश के **GDP** में जितनी है, इतना बजट कृषि को एलॉट करेंगे, तभी हम आने

वाले समय में जो हमारा एग्रीकल्चर का ग्रोथ रेट करीब-करीब 3 प्रतिशत है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कर सकेंगे।

महोदय, मैं गुजरात का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। मैं यहां गुजरात की मार्किटिंग करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। गुजरात ने पिछले दस सालों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो अद्भुत क्रांति की है, यह कैसे संभव हुई, मैं इसका जिक्र भी करना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में सन् 2001 से लेकर 2011 तक 9,000 करोड़ की आय थी। आज गुजरात की 2011 की आय करीब-करीब 89,000 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है।

इसके पीछे सरकार की तपस्या है, **political will** है और **commitment** भी है। गुजरात में कृषि यात्रा निकाली गई। अभी हमारे ईश्वरलाल जी ने, हमारे एन.सी.पी. के सहयोगी ने बताया कि **drip irrigation** के लिए और बजट की जरूरत है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको आनन्द के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात ने एक कंपनी बनाकर किसानों के लिए **drip irrigation** का 15 सौ करोड़ रुपये का बजट रखा है। पूरे गुजरात में किसान **drip irrigation** अपना रहा है। इससे पानी की बचत होती है और पानी का कंजप्शन भी कम होता है और गुजरात में कृषि में जो उत्पादन बढ़ा है, इसका मुख्य कारण भी **drip irrigation** है। गुजरात ने सोइल टेस्टिंग में भी बहुत काम किया है। इसके पीछे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने भी अपना बजट लगाया है। मेरी विनती है कि केंद्र सरकार भी इस बजट में कृषि के लिए और प्रावधान रखे। इस बजट को करीब-करीब पांच गुना बढ़ाने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह अच्छी बात है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने 2012-12 के लिए कृषि ऋण पर 1 लाख करोड़ रुपये से राशि बढ़ाकर 5 लाख, 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दी है। यह भी अच्छी बात है कि समय पर ऋण चुकाने वाले किसानों को ब्याज में तीन प्रतिशत की छूट भी दी गई है, लेकिन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट यह भी बता रही है कि देश में आधे किसानों को ऋण नहीं मिलता है, इसलिए हमें इसकी भी व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि किसानों को बैंक द्वारा समय पर ऋण मिले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र जो है, उसकी ओर भी देखना होगा। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि कंकर में से संकर पैदा करने की ताकत जिस क्षेत्र में है, वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र है। पूरे विश्व में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 35 प्रतिशत निरक्षरता हमारे भारत में है। जो बजट का एलॉटमेंट है, वह केवल 0.73 प्रतिशत शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को दिया गया है, इसलिए इसमें भी और बढ़ावे की जरूरत है। हमारे युवा, हमारे स्टूडेंट्स के लिए ऐसा कहा जाता है कि पूरे विश्व में **(समय की घंटी)** मैं अभी कंकलूड करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : टाइम नहीं है, खत्म कीजिए।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभात सिंह परमार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने पाँच बार तैयारी की है और मुझे आज बोलने का मौका मिला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : परमार जी, सुनिए, **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं क्या करूँ, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम खत्म हो गया है। मैं क्या करूँ, अभी एक और स्पीकर हैं।

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, **...(व्यवधान)...** यह ऑफिशियल मेडेन स्पीच है **...(व्यवधान)...** मैंने आपसे विनती की और आपने बोलने दिया, यह मेरी ऑफिशियल मेडेन स्पीच है **...(व्यवधान)...** पाँच मिनट और दीजिए **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, क्योंकि अभी एक स्पीकर और है **...(व्यवधान)...** You have left only one minute.

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं जल संकट की बात करता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : एक और स्पीकर हैं, **There is one more speaker from your party.**

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दो मिनट में कन्क्लूड करता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में तीसरा विश्व युद्ध ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप उधर देखिए, एक भी मिनट बाकी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, तीसरा विश्व युद्ध जल संकट के ऊपर लड़ा जाएगा। ऐसा बता रहे हैं कि जल की के आधार पर तीसरा विश्व युद्ध होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ओ.के. बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... **There is no time left for the other speaker from your party.**

श्री भरतसिंह प्रभातसिंह परमार : हमें आपके माध्यम से यह कहना है कि जब पूरा देश सूखे की चपेट में है, तब हम आने वाले समय में वाटर मैनेजमेंट ठीक तरह से करें तो अच्छा होगा। मैं इसके साथ ही अपनी स्पीच समाप्त करता हूँ, अस्तु।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : ठीक से करेंगे, आप बैठिए, जो जाएगा। धन्यवाद परमार जी।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की देख-रेख में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने, जो अनुभवी नेता भी हैं, भारत के मुश्किल में जा रहे जिन हालातों में बजट पेश किया, मैं स्वयं को उससे जोड़ता हूँ। यदि आप बजट की ओर देखें तो 2009-10 और 2010-11 में विकास दर 8.4 प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन यह 2011-12 में लुढ़ककर 6 पर आ गई। वित्त मंत्री जी को बजट पेश करना था, इसलिए उन्होंने हर चीज और सभी हालातों को देखकर कि देश का विकास कैसे हो, देश आगे कैसे बढ़े, जो बजट पेश किया है मैं उसकी सराहना करता हूँ और उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, भारतवर्ष की आबादी 120 करोड़ से ऊपर जा रही है और 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं। जो लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं, वे लोग प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में कृषि पर निर्भर हैं। कृषि मानसून पर निर्भर है और मानसून का एक **gamble** है। अगर मानसून आ जाए, तो कृषि हो जाएगी, अगर मानसून ज्यादा आएगी, तो **flood** आ जाएगा, अगर मानसून कम आएगी, तो कहर पड़ जाएगा और सारा असर उस किसान पर पड़ेगा, जो अपनी आँखें लगा कर बैठा था कि मेरी फसल होगी, मेरे घर का गुजारा होगा और मैं आगे चलूँगा। बारिश नहीं हुई, कहर पड़ गया, तो उसके पास और कोई चारा नहीं, सिवाय इसके कि वह एक साल और इंतजार करे और इंतजार करने के बाद फिर जब फसल आएगी, तो वह घर का खर्च, बच्चों की पढ़ाई का खर्च वगैरह वहन करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें देखना होगा कि जब देश आजाद हुआ था और उसके बाद लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने एक नारा दिया था, “जय जवान जय किसान” और और फिर एक **green revolution** आया था। आबादी कितनी बढ़ गई थी, लेकिन उस आबादी का पेट भरने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में इतना अनाज पैदा हो गया था कि ह सब कहते थे कि हम आत्मनिर्भर हो गए, लेकिन आज ऐसा नहीं होने का कारण क्या है? इसमें एक चीज है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी और सदन को एक सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि अगर हमें खेती को बढ़ावा देना है, खेती का विकास करना है, तो सबसे पहले तो उत्तम बीज हों **manure** हो, खाद हो और उसके बाद जो पानी की समस्या आ रही है, वह भी दूर हो। पानी की समस्या किस प्रकार हल होगी? मेरे दो भाइयों ने यह कहा कि **drip irrigation** हो या **sprinkler** हो। इसे पानी का बचाव भी होता है और पानी सीधा खेत को जाता है। ये उस पेड़ के पास जाएगा, जिसे पानी की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम इसको पूरी तरह से **control** करके ऐसा करें, तो खेती बढ़ सकती है। खेती बढ़ेगी, खेतों में पैदावार होगी, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या होगा? उसके बाद उस फसल के रखरखाव के लिए हमें गोडाउन चाहिए। जब हमें उस फसल के रखरखाव के

लिए गोडाउन मिलेगा, तब हिन्दुस्तान के हर नागरिक के मुँह में वह अन्न ले जाने की हमारी कोशिश पूर्ण होगी, लेकिन होता यह आ रहा है कि हमारे पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं, इतने गोडाउंस नहीं हैं कि जो पैदावार हो, हम उसका रखरखाव कर सकें और आखिर तक जब तक उसकी खपत न हो जाए, उसका बचाव होता रहे। इसके क्या कारण होते हैं? मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव दूँगा कि उन्होंने प्रावधान किया है कि और गोडाउंस बनाए जाएँ, 5 लाख टन के बनाए जाएँ, 10 लाख टन के बनाए जाएँ, लेकिन हमारी फसल कितनी होगी और कितनी आसमान के नीचे होगी और किस प्रकार रखी जाएगी, इसका प्रावधान करना होगा। उन गोडाउंस के लिए प्रावधान करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिए उनके लिए प्रावधान किया जाए। जब अनाज गोडाउन में रखा जाएगा और वह आसमान के नीचे रह कर धूप से, बारिश से खत्म नहीं होगा, तो हमारे सारे नागरिकों को और खास कर गरीबों को इसका जो फल मिलेगा, वह फल बहुत ही अच्छा होगा और इसके लिए हम कहेंगे कि हमारा विकास हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बात यहाँ खत्म नहीं होगी। बात आगे चलती है कि जो पैदावार हो रही है, उनको मिली और हमने रख ली, लेकिन एक बात और होती है कि आज महँगाई बढ़ती है। महँगाई के कारण क्या हैं? महँगाई के पीछे आपने देखा होगा कि सब्जियों और फल की जो पैदावार हुई, वह कम हुई। फलों की पैदावार कम हुई, यह कम हुई या कम बनाई गई, यह एक बात थी, लेकिन दूसरी बात यह थी कि यह एक प्रदेश में पैदा हुई और दूसरे प्रदेश में उसके जाने के लिए सुविधाएँ चाहिए थीं, वे सुविधाएँ नहीं मिलीं। इसके पीछे भी एक बात है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि विकास हो, सब्जियाँ पैदा हों, तो क्यों न अगर हम ऐसी व्यवस्था कर दें कि सब्जियों की **collection** के लिए **refrigerated vans** हों। **Refrigerated vans** मंडी में आकर **cool chain** के जरिए उसका प्रसार करे। **cool chain** क्या है जब **refrigerated van** में सब्जियाँ आएँगी, तो पहले उनकी **washing** होगी, फिर **grading** होगी, उसके बाद **packing** करने के बाद हम उन्हें दूसरे प्रदेशों को भेज सकेंगे। अभी **cool chain** का प्रचलन बहुत कम है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आपने इसका प्रावधान किया कि **cool chain** बने, लेकिन कुछ प्रदेश ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं और कुछ प्रदेश ऐसा कर रहे हैं। जो प्रदेश ऐसा कर रहे हैं, अगर हमने उन्हें प्रोत्साहित करके उनकी सब्सिडी, उनका **stimulus fund** ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया, तो वे प्रदेश, जो ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे भी ऐसा करेंगे। इसके लिए आवश्यकता है कि हम आगे चलें और सब्जियों और फलों के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि देश में उनकी जितनी जरूरत है, वह पूरी हो सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वैसे तो परमात्मा की तरफ से दो ही जातियाँ होती हैं, एक अमीर की और एक गरीब की, लेकिन हम इन्सानों ने उनको बहुत सी डिफरेंट केटेगरीज में बांट दिया। इसके बाद उसमें कई कमिशन भी मुकर्रर करने के बाद हरेक आदमी अपना-अपना रिजर्वेशन क्लेम करने लगा। अगर अमीर और गरीब की तरफ देखें, तो हमें गरीब को ऊपर लाने के लिए काम करना होगा। अगर कोई टैक्स लगता है, अमीर तो टैक्स दे देगा लेकिन गरीब कहां से देगा, यह बात सोचनी होगी।

आप देखें, गांवों में जो 60 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है, वह गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहती है, उनके लिए क्या हो रहा है? उनके लिए न तो पूरा काम हो रहा है, न ही उन्हें पूरी शिक्षा मिल रही है, न ही उनको स्वास्थ्य का पूरा लाभ मिल रहा है और न ही उनको पक्की सड़कें मिल रही हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष का पूरा विकास हो और वह विश्व का नम्बर एक देश बन सके, उसके लिए आपको उन गांव वालों की तरफ देखना होगा, जो हर सुविधा से महरूम हैं।

शिक्षा सबसे प्राइमरी होती है। शिक्षा एक ऐसी चीज होती है, जो इन्सान को अपने पांव पर खड़ा करने के लिए, आगे बढ़ने के लिए साधन देती है। अगर गांव में शिक्षा नहीं होगी, तो एक तो यह होगा कि उनके पास खेती के लिए नयी सोच नहीं होगी, वे साइंटिफिक इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकेंगे, वे अच्छे बीज नहीं ले सकेंगे और हर प्रकार से वे पिछड़ते जाएंगे। आज वही हो रहा है। अगर आज हम देखें तो बीपीएल की संख्या बढ़ रही है। बीपीएल की संख्या बढ़ने के पीछे कारण क्या है? कारण एक ही है कि जो उन्हें सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह सुविधा नहीं मिल रही है।

[श्री शादी लाल बत्रा]

3.00 P.M.

आज एक ऐसा मौका आया है कि मैं अपने आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी, आप गाँवों के उन गरीबों की तरफ देखिए, जिन गरीबों के पास साधन नहीं हैं। उनके विकास के लिए आपने जो प्रावधान किए हैं, उन प्रावधानों को और अधिक बढ़ाइए। उनको अच्छे बीज मिलें, उनको अच्छी खाद मिले।

किसानों को बीज देने के लिए दो कंपनियाँ बनी थीं। 1963 में **National Seed Corporation** बनी और उसके बाद 1969 में बनी और उसके बाद 1969 में **State Farm Corporation of India** बनी थी। 1963 से लेकर आज दिन तक **National Seed Corporation** क्या कर रही है? वह सिर्फ 5 प्रतिशत किसानों की जरूरतों को पूरा कर रही है। यदि वह केवल 5 परसेंट किसानों की जरूरतों को ही पूरा करती है तो बाकी के 95 प्रतिशत किसान कहां जाएंगे और कहां से बीज लाएंगे? वे लोग उन **unscrupulous** कंपनियों के पास जाएंगे, जिनके पास कोई मर्यादा नहीं है, कोई सोच नहीं कि हमें अपने देश के साथ क्या करना चाहिए। ऐसी कंपनियाँ किसान को बीज तो बहुत दे देती हैं, लेकिन जब वह बीज किसान के पास जाता है, तो उसकी फसल नहीं होती और वह खत्म हो जाता है। इसके लिए हमें सोचना होगा। **Seed Corporation of India** की जो केपेसिटी है, सबसे पहले हमें उसको बढ़ाना होगा और उसके बाद यह देखना होगा कि किसानों को भी बीज लेकर जाए, उस बीज के ऊपर मुहर लगी हो, वह सर्टिफाइड हो। अगर उसका कोई नुकसान होता है, तो वह कम्पनी, जहां से वह बीज गया था, वही उसको नुकसान की भरपाई करे या फिर सरकार करे, आपको इसका प्रावधान करना होगा।

एक बात और आती है, आज एमएसपी तय किया जाता है, लेकिन एमएसपी किस प्रकार तय किया जाता है? आपने खेती को एक इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा दिया नहीं, कोई बात नहीं, संविधान में नहीं है इसलिए खेती को इंडस्ट्री का दर्जा नहीं मिला, लेकिन हम एक काम तो कर सकते हैं। हम यह देखें कि एमएसपी मुकर्रर करने के लिए कैसे उचित प्रावधान हों। इसके लिए मेरा एक सुझाव है। अगर हमने एमएसपी मुकर्रर करना है, तो उसका जो कॉस्ट प्राइस है, प्लस 50 प्रतिशत और जमा करके एमएसपी मुकर्रर किया जाए। कॉस्ट प्राइस, प्लस 50 प्रतिशत। इससे होगा यह कि आज जमीनों की जो कीमत है, किसान को उसका उचित रिटर्न मिलेगा और किसान को रोटी खाने के लिए एक काम मिलेगा। यदि ठीक एमएसपी मुकर्रर हो गई फिर उसको जो पैदावार मिलेगी, इससे उसके पास साधन हो जाएंगे। ऐसे में उसके पास जो दूसरे काम हैं, वह उनके लिए भी सोचेगा।

आज भ्रूण हत्या की बात हो रही थी। भ्रूण हत्या क्यों हो रही है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी संख्या गाँवों में ज्यादा है, लेकिन इसके पीछे उनकी कुछ न कुछ मजबूरी भी है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि स्त्री की दुश्मन स्त्री है, क्योंकि गर्भपात करवाने वाली भी स्त्री होती है और पैदा होने वाली बेटा भी स्त्री होती है। इसके पीछे उसके कुछ मजबूरी होती है और वह मजबूरी ही उससे ऐसा काम करवाती है। इसलिए भ्रूण हत्या न हो, उस मजबूरी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude. 4.00 p.m. पर रिप्लाइ होना है।

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA : Sir, I am a disciplined soldier. आप जो कहेंगे मैं मान लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : 4.00 p.m. पर रिप्लाइ होना है।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा : भ्रूण हत्याएं न हों, ये सारी चीजें गरीबी के साथ जुड़ी होती हैं और गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि उनका विकास हो। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। पिछले साल ही तरह इस साल भी एक बजट आया और कहा गया कि सब ठीक है। मैं सिर्फ यह शेर पढ़ कर सुना दूँ कि:

तुमको काली घटा को भी पहचानना नहीं आता,
नशेमन में से धुआँ उठता है, तुम कहते हो सावन है,
हकीकत तो यह है कि एक-एक बन्दा
यहाँ परेशान है गरानी के थपेड़ों से।

कहते हैं, कि फिक्र न करो, सावन आने वाला है। कहते हैं, सब ठीक हो जाएगा, सब ठीक हो जाएगा। जिन लोगों ने यह देश आजाद किया था, उनकी निगाहें यह आरजू लेकर अपने रब से जाकर मिल लेंगी। मेरे जैसे लोग यह इंतजार करते रहे कि सब ठीक हो जाएगा। आज हम उस मंजिल पर खड़े हैं, जहाँ यह नहीं मालूम कि किस गली में शाम हो जाएगी, लेकिन कहा यह जारहा है कि सब ठीक हो रहा है। हकीकत यह है कि हमारी जीडीपी की ग्रोथ जो नाइन प्वाइंट समर्थिंग थी, आज वह छः पहुँच गयी। कहने लगे, सब ठीक है। यह क्यों है, ये नहीं बताते। **Mismanagement of corruption** की वजह से हम यहाँ खड़े हो गए हैं। यह हमारी बुनियाद है। हम दो कदम आगे चलते हैं और चार कदम पीछे चलते हैं। यह बजट को लाने से पहले यह नहीं सोचा गया कि अगला जो **12th Plan** आ रहा है, जिसमें हमें 1.5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करने की जरूरत है, वह हम कहाँ से लाएँगे? इसकी कोई प्लानिंग हमारे पास नहीं है। आपको एक **alternative** ढूँढना पड़ेगा और आपके पास एक **alternative** है। **Standards & Poor's** की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है, **Islamic finance banking can play a role in funding Asia's infrastructure**. हमारे पास एक सॉल्यूशन इस्लामिक बैंकिंग का है। बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के साठ साल हो गये, लेकिन 40 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग अभी तक बैंकिंग तक नहीं पहुँच सके हैं। गरीबी का आलम यह है कि गरीबी की रेखा न जाने कितनी सतह नीचे चली गयी है और रइसों का आलम यह है कि **prosperity** के न जाने कितने **islands** बन गये। इसको दूर करने के लिए प्लानिंग कमीशन के डा. रघुराम राजन ने एक रिपोर्ट में कहा, प्लानिंग कमीशन से रिक्वेस्ट की, इनसे कहा कि आप इस्लामिक बैंकिंग को इस मुल्क में लाइये। केरल में 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये **unaccounted money** है। क्योंकि, हमारी कौम में इंटररेस्ट मना है, इसलिए बहुत से लोग बैंकों में इंटररेस्ट नहीं लेते हैं। सिर्फ केरल में एक अकाउंट में 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये पड़े हैं, जो 10 परसेंट की दर से हर साल बढ़ते हैं। ऐसी रकम पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी है, इसका तसव्वुर फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट नहीं कर रहा है, उसको वह इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में नहीं जोड़ रहा है। मुसलमान तो वह पैसा लेना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन अगर सरकार उस पैसे से इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करे, तो देश का कितना भला होगा? लेकिन, पता नहीं क्या वजह है कि इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा, जबकि यू.के., फ्रांस, जापान, चाइना, यू.एस.एस.आर. के सारे मुल्क, सिंगापुर और मलेशिया ने इसको **accept** कर लिया है। अगर आप इस्लामिक बैंकिंग से घबराते हैं, तो इसे आप **alternative banking system** बना कर कर दीजिए। इससे आपको इतना फंड मिलेगा कि आप अपने **12th Plan** में काफी पैसा लगा सकेंगे, लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई तवज्जो नहीं है। हमारे बहुत से **experts**, जिनमें हमारे ऑनरेबल प्रोफेसर स्वामीनाथन जी भी थे, जो कि यहाँ मौजूद हैं, इन्होंने भी और लोगों के साथ यह **recommend** किया कि फंड लाने का यह भी एक **alternative** हो सकता है, लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं जा रहा है। जैसे ही इस्लामिक नाम आता है, तो एकदम खौफ आता है कि कहीं यह आतंकवादियों का पैसा तो नहीं आएगा? आप उसे अपने बैंक में रखिए और उसका एक नाम रख दीजिए, आप उसको **alternative banking** कर दीजिए, उसको बैंक से जोड़ दीजिए। अगर आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो कम से कम एक विंडो खोल दीजिए। आप बंगलादेश, यू.के. आदि जब जगह देखें कि दुनिया भर में क्या हो रहा है।

मुसलमान का जो इंटररेस्ट का पैसा है, वह एक दूसरे बैंकिंग के थू जा रहा है। मुसलमान एंटरप्राइज नहीं है, उसका पैसा 80 परसेंट नॉन-मुस्लिम यूज करते हैं। अदरवाइज वह हिन्दुस्तान के एक पूरे खाके में पूरे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। उसकी तरफ रिजर्व बैंक या फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री कोई तवज्जुह नहीं कर रही है। मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि इस वक्त हमको वह पैसा डेवलप करना है, जिसका मैंने अभी जिक्र किया कि इनकी रिपोर्ट कहती है कि

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

1.5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर चाहिए अगले पांच साल के मंसूबे में। एक आल्टरनेटिव आपके पास है। मैं उसके लिए बराबर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करूंगा कि अगर आप आल्टरनेटिव बैंकिंग नहीं खोल सकते हैं तो कम से कम एक तरीका यह कीजिए कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया या स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और या किसी भी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक में एक विण्डो खोल दीजिए, क्योंकि इस इलाके से मुसलमानों का वह पैसा जो इंटरनेट के नाम से बैंकों में पड़ा हुआ है, वह यूटिलाइज हो जाएगा और इससे मुल्क का भला हो जाएगा। आप इसको मॉनिटर कीजिए और एक कमेटी बनाइए, जिस तरह से रघुराजन साहब ने कहा और दूसरे लोगों ने कहा, मेरे पास पूरी लिस्ट है हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया भर के लोगों की, जिन्होंने इसको कह है कि यही एक आल्टरनेटिव बनता है और इसका यूरोप फायदा उठा रहा है, लेकिन अमेरिका नहीं चाहता। इसलिए कि अमेरिका का जो सिस्टम है उसको नुकसान होगा, जो मिडल ईस्ट में हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी रहते हैं और जो दुनिया भर में हमारे हिन्दुस्तानी रहते हैं, उनका पैसा भी हिन्दुस्तान में उस तरीके से उस बैंकिंग सिस्टम में आ जाएगा, जिससे हमको अगले बजट या अगले पांच साला मंसूबे में फायदा होगा। इसकी बहुत सख्त जरूरत है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को इस पर तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे इस पर जरूर कोई न कोई जिम्मेदारी से जवाब देंगे, क्योंकि विण्डो खोलने के बाद फिर आप एक कमेटी बना दीजिए और उसको देखिए कि अगर उसको कुछ तरमीम करना है तो उसको देखिए, मॉनिटर करिए कि कैसे कहां से आ रहे हैं। हमारे बैंकांडे में लोग कैसे नहीं डाल रहे हैं। आप जाकर देखिए कि यह पैसा घरों में पड़ा हुआ है, ब्लैकमनी की शकल में पड़ा हुआ है। यह सब का सब पैसा व्हाइट हो जाएगा और जब व्हाइट होगा तो इससे देश का कितना भला होगा और कितनी इसकी जरूरत पड़ेगी।

इसके अलावा इस बजट के सिलसिले में मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक, यह कि पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड ने दो सिफारिश की थीं। एक, यह कहा था कि डायरेक्ट टैक्स रिलीजियस प्लेसेज का आप खत्म कर दें, उसका कोई जिक्र इसमें नहीं है। दूसरी उनकी सिफारिश यह थी कि RTE को सेप्रेट करें माइनोंरटीज इंस्टीट्यूशन से। उसकी भी कोई सिफारिश नहीं है। तीसरी बात, जो मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के मुत्तलिक कहना चाहता कि उत्तर प्रदेश आज बहुत पिछड़ गया है, उसको इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत है, वहां बिजली और सड़कों पर पैसा लगाने की जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी बड़ी तादाद में आलू का प्रोडक्शन होता है। इस बजट में मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि देहातों में कोल्ड स्टोरेज और प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट के लिए मज्जीद पैस का इंतजाम करें और अगर उत्तर प्रदेश खड़ा होगा तो यह देश भी खड़ा हो जाएगा। इस अल्फाज़ के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†[جناب محمد ادیب (اثر پردیش) : سر، بہت بہت شکریہ۔ ہر سال کی طرح اس سال بھی ایک بجٹ آیا اور کہا گیا کہ سب ٹھیک ہے۔ میں صرف یہ شعر پڑھ کر سنا دوں گا کہ:

تم کو کالی گھٹا کو بھی پہچاننا نہیں آتا

نشیمین میں سے دھواں اٹھتا ہے، تم کہتے ہو ساون ہے

حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ ایک - ایک بندہ

یہاں پریشان ہے گرانی کے تھپیڑوں سے۔

کہتے ہیں، فکر نہ کرو، ساون آنے والا ہے۔ کہتے ہیں، سب ٹھیک ہو جائے گا،

سب ٹھیک ہو جائے گا۔ جن لوگوں نے یہ دیش آزاد کیا تھا، ان کی نگاہیں یہ آرزو

لے کر اپنے رب سے جا کر مل لیں گی۔ میرے جیسے لوگ یہ انتظار کرتے رہے

† [Transliteration in Urdu scrip]

کہ سب ٹھیک ہو جائے گا۔ آج ہم اس منزل پر کھڑے ہیں، جہاں یہ نہیں معلوم کہ کس گلی میں شام ہو جائے گی، لیکن کہا یہ جا رہا ہے کہ سب ٹھیک ہو رہا ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ہماری جی ڈی پی کی گروتھ جو نائن پوائنٹ کچھ تھی، آج وہ چھ پر پہنچ گئی۔ کہنے لگے، سب ٹھیک ہے۔ یہ کیوں ہے؟ یہ نہیں بتاتے۔ Mismanagement of corruption کی وجہ سے ہم یہاں کھڑے ہو گئے ہیں۔ یہ ہماری بنیاد ہے۔ ہم دو قدم آگے چلتے ہیں اور چار قدم پیچھے چلتے ہیں۔ اس بجٹ کو لانے سے پہلے یہ نہیں سوچا گیا کہ اگلا جو بارہواں پلان آ رہا ہے، جس میں بیس 1-5 ٹریلین ڈالرس کا انفراسٹرکچر ڈیولپ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، وہ ہم کہاں لائیں گے؟ اس کی کوئی پلاننگ ہمارے پاس نہیں ہے۔ آپ کو ایک alternative ڈھونڈنا پڑے گا اور آپ کے پاس ایک alternative ہے۔ Standards & Poor's رپورٹ میں لکھا ہے، Islamic finance banking can play a role in funding Asia's infrastructure. ہمارے پاس ایک سالیوشن اسلامک بینکنگ کا ہے۔ بینکوں کے نیشنلائزیشن کے ساتھ سال ہو گئے، لیکن 40 فیصد سے زیادہ

لوگ ابھی تک بینکنگ تک نہیں پہنچ سکے ہیں۔ غریبی کا عالم یہ ہے کہ غریبی کی ریکھا نہ جانے کتنی سطح نیچے چلی گئی ہے اور رئیسوں کا عالم یہ ہے کہ prosperity کے نہ جانے کتنے islands بن گئے۔ اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے پلاننگ کمیشن کے ڈاکٹر رگھورام راجن نے ایک رپورٹ میں کہا، پلاننگ کمیشن سے ریکویسٹ کی، ان سے کہا کہ آپ اسلامک بینکنگ کو اس ملک میں لائیں۔ کیرل میں 40 ہزار کروڑ روپے unaccounted money ہے۔ کیوں کہ ہماری قوم میں انٹرسٹ منع ہے، اس لئے بہت سے لوگ بینکوں سے انٹرسٹ نہیں لیتے ہیں۔ صرف کیرل میں ایک اکاؤنٹ میں 40 ہزار کروڑ روپے پڑے ہیں، جو 10 فیصد کی در سے ہر سال بڑھتے ہیں۔ ایسی رقم پورے ہندوستان میں کتنی ہے، اس کا تصور فائیننس ڈیپارٹمنٹ نہیں کر رہا ہے، اس کو یہ انفراسٹرکچر میں نہیں جوڑ رہا ہے۔ مسلمان تو وہ پیسہ لینا نہیں چاہتا، لیکن اگر سرکار اس پیسے سے

[ش्री موہممد اددب]

انفراسٹرکچر کھڑا کرے، تو دیش کا کتنا بھلا ہوگا؟ لیکن، پتہ نہیں کیا وجہ ہے کہ اس پر دھیان نہیں دیا جا رہا، جبکہ یو کے، فرانس، جاپان، چائنا، یو ایس ایس آر کے سارے ملک، سنگاپور اور ملیشیا میں اس کو accept کر لیا ہے۔ اگر آپ اسلامک بینکنگ سے گھبراتے ہیں۔ تو اسے آپ Alternative banking system بنا کر کر دیجئے۔ اس سے آپ کو اتنا فنڈ ملے گا کہ آپ اپنے بارہویں پلان میں کافی پیسہ لگا سکیں گے، لیکن اس کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے بہت سے experts، جن میں ہمارے انریبل پروفیسر سوامی ناتھن جی بھی تھے، جو کہ یہاں موجود ہیں، انہوں نے بھی اور لوگوں کے ساتھ recommend کیا کہ فنڈ لانے کا یہ بھی ایک alternative ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن مشکل یہ ہے کہ اس طرف کوئی دھیان نہیں جا رہا ہے۔ جیسے ہی اسلامک نام آتا ہے، تو ایک دم خوف آتا ہے کہ کہیں یہ آتک وادیوں کا پیسہ تو نہیں آئے گا؟ آپ اسے اپنے بینکوں میں رکھئیے اور اس کا نام رکھ دیجئے۔ آپ اس کو alternative banking کر دیجئے، اس کو بینک سے جوڑ دیجئے۔ اگر آپ یہ نہیں کر سکتے ہیں، تو کم سے کم ایک ونڈو کھول دیجئے۔ آپ بنگلہ دیش، یو کے۔ وغیرہ سب جگہ دیکھیں کہ دنیا بھر میں کیا ہو رہا ہے۔ مسلمان کا جو انٹرسٹ کا پیسہ ہے، وہ ایک دوسرے بینکنگ کے تھرو جا رہا ہے۔ مسلمان اینٹریپرائز نہیں ہے، اس کا پیسہ 80 فیصد نون-مسلم یوز کرتے ہیں۔ ادروانز وہ ہندوستان کے ایک پورے خاکے میں پورے انفراسٹرکچر میں استعمال ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کی طرح رزرو بینک یا فائننس منسٹری کوئی توجہ نہیں کر رہی ہے۔ میں آپ سے عرض کروں کہ اس وقت ہم کو وہ پیسہ ڈیولپ کرنا ہے، جس کا میں نے ابھی ذکر کیا کہ ان کی رپورٹ کہتی ہے کہ 1-5 ٹریلین ڈالر چاہئے اگلے پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں۔ ایک alternative آپ کے پاس ہے۔ میں اس کے لئے برابر فائننس منسٹری صاحب سے گزارش کروں گا کہ اگر آپ alternative banking نہیں کھول سکتے ہیں تو کم سے کم ایک طریقہ یہ کیجئے کہ رزرو

بینک آف انڈیا یا اسٹیٹ بینک آف انڈیا یا کسی بھی نیشنلائزڈ بینک میں ایک ونڈو کھول دیجئے، کیوں کہ اس علاقے سے مسلمانوں کا وہ پیسہ جو انٹرسٹ کے نام سے بینکوں میں پڑا ہوا ہے، وہ utilize ہو جائے گا اور اس سے ملک کا بھلا ہو جائے گا۔ آپ اس کو مانیٹر کیجئے اور ایک کمیٹی بنائیے، جس طرح سے رگھوراجن صاحب نے کہا اور دوسرے لوگوں نے کہا، میرے پاس پوری لسٹ ہے ہندوستان اور دنیا بھر کے لوگوں کی، جنہوں نے اس کو کہا ہے کہ یہی ایک alternative بننا ہے اور اس کا یورپ فائدہ اٹھا رہا ہے، لیکن امریکہ نہیں چاہتا۔ اسلئے کہ امریکہ کا جو سسٹم ہے اس کو نقصان ہوگا، جو مڈل ایسٹ میں ہمارے ہندوستانی رہتے ہیں اور جو دنیا بھر میں ہمارے ہندوستانی رہتے ہیں، ان کا پیسہ بھی ہندوستان میں اس طریقے سے اس بینکنگ سسٹم میں آ جائے گا، جس سے ہم کو اگلے بجٹ یا اگلے پانچ سالہ منصوبے میں فائدہ ہوگا۔ اس کی بہت سخت ضرورت ہے۔ فائننس منسٹر صاحب کو اس پر توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ میں امید کرتا

ہوں کہ وہ اس پر ضرور کوئی نہ کوئی ذمہ داری سے جواب دیں گے، کیوں کہ ونڈو کھولنے کے بعد پھر آپ ایک کمیٹی بنا دیجئے اور اس کو دیکھئے کہ اگر اس کو اس میں کچھ ترمیم کرنا ہے تو اس کو دیکھئے، مانیٹر کرنیے کہ پیسے کہاں سے آ رہے ہیں؟ ہمارے بینکوں میں لوگ پیسے نہیں ڈال رہے ہیں۔ آپ جاکر دیکھئے کہ یہ پیسہ گھروں میں پڑا ہوا ہے، بلیک منی کی شکل میں پڑا ہوا ہے۔ یہ سب کا سب پیسہ وائٹ ہو جائے گا اور جب وائٹ ہوگا تو اس سے دیش کا کتنا بھلا ہوگا اور کتنی اس کی ضرورت پڑے گی۔

اس کے علاوہ اس بجٹ کے سلسلے میں، میں دو باتیں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک یہ کہ پرسنل لاء بورڈ نے دو سفارشیوں کی تھیں۔ ایک، یہ کہا تھا کہ ڈائریکٹ ٹیکس رلیجنس پلیسز کو آپ ختم کر دیں، اس کا کوئی ذکر اس میں نہیں ہے۔ دوسری ان کی سفارش یہ تھی کہ آرٹی۔ای۔ کو سپیٹریٹ کریں ماننارٹیز انسٹی ٹیوشن سے۔ اس کی بھی کوئی سفارش نہیں ہے۔

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

نیسری بات، جو میں اثر پردیش کے متعلق کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اثر پردیش آج بہت پچھڑ گیا ہے، اس کو انفراسٹرکچر کی ضرورت ہے، وہاں بجلی اور سڑکوں پر پیسہ لگانے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اثر پردیش میں کافی بڑی تعداد میں آلو کا پروڈکشن ہوتا ہے۔ اس بجٹ میں، میں فنانس منسٹر صاحب سے گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دیہاتوں میں کوئلہ اسٹوریج اور پروسیسنگ یونٹ کے لئے مزید پیسے کا انتظام کریں اور اگر اثر پردیش کھڑا ہوگا تو یہ دیش بھی کھڑا ہو جائے گا۔ ان الفاظ کے ساتھ، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔]

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI (Karnataka) : Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am glad to participate in the discussion on the General Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister for 2012-13. A lot about it has been spoken by the Members not only in this august House, but also in the media, newspapers, in deliberations and lectures given by dignified professionals of our country. I will not go into the details as the time is very limited and my colleagues have already spoken a lot on many other subjects. I am going to concentrate only on art, culture and film industry.

महोदय, भारत की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की हिफाजत करना हमारी संस्कृति में विश्वास करने वाले हम सभी भारतीयों का दायित्व है, कर्त्तव्य है।

महोदय, भारत एक विशाल देश है जिसकी विविधता में एकता का दर्शन होता है। यहां अनेकों भाषाएं और बोलियां हैं, लेकिन हमारी संस्कृति एक है। इस बजट में देश की सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के संरक्षण के लिए कोई विशेष योजना घोषित नहीं की गयी है। क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई ऐसा सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया जाता है, जिसमें अटक से लेकर कटक तक और कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक की सांस्कृतिक विविधताओं को शामिल किया गया हो? क्या भारत दर्शन की कल्पकता भारत सरकार के पास है जिसमें लोक संस्कृति, लोक गीत, लोक महोत्सव से लोक संग्रह किया जाता हो? आज लोक महोत्सव में कमी आ रही है। चाहे आदिवासी नृत्य हो या शास्त्रीय नृत्य-जैसे ओडिसी, भारतनाटय्यम, कथक आदि, इन सब में कमी हो रही है। जाहिर है, इसे लोक संस्कृति का कमजोर होना ही माना जाएगा।

महोदय, मैं यह सब इसलिए कह रही हूँ क्योंकि मैं इस कला क्षेत्र से जुड़ी हुई हूँ। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सदन का प्रत्येक सदस्य संस्कृति का उपासक है। शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति हो जिसकी लोक संगीत, लोक गीत व लोक नृत्य में रुचि न हो। देश में कला और संस्कृति को बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि बहु-आयामी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जाए। इस बजट में क्या इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान किया गया है?

As per the Vision of the Ministry of Culture, "Culture represents a set of shared attitudes, values, goals and practices. A country as diverse as India is symbolized by the plurality of its culture. The mandate of the Ministry of Culture is to preserve and promote all forms of art and culture." But, the question is, whether the Government of India is caring and nurturing the Ministry of Culture as per its Vision.

The answer is: certainly, not. This is reflected in the Budget for 2012-13 presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

But, unfortunately, the Ministry of Culture has gained marginally in the Budget for 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs. 1,447 crores against Rs. 1,378 crores in the previous year of 2011-12. This is a marginal increase of Rs. 67 crores.

As per the department-wise break-up of the provisions, Rs. 415 crores has been allocated for overall promotion of art and culture. This is ridiculous.

Sir, culture in our country needs a lot more infrastructure and money. The spending capacity of some of the institutions is limited and they require a massive renovation. However, there has consistently been a very low allocation for culture under the successive Budgets.

The archaeological surveys, archives and museums have an outlay of Rs. 785 crores while libraries have Rs. 121 crores. However, the zonal cultural centres have been allocated miserably Rs. 31 crores. The National School of Drama has an outlay of Rs. 23 crores, which is a small hike from Rs. 21 crores last year. We need centres for performing arts in smaller cities and more private-public-partnerships in culture. We have a lot of professionally trained people at the National School of Drama, but many of them are jobless today.

Young artists cannot afford gallery, auditorium and other spaces to display their art and performance, because auditorium and other places are expensive. The Government needs to build multi-disciplinary art centres across the country to promote culture.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to find out what the Ministry of Culture has done with the funds allocated to it for the last 2-3 financial years.

On the one hand, many institutions which are promoting art and culture with full dedication are in need of funds and, on the other, every year the Ministry of Culture lets crores of rupees lapse in the national coffers.

Sir, the CAG Report of 2009-10 states that of Rs. 1,296 crores allocated to it that year, the Ministry of Culture returned Rs. 111 crores. Similarly, Rs. 99 crores was surrendered in 2008-09 and Rs. 96 crores in 2007-08.

The Budgetary process begins in December with institutions forwarding their demands to the Ministry of Culture, which then forwards it to the Ministry of Finance.

In the Budget Session, the Parliament votes on these demands. After several months of such debates, usually close to a year, the Ministry of Culture receives the

[SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI]

funds, which it, then, allots to the institutions that asks for them. However, since the institutions are in a state of inertia by then, no action is taken and the funds lapse.

Now, Sir, I would like to say a few things about my film industry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You can take, at the most, two more minutes.

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Okay, Sir. Being in the film industry for several years, I, on behalf of media fraternity, covering films, TV ads, etc, would like to put one question to the hon. Finance Minister. Has anybody from his department taken pains to enumerate revenue earned by the Government via direct and indirect taxes from entire India and the overseas business from film industry? Our members, including artists, technicians and unskilled people, work day and night and entertain all and thereby bring some solace in the life of the, as you say it, *aam aadmi*. But we are treated worse than an *aam aadmi*.

The film industry generates huge amount of revenue to the Government. But it has got no place in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister. Today, our fraternity has reached at peak. The entire world is looking upon us. Various international film companies are ready to come and work here. Our people are demanding that the film industry should be given full industry status so that we can overcome some administrative hurdles, like, shooting abroad, getting financial support, overcoming visa problems, foreign tours, etc. But in spite of generating huge revenues, we are even lacking some of the basic facilities, which we are in dire need of. A lot of corporate houses are entering in the film industry to help out, but without an 'industry status', our fraternity as well as corporate houses are helpless to do anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Conclude please.

SHRIMATI HEMA MALINI : Sir, I would also like to mention here about the increase in the customs duty and excise duty on gold. A lot of hue and cry is being made against this increase. The gold price, today, is already very high. It is about Rs. 2800/- per gram. The new Budget levies duty on import of gold, which will make the gold more expensive, as compared to anywhere else in the world. The excise duty on non-branded jewellery will also make it even more expensive than other countries. So, the consumers will be adversely affected. They will have to pay Rs. 1000, per gram, extra. Overall, the jewellery trade will also be affected tremendously. And, India, being the highest consumer of gold, will start looking at other countries to buy jewellery, like, Dubai, etc. It will also promote smuggling.

It is my utmost demand to the hon. Finance Minister that the film industry should be given 'full industry' status. The Ministry of Culture should not return funds allocated to it. Rather, it should help and provide support to the genuine institutions which are promoting art and culture in our country.

Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस समय हमारा देश बहुत सी चुनौतियों को मुकाबला कर रहा है और जिन परिस्थितियों में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2012-13 का बजट पेश किया है, उनमें इससे बेहतर बजट पेश नहीं किया जा सकता था। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और इस बजट का दिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, यह बजट UPA सरकार की पिछली नीतियों को तेज गति देने वाला बजट है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के अंदर सभी को शामिल किया गया है। भारत के हर क्षेत्र को, हर सैक्टर को, हर राज्य को, हर व्यक्ति को, हर वर्ग को इसमें शामिल किया गया है और ऐसा कोई वर्ग नहीं है, जिस पर इसमें ध्यान न दिया गया हो।

महोदय, बजट प्रस्तुत करते समय हमारा GDP growth rate 7.6 percent था। आज पूरे विश्व में महंगाई और मंदी का दौर चल रहा है। यदि हम दूसरे देशों का average growth rate देखें, तो वह करीब 3.3 या 4 परसेंट के करीब आता है, जो हमारे देश की तुलना में 5 परसेंट कम है।

महोदय, कृषि के क्षेत्र में हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और हमारा ग्रोथ रेट बढ़कर 2.5 तक पहुंच गया है। हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ रेट जरूर आशा के अनुरूप नहीं बढ़ा है और हम 4.5 तक ही पहुंचे हैं, लेकिन जो बजट पेश किया गया है, इससे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ रेट भी बढ़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी चिंता budgetary deficit की तरफ जरूर है, लेकिन जहां तक मैंने बजट का अध्ययन किया है, यह deficit ऐसे प्रोग्राम्स को लेकर है, जो आम जनता तक पहुंचते हैं। चाहे हमारी flexi schemes हों जिनमें हमारे 1 लाख 66 हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च हो रहे हैं और चाहे subsidy का मामला हो। आज हम लोग food subsidy उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं, petroleum subsidy उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं और fertilizers पर भी subsidy उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। Fertilizer एक बहुत बड़ा subject है, जो किसानों से जुड़ा है। आज हम 61 हजार करोड़ की subsidy किसानों को दे रहे हैं। इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने और यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि पहले जो पैसा होता था, वह कारखानों के मालिकों के पास जाता था, लेकिन इस बार यह सीधे किसानों के पास जाएगा, इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, आज आम आदमी को रोटी चाहिए, खाना चाहिए और इसकी तरफ यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने बहुत ध्यान दिया है और एक बड़ा निर्णय Food Security Bill के रूप में लिया है, जो हमारी संसद में पेश हुआ और अभी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास है। इसके लिए आज मैं तहेदिल से हमारी यू.पी.ए. की अध्यक्ष आदरणीया सोनिया गांधी जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आम गरीब आदमी की तरफ उनकी नजर गई है और एक ऐतिहासिक कदम उन्होंने उठाया है।

महोदय, इस बजट पर जब हम चर्चा करते हैं, तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारा कृषि सेक्टर, जो एक बहुत बड़ा सेक्टर है, इसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। हमारी यू.पी.ए. सरकार की नीतियों की वजह से ही हमने 2011-12 में ढाई सौ मिलियन टन अनाज पैदा किया। हमारा 2011-12 का जो लक्ष्य था, वह 239 मिलियन टन था, लेकिन हमारे किसानों को हम तहेदिल से धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि उन्होंने हमारे अनुमान से आगे बढ़कर, अपनी मेहनत से यह काम पूरा किया। हमारी जो उम्मीद 2020 तक की थी, वह उन्होंने इसी साल पूरी कर दी।

[श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया]

महोदय, आज हम कह सकते हैं कि हम अनाज के ऊपर आत्मनिर्भर हैं। हम बहुत गर्व के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि पहली हरित क्रांति भी हमारी देन थी और आज जो हम आत्मनिर्भर हुए हैं, यह भी यू.पी.ए. सरकार की देन है, उसकी नीतियों का परिणाम है। आज हमने दालों के क्षेत्र में, बागवानी के क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। जहां हम दालों में 14-15 मिलियन टन से आगे नहीं बढ़ पा रही थे, हमें खुशी है कि हम 18 मिलियन टन तक पहुंचे हैं, जिससे हमारे आयात में कमी आएगी। बागवानी के क्षेत्र में भी हम 250 मिलियन टन तक पहुंच चुके हैं। मैं वित्त जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने इस बजट में कृषि का विशेष ध्यान रखा है। किसानों की पीठ थपथपाने के लिए, किसानों को लाभ देने के लिए उन्होंने 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये के ऋण की बढ़ोतरी की है - 4.75 लाख से बढ़ाकर 5.75 लाख रुपये और वह भी 7 प्रतिशत की सस्ती ब्याज दर पर। यदि किसान समय पर जमा कराए, तो 3 प्रतिशत की और छूट देकर, 4 प्रतिशत पर किसानों को यह ऋण मिलेगा।

महोदय, हम पूर्वी राज्यों के रास्ते दूसरी हरित क्रांति की तरफ जा रहे हैं, इसलिए बजट के अंदर 400 करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

मैं यहीं सुन रहा था, सब कह रहे थे कि यह ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान है, लेकिन मैं हमारे पूर्वी किसानों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, बहुत मेहनत की तथा 2011-12 में सात लाख मिलियन टन अधिक अनाज पैदा किया। इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने चार सौ से बढ़ाकर 1000 करोड़ रुपये रखे हैं। (समय की घंटी)

महोदय, इस बजट के अंदर कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सिंचाई का भी विशेष ख्याल रखा गया है। विशेष तौर से माइक्रो इरीगेशन के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। आज कृषि के अंदर निवेश होना बहुत जरूरी है। आज कृषि में निवेश की कमी है। प्राइवेट निवेशकों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए उन्होंने सिंचाई के लिए बांध, टर्मिनल मार्किट, soil-testing tab आदि की स्थापना करने की प्राथमिकताएं सुनिश्चित की हैं। इन प्रयासों से यूपीए सरकार का जो अनुमान है कि ग्रोथ रेट चार प्रतिशत होना चाहिए, वह प्राप्त किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, मैं किसान का बेटा हूँ, राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूँ इसलिए राजस्थान के बारे में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान एक ऐसा प्रदेश है, जो निरंतर प्राकृतिक आपदाओं और चुनौतियों का सामना करता रहता है। वहां पर बराबर अकाल पड़ता है, कभी वहां ओले गिर जाते हैं, ओला वृष्टि हो जाती है, कभी अतिवृष्टि हो जाती है, कभी पाला पड़ जाता है...।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब समाप्त करें। चार बजे रिप्लाइ होना है।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : हमारा किसान इन सबका मुकाबला कर रहा है। आज वह आपकी तरफ देख रहा है। वह सबकी तरफ देख रहा है कि आज राजस्थान के गरीब लोगों की पीठ थपथपाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि वे राजस्थान को विशेष दर्जा देकर पीने के पानी और बिजली के लिए उन्हें विशेष सहायता दें। महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अब बस कीजिए। आठ मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया : अंत में, मैं केवल एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। राजस्थान में प्रचुर मात्रा में कच्चा तेल निकल रहा है। आज राजस्थान रिफाइनरी चाहता है। रिफाइनरी के लिए हम काफी लम्बे समय से मांग करते आ रहे हैं। हम आदरणीय सोनिया गांधी जी को, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, वित्त मंत्री जी को और पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी को बराबर मिलते रहे हैं। मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट के अंदर, राजस्थान का जो बजट आया है, उसमें उन्होंने वे सारी बातें मानी हैं, जो रियायतें देनी हैं, उन सब रियायतों को माना है इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां पर

रिफाइनरी स्थापित की जाए। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री राम कृपाल यादव। आप दस मिनट से ज्यादा समय मत लीजिएगा। क्योंकि चार बजे रिप्लाय होना है इसलिए मैं सबका समय काट रहा हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर चर्चा की अनुमति दी। महोदय, बजट आने के पहले ऐसा लग रहा था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी जी एक अनुभवी राजनेता के रूप में रहे हैं और वित्त मंत्री के रूप में कई बार उनको देश की सेवा करने का मौका मिला है-अब फिर कर रहे हैं-इसलिए वे आम लोगों को कुछ रियायत देने का काम करेंगे। लेकिन इस बजट को देखने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि देश के आम लोगों को निराशा हाथ लगी है-चाहे वे खेत-खलिहान में काम करने वाले लोग हों, बेरोजगार हों या नौजवान हों-सब लोगों को निराशा हाथ लगी है। खास तौर पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो आयकर की सीमा 1 लाख 80 हजार से बढ़ाकर मात्र 2 लाख रुपए की है, उससे लोगों को काफी निराशा हुई है। कोई खास नहीं, केवल बीस हजार रुपए की बढ़ोत्तरी करके आकर मंटेन में छूट दी गयी है, जिससे आम लोगों के प्रति वर्ष 2000 रुपए का मुनाफा हो सकता है। वहीं दूसरी ओर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत चालाकी के साथ उत्पाद कर और सेवा कर में दो-दो परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी कर दी और लोगों के सारे आरमानों पर पानी फेरने का काम किया है। बढ़ोत्तरी देखने में तो दो परसेंट लगती है, लेकिन इसका असर बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर होने वाला है।

इससे देश में हर चीज की कीमत में बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाएगी। महंगाई की मार से देश की आम जनता पहले से ही जूझ रही है, संघर्ष कर रही है लेकिन महंगाई कम होने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को आश्वस्त किया कि हम अब महंगाई कम करेंगे और लोग इस आशा में थे कि उन्हें इस बजट से कुछ राहत मिलेगी और महंगाई कम हो जाएगी। इस बजट में जो 2 प्रतिशत उत्पादक कर, सेवा कर बढ़ाया गया है, इससे हर चीज के दाम में अपने आप बढ़ोत्तरी हो जाएगी। अभी पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं, अगर पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के दाम पुनः बढ़ेंगे, तो इसका कुप्रभाव देश के अवाम पर पड़ेगा। जो लोग खेत और खलिहान में काम करते हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, जो नौजवान हैं, उन सब पर इसका असर पड़ेगा। लोगों में सरकार के इस बजट से निराशा उत्पन्न हुई है। हमारा ग्रोथ रेट लगातार कम हो रहा है, यह भी देश के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है। प्लानिंग कमीशन कह रहा है कि गरीबों की संख्या घट रही है, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे गुजर-बसर करने वालों की संख्या घट रही है, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह व्यावहारिक रूप से ठीक नहीं है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और उसमें पिछले साल 50 लाख से अधिक लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे गुजर-बसर कर रहे थे, उसमें बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बढ़ोत्तरी पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर हुई है।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश में बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी भी फैल रही है। हमारी आत्म-निर्भरता खेती पर निर्भर है। हमारे देश में खेत और खलिहान पर निर्भरता तब तक नहीं घटेगी जब तक कि इस देश में उद्योग का जाल न बिछे। जब उद्योग पर निर्भरता बढ़ेगी तब खेत पर निर्भरता कम होगी और तभी इस देश से गरीबी कम हो सकती है। इस देश का हर चौथा व्यक्ति गरीब है। यह सरकार खेत और खलिहान में काम करने वाले लोगों को समुचित सुविधा नहीं दे पा रही है। यह और बात है कि सरकार कहती है कि हम किसानों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसका फायदा कहीं पर नज़र नहीं आ रहा है। सरकार का कमिटमेंट इस बजट में है और इससे पहले भी है कि हम पिछड़े इलाकों पर विशेष ध्यान देने का काम करेंगे। इस देश में जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, चाहे इसमें हमारा प्रदेश बिहार हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे ओडिशा हो, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ हो, इसके अलावा कई और इलाके हैं जहां पर स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। हमारे देश में लोगों की खेत और खलिहान के प्रति रूचि घट रही है। यह शुभ संकेत नहीं है। अगर लोगों की खेत और खलिहान के प्रति रूचि घटेगी, तो हमें दो वक्त की रोटी मिलनी भी दुर्लभ हो जाएगी। हमारे देश की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है, लेकिन खेत उतने के उतने ही हैं। हमारी निर्भरता खेत पर ज्यादा बढ़ रही है, क्योंकि उद्योग कम हो रहे हैं। आमतौर पर जो रोजगार के अवसर हैं, उनमें भी कमी आ रही है। आज खेत और खलिहान में काम करने वाले

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

किसान निराश हैं। वे आत्म-हत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं, इसके पीछे भी हमें बारीकी से देखना पड़ेगा। अभी खाद की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं, डीजल की कीमतें आसमान छू रही हैं, बिजली की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है और इस बजट में सरकार के बेचारे किसानों को कोई राहत देने का काम नहीं किया है। किसानों को जो बैंक से ऋण मिल रहा है, उस ऋण पर ब्याज बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए किसान परेशान हैं।

सर, ऋण लेने की जो प्रक्रिया है, वह बहुत जटिल प्रक्रिया है जिसके कारण आम किसानों को बैंकों से ऋण लेने में बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है। किसान बड़े-बड़े लोगों से कर्ज लेकर खेत में उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे साथी बता रहे थे और यह बात सही है कि पूरे देश में धान का उत्पादन काफी हद तक बढ़ा है, मगर उनको मार्केटिंग नहीं मिल रही है। हमारे देश में गोदाम नहीं हैं और गोदाम की सुविधा नहीं होने की वजह से जो बिचोलिए हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े व्यापारी हैं, वे सस्ते रेट में धान को खरीदकर किसानों का **exploitation** कर रहे हैं।

सरकार ने FCI के माध्यम से क्रय केन्द्र खोल रखे हैं, लेकिन वे अपर्याप्त हैं। सर, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में सरकारी रेट से 1100 रुपए पर धान की खरीद हो रही है। जो क्रय केन्द्र के FCI के कर्मचारी थे, उन्होंने लोगों से असहयोग किया और उनकी वजह से किसान को कम कीमत पर अपना धान बेचना पड़ा। जहां उनको 1100 रुपए का रेट मिलना चाहिए था, वहां उन्हें 400-500 रुपए में धान बेचना पड़ा, क्योंकि उनके पास रखने का साधन नहीं था। महोदय, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम गोदामों को बनाने का काम करेंगे। जब तक गोदाम नहीं बनेंगे तब तक इसी तरह से किसानों का **exploitation** होता रहेगा, इसलिए सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मैं यहां पर एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा है कि वह देश में हरित क्रांति लाने में सहयोग करना चाहती है, खासतौर से जो पूर्व-उत्तर के राज्य हैं, जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल है, बिहार है और यूपी है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि वहां हरित क्रांति आए, तो आपको निश्चित तौर पर विशेष फंड देने की जरूरत है। आपने पहले 400 करोड़ किया था अब आपने उसको बढ़ाकर 1,00 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रुपया इसके लिए नाकाफी है। सर, किसानों के प्रति हरित क्रांति हेतु 1,000 करोड़ रुपया नाकाफी है। इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन है कि अगर आप सही मायनों में हरित क्रांति चाहते हैं, किसानों में खुशहाली लाना चाहते हैं तो जो पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश से लगे इलाके हैं उनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

सर, बिहार में क्या स्थिति है, वहां एक तरफ बाढ़ है तो एक तरफ सुखाड़ है। यह नेपाल से लगता हुआ स्टेट है, इसलिए जब बाढ़ आती है, तो अरबों रुपयों का नुकसान हो जाता है। वहां के लोग तो खेतों पर निर्भर हैं। हर साल बाढ़ में हजारों रुपयों का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बह जाता है। सरकार पूंजी लगाती है, वह सब बाढ़ में खत्म हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर बिहार और बिहार जैसे पिछड़े इलाकों की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि वहां लोग खेतों पर निर्भर हैं। बिहार और झारखंड के बंटवारे के बाद बिहार की माली स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है। वहां पर बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है। जिस प्रदेश में बिजली का ठीक से उत्पादन नहीं होगा तो उसका विकास कैसे हो सकता है? **(समय की घंटी)** वैसे यह और बात है कि वहां के मुख्य मंत्री हर रोज दावा करते हैं कि बिहार देश के सबसे बड़े प्रदेश के रूप में हो गया है, लेकिन सही स्थिति यह है कि वहां की स्थिति बद से बदतर है। सरकार से कई वर्षों से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि बिहार सरकार के प्रति आपका रवैया ठीक नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप विशेष पैकेज देने का काम कीजिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ और एक या दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। आप मुझे को-ऑपरेट कीजिए क्योंकि मैं बिहार की बात कर रहा हूँ, जहां भुखमरी है, बेरोजगारी है, गरीबी है, बदहाली है और अशिक्षा है। वहां दयनीय स्थिति है, इसलिए आप थोड़ा तो को-ऑपरेट कीजिए। आप दो-चार, पांच मिनट बढ़ा दीजिए, क्योंकि इस पर सदन की सहमति है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो पी.जे. कुरियन) : राम कृपाल जी, चार बजे reply होना है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, मैं वहां की स्थिति बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर कोई उद्योग नहीं है। वहां पर सिर्फ खेतों पर काम करना होता है। केन्द्र सरकार का रुझान खेतों की ओर नहीं है, इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे।

सर, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार अभी बहुत दावा कर रही है कि हमने शिक्षा में क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन कर दिया है। यह बात सही है कि सर्वशिक्षा अभियान से असर हुआ है। इस देश में शिक्षा की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए कदम उठाए हैं, लेकिन उसके क्या हाल हैं? मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि कल ही एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ, “शिक्षा का अधिकार RTE Act लागू होने के बावजूद देश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा की तस्वीर नहीं सुधार रही है। प्राइमरी में ड्रॉप आउट कम होने के बजाए बढ़ रहा है। 2009-10 में चार करोड़ बच्चों ने बीच में पढ़ाई छोड़ दी।” मैं आपको यह स्थिति बिहार की नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश की बता रहा हूँ, बिहार में यह सबसे अक्ल दर्जे पर है।

बिहार में 2009-10 में 44 प्रतिशत छात्र और 41 प्रतिशत छात्राओं ने प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ाई छोड़ देने का काम किया है। सर, यह बिहार की स्थिति है। क्या आपको पता है कि बच्चे पढ़ाई क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? यह इसलिए है क्योंकि उनके पास दो वक्त के खाने का भोजन भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। वे क्या करेंगे? वे उनसे काम लेंगे। यह जो स्थिति है, यह पूरे देश में है। सर, ऐसा कई प्रदेशों का हाल है, यह यू.पी. का हाल भी है। मेरे पास उत्तराखंड, झारखंड और दिल्ली के आंकड़े हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारे बिहार में अभी-भी 8000 स्कूल भवनहीन हैं, जहाँ पर बच्चे छत के नीचे पढ़ रहे हैं। वहाँ स्वास्थ्य की क्या स्थिति है? आप वहाँ चले जाएं, पूरे देश के पैमाने पर चले जाएं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Ram Kripalji, please conclude.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सरकार ने राजीव गाँधी हेल्थ मिशन के माध्यम से पैसा दिया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, I am going to conclude. Please, cooperate with me. मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। सर, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य सेवा बेसिक चीज है, संवैधानिक अधिकार है, लेकिन आज बच्चों को, आम आदमी को स्वास्थ्य सेवा से निराशा हो रही है। कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो बिना इलाज के मर रहे हैं। आज सभी के पास इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वह प्राइवेट संस्था में जाने का काम करे। हमारे यहाँ एम्स खुल रहा है, अभी प्रारंभ नहीं हुआ है, मगर पूरे देश और बिहार में स्वास्थ्य सेवा के लिए दी जाने वाली राशि को बढ़ाने का काम कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप बाकी के प्वाइंट्स फाइनैस मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी में लिखकर दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, चिट्ठी तो मैं लिखते-लिखते थक गया हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... किंतु यह सरकार है कि सुनती ही नहीं है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, यह लगातार हो रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं अंत में लास्ट प्वाइंट कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि अगर बिहार जैसे पिछड़े प्रदेश पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, किसानों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, मजदूरों पर, बेरोजगारों पर, नौजवानों पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, तो कुछ नहीं होगा। ये आपकी ताकत है, इस ताकत के आधार पर देश आगे बढ़ेगा, इसलिए आपको इन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, आपको बजट में इनके लिए पर्याप्त राशि का प्रबंध करना पड़ेगा।

मैं सबसे लास्ट में कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में भ्रष्टाचार की जो बड़ी समस्या है, इस भ्रष्टाचार की वजह से आज पूरा देश उद्वेलित है, परेशान है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम काले धन के लिए श्वेत-पत्र लाएंगे, तो आप लाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश से भ्रष्टाचार को दूर कीजिए, इच्छाशक्ति रखिए, नहीं तो आने वाले दिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : सर, आने वाले दिन इस देश के लिए ठीक नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप, किसान को, मजदूर को ताकत दीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... और जो बिहार जैसा पिछड़ा इलाका है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको मजबूती प्रदान कीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्यथा सरकार कितना कुछ भी कर ले, जब तब आप पिछड़े इलाकों को न्याय नहीं देंगे, तब तक आप बिहार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. Ram Kripalji, it is not going on record. आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Ram Kripalji, it is not going on record. आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव :*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : धन्यवाद। आप बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho. Please, do not take more than ten minutes.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, यह बताइए कि मैं बोलूँ या नहीं बोलूँ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बोलिए, लेकिन दस मिनट बोलिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : सर टेन प्लस फाइव मिनट्स।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : उनका टाइम भी ऐड करके बोला है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे बजट भाषण पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, मैं इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करती हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहाँ जो संतुलित बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करती हूँ। कठिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और घरेलू आर्थिक स्थितियों के बावजूद हमारे सामने एक संतुलित बजट है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह वास्तविकता के बहुत नजदीक है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कल माननीया श्रीमती प्रभा ठाकुर जी ने बहुत सही कहा था कि पहले ये स्थितियाँ हुआ करती थीं कि किसान फटे हाल था, फटे कपड़े पहनता था, महिलाएं दो साड़ी में अपना साल निकालती थीं, किसान की वह पगड़ी, जो उसके सिर का मान होती थी, उसमें छेद होते थे आदि। यहाँ कई बातें उठीं कि इस देश में बहुत वर्षों से कांग्रेस की सरकार रही है, क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया।

यहाँ विरोधात्मक शब्द आए, बाहर भी चले, लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि देश की आजादी में किसका योगदान था, देश की आजादी के बाद के नवनिर्माण में किसका योगदान था, इस देश में हरित क्रांति कौन लाया? इस देश में ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह तो पूरा देश जानता है माया सिंह जी, आपके कहने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता, इस देश में प्रिवी पर्स किसने खत्म किया, इस देश में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के माध्यम से गरीबों के लिए, गरीब किसान के लिए बैंकों के दरवाजे किसने खोले? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इंफार्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी कौन लाया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Don't do that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... प्रभात जी, आप बैठिए। Mayaji, we have no time. ...**(Interruptions)**... You address the Chair.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : उपसभाध्यक्ष महादेय, मेरे समय में कटौती नहीं की जाए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में गरीबों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी ने पंचायती राज के माध्यम से निचले पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति को आर्थिक सहायता देने की परिकल्पना की। यह किसने किया? यह हमारी सरकार, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने किया। बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा में अपने समापन भाषण में कहा था कि मेरे विचार में हमें जो सबसे पहला कार्य करना चाहिए, वह यह है कि हम अपने सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए संवैधानिक तरीकों पर दृढ़ रहें। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आर्थिक व्यवस्थाएँ ठीक होंगी, तो सामाजिक व्यवस्थाएँ अपने आप सुदृढ़ होंगी। आर्थिक व्यवस्था का बीड़ा उठाया स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी ने। स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी ने संविधान में 73वें और 74वें संशोधन किए। मुझे यह नहीं कहना चाहिए, मैं सभा के अन्दर बहुत बाद में आई हूँ, लेकिन उस वक्त इसका विरोध किसने किया था, इसको भी याद करना चाहिए। कुछ लोग नहीं चाहते थे कि पंचायती राज की परिकल्पना, जो स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी ने की थी, वह सरकार हो। स्वर्गीय राजीव गाँधी चाहते थे कि निचले पायदान पर खड़े व्यक्ति की सत्ता में भागीदारी हो, महिलाओं की सत्ता में भागीदारी हो, योजनाएँ दिल्ली से नहीं बनें, योजनाएँ प्रदेश की राजधानियों से नहीं बनें, बल्कि ग्राम पंचायत में बैठे हुए व्यक्ति योजना बनाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की बात मैं नहीं करना चाहती थी, क्योंकि राज्य सभा एक थिक टैंक है। यहाँ चिंतन करना चाहिए, मनन करना चाहिए। मैं बहुत छोटी हूँ, बाद में आई हूँ, लेकिन मैंने सुना कि राज्य सभा एक थिक टैंक है, यहाँ चिंतन होता है, मनन होता है, यहाँ योजनाएँ बनती हैं, योजनाएँ बाहर निकल कर जाती हैं और बाहर बैठा हुआ व्यक्ति यह सोचता है कि इस भवन से मेरे हित की कौन सी चीजें आएँगी, लेकिन मैं यहाँ देख रही हूँ कि किस तरह से विरोधात्मक बातें आईं। विरोध होना चाहिए, यह हमारे प्रजातंत्र की स्वस्थ परम्परा है, लेकिन विरोध में सुझाव भी होना चाहिए। हमारे प्रभात झा जी ने कल भाषण दिया। मैं सोचती थी कि वे पत्रकार हैं, एक प्रदेश में, जहाँ से मैं आती हूँ, उस सरकार के संगठन के मुखिया हैं, मुझे लगा कि यहाँ कुछ सुझाव आएँगे, प्रदेश के हित के लिए कुछ बातें रखी जाएँगी, लेकिन कल उनका भाषण सुन कर मुझे लगा, क्योंकि 2013 में मध्य प्रदेश में चुनाव होने वाला है, मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उनका भाषण एक नुक्कड़ सभा में दिए गए भाषण से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं था।

आपने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा कि शरद पवार जी ने मुख्य मंत्री शिवराज सिंह जी की तारीफ की। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वह हमारे शिवराज सिंह जी की तारीफ लॉ एंड ऑर्डर के प्रति भी करें। जो जनता की रक्षा करते हैं, जो जनता के रक्षक हैं, पिछले दिनों फरवरी में उनकी सरेआम हत्या हुई। नरेन्द्र कुमार, आईपीएस अधिकारी, उनकी हत्या हुई, आईपीएस अधिकारी के ऊपर हमला हुआ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में खरगोन जिले से आती हूँ, वहां सरेआम शराब माफियाओं ने एक कांस्टेबल की हत्या की और एक एसआई अभी भी अस्पताल के अन्दर भर्ती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... पन्ना जिले के अन्दर एसजीएम ...**(व्यवधान)**... हत्या हुई।

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : आप सम्माननीय सदन को गुमराह नहीं करें। मृत्यु ट्रॉली पलटने से हुई है। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : इसके ऊपर भी आदरणीय चिदम्बरम जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय शिवराज सिंह जी की तारीफ करें कि मध्य प्रदेश में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति क्या है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट में होम मिनिस्ट्री के ऊपर भी पैसा दिया गया है।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : किसानों को 100 रुपये अतिरिक्त दिए गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : जी हां, मैं उसके ऊपर भी आ रही हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : No, no, you please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Address the Chair please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : आप बात कर रहे हैं किसानों को 100 रुपये बोनस की और एक रुपये पर ब्याज की, लेकिन आप बात नहीं कर रहे 50,000 रुपये के कर्ज माफी की ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : आपके नेताओं ने 50,000 रुपये के कर्ज माफी की बात की थी और 50,000 रुपये में किसान डिफाल्टर हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : You time is going to be over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have got only three more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, उसको 16 प्रतिशत ब्याज देना पड़ रहा है। वह डिफाल्टर हो गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यही इनकी रीति और नीति है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये एक रुपये पर ब्याज और 100 रुपये बोनस की बात कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude it now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That's over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सच बहुत कड़वा होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Please conclude it now. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take your seat please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. Mr. Bhattacharya. ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सच बहुत कड़वा होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... सच बहुत कड़वा होता है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब वे बोले थे, तब हमने विरोध नहीं किया था, लेकिन जब हम बोल रहे हैं, तब वे विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : बैठिए-बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़ ...*(व्यवधान)*... अभी रिप्लाइ होना है ...*(व्यवधान)*... I have called Mr. Bhattacharya. ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप कहते हैं, तो मैं बैठ जाती हूँ। थैंक्यू।

उपासभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : अभी रिप्लाइ होना है, इसीलिए कह रहे हैं। भट्टाचार्य जी, आप पाँच मिनट ले लें।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (WEST BENGAL) : I am extremely happy that you have allotted five minutes' time. So, I can use only one sentence in support of this Budget. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister. May I put it off ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN) : That is up to you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting an imaginative, growth-oriented, reform-oriented and a balanced Budget. I think this will go a long way in making our economy more stable.

Sir, the Budget is an instrument of income redistribution rather than a mechanism of allocation of resources. I consider the Budget 'balanced' in the sense that it has tried to address the concerns of different sections of the society, focusing on common man.

Sir, the best part of the macro economics management of our Finance Minister is that despite turmoil in the world economy, much lower direct tax collection than planned and increased burden of subsidies, he has achieved the GDP growth of 6.9 per cent in 2011-12 and has targeted a growth of 7.6 per cent in 2012-13. Despite all difficulties, it is commendable that he has contained the fiscal deficit at 5.9 per cent of GDP and pegged it at 5.1 per cent for 2012-13.

Sir, in a country suffering from pervasive poverty, hunger, malnutrition and illiteracy in the midst of all sorts of inequalities, I do not think that there could be a greater and better vision than addressing the concerns of common man. He has done a wonderful job of welfare of the disadvantaged and marginalized sections of the society along with a thrust on infrastructure, subject to the degrees of freedom available to the Finance Minister.

I would also congratulate him for being successful in bringing the inflation down by taking various measures.

Sir, the Budget 2012-13 is the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan of the Government. The Eleventh Plan was committed to securing an inclusive growth and, therefore, it was a turning point in the post-Independence economic planning of our country. Now, to take it forward, the Twelfth Plan is oriented at faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth. One of its main focuses being the streamlining and reducing the number of centrally-sponsored schemes along with better tracking and utilisation of funds.

Sir, this Budget has done a great job in the direction of fiscal consolidation by way of reorienting the subsidy disbursement methodology, which is directed towards better targeting and leakage-proof delivery of subsidies. The pilot projects were started last year and the same is being rolled out throughout the country. It is a well-known fact that majority of the subsidy was not reaching the targeted group and was squandered in the middle by the intermediaries and other groups. The direct transfer of subsidy to the beneficiary's account will go a long way in achieving the desired goals of the Government to uplift the life of the common man along with reducing the expenditure on subsidies as part of better macroeconomics.

[SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA]

4.00 P.M.

Sir, I want to compliment the Finance Minister for keeping emphasis on the majority of population of the country and enhancing the expenditure on all the plans covering rural areas. Sir, I would also like to compliment the Finance Minister for expanding the schemes on employment, skill development, financial inclusion and social security. Sir, through you, I would like to thank the Finance Minister for taking up the issue of arsenic pollution of water in West Bengal and earmarking Rs.50 crore for establishing a world-class centre for water quality with focus on arsenic contamination in Kolkata along with several other projects of research and creation of new knowledge.

Sir, lastly, the Finance Minister has shown great restraint by not pushing for the GST, which is a crowning glory in the initiatives of this Government in the words of economists. Instead, he has taken up the drafting of model legislation for the Centre and the State GST in concert with States. Thank you, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puduchery) : Sir, I am here to say a few words on the Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister Pranabda. It is very transparent in confessing and accepting the reality of the financial position of our country for which we must be very thankful to him for his sincerity. Without any inhibition or without any artificial excuses, he has put before the country something like a White Paper. Of course, he is going to present a White Paper on black money for which I am expressing my happiness on behalf of the nation.

The proposed Food Security Bill would be a boon to the common man and for this not just the Indian people but the whole of humanity would appreciate this achievement of the UPA Government. There is a saying 'food before philosophy'. A starving man can do nothing howsoever intelligent or knowledgeable or clever he may be. Food is a very important thing. It is the basic necessity of the human beings.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to make a request to the hon. Finance Minister. As I have been given a very short time, I don't want to have any dialogue or anything else, I straightaway come to the point. I request the Finance Minister to kindly consider the increase in excise duty and other things imposed on gold. Sir, I am not in support of gold price or gold jewellers or gold users or consumers. But, fortunately or unfortunately, in our country, gold is used by even the very common man. I have been told in Hindi that a *gareeb* cannot get his daughter married off without a little amount of gold. It may be five or ten sovereigns. Without that, there is no

marriage; there is no wedding. It is said that there is no dowry. But, definitely, gold must be there in a marriage, whoever it may be. So, I request you to consider it. I am not an economist at all. I don't know the repercussions but, on behalf of the people, I humbly request that the gold tax, or whatever it is, may be looked into. I hope you would do that.

Sir, growth is very important. The hon. Finance Minister, Pranabda, rightly said that without growth, what to distribute, whom to distribute, etc. We need to distribute to the needy. We are talking about equal distribution. Without growth, nothing can be done. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kannan, please conclude.

SHRI P. KANNAN : So, we have to concentrate on growth. Apart from that, Sir, I totally support the Budget. The Finance Minister is an experienced and enlightened economist. He is the seniormost leader of our Government. I thank him that he has put all his experience in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the people. I once again thank you, Sir, for having given me time. Thank you.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka) : Sir, I am raising a point which goes to the very root of the matter relating to our Parliamentary democracy. Sir, I am talking about the Unique Identification Authority of India Bill 2010. In the last Budget, I had said that the Unique Identification Authority of India Bill is a very, very serious matter which proposes to give *Adhar* numbers to not only 1.2 billions of Indian citizens, but also illegal immigrants. And, therefore, this is a serious matter. When the Bill is pending, by executive order, the thing is implemented and in the last Budget, an amount of Rs.1900 crore was allocated. I objected to that and pointed out that when the Bill is pending, you should not exercise executive power and spend huge sums of money. There was no reply by the Finance Minister. Then, I raised a Special Mention on 15th March 2011. I would read the operative part of it. It says, "Unless the Bill is considered by the Standing Committee and thereafter debated in both the Houses of Parliament and passed and becomes the law, the issue of *Adhar* numbers to the residents tantamounts to the circumventing of the Parliament by the Executive." Thereafter, I made my submissions to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee observed, "The Committee are constrained to point out that in the instant case, since the law making is underway with the Bill being pending, an executive action is as unethical and violative of Parliament's prerogatives as promulgation of an ordinance while one of the Houses of Parliament being in session." Then, the Committee stated in its report, "The Committee regret to observe that despite the presence of serious difference of opinion within the Government on the UID scheme as illustrated below, the scheme continues to be implemented in an overbearing manner without regard to legalities and other social consequences."

[SHRI M. RAMA JOIS]

If our Constitutional provision that the Executive is responsible to the Legislature has any meaning, then implementation of that Executive Order must have stopped. They take a stand that the Executive power is co-extensive with that of the Legislature. They are totally misinterpreting that. As this provision affects the fundamental right of privacy under article 21 of the Constitution. Any law or regulation which affects the fundamental rights must be only by legislation and not by an Executive order, particularly when it is such a Serious provision involving enormous expenditure, involving thousands of crores of rupees from the exchequer.

There are serious articles written about this move. Let me quote an extract, “The Aadhar project, just as it failed in counterpart countries like the U.K., stands on a platform of mirage. India needs a mass campaign to express this.” Another article says, “A spade is a spade.” “The Aadhar project is directionless, ill-conceived, raises several questions on its efficacy and delivery.” In spite of that, in the present Budget, the Finance Minister has not mentioned even the money. He says, “Enrolments into the Aadhar system have crossed 20 crores. The Aadhar numbers up-to-date have crossed 14 crores. I propose to allocate adequate funds to complete another 40 crore enrolments starting from April 1, 2012.” How can an unidentified amount be stated in the Budget? There is stand taken by the executive to show the untenable stand of Executive before the standing Committee. It says, “If the Bill is not passed by any reason and if Parliament is of the view that the Authority should not function and express its will to that effect, the exercise would have to be discontinued.” After this, why are you not bringing the Bill before the Rajya Sabha? The apparent reason may be that if the House rejects it, then there would be trouble. The next sentence is very curious, “This contingency does not arise.” That means, the Parliament rejecting the Bill does not arise. That is the stand taken by the Government before the Standing Committee. Sir, it is most unfortunate. We maintain that our Constitution is functioning properly and all that. Thousands of crores of rupees have been spent. The provisions like Aadhar have been tested and rejected in the U.K., China, the U.S., and others. You are not having a public debate, not having a debate in Parliament; can you call this a democratic process?

My submission is, if Constitution has any meaning, then immediately stop spending on it. Already, thousands of crores of rupees have been spent. Suppose, the Bill is rejected, then what is going to happen? Are you going to surcharge anybody? It is a very serious matter, Sir. But, unfortunately, it is being done with impunity.

Sir, I have two other points. One is with regard to our food production. Sir, exodus from our villages is happening because there are no civic amenities in villages. If you provide civic amenities in villages, then the exodus can be stopped. When the exodus stops, then there could be good agriculture. Unless you prevent exodus from our villages, how can you have good agriculture?

(SHRI M. RAMA JOIS)

Secondly, Sir, the science says that if you want to work on the electrical power, you must use hand-gloves. There is something for our political science too. I have studied and produced a book on our political science. It says, if you want to handle the political power, you must have the hand-gloves of Dharma. You are handling the political power without Dharma and that is the reason for the rampant corruption now.

Sir, particularly, I appeal to the Finance Minister to consider my first point seriously. The Finance Minister is so experienced. The expression of the law in article 21 of the Constitution does not mean Executive order. This must be taken into account and the Aadhar project must be stopped forthwith. Thank you, Sir.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (ओडिशा) : सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद दूंगी और suggestions के तौर पर कुछ कहना चाहूंगी। Sir, Budget is a vast subject, लेकिन Constitution के Schedule V और Schedule VI के संदर्भ में Tribal districts के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी कि जो प्रोजेक्ट्स इधर से वहां implementation के लिए जा रहे हैं, जैसे कि “मिड डे मील” और “सबला” की स्कीम्स हैं, इन स्कीमों के लिए इतना सारा पैसा केन्द्र से दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन जब इन प्रोजेक्ट्स का प्रॉपर implementation नहीं होता, तब तक उस पैसे का ठीक से यूज नहीं हो सकता। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि इस में malnutrition बहुत जबर्दस्त ढंग से बढ़ना जा रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, National Health Mission के तहत भी malnutrition के क्षेत्र में तथा स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। इस तरह स्वास्थ्य के कोई काम नहीं हो रहे हैं तथा एजुकेशन की क्वालिटी भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि ऐसा कोई माध्यम हो, जिससे शैड्यूल 5 और शैड्यूल 6 के क्षेत्रों में directly केन्द्र से कुछ deal की जा सके। वहां पर केन्द्र के जो प्रतिष्ठान हैं, वे स्थानीय सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण establish नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, उनका पैसा वापस आ रहा है, सेंट्रल स्कूल के स्कूल भी establish नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसके लिए केन्द्र को direct हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और वहां पर जो जमीन उपलब्ध है, उसी जमीन पर उन सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों को बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वहां के tribal बच्चे शिक्षा से वंचित न रहें।

उपसभापति जी, एक प्वाइंट मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बजट में LPG और केरोसिन में tax reduction के जरिए direct subsidy देने का प्रावधान रखा गया है, उसी तरह से यह जो फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल है, इसके अंदर directly consumer के account में पैसा जमा करने का प्रावधान हो, तो उन्हें भी महसूस होगा कि हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने हमारे BPL cardholders की भलाई के लिए कुछ काम किया है। हमारे tribal क्षेत्र में जो mid-day meals दी जा रही हैं, उसमें जो food adulteration हो रहा है, उसका supervision होना चाहिए। वैसे तो state subject कहकर इस बात को टाल दिया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ यह कोई state subject नहीं है, they are also citizens of this country, वे लोग भी इस देश के नागरिक हैं, इसलिए उनके बच्चों को केन्द्र सरकार की मदद से सही स्वास्थ्य, सही एजुकेशन, सही कम्युनिकेशन मिलना चाहिए। मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूँ। आपने मुझे इस पर हो रही चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the hon. Members of the House and for the last three days up till now 43 members have participated in the discussion. The debate was initiated by Shri Arun Jaitley, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and I must recognise his contribution in analysing the Budget

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in a wider perspective and presenting certain crucial economic issues which are to be addressed not only by the Government but also by the country as a whole. I appreciate that approach. Many distinguished Members have made their valuable suggestions. Some of the speeches I was able to listen to. For instance, on the first day I was present here. On the second day I could not do it for obvious reasons because I had to reply to the debate in the other House. Today before lunch I was present for some time, and before the reply, of course, I have come. But I have noted many of their suggestions and my colleagues, Ministers of State for Finance, who were present, have also noted their viewpoints.

Sir, while formulating the Budget, we had to keep in mind the conditions prevailing within the country and outside the country. Sometimes when we refer to the developments outside the country, some people raised their eyebrows. I do not know the reasons for that. When I refer to the crisis in the Middle East, it has a direct bearing on the farmers of this country because the Phosphatic and Potassium fertilizers, which our farmers use, almost 100 per cent, are imported from those countries.

And if there is a political uncertainty in Libya or Syria or some other countries from where these items are imported, surely it will have its bearing on us. Take the example of oil. What is our domestic production? If I remember correctly in early 80s, it was 29 million tonnes. Today we have gone up to 38-39 million tonnes. We import more than 110 to 120 million tonnes every year. Therefore, if the petroleum prices moved from 36 dollars per barrel, when this Government came to power in May 2005, to 115 dollars per barrel today, for which I had to buy throughout the year of 2011; it has the bearing on the crisis and development in the world outside India because we are not the master of determining the oil prices there. We have to meet the consequences. I am referring to these points only to highlight that in a world like this, today, we do not live in isolation. The action, reaction, developments outside the world have influence *over* us. If the Euro Zone crisis, I refer, is not for academic discussion, it is because of the hard fact. Except two months, in the calendar year of 2011, instead of inflow, there has been outflow from the investors coming from that region, banks, mutual funds, who invested in India. Because of the domestic constraints they had to withdraw it, and the problem is not yet *over*. I hope there will be a life at the end of the tunnel, but still it is not possible, and if this contagion extends its operation beyond these four countries, P.I.G.S.—Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Spain, and if it engulfs a larger economy, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am afraid, any amount of bail out package, either by the Central Bank of Europe or by International Monetary Fund or collectively, would not be able to improve the situation. The Leader of the Opposition rightly pointed out some adventurous investment in sub-prime housing mortgage by a bank in one part of the world in USA. How quickly it transformed into a major international crisis, which is being described as the second worst crisis, after the crisis of 1930. Therefore,

these are some of the issues, constraints. What would be its impact in the future course of action? Those had to influence any Finance Minister to take decisions and formulate his Budgetary proposals. In my speech I have mentioned that I have emphasized on domestic demand driven strategy. Why? It is simply because of the fact that I cannot insulate Indian economy, and, perhaps, nobody, sitting here or sitting on the other side, can insulate the Indian economy from the influence of external sources totally. But as far as possible, if we can insulate to that extent, that would be beneficial to us.

If you look at the growth syndrome in the context of the crisis of 2008-09, you will notice, in the first two quarters of 2008-09, the quarterly growth rate was reasonably high. But, since the beginning of the third quarter, the growth rate was deeply depleted. The fourth quarter growth had further depleted. At that point of time, like many other countries, we had injected the stimulus package worth Rs. 1,86,000 crores. It was almost 3 per cent of the GDP at that point of time. It helped us to have the GDP growth at 6 per cent plus for 2008-09. And, thereafter, to recover at 8.4 per cent, in the two subsequent years, it had its price. It was because the fiscal expansion took place. More liquidity was injected into the system. It, along with the supply constraints on agriculture products, especially the food items, led to the inflationary pressure which we had to bear for almost two years. Still, we are not out of woods. That is why, when I am projecting, I am not projecting the rate which would have been ideal if the rate of inflation was 3-4 per cent. But, I am not advocating for that. I will be happy if we can maintain the rate of inflation at 6.5 per cent throughout the year, because I know the constraints. I know; I have to pay, on an average, US \$ 115 per barrel of brunt crude which we refine and use. Even if it goes more than US \$ 10-12 per barrel, it will be bearable and acceptable. But, the country will have to think about it seriously. If the oil prices go up to US \$ 150 or 160 or 200, would the economy be in a position to bear it? Would the economy be in a position to import even the necessary requirement looking at the size of the Indian economy today? We are spending on imports to the tune of US \$ 110 or 115 or 120 million. These are the issues which we cannot keep under the carpet. We shall have to address. That is why I said in my Budget Speech and also in my reply to the other House that these are the issues where the collective thinking of the entire political spectrum of the country is required, because it is not possible for any individual party or group of parties to take decision. Yes; the primary responsibility lies with the Government of the day. But, I always remember, my mandate is limited. Yes; we are leading the coalition, but not with 275 seats in the Lok Sabha. With 206 seats, we may be the single largest party. But the mandate of the electorate is quite clear. The electorate says, 'I am permitting you to lead the Government, but carry people with you, carry others with you. Your mandate is not absolute. Your mandate is limited.' In that process of carrying people with us, if it is strenuous, if it is time-consuming, I do not know, except making efforts to carry others with us, whether there is any short-cut through which we can deal these issues.

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Now, the question comes, what have I done? What is the credibility of the numbers that I am showing? Last year, I projected a figure of 4.6 per cent fiscal deficit. It has gone up to 5.9 per cent. So, when I am saying that it is 5.1 per cent for the current year, what is the credibility? The credibility is: I am accepting the responsibility of taking subsidies in terms of percentage of the GDP, because we shall have to do it. If the economy does not have the capacity to spend more, we shall have to do it. We cannot forget what had happened in 1990.

We cannot forget what was the level of the foreign exchange reserves in 1990-91. What happened to the credibility of the country? It is not a remote past. It was not in 50s or 60s or 70s; it was in 1990. Therefore, we will have to draw lessons from that. We will have to work out a mechanism, a strategy, with the cooperation of all, and candidly admit it that no Government—If I go tomorrow and you come and occupy that place, you will have to seek support—can function without cooperation. I would, most respectfully, like to remind this House one old event. It was in 1995. India signed WTO Agreement at Maracas. As a condition, particularly in respect of Intellectual Property Rights, we were to amend the Indian Patent Act of 1973. But Process Patent was not permitted, the Product Patent was permitted. But, as a signatory to the WTO, India had two options—either we give the exclusive market rights to the new products for ten years, or, amend the Act. I, as the Commerce Minister at that point of time, brought the Bill twice; but, I failed. My colleague, Sitaramji, is nodding. The Communist Party persistently opposed then and persistently opposed later on too. They had ideological differences. I remember there was some sort of forum, headed by Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, a Member of this House then, and Dr. Ashok Mitra. It was a great combination of the Marxists and the BJP! Both of them opposed that and that could not be passed. Ultimately, somebody complained to the dispute settlement mechanism of the WTO. We lost a series of cases. In between, the Government changed. Mr. Arun Jaitley came here and we went there. Then, there was no scope of further appeal. Advaniji discussed with me and Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was then the Leader of the Opposition. I said that simply by accidental change of sitting does not change the validity of a proposal; whether we sit this side or whether we sit that side, that does not make any change. We supported that and necessary amendments were carried out. And, if somebody, with some curiosity, try to make a little more research, he will be surprised to find that a very nominal change was made, except the change of the name of the Member-in-charge. At that point of time, the Member-in-charge was me, Pranab Mukherjee. And, subsequently, the Member-in-charge was Mr. Murasoli Maran, who was the Commerce Minister in the initial years of NDA regime. The short point, which I am trying to derive at, is that we shall have to cooperate, we shall have to work together because we cannot go on every drop of hat to the elections to 543 Lok Sabha

constituencies, covering more than 700 million voters. It is not a fun. Therefore, we shall have to carry the Government. I must respectfully recognize that Indian political system has shown this wisdom from 1989 till date—1989 elections, 1991 elections, 1996 elections, 1998 elections, 1999 elections, 2004 elections and 2009 elections. Not even in a single election the Indian electorate gave a clear verdict, but every time gave a fractured verdict. The political parties responded to that and successfully led the coalition Governments, whether it was led by the BJP or it is led by the Congress. But the coalition Governments worked. Even between 1991 to 1996, on many issues, when Late P.V. Narasimha Rao was the Prime Minister, cooperation was received from the Opposition because at that time also the Congress did not have a clear majority

Congress started with 226. After Punjab elections, there was some improvement, but it was not 275 or 273. Therefore, the measures which I am taking depend much on how we can build up the consensus amongst the political parties. As far as the domestic demand-driven strategy is concerned, the most important thing is to make investment in agriculture, because that is an important area where we can encourage the domestic demand to grow. I have done that. Yes, I entirely agree with all the Members who have said, “Mr. Finance Minister, you have done little.” Yes, I would have been happy if I had made much more allocations. If instead of stepping up the agricultural allocation to 18 per cent as compared to the last year, I had given much more, I would have been happy. But when I am stepping up the Plan allocation to 18 per cent, I could not expect more investment in areas like social sector, ICDS, drinking water and total sanitations. These are the areas which cover the rural sector and, there, the investment is much more. In agriculture, I have increased the allocation by 18 per cent and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) by 17 per cent. When I announced the scheme ‘Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India’, many people expressed their skepticism. It was said that nothing concrete and substantial will be achieved. The first year allocation was Rs.400 crores. But I am thankful to the Chief Ministers of all the Eastern region, starting from Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Chattisgarh, that they took personal interest. I had several interactions with the Bihar Chief Minister on this issue. Even two days before the presentation of the Budget, I had an opportunity to discuss this issue. He has also worked out a model which is working very well. An additional 7 million tonnes of rice production which has come from that sector is to substantiate that potentiality is immense. What has been the achievement for the first time? For the first time, India has produced more than 102 million tonnes of rice and it has been recognised by the Director General of Food and Agricultural Organisation, and also by the Director General of International Rice Institute of Manila. What have they stated? I would just like to quote a few words from their observations. It is a lengthy observation, but I would like to quote only a few words. Mr. Robert Zeigler is the Director General, International Rice Research Institute. He said, “The most heartening aspect of India crossing the 100 million tonnes rice production mark is that a major contribution has

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been from the Eastern India.” The Director General, FAO, Mr. Jose Graziano da Silva, said, “I congratulate Government’s achievement of exceeding for the first time in history 100 million tonnes of rice production and 250 million tonnes of the foodgrains.” Without agricultural strategy, without making investment, without providing extension services and without giving emphasis on research and development, it would not have been possible. I bow down to the efforts of the Indian farmers. I salute the Indian agricultural scientists and researchers for their constant endeavour to build India.

And, just to encourage that, I have made a very small gesture by earmarking some money for the researchers, scientists and for those who are working in different agricultural institutes. Some of the agricultural institutes are financed. I have given some small token contribution—it is quite inadequate for them—so that they can also make contribution because all the Members who have participated in the Budget discussion have touched agriculture. Some of them expressed their concern that the share of agriculture is coming down in the overall basket of GDP. I am not very much alarmed over that. But I am alarmed over the other issue. I am concerned about the other issue because though the share of agriculture is coming down, the dependence of persons on agriculture is not coming down proportionately. That should have come down. Otherwise, agriculture is going to be overburdened. When you talk of the food security, food security does not mean merely giving certain quantum of food to certain targeted groups at a pre-determined rate of price. The first and foremost condition of food security is, we must produce enough which can feed 1.2 billion people, 121 crore people. No country of the world can feed them. We shall have to feed ourselves. Those days are gone when we had to depend on imported PL-480 wheat or other types of imported foodgrains. We have come out of that stage. Even the size of the population at that time was only 350 to 450 million. Sir, I do agree with Dr. Swaminathan’s recommendations. Yes, we could not implement it fully, but that does not mean that it is not worth pursuing. In our future strategy for the development of agriculture, we shall have to take note of the expert observations made by Dr. Swaminathan, and I can assure the House that I am fully aware of it.

The second aspect is an important aspect. Many a time you have expressed your concern about the wastage, leakage. Even, sometimes, the Supreme Court Benches have also made a comment on it. As I mentioned earlier, even in the last two years, the production and, simultaneously, the procurement of the foodgrains have been substantial. In 2009-10, it was 218 million tonnes, in 2010-11, it was about 245 million tonnes, and, in 2011-12, it is 250 million tonnes. Now, to have the storage facilities, we have made investments and we are encouraging investments. Even I have earmarked certain amounts from the RIDF to be spent on creating godowns, warehouses and cold-chains. Even the Viability Gap Fund, which is coming from the Government, I am extending

this facility, even lowering of interest rate, withhold tax from 20 to 5 per cent, to create cold-chain, warehousing and other activities. The total storage facility right now with the FCI and all other organizations is 47 million tonnes. By the end of 2013, by 31st December, 2013, we are going to add 15 million tonnes additionally, including 2 million tonnes' silos. I hope in the next couple of weeks, 3 million tonnes are coming. Another 5 million tonnes will be coming by 31st March, 2013, and the balance, by 31st December, 2013. In other words, by 2013, additional 15 million tonnes will be added, but, in addition to that, we are encouraging building up warehouses, building up cold chains, etc.

Even one banking facility, the agricultural credit, which you are fully aware of, in 2008, was of the order of Rs. 2,50,000 crores. This year, I announced Rs. 4,75,000 crores, and I am pretty sure this limit will be surpassed; for the next year, I have indicated Rs. 5,75,000 crores. I know that this is also not adequate. There are more than ten crore Kisan Credit Cards. We have this short-term crop loan of Rs. 3,00,000; it is not for rich farmers; it is meant substantially for the middle and poor farmers. The Interest Subvention Scheme of one per cent, which I announced in my three successive Budgets, will actually bring the rate down to four per cent, if they pay in time. I have also extended these facilities to Women Self-help Groups. I have provided additional interest subvention to help the farmers, to those farmers who would keep their produce in warehouses and, on the basis of a certificate given by the warehouse, they would get another six months' credit facility, because that is the period when if they store their products, then, prices will go up and they would get remunerative prices and, if not remunerative, at least, reasonable prices from the market. Otherwise, if he sells it immediately, then, the prices would crash and we would be seeing the type of distortion which we see many times. So, in order to generate the growth momentum, we shall have to make investment in rural infrastructure. I have made infrastructure investments. I have stepped up allocation for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana; I have stepped up allocation for AIBP; I have stepped up allocation for education. Here, I would refer to one point which was raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He said that we were shifting the share of the States. Yes, I agree with him; in the three years since the scheme was introduced, the share was shifted from 65 per cent to 50 per cent. But, thereafter, from 2010-11, it has been decided that for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan this share would be 65:35 and it has been rested there. So, the reduction from 65 to 60 to 55 to 50 has been given up. Now, it is being rested at 65:35.

And in this connection, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to share some of my perceptions about the Centre-State relations, particularly, with respect to fiscal relations because, somehow or the other, I was one of the instruments even in setting up the Sarkaria Commission in 1984. Even at that time, I was the Finance Minister and one of my decisions raised a huge controversy.

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That was about the non-implementation of the full Report of the Eighth Finance Commission. Some of the State Governments, and, particularly my Leftist friends from West Bengal which did not get some 300 or 400 crores of rupees, till today, raise an accusing finger at me saying that I have deprived West Bengal and other States. Why had I deprived them? What were the conditions? The condition was “to rob Peter” to give it to somebody else; because we had actually allocated it to be given to Paul. So, 100 per cent allocation was made to the States. Now, there were variations between the interim report and the final report. I requested the then Chairman to give me the report before the presentation of the Budget, but, unfortunately, that did not happen. So, this is what had happened. But that is not the issue. The issue is, as a result of that, it was decided to set up a High-powered Committee to determine the Centre-State fiscal relations. Please remember, one important observation of the Sarkaria Commission was that from 1951 to 1983 the compound average growth rate of the State revenue and the compound average rate of growth of the Central revenue was around 17 per cent.

And after devolution, whatever the formulation of the devolution was, the share of States' revenue used to be a little higher. What has been the share of devolution? Four Finance Commissions looked into it. They are the Tenth Finance Commission, the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Twelfth Finance Commission and the Thirteenth Finance Commission. In the Tenth Finance Commission, the maximum recommendation was 77.5 per cent of the income tax and 47.5 per cent of the excise duties. Customs duties were never distributed; all taxes were never distributed. From 1951 till date, thirteen Finance Commissions have been established and the devolution has varied from one Commission to other Commission. But it has never happened that all the taxes were brought together. Sometimes, customs duties were out; sometimes, a limited number of items of the Central Excise were put in the divisible pool. But the Eleventh, the Twelfth and the Thirteenth Finance Commissions have brought all the items together, determined in terms of percentage of the total tax realized. It was first 29.5 per cent. Then, it was increased topper cent. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has increased it to 30.5 per cent. If you compare the devolution, in terms of percentage, between the Twelfth and the Thirteenth Finance Commissions, you will find that it is as high as 150 per cent in respect of some States and it is not less than 96 per cent in any case. Therefore, a larger devolution is taking place. A lot of comments have been made that I have become cruel to be kind. Here, I have become cruel to myself to be kind to States. Because of my Rs.41,000 crore of duties, which I am imposing, States are going to have a share of 32 per cent. But everyone of you accused me asking why I am increasing 2 per cent excise duty and 2 per cent services taxes. Of that Rs.41,400 crore, 32 per cent will go to the States as part of the share of the devolution. And I am

to do that. But that does not mean that the position which prevailed in 80s about the States' finances is relevant today. I am happy that the States have made substantial contribution, particularly few States where the GDP growth is very high. At the same time, I am aware that some of the States are debt-stressed. Because of some historic reasons, or, because of some legacy—I am not going into that aspect—debt burden has increased substantially. I am to address that. I am to address that not globally or not on an all-India pattern, but I am to address the problem of the States concerned. Why have I kept up BRGF substantially? It is a Backward Regions Grant Fund. It is an outward Grant from the Centre to the States to help them. You have noticed that I have stepped it up substantially. Some States have used it earlier. West Bengal has got this benefit only recently; it got it only in the month of October-November.

But, Bihar got the benefit earlier, and the Chief Minister has used it very efficiently and effectively. As a result, there has been substantial development. So, I am addressing this issue. Now, how can we address the debt burden? The Finance Commission recognises that. Unfortunately, what went wrong with some of the States was that Rs. 1,22,000 crore went to debt consolidation as a result of the 12th Finance Commission's recommendation for those States who enacted the FRBM Acts early. Those, who got the benefit substantially, enacted the FRBM Acts in 2004, 2005 and 2006 when the 12th Finance Commission's recommendations helped them for debt consolidation and also helped them to share a part of the Finance Ministry's debt waiver to the extent of Rs. 20,000 crore. But those, who came late and got the FRBM Acts enacted only in early 2011, could not naturally get the benefit of that. So, these are the problems. But, I am addressing these problems. I have appointed a small group to look into, particularly, three States which have been referred to in the observations of the 13th Finance Commission - Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal. I am asking them also to look into these aspects in their entirety and when the 14th Finance Commission will be set in, naturally, they will take care of it. But, what can be done in between the 14th and the 13th Finance Commissions? I am going to look into it. It would be our effort to build up a healthy relationship.

In this connection, I would like to make only two points, and one point, on which I have already made an announcement in the other House. I would not like to elaborate on it. And, I am readily accepting one suggestion which has come on the floor. I think, Mr. N.K. Singh has suggested that as the Eastern India is contributing in the context of second Green Revolution, whether I can institute a Committee of the Chief Ministers, or Chief Ministers' nominees, of Eastern India to give a momentum to this idea of the second Green Revolution. It is a worth considering suggestion and I would like to explore the possibilities of setting up such groups. It will consist of the Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal) : Will this Committee be with money or without money?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Of course, this Committee will be with money. I have given money. I always give money. And, I am one of the strong advocates of transferring the Centrally-sponsored schemes with money and it should be reduced because the States know where the problems are. But, at the same time, there should be some uniformity. It is a federal finance, and the federal finance should not become weak. If the States' finances become weak, they will look at the federal Finance Minister. But, at whom will the federal Finance Minister look—the Managing Director, IMF, or the Chairman, World Bank? None of them would be able to bail out India. It is of a huge size. Therefore, we shall have to strike a balance. And, I am happy. Everyday, I take the States' 14-day treasury bills investment. Earlier, I used to say that out of 28 States, hardly any State had surplus. Today, there is hardly any State which does not have a surplus, and the surplus varies between Rs.95,000 crore to Rs.1,05,000 crore and Rs.1,10,000 crore. It is a good sign. Though I have not been able to fully analyse all the States' budgets, but some of those who have done it, I have found that quite encouraging efforts are being made to achieve higher growth. By enacting the FRBM Acts, they are bringing the discipline. But, in the tax-GSDP ratio also, there should be some uniformity. Some of the good States, having high per capita income, having high growth, are bringing tax-GSDP ratio to around 7, 8 and 9 per cent.

What percentage would be there, I leave it to the States. But there should be some proportion between the State GSDP and the State Tax Ratio. In this connection, I would also like to mention that some skepticism has been expressed about the GST and the compensation of the Central Sales Tax. So far as the history of Central Sales Tax is concerned, it was agreed upon between the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and the Ministry of Finance that we will bring down the Central Sales Tax from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, 3 per cent to 2 per cent, 2 per cent to 1 per cent, and, from 1 per cent to zero, over a period of four years, starting from 2007-08. And, for that, if there is any compensation required to be paid, then, that compensation will have to be paid by the Central Government.

In 2007-08, we brought it down from 4 per cent to 3 per cent, and, we paid the compensation. In 2008-09, it was brought down from 3 per cent to 2 per cent, and, the compensation was paid. Then, I became the Finance Minister, and, I took over the finance. In 2009-10, I was advised by the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers not to bring it down further because there was economic crisis. Three items were tobacco, textiles, and, sugar, and, the condition was that the States will increase the VAT from the level which prevailed in 2007-08. Certain other technicalities were also to be observed by both sides. Both sides did it. Then, thereafter, another question arose. The compensation went on increasing but there was no visibility of making

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GST available. The idea was that GST will be implemented from 2010-11, and, once, GST will be implemented, all these taxes will be subsumed there. Sir, 2010-11; 2011-12; and, 2012-13 is going to be over. It is not visible. Therefore, I told, at the end of the tunnel, there must be light, the visibility of the light, otherwise, how can it work out.

After all, in between, the States have also increased the VAT, which was four per cent, and, which has gone, in some States, to six per cent. The arrangement was that it would be computed to determine the compensation for the States. Each State furnishes its own list after making the permutation and combination, and, after making the due computation, the quantum of the compensation to be paid is being determined.

I have received a letter from the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers. I have not closed the issue. Surely, I will see into it, and, then, I will discuss and find out a workable solution, through which we can proceed further.

Two positive developments have taken place with regard to GST. I am happy to share it with you. The GST Network is in place. There has been criticism. I am not going into that aspect but they are doing good job. I am also not going into the dispute of the Standing Committee's rejection of a Bill, because to reject a Bill is the inherent right of the House, and, not of a part of the House, which is reflected by the Standing Committee. But I am not going into that debate. Many decisions have been taken through executive orders, and, thereafter, they have been translated into legislation. We wanted to give the legislative backing to it. What is Pension Fund, what is New Pension Scheme? The New Pension Scheme was introduced from 1st of January, 2004.

It is operational. Huge amount of money has been collected from the contributors of the New Pension Scheme, and that is being managed by the fund managers. Till now the legislation has not been passed from 2004 onwards. But that does not mean that the Executive does not have the power to take a decision and to put it into operation through Executive orders. Accountability will be there; CAG will be there; audit will be there, whether it will be backed by legislative measures or whether it will be backed by Executive decision. And, please remember, the Standing Committee is a part of the House. Rejection of the Bill is the inherent right of the House as a whole, not the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee can make recommendation. With due respect, I will examine the recommendations of the Standing Committee, and, if I can, I will definitely make the necessary amendments and bring it in the next Bill. But that does not prevent to carry on the action. In that case, what will I do with my Pension Fund where the contributors are paying? Law has not been passed. Law could not be even introduced. In the other House, it was introduced. My Leftist friends opposed it, but with the support of the BJP, we could get it introduced. It is under the consideration of the Standing Committee. But that does not mean, from 2004 January, I shall not

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operate the Pension Fund. It will be a preposterous suggestion. What should I do with this huge amount of money? Executive is accountable to the legislature. Where it wants to give the legislative backing, it depends on the Executive. Certain things are there where legislation should be absolutely necessary. Therefore, let us not go into that debate right now. My short point is that for CST, the Members who have expressed their concern, I can assure them we are going to look into that aspect. I have received the communication from the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers.

The last point on which I would like to make a comment is, as I mentioned in the other House, I have received the representations from various quarters, including my party men, my Cabinet colleagues, other political leaders, the Leader of the Opposition also mentioned this and suggested me to re-consider it. I am re-considering about the proposed taxes on the jewellers. As it will have to be done through the legislative route, I am not exactly going to indicate what would be the modality. For that, you shall have to wait till the Finance Bill is being brought for your consideration and approval. The short point which I am trying to say is, I repeated it when I met them, up to rupees five crore turnover, no question of bringing them within the tax limit. Whether inspector ray will go or not, self-declaration that my turnover is rupees five crore, will be the final say. There will be no further scrutiny. In addition to that, there are certain other problems like if somebody buys gold of rupees two lakhs in cash, whether he will have to give PAN Card or not, that is an issue we are examining and at the appropriate time, I will come forward.

The last point is, please do not insist on deduction of import duty on gold. Last year, only up to the month of November, the country had to spend precious 46 billion US dollars for importing gold. You cannot afford to have it next to petroleum. Not capital goods, not raw materials, not intermediate products, but gold import was of 46 billion dollars from April to November when the import Bill of petroleum and petroleum products was roughly about 71-72 billion dollars. Fortunately, I could take the risk a little bit because the difference between international price and domestic price of gold has come closer. There was a time in 70s when it was a constant fear of us. Difference between the domestic gold and international gold price was huge.

We have to keep this in mind. The other day while replying to a question, I mentioned that our indigenous gold production is quite insignificant. It is only two metric ton. Look at our gold bearing ore. Per ton ore, you have hardly 14-16 grams of gold. And what is the cost of extraction? There are Kolar gold mines and Hutti gold mines. They are very costly. Some gold we get after refining silver or zinc. This is a by-product. But the quantum is very small. Though the craze for gold is there, reduction in import duty is not possible. But I am going to look into the other aspects of it.

With these words, Sir, once again, I express my deep appreciation of all the hon. Members who have made their valuable contribution. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान) : आपने जो सोना व्यापारी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, उनकी ओर से आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I have a small clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : A detailed reply has been given.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, while I fully appreciate his explanation on the contagious effect of the global crises on our economy, why should we not consider also to put a cap, to peg it along with pegging the subsidy, if not instead of, and have a target on increasingly increasing revenue raised but not collected which is ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : I would clarify it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just give me one second. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, there are two types of issues which are coming. One is that we are raising revenue but not realising it. I am telling you the case of income tax. We have raised revenue, but we are not realising it. I will tell you about two cases. One is of Harshad Mehta. And the other one is of Hasan Ali. They are *sub judice*. Both the cases have been pending for years in the court. No visible assets are available. Harshad Mehta died. His successors are fighting the case. If you take into account these two outstanding cases, you will find that it will be more than 60 per cent of the total amount shown in the Budget. And, every year, 14 per cent interest is being added to it, but not a single rupee has been realised. Next year, you will find the same amount with 14 per cent interest added to it. So, I am asking for an appropriate committee to look into it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : You keep the Harshad Mehta case apart. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... Second question is this. I raise the demand. The assessee moves the court. It moves the appellate stage and contests the demand. As per the existing law, I have to show revenue raised, but revenue not realised. There is no way. It may happen that in the appeal I may lose the case. If I lose the case, then it will be deducted. But till then, we have to do it. These are legal issues.

In respect of indirect taxes, and in respect of direct taxes also, it is substantially because of the concessions that we are giving. There is import duty concession. There is excise duty concession. All the concessions, which we are giving, are going to fill in the growth. They are coming into that. ...(*Interruptions*)... In indirect taxes, I talked

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about revenue raised. ...(*Interruptions*)... Revenue foregone is what we are giving and which should have been realised. But there are exemptions. That is the revenue foregone.

So these are the technicalities. But, I do feel that some legal clarifications are required and I will do so. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. Now. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this?

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : सर, ड्यूटी rollback के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने कोई indication नहीं दिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ज्वैलर्स की strike पूरे देश में अभी भी जारी है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra) : Sir, I had raised the issue of service tax. ...(*Interruptions*)...

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *Returned*

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012

and

The Appropriation Bill, 2012

and

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I move:

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2012 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2012-13, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Appropriation Bill, 2012 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2012 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2010 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at nineteen minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 29th March, 2012.
