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Wednesday  
8 August , 2012  
17 Sravana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Wednesday, 8th August, 2012/17th Sravana, 1934 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

(The National Anthem, “Jana Gana Mana”, was played.)

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### **MEMBER SWORN**

Shri Alok Tiwari (Uttar Pradesh)

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### **OBITUARY REFERENCES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shri Nirranjan Varma, Shri Ratan Tama, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee, Shri Dara Singh and Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte, former, Members of this House; Shri Rajesh Khanna and Captain Lakshmi Sehgal; and Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav, former Member of this House.

Shri Nirranjan Varma passed away on the 17th of March, 2012, at the age of 97 years.

Born at Pipalkhera village, in Vidisha District of Madhya Pradesh in October, 1914, Shri Varma had his education at Victoria College, Gwalior and Agra University.

An advocate by profession, Shri Nirranjan Varma had been actively associated with the uplift of downtrodden sections of the society. He was also President of the District Bar Association, Vidisha and Director of the District Cooperative Bank Ltd., Vidisha.

Shri Nirranjan Varma started his legislative career when he was nominated to the Constituent Committee of the then Gwalior State in 1946. He was elected to the

then Madhya Bharat State Assembly in 1952, and was Member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly till 1957. He also served as the Leader of Opposition in that Assembly till 1957.

Shri Niranjan Varma represented the State of Madhya Pradesh in this House from April, 1966 to April, 1972.

In the passing away of Shri Niranjan Varma, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Ratan Tama passed away on the 25th of May, 2012 at the age of 65 years.

Born in September, 1946, in Rotom Village of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Ratan Tama was educated at Ramakrishna Mission Residential College, Narendrapur, West Bengal.

An agriculturist and a businessman, Shri Tama was one of the prominent leaders of the State of Arunachal Pradesh, who had made immense contributions for the upliftment of the down-trodden sections of the society and for the socio-economic development of the State. He served as Secretary of the Mini Cooperative Society, Raga and as Member of the Raga Anchal Samiti from 1976 to 1978. He also served as Member of the Arunachal Land Use Board from 1976 to 1977.

Shri Ratan Tama represented the State of Arunachal Pradesh in this House from May 1978 to May 1984.

In the passing away of Shri Ratan Tama, the country has lost an able parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

Shri Dipankar Mukherjee passed away on the 18th of June, 2012, at the age of 69 years.

Born in Kolkata in June 1943, Shri Mukherjee had his education at Banaras Hindu University.

An Electrical Engineer and a trade unionist, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee served in senior positions in BHEL, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation and Haldia Fertilizers. He quit his job to join the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) as a full-time trade unionist in 1991. His knowledge in industrial engineering and industrial economics, particularly in power, fertilizers, petroleum and revival of PSUs was simply amazing. As a trade unionist, he championed the cause of the workers and always stood for unity of the working class.

Shri Mukherjee was a prolific writer and wrote on many topics especially on political, economic and trade union-related issues.

Shri Dipankar Mukherjee represented the State of West Bengal in this House for two terms, from April 1994 to April 2000 and from April 2000 to April 2006. He served as Chairman of the Committee on Petitions from August 1998 to April 2000; as Chairman of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation from May 2000 to March 2002 and as Chairman of the Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture from March 2002 to August 2003.

Shri Mukherjee contributed significantly towards the proceedings of the House, especially in respect of economic and financial matters.

In the passing away of Shri Dipankar Mukherjee, the country has lost a noted trade unionist and an outstanding parliamentarian.

Shri Dara Singh passed away on the 12th of July, 2012, at the age of 83 years.

Shri Dara Singh was born at Dharmuchak village, in Amritsar district of Punjab in November, 1928.

An agriculturist and wrestler-turned cine artist, Shri Dara Singh, had over 500 professional undefeated bouts to his credit. Among his most important victories were the Professional Indian Wrestling Championship in 1953, the Commonwealth Wrestling Championship in 1959 and the World Wrestling Championship in 1968. His wrestling prowess had earned him the title of *Rustam-e-Punjab* and *Rustam-e-Hind*. He was inducted into the 'Wrestling Observer Newsletter Hall of Fame' in 1996.

Shri Dara Singh had a successful film career with more than 140 films in Hindi and Punjabi. He had also written, directed and produced about ten Punjabi and Hindi films. He was conferred the Best Actor Award for the film '*Jagga*' by the Government of India. He is best remembered for his portrayal of Hanuman in the epic TV serial '*Ramayan*'.

Shri Dara Singh served as the President of the Cine Artist Association since 2005. He published his autobiography '*Meri Atmakatha*' in Punjabi.

Shri Dara Singh served as a Nominated Member of this House from August, 2003 to August, 2009.

In the passing away of Shri Dara Singh, the country has lost a legendary wrestling champion, a versatile actor and an able parliamentarian.

Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte passed away on the 17th of July, 2012, at the age of 73 years.

Born in January, 1939, at Rajgurunagar in Pune District of Maharashtra, Shri .Bal Apte had his education at the University of Mumbai, Mumbai.

An advocate by profession, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte served on the Governing Council of *Shikshan Prasarak Mandali*, an educational institution running 20 colleges and schools for about two decades. Shri Apte served as Additional Advocate General of Maharashtra from 1996 to 1998. He also served as Honorary Professor of Law at New Law College, Mumbai and the University of Mumbai for twelve years. He was the President of the Advocates Association of Western India, High Court, Mumbai. He was also a Member of the Senate, University of Mumbai.

Shri Apte had some publications to his credit. One was '*Educational Change*' and the second was '*Yeshwant*' amongst others.

Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte represented the State of Maharashtra in this House for two terms from March, 2000, to April, 2006, and again from April, 2006, to April, 2012. He also served on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen from July, 2004, to April, 2006.

In the passing away of Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte, the country has lost a noted legal luminary and an able parliamentarian.

Shri Rajesh Khanna, noted cine artist, passed away on the 18th of July, 2012, at the age of 69 years following a prolonged illness.

Shri Rajesh Khanna was born in Amritsar district of Punjab in December, 1942, and studied at school and college in Mumbai. During his academic years, he actively participated in stage and theatre.

Shri Rajesh Khanna achieved unparalleled admiration for his performances in films and received wide acclaim from his admirers.. During his career, he received several awards and honours.

Shri Rajesh Khanna was a Member of the Tenth Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Rajesh Khanna, the country has lost a legendary filmstar.

Captain Lakshmi Sehgal, noted freedom fighter, passed away on the 23rd of July, 2012, at the age of 97 years, following a brief illness.

Born in October, 1914, Captain Lakshmi Sehgal studied at Madras Medical College. A doctor by profession, Captain Lakshmi Sehgal was drawn towards the anti-British struggle in Singapore, where she established a clinic for poor migrant labourers from India. She played an active role in the India Independence League and, under Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, commanded the 'Rani Jhansi Regiment' of the Indian National Army and played a valiant role. She was inducted by Netaji into the Provisional Cabinet of Azad Government as the only lady member.

Captain Lakshmi Sehgal represented the pinnacle of sacrifice and struggle for the country and stood for the rights of the downtrodden and women. Her contribution in public life and the women's movement are remembered by one and all. Her compassion, concern and commitment towards humanity manifested in all her efforts and activities and have inspired many to emulate her. Her demise is a tremendous loss to the nation.

Captain Lakshmi Sehgal was a recipient of the Padma Vibhushan in 1998. In the passing away of Captain Lakshmi Sehgal, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, an icon of selfless service and a tireless campaigner for women's rights.

Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav passed away on the 25th of July, 2012, at the age of 90 years. Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav was born in October, 1921 at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

An agriculturist and a social worker, Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav worked for farmers and for the uplift and welfare of the weaker and downtrodden sections of the society. Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav was a Member of the Kanpur Municipal Corporation from 1959 to 1972. He served as Chairman of the District, Cooperative Bank, Kanpur in 1977 and as Vice-Chairman, Land Development Bank, Kanpur in 1980.

Shri Yadav started his legislative career as a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council from 1970 to 1982 and again from 1984 to 1990. Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav was awarded the Shaurya Chakra by the President of India in 1991.

Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav represented the State of Uttar Pradesh in this House from April, 1990 to April, 1996. He also served as a Nominated Member of this House from August, 1997 to August, 2003.

In the passing away of Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav, the country has lost a noted parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri Niranjana Varma, Shri Ratan Tama, Shri Dipankar Mukherjee, Shri Dara Singh, Shri Balavant *alias* Bal Apte, Shri Rajesh Khanna, Captain Lakshmi Sehgal and Chaudhary Harmohan Singh Yadav.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

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

Secretary-General will convey to the Members of the bereaved families our sense of profound sorrow and deep sympathy.

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## REFERENCES BY THE CHAIR

- (i) Victims of Floods and Landslide and Ethnic Violence in Assam
- (ii) The Casualties in Amarnath Yatra, 2012 and Victims of Road Accident in Haryana
- (iii) The Victims of Fire in Tamil Nadu Express
- (iv) The Victims of Cloud Burst and Flash/Flood in Uttarakhand
- (v) The Victims of a Shooting incident in a Gurudwara in US

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware...(Interruptions)....

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, हम लोगों ने...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam) : Sir, we have given a notice. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: रेफरेंसेज़ खत्म हो जाने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA : Sir, firstly, the issue of Assam...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: रेफरेंसेज़ खत्म हो जाने दीजिए...(व्यवधान)...I have not finished yet. Please. ... (Interruptions)... Please.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, massive floods and landslides in Assam have wreaked havoc killing 128 persons and rendering around five lakh people homeless. More than 21 lakh people in all 27 Districts of the State have been affected by the floods. The floods have caused extensive damage to roads, communication networks and bridges. The Kaziranga National Park was also severely affected and more than 500 animals have reportedly perished in the floods.

In Assam, more than 60 persons also reportedly lost their lives and tens of thousands were displaced in the ethnic violence in Kokrajhar and Chirang Districts in July, 2012.

Hon. Members, about 98 pilgrims lost their lives during the Amarnath Yatra this year due to natural causes. Further, in a road accident, involving a canter-truck collision on the Rajgarh-Hisar Road in Haryana, on the 30th of July, 2012, more than 25 pilgrims, including women and children, who were returning after their pilgrimage at Amarapura Dham in Rajasthan were reportedly killed and more than 35 others were seriously injured.

As all of you are aware, 28 passengers were killed and 30 others were injured

when a sleeper coach of the 12622 New Delhi-Chennai, Tamil Nadu Express caught fire in the early hours of the 30th of July, 2012, in Nellore city of Andhra Pradesh.

Hon. Members, about 28 persons reportedly lost their lives and several others were injured or displaced in flash floods, triggered by a cloudburst in Uttarkashi District of Uttarakhand on the 4th of August, 2012. Several bridges and houses or buildings have been swept away by flood waters rendering many people homeless.

The loss of so many precious and innocent lives in natural calamities and tragic incidents is unfortunate and indeed sad. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy and concern for the families of those ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, अमेरिका वाला भी ले लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

सरदार सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, अमेरिका में सिखों...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट।...*(व्यवधान)*...उस पर सरकार का बयान आएगा। आप थोड़ा सब्र कीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...उस पर सरकार का बयान आएगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, उसको भी ले लीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, जिन लोगों की जाने गई हैं, उनके लिए आपकी ओर से संवेदना व्यक्त होनी चाहिए, यह हमारा विनम्र निवेदन है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बिलकुल होगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...बिलकुल होगी।...*(व्यवधान)*...मगर सरकार का बयान आने दीजिए, उसके बाद।...*(व्यवधान)*...May I finish?...*(Interruptions)*...Please allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)*...आपकी बात से सब सहमत हैं, जो आप कह रहे हैं। मगर उस पर सरकार का पूरा कम्प्रेहेंसिव बयान आने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इस मामले पर हाउस में संवेदना व्यक्त होनी चाहिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, all right...*(Interruptions)*...One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...There are no two opinions on this subject. The whole House expresses its deep sorrow, apart from horror, at what had happened in the attack on the Sikh Temple in the United States...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): सर, इसको भी इसमें इन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is included in it. It's part of the record...*(Interruptions)*... I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in these tragic incidents.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.1...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, the situation in Assam is very serious. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the Government has not ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, the situation in Assam ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One at a time, please...(Interruptions)...Mr. Baishya, please. ...(Interruptions).. One at a time, please...(Interruptions)...मायावती जी.....(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में हर स्तर पर वर्तमान सपा सरकार द्वारा महापुरुषों का अपमान किया जा रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...माननीय सभापति जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सपा सरकार ने 15 मार्च से लेकर 6 अगस्त तक बाबा साहब डा0 भीमराव अम्बेडकर का...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, you can't do it...(Interruptions)...You know that you can't do that...(Interruptions)...We are having a discussion on it. ...(Interruptions)...मायावती जी, आप इसको 12.00 बजे उठाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: उत्तर प्रदेश में...(व्यवधान)...15 मार्च से लेकर 6 अगस्त तक.....(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मायावती जी, आप इसको 12 बजे उठाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, suspend the Question Hour and take up the issue of...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: 15 मार्च से लेकर 6 अगस्त तक.....(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप इसको 12 बजे उठाइए।...(व्यवधान)... You can't display banners. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry to say this. ...(Interruptions)... You are a senior Member; you can't do that. ...(Interruptions)...आप इसको 12 बजे उठाइए।...(व्यवधान)... There is a discussion on it which is listed...(Interruptions)...The House is adjourned till 12.00 hrs.

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

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The House re-assembled at 12.00 Noon

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the chair

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Non-appointment of Verifying Officer at Safdarjung Tomb**

†\*1. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether verification of NOC issued by National Archaeology Department, Delhi to build the house is pending due to non-appointment of competent officer at Safdarjung Tomb since last seven months;

(b) by when this appointment will take place;

(c) the competent authority to verify NOC at present;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of matters related to NOC pending?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) No Sir. . For the National Capital Territory of Delhi, Special Secretary Urban Development, Government of NCT was specified as Competent Authority vide Gazette Notification S.O. 2854(E) dated 24.11.2010. However, that officer demitting office on 21st May, 2012. The Government of NCT of Delhi nominated the Additional Secretary (ACL)-cum-Director (Archaeology), on 5.7.2012. The notification appointing him as Competent Authority for Delhi was issued by the Central Government on 06.08.2012.

As per Section 20(D), of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Act, 2010, the Competent Authority is authorized to grant permission for undertaking repairs/renovations in prohibited area or construction in regulated area of centrally protected monuments/sites (100 meters and a further 200 meters respectively) on the basis of recommendations of the National Monuments Authority. However, as per proviso of Section 20D(2), the Competent Authority, under powers delegated vide Rule 8 of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Framing of Heritage Bye-laws and Other Functions of the Competent Authority) Rules, 2011, may dispose off applications for minor repairs of residential buildings in prohibited area and repairs and renovations to existing constructions in the regulated area.

(e) As per information provided by the National Monuments Authority there are 36 pending applications pertaining to grant of NOC for constructions near centrally protected monuments in Delhi.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Export sectors affected by economic slowdown**

\*2. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the sectors whose exports have been affected by the slowdown in the world economy; and

(b) the details of export incentives given by Government to these sectors to cushion them from the slowdown?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies including U.S. have adversely impacted demand for our exports. As a result sectors where slowdown have been witnessed are engineering goods, petroleum products, gems and jewellery, electronics goods, Cotton Yarn/Fabrics/made-ups, Plastics, Man-made yarn/Fabrics/made-ups etc., coffee, tea, Handicrafts, etc.

(b) A strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May 2011 as part of plan of action. Earlier measures taken by the Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14; thereafter in January/March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February and October, 2011. In the wake of continuous economic slowdown which has impacted the trade, a number of measures/incentives as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy were announced on 5th June 2012.

**Scam in STC, Mumbai in the credit-linked insurance scheme**

\*3. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has detected Rs. 725 crore scam in the State Trading Corporation, Mumbai in the Credit-linked Insurance Scheme;

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

(c) the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) State Trading Corporation (STC) management conducted an internal investigation into the matter relating to alleged irregularities in trade transactions for

export of various items under the Credit Linked Insurance Scheme operated by STC, Mumbai branch. Based on the findings of the Internal Investigation, the facts were brought to the attention of CVC by STC, vide their letter dated 23.2.12 seeking the Commission's advice on the issue of action against officials involved in the matter.

(b) During 2005-06, STC conceptualized the Credit Linked Insurance Scheme (CLIS) to cover credit risks in structured financing to be extended to its associates for undertaking exports of various items. Credit was extended by Exim Bank to STC, for providing credit to associates for exports undertaken by them. Insurance policies to cover credit risk were obtained from New India Assurance and ICICI Lombard. Under the scheme agreements were signed between STC and the exporting Associates. As per contractual obligations, on default/failure on the part of the foreign buyer in remitting the payments, the associates were obliged to refund post shipment finance along with interest to STC. In the event of default by the foreign buyer to remit export proceeds, STC also had the right to claim the proceeds from - the insurance company as per the terms and conditions of the policy.

Presently there is an outstanding recoverable by the Associates from foreign buyers to the tune of approximately Rs. 725 Crore as export proceeds to be realized. Principal amount related to credit extended to Associates, outstanding for recovery by STC is approximately Rs. 397 Crore. The balance approximately Rs. 328 Crore of the total exports in question of approximately Rs. 725 Crore were not discounted/financed by STC.

(c) The STC has identified irregularities committed by the Associates, Insurance Consultant and the officials of STC. Charge-sheets were issued by STC to all the seven officials of STC involved in the transactions.

In parallel, STC approached CBI in December 2010 for criminal investigation against the Associates, Insurance Consultant and officials involved. Subsequently STC lodged a criminal complaint dated 23.2.2012 with CBI, Mumbai. CBI has registered RC No. BAI/2012/A0012 dated 24.2.2012, which is under investigation. Action initiated by STC against Business associates is as follows:

- (i) For dishonoured cheques, cases have been filed in 2010 u/s 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act in the Courts concerned in Mumbai.
- (ii) For recovery of outstanding amounts Summary Suits have been filed in 2011 in the Mumbai High Court.
- (iii) For winding up defaulting Associates petitions have been filed in Mumbai High Court in 2011.

**Missing children traced and handed over to families**

†\*4. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of children missing in various parts of the country have come to fore;

(b) if so, the number of cases regarding missing children registered during the last three years; and

(c) the number of children traced and handed over to their families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding missing, traced and untraced children for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively is given in Statement (*See* below).

However data regarding number of children handed over to their families is not maintained centrally by National Crime Records Bureau.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement**

*The data regarding missing/traced/untraced children for the years 2009 to 2011 as received from SCRBx*

Sl.No.	State	2009			2010			2011		
		Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced	Missing	Traced	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	46	44	2	31	30	1	67	58	9
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3084	2576	508	3700	3066	634	4985	3968	1017
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	60	42	18	10	0	10
4.	Assam	899	577	322	995	582	413	2125	1189	936
5.	Bihar	740	442	298	0	0	0	629	348	281
6.	Chandigarh	119	68	51	159	86	73	211	164	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	2823	2460	363	4808	3565	1243	3899	2520	1379
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	17	17	0	17	11	6	12	7	5
9.	Daman and Diu	7	5	2	20	16	4	2	2	0

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	14
10.	Delhi UT	5946	5365	581	5091	3937	1154	5111	3752	1359	Written Answers
11.	Goa	236	206	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.	Gujarat	2718	2121	597	2868	2275	593	3415	1839	1576	
13.	Haryana	915	491	424	1259	699	560	1248	580	668	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	270	165	105	320	243	77	136	68	68	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	366	247	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	[RAJYA SABHA]
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Karnataka	3996	3534	462	4845	4234	611	3838	2356	1482	
18.	Kerala	996	868	128	1037	895	142	1273	981	292	
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9498	8730	768	10720	9689	1031	7797	5723	2074	to Starred Questions
21.	Maharashtra	13099	10952	2147	14823	11700	3123	0	0	0	
22.	Manipur	45	42	3	42	15	27	69	53	16	
23.	Meghalaya	168	146	22	0	0	0	173	154	19	

24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	-2
25.	Nagaland	117	66	51	437	208	229	189	63	126
26.	Odisha	1882	668	1214	2521	1177	1344	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	57	57	0	72	71	1	73	54	19
28.	Punjab	277	5	272	282	10	72	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	2731	2223	508	3492	2842	650	4174	3391	783
30.	Sikkim	226	116	110	342	194	148	77	49	28
31.	Tamil Nadu	1855	1480	375	2504	2062	442	2828	1981	847
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	299	297	2	465	402	63
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3136	2704	432	0	0	0	3829	2487	1342
34.	Uttarakhand	431	331	100	554	433	121	497	340	157
35.	West Bengal	11527	3355	8172	15835	5518	10317	12535	4488	8047
TOTAL ALL INDIA		68227	50061	18166	77133	53897	23236	59668	37020	22648

Source: Crime in India

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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**Regularisation of unauthorised colonies under Master Plan, 2021**

†\*5. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of the Master Plan of Delhi, 2021 with special reference to the regularisation of unauthorised colonies;
- (b) the total number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi at present and the details of such colonies proposed to be regularised;
- (c) whether cases of irregularities in their regularisation have come to the notice of the Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the details of such cases and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The salient features of Master Plan Delhi, 2021 with respect to unauthorised colonies are as follows:

- (i) Clause 3.3.1.3. para (A) proposes the improvement of unauthorised colonies through redevelopment by ensuring participation of the inhabitants.
- (ii) Clause 4.2.2.2. para (B) of MPD-2021 provides for method of regularisation of unauthorised colonies:
  - With a focus on improvement of physical and social infrastructure, provision of minimum necessary/feasible level of services and community facilities.
  - It also provides for reduced space standards to be adopted for the provision of social facilities depending on the availability of land.
- (b) Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that applications have been received from RWAs of 1639 unauthorised colonies for regularisation.
- (c) and (d) The work related to regularization of unauthorised colonies is being undertaken, coordinated, monitored and supervised by GNCTD. According to information available, action has been taken against the ineligible societies by way of, *inter-alia*, cancellation of Provisional Regularization Certificates issued to them.

**Decline in industrial output growth**

\*6. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether country's industrial output growth has declined in the past few months;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the factors responsible for fall in industrial output growth;
- (c) whether Government has since taken any steps to revive the key sectors due to which the industrial growth has declined; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) There has been both moderation and decline in the industrial growth, measured in terms of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), in the last few months. IIP growth was 4.3 per cent in February, 2012, but declined to a negative -3.2 in March, 2012, and -0.9 in April, 2012. In May 2012, however, IIP registered a positive growth rate of 2.4 per cent.

The major sectors that have adversely affected IIP growth are manufacturing and mining. Major reasons for the decline in manufacturing include global economic uncertainty, sluggish domestic demand, hardening of interest rates etc., whereas regulatory and environmental issues, court orders, decline in international demand for metallic minerals etc. are affecting production in the mining sector.

(c) and (d) Government has already taken confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate and manufacturing in the country. Government had approved the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in October, 2011 with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% by 2022 and creating additional 100 million jobs. One of the instruments in the NMP is the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) as planned integrated industrial townships. Nine NIMZs have been announced, eight of which are along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). Other measures include the promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including promotion of foreign direct investment through consolidation of press notes into a single document; development of industry relevant skills; regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects.

In order step up production of oil and gas, Government is encouraging participation of private sector, including foreign companies, for exploration and production of petroleum and natural gas and related activities that are capital intensive and requiring use of expensive state-of-art technology.

In order to increase the production of Metallic Minerals (Iron ore, manganese, chromites), the Government has sought to create an attractive environment for investment by legislative reforms in the form of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2011 introduced in Parliament in December, 2011, quarterly review of pending cases of Environment and Forest clearances etc.

**Incidents of child rape by neighbours**

\*7. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of child rape by neighbours in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the deterrent steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard;
- (d) whether it is a fact that a four-year old girl was raped by her neighbour in Sangam Vihar of Delhi and was kept waiting for treatment; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the inquiry/action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Instances of child rape by their neighbours have been reported in the country. As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 5368, 5489 and 7112 cases of rape of children were reported in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively thereby showing an increasing trend. State/UT wise details of cases of rape of children is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The data on child rape cases by neighbours is not maintained by NCRB, however the data of rape including all age groups by neighbour is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

Ministry of Home Affairs in an advisory dated 14th July, 2010 to all States/UTs have advised them to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor

infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls.

(d) and (e) As per information provided by the Delhi Police, an unfortunate incident had occurred in Sangam Vihar area of Delhi where a four year old girl was raped by her neighbour at her residence. A case was registered vide FIR no. 231/2 dated 14.06.2012 u/s 376/451 IPC at Police Station, Sangam Vihar. The accused Arun Kumar was arrested and the case is still under Investigation. Medical examination of the victim was immediately conducted and she was treated at AIIMS, Delhi without any delay.

**Statement-I**

*Cases Registered (CR), cases chargesheeted (CS), cases convicted (CV), persons arrested (PAR), persons chargesheeted (PCS), and persons convicted (PCV) under rape of children during 2008-2010*

Sl.No.	State	2009						2010						2011					
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	416	344	25	492	426	36	446	453	25	559	564	30	646	468	37	720	561	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0	15	16	0	12	15	0	14	13	0	20	19	2	20	19	2
3.	Assam	10	7	1	11	17	1	39	19	1	24	13	4	40	28	1	40	24	1
4.	Bihar	63	67	3	66	75	8	114	75	5	112	98	2	91	84	10	93	99	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	394	396	96	431	426	87	382	361	103	426	430	89	477	446	63	555	552	78
6.	Goa	30	18	6	38	33	6	23	33	2	35	51	2	20	24	4	21	29	4
7.	Gujarat	91	88	4	118	114	5	102	100	5	137	141	6	130	121	5	166	164	5
8.	Haryana	116	107	32	115	116	27	107	93	24	121	117	27	66	62	27	73	78	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83	80	11	90	83	12	72	76	8	107	115	11	72	70	11	83	81	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	6	0	6	6	0	8	5	0	5	5	0	9	7	0	8	8	0

11.	Jharkhand	8	8	3	23	11	14	0	4	0	0	15	0	16	14	1	16	14	2	Written Answers  [8 AUG, 2012]  to Starred Questions  21
12.	Karnataka	104	105	7	135	141	5	108	98	14	104	112	9	97	96	13	147	147	16	
13.	Kerala	235	243	16	315	305	19	208	276	18	240	232	18	423	265	16	570	281	14	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1071	1040	223	1331	1324	304	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324	
15.	Maharashtra	612	617	44	797	819	49	747	614	40	936	873	55	818	720	48	1053	971	61	
16.	Manipur	12	1	0	6	0	0	11	1	0	6	1	0	19	0	0	5	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	60	22	0	48	25	0	91	36	2	64	47	1	66	32	0	48	21	0	
18.	Mizoram	11	9	0	11	9	0	42	39	20	42	39	30	40	36	18	41	37	18	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	15	0	1	15	0	1	
20.	Odisha	87	78	3	88	90	3	74	80	7	91	92	7	165	150	11	150	150	13	
21.	Punjab	210	135	47	259	207	56	144	124	47	184	167	59	166	148	40	172	182	52	
22.	Rajasthan	371	279	60	318	316	44	369	219	46	277	282	63	394	272	61	328	326	68	
23.	Sikkim	14	18	2	14	20	2	14	39	0	11	39	0	11	12	12	12	12	12	
24.	Tamil Nadu	182	182	10	199	193	16	203	177	30	208	188	31	271	175	22	263	192	26	
25.	Tripura	83	51	11	52	38	1	107	95	12	93	96	10	45	85	14	144	96	18	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	625	506	242	817	724	369	451	390	266	678	598	404	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	7	6	5	5	7	17	10	10	8	11	11	30	23	21	7	25	25	5
28.	West Bengal	109	44	3	68	61	6	73	57	4	94	69	5	252	108	7	182	115	6
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>5024</b>	<b>4473</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>5868</b>	<b>5602</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>5142</b>	<b>4659</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>5992</b>	<b>5891</b>	<b>1185</b>	<b>6742</b>	<b>5645</b>	<b>41081</b>	<b>8047</b>	<b>7032</b>	<b>1377</b>
29.	Andman and Nicobar Island	12	10	1	28	21	1	15	8	0	23	8	0	9	19	0	15	43	0
30.	Chandigarh	21	8	5	20	9	7	16	21	6	27	26	8	15	11	7	17	22	8
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	307	263	80	387	385	104	304	277	92	349	419	172	339	322	108	402	349	127
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	1	5	3	1	4	6	3	2	1	5	2	1	6	4	0	17	16	0
	<b>Total UT</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>115</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL INDIA</b>	<b>5368</b>	<b>4763</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>6308</b>	<b>6026</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>5484</b>	<b>4971</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>6398</b>	<b>6348</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>7112</b>	<b>6002</b>	<b>1196</b>	<b>8499</b>	<b>7453</b>	<b>1511</b>

Source: Crime in India.

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

22 Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Starred Questions

**Statement-II***No. of rape cases in which offender were neighbour during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011
1.	Andhra Pradesh	335	507	362
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	5
3.	Assam	689	438	418
4.	Bihar	519	479	408
5.	Chhattisgarh	323	379	392
6.	Goa	16	13	7
7.	Gujarat	111	61	74
8.	Haryana	267	312	393
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36	32	25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	41	42	77
11.	Jharkhand	266	266	306
12.	Karnataka	93	169	81
13.	Kerala	147	204	244
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1254	1223	1849
15.	Maharashtra	533	583	566
16.	Manipur	13	13	16
17.	Meghalaya	20	36	24
18.	Mizoram	32	0	32
19.	Nagaland	0	4	4
20.	Odisha	258	287	302
21.	Punjab	114	218	156
22.	Rajasthan	425	503	502
23.	Sikkim	11	4	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	190	249
25.	Tripura	113	127	99

Sl.No.	State/UT	2009	2010	2011
26.	Uttar Pradesh	485	411	452
27.	Uttarakhand	19	29	35
28.	West Bengal	651	1037	540
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>6948</b>	<b>7569</b>	<b>7619</b>
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	6	4	1
30.	Chandigarh	4	8	2
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	1	0
33.	Delhi UT	215	231	211
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	3	2
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>216</b>
	<b>TOTAL ALL INDIA</b>	<b>7174</b>	<b>7816</b>	<b>7835</b>

*Source:* Crime in India

#### **Promotion of wheat export**

†\*8. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of wheat in international market is about \$228 per tonne whereas the economic cost of wheat to the Government of India is about \$328 per tonne;

(b) if so, whether certain steps have been taken by Government to promote the export of wheat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The price of wheat in the international market may vary on day to day basis due to global demand and supply situation, weather condition, etc. PSUs

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

under Department of Commerce, which have been given the task to undertake wheat exports on behalf of FCI, have floated global tenders in July 2012 and it is expected to result in higher price (around \$295-\$302 per tonne) because of prevailing high prices in the international market.

(b) and (c) The present revised economic cost of wheat for Rabi Marketing Season for 2012-13 is Rs. 19,100/- per tonne (approx \$347 per tonne). This represents the procurement, carrying and holding costs already incurred by FCI for its wheat stocks. A substantial part of these sunk costs will be recovered through the exports proceeds that will be actually realized at the present prevailing prices. Moreover, with acute pressure on storage capacity, exports will also avert the substantial loss that could be caused due to damage and deterioration of the wheat stocks if these are not lifted in a timely manner. Storage space has also to be vacated for the forthcoming kharif paddy crop.

Government made export of wheat from privately held stocks freely exportable w.e.f. 9.9.2011. About 14.29 lakh MT has been exported on this account as on 27.7.2012.

#### **Outdated technology in Tatra trucks**

\*9. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry and CBI team found the technology in Tatra trucks outdated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that indigenization targets of Tatra trucks agreed upon in the documents signed in 1987, 1997 and 2003 have not been met; and

(c) if so, what appropriate action Government is contemplating against the officials who are responsible for this mismanagement and loss to Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The matter is under investigation by CBI.

#### **Contribution of informal manufacturing sector**

†\*10. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacturing in the informal sector contributes 15 per cent in total manufacturing production in the country;

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government to develop this area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) As per the National Accounts Statistics' revised estimates, the share of manufacturing in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 15.3 % in 2011-12. Data is not collected separately for informal and formal sector.

(c) and (d) Government has recently announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. It also seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. Sustainable development is integral to the policy and technological value addition in manufacturing has received special focus.

**Monitoring the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by NGOs**

\*11. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), indicating year-wise contribution received by them during the last three years including current year;

(b) whether Government has received complaints against certain NGOs that they are using foreign funds against the national interest; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what action Government proposes to take or has taken so far against them, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Government monitors the receipt and utilisation of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organisations in the country through the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/ given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit annual accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required,

physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

(b) There are reports of some organizations diverting funds for purposes other than the purposes for which the funds were meant. Such cases are being looked into.

(c) On the basis of the complaints received in the past and enquiries made, 24 cases have been referred to CBI, 10 cases have been given to State Police, 35 NGOs have been placed in Prior Permission category, accounts of 32 NGOs have been frozen, 72 NGOs have been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution and registration of 4349 NGOs have been cancelled.

#### **Central fund under IHSDP to Andhra Pradesh**

12\*. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded any names of the cities/towns for accessing Central Fund under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh, from time to time, had forwarded proposals for cities/towns for accessing Central Fund under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of names of cities/towns, total project cost approved, total central share approved till 31.3.2012, number of dwelling units approved, additional central assistance released are given in Statement (*See* below). The Mission period has ended on 31.3.2012. Though no new projects can be sanctioned now, time for completion of sanctioned projects has been extended till 31.03.2014.

**Statement****Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (HSDP)****Total Project 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 Dwell- ing units Approved (new+U) pgradation)	Total Central Share	Total State Share App- roved	1st Install- ment 50% of Central Share Approved	2nd Install- ment App- roved	Total ACA Released	Date of CSC Meeting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kumool	Adoni (Revised)	1	4.75	0	3.80	0.95	1.90	1.98	2.97	27-Dec-07
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.65	384	1.23	0.42	0.61	0.61	0.92	27-Feb-07
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.50	0	2.80	0.70	1.40	1.40	2.80	7-Nov-07
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla-infrastructure (Revised)	1	8.32	0	6.10	2.23	3.05	3.05	6.10	27-Dec-07
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0	2.72	0.68	1.36	1.36	2.72	27-DOC-07
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	1	5.74	0	4.60	1.15	2.30	2.50	3.75	22-Oct-08

7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri Infrastructure (Revised)	1	10.80	0	8.64	2.16	4.32	4.44	8.88	29-Oct-07
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	1	15.38	0	12.00	3.38	6.00	6.00	12.00	27-Dec-07
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala	1	3.52	0	2.82	0.70	1.41	1.41	2.82	27-Dec-07
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittor	1	4.22	0	3.38	0.84	1.69	1.69	3.38	27-Oec-07
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kumool	Dhone, (Revised)	1	1.12	0	0.89	0.22	0.45	0.90	1.79	22-Oct.08
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	8.30	513	5.00	3.30	2.50	2.61	3.92	27-Feb-07
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.88	0	2.84	1.04	1.42	1.42	1.42	27-Dec-07
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Neliore	Gudur (Revised)	1	17.84	1536	9.53	8.30	4.77	4.80	9.61	27-Feb-07
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0	15.86	3.97	7.93	7.93	11.90	29-Oct-07
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-11) (Revised)	1	47.46	2432	24.47	22.97	12.24	8.12	16.24	21-Jan-09
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira Priyadarshinin colony, Rajampet (Revised)	1	5.63	510	4.50	1.13	2.25	0.00	1.47	11-Oct-06

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18. Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon (Revised)	1	14.11	0	11.29	2.82	5.85	6.40	12.80	7-Nov-07	
19. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Bugga Vanka (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	6.94	600	5.55	1.39	2.77	2.72	2.83	28-Sep-06	
20. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjaya- Kunta Colony (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	8.18	534	6.54	1.64	3.27	3.27	3.05	28-Sep-06	
21. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	9.38	0	7.51	1.88	3.75	4.48	8.95	29-Oct-07	
22. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa -Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV) (Revised)	1	2.23	0	1.78	0.45	0.89	0.93	1.86	22-Oct-08	
23. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kodapa-Mamilapalli Housing Colony (Phase-V) (Revised)	1	5.84	0	4.67	1.17	2.34	2.50	5.00	22-Oct-08	
24. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	10.70	662	6.32	4.39	3.16	3.34	6.69	11-Oct-06	

30 Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Starred Questions

25. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) Revised	1	11.79	0	8.51	3.28	4.26	4.26	6.38	27-Dec-07
26. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City(Phase-III) (Revised)	1	67.56	3120	28.59	38.97	14.29		11.87	21-Jan-09
27. Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar (Revised)	1	27.11	2304	21.69	5.42	10.84	11.61	17.41	11-Oct-06
28. Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0	1.22	0.31	0.61	0.61	1.22	27-Dec-07
29. Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0	3.46	0.87	1.73	1.73	3.46	27-Dec-07
30. Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Khammam (Polepally) (Revised)	1	11.78	1118	9.17	2.62	4.58	2.86	4.29	11-Oct-06
31. Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem (Revised)	1	9.37	938	7.50	1.87	3.75	3.75	7.50	11-Oct-06
32. Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	21.24	2112	16.99	4.26	8.49	8.49	16.99	11-Oct-08
33. Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Komool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	18.55	0	14.84	3.71	7.42	6.94	7.91	30-Jan-09
34. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macheria (Revised)	1	16.81	0	11.99	4.81	6.00	6.00	11.99	27-Dec-07
35. Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1	9.17	0	7.34	1.83	3.67	3.49	3.85	28-Feb-09
36. Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle (Revised)	1	4.29	0	3.43	0.86	1.72	1.90	3.80	27-Oec-07

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
37. Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	9.36	525	7.48	1.87	3.74	3.63	3.86	27-Feb-07	
38. Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Mahaboobnagar-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	12.22	0	9.78	2.44	4.89	5.42	10.83	12-Jun-07	
39. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherial-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	15.49	0	11.82	3.67	5.91	6.26	12.52	29-Oct-07	
40. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	11.69	986	6.20	5.49	3.10	3.04	3.16	27-Feb-07	
41. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	14.50	0	11.60	2.90	5.80	5.80	11.60	29-Oct-07	
42. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	4.99	401	2.71	2.28	1.35	1.36	1.35	27-Feb-07	
43. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) Revised	1	12.28	0	9.82	2.46	4.91	5.44	10.87	29-Oct-07	
44. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure Revised	1	19.67	0	15.68	3.99	7.84	7.84	15.68	29-Oct-07	
45. Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Narayanpet Revised	1	12.58	0	10.07	2.52	5.03	5.03	10.07	27-Oct-07	

32 Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Starred Questions

46. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal (Revised)	1	10.26	0	8.21	2.05	4.10	3.75	4.45	28-Feb-09
47. Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad (Revised)	1	9.48	1020	7.55	1.93	3.78	3.78	5.66	11-Oct-06
48. Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole	1	2.84	0	2.27	0.57	1.14	1.14	2.27	27-Dec-07
49. Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Palwancha Town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1	4.50	0	3.60	0.90	1.80	1.10	2.50	22-Oct-08
50. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram (Revised)	1	28.18	1416	15.41	12.76	7.71	7.99	15.98	21-Jan-09
51. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur (Revised)	1	13.27	0	10.62	2.65	5.31	5.10	5.52	28-Feb-09
52. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula (Revised)	1	14.69	0	11.75	2.94	5.88	5.88	8.82	27-Dec-07
53. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa (Revised)	1	18.12	1500	12.84	5.28	6.42	6.43	12.85	11-Oct-06
54. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	40.17	3023	24.52	15.51	12.26	12.82	19.23	11-Oct-06
55. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajhmundry City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	58.74	2832	29.40	29.34	14.70		12.44	21-Jan-09
56. Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandrapuram (Revised)	1	9.62	720	5.84	3.78	2.92	3.08	4.61	11-Oct-06
57. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti (Revised)	1	11.96	1013	9.57	2.39	4.78	3.90	5.67	11-Oct-06

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
58. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	1	5.82	0	4.65	1.16	2.33	2.50	5.00	22-Oct-08	
59. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	13.02	912	8.30	4.72	4.15	4.31	6.47	11-Oct-06	
60. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	19.79	888	9.58	10.20	4.79		9.30	21-Jan-09	
61. Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak (Revised)	1	7.35	480	3.96	3-39	1.98	2.27	3.41	11-Oct-06	
62. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli (Revised)	4	14.10	0	11.14	2.95	5.57	5.57	11.14	27-Dec-07	
63. Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet	1	3.97	0	3.18	0.79	1.59	1.59	3.18	27-Dec-07	
64. Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Srlcilla (Revised)	1	13.22	1111	10.57	2.64	5.29	2.89	4.33	11-Oct-06	
65. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	SuryaPeta (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	18.50	1556	9.82	8.68	4.91	4.84	4.98	27-Feb-07	
66. Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	21.18	0	16.94	4.24	8.47	9.31	18.62	29-Oct-07	
67. Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru (Revised)	1	12.75	0	10.20	2.55	5.10	5.53	11.06	27-Dec-07	
68. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, Distt. Guntur	1	5.16	0	4.13	1.04	2.06	2.15	3.22	22-Oct-08	

34 Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Starred Questions

		(Revised)									
69. Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4087	37.75	17.61	18.88	18.88	37.75	27-Apr-07
Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chrttoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)								12.83	21-Feb-09
Project Cancelled on 28/3/12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)								9.19	21-Feb-09
Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated 20.01.12	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta and Avilala) (Phase-IV)								36.29	21-Feb-09
70. Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vinukonda (Revised)	1	14.71	0	11.75	2.97	5.87	5.87	11.75	27-Dec-07
71. Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthi (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	3.60	384	2.79	0.81	1.39	1.43	2.85	27-Feb-07
72. Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy-Infrastructure Phase-II Revised	1	11.74	0	9.39	2.35	4.70	4.70	9.39	27-Dec-07
73. Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29	0.57	1.14	0.00	1.14	22-Oct-08
74. Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak (Revised)	1	5.71	328	4.57	1.14	2.28	0.00	3.84	11-Oct-06
TOTAL		56	74	989.68	39945	677.30	312.38	338.85	296.06	616.19	

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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**Funds allocated for the Integrated Skill Development Scheme**

\*13. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise total amount of funds allocated for the Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the textiles and apparel sector including jute and handicrafts in Madhya Pradesh since the scheme's inception; and

(b) the district-wise details of the applications received to increase the employability of residents of the target areas through imparting of skills in handicrafts, handloom, jute, sericulture, technical textiles etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) is a Central Scheme to address manpower needs of textiles and related segments through capacity building of the Institutions/Textile Research Association under the Ministry of Textiles on one hand and through PPP model on the other. Under the scheme, funds are released directly to the Implementing Agencies. At present, the projects are being implemented in 17 States including Madhya Pradesh. Two implementing agencies namely Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDC) and Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association (ATIRA) have their training centers in States including Madhya Pradesh. So far Rs. 37.61 crore have been released to ATDC and Rs. 19.34 crore to ATIRA under ISDS.

(b) Under Component-II of ISDS, applications were invited for implementation of the scheme. A list of the Agencies who applied under the scheme is given in Statement (*See below*).

***Statement******Applications received from Component-II of Integrated Skill Development Scheme.***

Sl.No.

Name and address

**Andhra Pradesh**

1. V.S. Narayana and Co., 1-13, Canal Road, Seetharamapuram, Narsapur Mandal, W. Godavari Distt., A.P.
2. Amma Education Society, Raghava Complex, O.V. Road (Kanigiri Road), Kandukur, Prakasam Distt., A.P. PIN: 523105.
3. Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of A.P., 8-3-677/6, SKD Nagar, Yellareddyguda, Hyderabad-500 073. A.P.

Sl.No.	Name and address
4.	APITCO Ltd., 8th Floor, Parishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad -500 004. A.P.
5.	APITCO Ltd., 8th Floor, Parishrama Bhavan, Basheerbagh, Hyderabad 500 004. A.P.

**Uttar Pradesh**

6. Unique Promotional Society, Z-63, Mansarovar Colony, Near Sai Hospital, Delhi Road, Moradabad - 244001. U.P.
7. Network of Entrepreneurship and Economic Development (NEED), 39, Neel Vihar, Near 14-Sector Power House, Indira Nagar, Lucknow - 260016, U.P.
8. Jaikaran Bind Gram Vikas Seva Sansthan, Khizirpur, Saray Mamarej Dhanupur, Allahabad, U.P.
9. Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn Ltd., 19/X-1, Krishnapuram, G.T. Road, Kanpur -208 007, Uttar Pradesh.
10. Gramin Vikas Evam Shikshan Sansthan, Khizirpur, Saray Mamarej, Dhanupur, Allahabad-211001, U.P.

**Karnataka**

11. Southern India Mills Association Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
12. Sri Karthikeya Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Ltd. Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
13. Retail Training and Job Solutions, #258, 3rd Main, 4th Cross, Sai Enclave, Arekere, Mico Layout, Near M.S. Ramaiah City, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560 076. Karnataka

**Jammu and Kashmir**

14. SEEAS, 18, - High Court Road, Janipura, JAMMU.

**Haryana**

15. Wazir Advisors Pvt. Ltd., H 3rd Floor, Plot No. 115, Sector 44, Institutional Area, Gurgaon-122002. Haryana
16. Matrix Clothing Pvt Ltd Gurgaon, Haryana
17. Modelama Exports Ltd. Gurgaon, Haryana
18. The Ashoka Handloom and Handicrafts Society, 1390, NHBC, Near Saibaba Chowk, Panipat - 132103. Haryana



Sl.No.	Name and address
19.	Technopak Advisors Pvt. Ltd., 4 Floor, Tower A, Building 8, DLF Cyber City, Phase - II, Gurgaon - 122002. Haryana
<b>Rajasthan</b>	
20.	Jaipur Rugs Company Pvt. Ltd., G-250, Mansarovar Industrial Area, Jaipur - 302020.
21.	Suzuki Textiles Ltd., Village Gudda, P.O. Mandal - 311403, Distt. Bhilwara (Rajasthan).
22.	Suzuki Textiles Ltd., Village Gudda, P.O. Mandal - 311403, Distt. Bhilwara (Rajasthan).
<b>Kerala</b>	
23.	Kerala Rural Development Agency, KRDA Bhavan, K.S. Puram PO, Karunagapally, Kollam Distt., Kerala - 690544.
24.	KITCO Ltd., Little Flower Campus, NH-47, South Kalamassery, Kochi - 682022. Kerala
<b>NCT Delhi</b>	
25.	Bhaskar Poundation, 401-402, 4th Floor, 18th Rattan Jyoti Building, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.
26.	Ajmal Foundation, A-9/I, 2nd Floor, Acharya Niketan, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Delhi-110091.
27.	Aurobindo Chaudhari Memorial Great Indian Dream Foundation, IIPM Campus, Chhattarpur Bhattamines Road, Satbari Chandanhaul, New Delhi - 110024.
28.	Indian Human Welfare Society, D-316, Hardev Puri, Shahdara, Delhi-110093.
29.	Town School Education Initiatives Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
30.	IL and FS Cluster Development Initiative Limited (Handlooms and/or Handicrafts) New Delhi
<b>Orissa</b>	
31.	Affinity Business School, Plot No. 29/2116, Near Bharat Petrol Pump, Khandagiri Square, Dumuduma, Bhubaneswar - 751030, Odisha.
<b>Maharashtra</b>	
32.	Emerging Business, Textile Division, Raymond Ltd., Jekegram, Pokharan Road No. 1, Thane (W) - 400606. Maharashtra

**Funds allocated to M.P.**

†\*14. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds/amount allocated so far to Madhya Pradesh by the Ministry and its different organisations during the last three years and current year;
- (b) the purposes for which the said funds were allocated/utilised; and
- (c) the steps being taken to increase the amount of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Scheme-wise details of fund allocated/utilized in Madhya Pradesh, the purpose for which allocated/utilised and the steps being taken to increase funds, during the last three years and the current year under Plan and Non-Plan Schemes of Ministry of Labour and Employment are given in the Statement I and II, respectively.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement-I***Plan Funds allocated/utilized in Madhya Pradesh*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	Purpose for which these funds were allocated/utilized	Steps being taken to increase funds
		Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Central Board for Workers Education	35.63	35.63	46.65	46.65	91.08	91.08	11.70 (upto July, 2012)	For conducting the Training Programmes in Unorganised sector including MGNREGA, GIA, Skill Development Initiative Scheme and Special Programmes as per target allotted to them	proposal was placed before the Planning Commission

2.	National Child Labour Project	–	560.92	–	608.24	–	1332.81	254.18 (Upto July, 2012)	For running of Project Societies and Special Schools for rehabilitation of Child Labour	A proposal for modification/ upgradation of NCLP Scheme with more budgetary support is under examination
3.	Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour	45.40	45.40	–	–	–	–	No funds allocated till July, 2012	Survey of Bonded Labour in the State.	–
4.	Skill Development Initiative (SDI) based on Modular Employable Skill	–	–	362.94	Information not yet received from the State	448.95	Information not yet received from the State	3860.00 proposed to be released)	The funds allocated has to be utilized for the purpose of reimbursement of training cost to the Vocational Training Provider (VTP) and assessment fee to the students who are trained by the registered VTP and	The amount of fund is allocated on the basis of the Annual Training Plan submitted by the State Government and population ratio.

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Vocational Training Improvement Project under World Bank assistance	1166.2*	1244.92* Utilization is against cumulative released Funds till the FY 2009-10)	1108.22*	1067.4*	723.57*	2463.5*	--	successfully cleared the assessment conducted by the assessing body. For upgradation of ITIs.	The amount of fund is allocated on the basis of Institute Development Plan (IDP) furnished by the State Government.
6.	Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)	--	--	--	--	632.60*	351.51*	281.09*	1. To establish capital assets of one ITI and two Skill Development Centres in Balaghat district. 2. To train 30 youth	--

42 Written Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Starred Questions

									in long term courses of 1-2 year duration, .	
									120 youth in short term courses of 3 months duration	
									and 10 youth in instructor training courses. All the youth are from Balaghat district	
7.	Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP	4750.00	4750.00	250.00	250.00	4250.00	4250.00	--	The funds were released for upgrading Government ITIs in the State	Does not arise as the scheme has ended in 2011-12

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\* Including state share

**Statement-II***Non-plan funds allocated/utilized in Madhya Pradesh*

(Rs.in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	Purpose for which these funds were allocated/utilized	Steps being taken to increase funds
		Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated	Fund Utilized	Fund Allocated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Labour Welfare Organisation's Schemes in Jabalpur region in the state of M.P. including Chhattisgarh	3403.48	3251.31	3294.11	3215.37	2265.96	2167.96	1927.65	For Administrative purpose, Health, Education, Recreation, Housing and Water Supply Schemes	Funds are allocated as per the provisions made for the Ministry of Labour and Employment by the Ministry of Finance.

2.	Central Board for Workers Education	100.96	100.96	141.69	141.69	124.32	124.32	56.73 (upto July, 2012)	Pay and Allowances, Domestic Travel, Pensions for Pensioners of CBWE and other committed expenditure	Funds are allocated as per the provisions made for the Ministry of Labour and Employment by the Ministry of Finance.
3.	Employees State Insurance (ESI) Scheme (Paid by ESIC)	7899.00	8056.00	8758.00	8942.00	8984.00	9503.00	10953.00	For administering the ESI Scheme and for providing Benefits to IPs like Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Disablement	Budget allocated as per the number of employees covered under ESI Scheme and as per the estimated requirements

Written Answers

[8 AUG, 2012]

to Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	46
									Benefit, Dependent Benefit and medical care as per the provisions of the ESI Act 1948		<i>Written Answers</i>
4.	Welfare Scheme of SC/ST and OBC:  Coaching-cum- Guidance Centres (Jabalpur) Madhya Pradesh	30.64	22.04	27.34	16.52	26.24	25.63	26.20	To provide services to educate SC/ST job seekers registered with Employment Exchanges for enhancing their employability through coaching, counseling and related training programmes.	Funds are allocated as per the provisions made for the Ministry of Labour and Employment by the Ministry of Finance.	[RAJYA SABHA]
5.	Vocational	91.84	80.12	76.39	72.10	72.59	84.62	75.49	Vocational	Funds are	<i>to Starred Questions</i>

	Rehabilitation Centres for Handicapped (VRCs) (Jabalpur) Madhya Pradesh									Rehabilitation Centres are for handicapped persons providing services free of cost, working for evaluation, training and rehabilitation of the physically challenged persons.	allocated as per the provisions made for the Ministry of Labour and Employment by the Ministry of Finance.	Written Answers
6.	Employees' Provident Fund Organization Schemes	4517.90	3537.32	4880.61	3576.12	5536.79	4212.79	5634.75		The fund is allocated by EPFO to its offices in Madhya Pradesh for implementing the Employees' Provident Fund and Misc. Provisions Act, 1952 and administering the Schemes.	No steps are required to increase the amount of such funds as it is for meeting administrative expenditure only.	[8 AUG, 2012] to Starred Questions

**Cases of corruption and irregularities regarding Defence lands**

\*15. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of alleged corruption and irregularities regarding Defence lands have been reported to the Ministry;

(b) the case-wise details of the quantum of land involved, the parties and the charges;

(c) what is the status of action and enquiry in these cases; and

(d) what actions have been taken to check such scams?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) At present seven cases of alleged corruption and irregularities regarding Defence lands have been reported to the Ministry. The case-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*)

(d) Steps have been initiated to streamline proper management and protection of Defence lands. Defence land records as available in Military Land Registers (MLRs) and General Land Registers (GLRs) have been computerized and are being continually updated and authenticated. Two projects, one on Digitisation of land records and other on Survey of Defence land using modern technology are presently under implementation. The guidelines for issuing No Objection Certificates for construction of buildings on lands adjoining Defence lands and instructions regarding ceding possession of Defence land have been issued. Further, considering the importance of land as a natural resource, land audit of Defence lands is being carried out. Prompt action has been taken by the Government whenever such cases have come to light to act as a deterrent to potential wrongdoing.

***Statement******Case-wise details of alleged corruption and irregularities regarding Defence land***

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**1. Adarsh Co-operative Housing Society case:**

It is alleged that, Shri R.C. Thakur in conspiracy with members of defence service, officials of Government of Maharashtra and others got allotted a plot of land at Block VI, BBR Colaba, Mumbai dishonestly and fraudulently in favour of Adarsh Co-operative Group Housing Society (ACHS) which was in possession of Army since long. The area of land

involved measures 3758.82 sq.meters. The Government had entrusted enquiry to CBI with a view to getting the matter thoroughly investigated and fix responsibility. A regular case no. RC 6(A)/11/ACB Mumbai was registered by CBI on 29.1.2011. After investigation, charge-sheet has been filed on 4.7.2012 in the Court of Special Judge, Mumbai against Shri R.C. Thakur, Brig (Retd.) M.M Wanchu, Shri K.L. Gidwani, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) A.R. Kumar, Maj. Gen.(Retd) T.K. Kaul, Brig. (Retd.) T.K. Sinha, Shri P.V. Deshmukh, Shri Ramanand Tiwari, Shri Subhash Lalla, Dr. Pradeep Vyas, Shri Ashok Shankarrao Chavan, Dr. M. Jairaj Phathak, and Col. (Retd.) R.K. Bakshi.

2. Kandivili land case:

It is alleged that M/s. Neo Pharma Pvt. Ltd. (Kalpataru Builders) purchased a piece of Defence Land at Kandivli in 2007, over which Army officials of the Southern Command relinquished the claim held by Central Ordnance Depot (COD) since 1942, without sanction of the competent authority. The then DEO, issued NOC to Civil administration for the sale of the said land without authority and without concurrence of the Army authorities. CBI has registered Preliminary Enquiry No.PE.1(A)/12/ACB Mumbai on 12.1.2012. As per investigation conducted so far, the total land of 5166.5 sq.mtrs is under scrutiny.

3. Pune Land case:

It is alleged that Sh. S.R. Nayyar, Defence Estate Officer (retd.), Balbhim Rama Gaikwad, Talathi of Village Loehgaon and Kevin Pinto entered into a criminal conspiracy with each other and with other unknown persons to cheat the defence authorities of the Government of India by misrepresentation of facts about land under Survey No. 233 A, Village Loehgaon, Tal. Haveli, Distt., Pune falsely claiming that the said land does not belong to defence, while the said land has been in continuous possession of the Military since 1918. As per investigation conducted so far, the quantum of land involved is 69.23 acres.

Case RC 09(A)/2010-CBI/ACB/Pune was registered by CBI on 13.8.2010. After investigation a charge-sheet has been filed against Shri S.R. Nayyar, DEO (retd.), Sh. Balbhim Rama Gaikwad, Talathi of village Loehgaon (Public Servant), Shri Kevin Pinto, Shri Haresh Milani and Shri Mohammad Isharaq Khan (Pvt Persons).

## 4. Sukna land case:

Sukna Land case pertains to land in Chumta Tea Estate which adjoins defence land and not to defence land. The total land involved is one acre. This is a case of incorrect issue of No Objection Certificate (NOC) by HQ 33 Corps. A Court of Inquiry was ordered by HQ Eastern Command to investigate the circumstances under which No Objection Certificate was allowed to be given and a MoU was entered into by HQ 33 Corps for land in Chumta Tea , Estate. The Court of Inquiry, has been finalized and suitable action has been taken against erring officials.

## 5. Issue of NOC by the office of DEO, Srinagar:

It is alleged that a huge area of Air force land near a sensitive security zone was suspected to have been grabbed by land mafias, in connivance with officials of Revenue Department of J and K State and Directorate General of Defence Estates (DGDE), Srinagar and 60-70 nos. of No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for transfer of defence controlled land had been issued to private citizens, in violation of the norms. CBI has registered regular case No. RC ACI 2012 A 0006 on 3.5.2012 against Shri Ajay Chaudhary, the then DEO Srinagar, Shri Vijay Kumar, the then SDO-I, Srinagar, Smt. Amarjeet Kaur, SDO-II, Srinagar and some unknown public servants/private persons. As per investigations of CBI a total land area of 62.25 acres is involved.

## 6. 8-A, Lothian Road, Pune Cantt.:

It is alleged that Lt. Gen (retired) Nobel Thamburaj and Shri S.R. Nayar, the then Defence Estate Officer abused their official position, while working as public servant and caused pecuniary advantage to M/s. Kalpatru Builders during the period from 1988 to 2008 in the matter of out of court settlement of an important issue related to restriction of 44% reservation of land for residential purpose in respect of Bungalow no. 8-A, Lothian Road. A regular case no. RC 02(A)/2012/ACB Pune was registered by CBI on 30.1.2012. As per investigation the quantum of land involved is 0.96 acres.

## 7. Jodhpur case:

An article was published in India Today on 16.1.2012 relating to the illegal transfer of 4.84 acres of defence land in Jodhpur to the Major Maharaja Hari Singh Charitable Trust (MMHSCT). It was ordered that

the matter be enquired following which survey was required to be conducted at Jodhpur by a joint team of officials, to ascertain if any part of the land transferred to the trust was defence land. The report submitted by the team was considered by the Ministry and the Director General of Defence Estate (DGDE) was directed to submit a further report on certain additional points. The report has been received and is being examined.

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**Technical operational problems in Delhi Airport Metro Line**

\*16. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that some technical operational problems were found in Delhi Airport Metro line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Reliance Infrastructure desires to quit Airport line;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government is taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Prima-facie*, the investigations by the Joint Inspection Committee (JIC) comprising Ministry of Railways, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) and M/s. SYSTRA, the design consultant, show that there are defects in civil works, such as crushing of grout material below and above the bearings, deformation, cracks and shifting of bearings at many locations. In addition, certain cracks and twist in some of the girders have also been noticed.

(c) DMRC has informed that M/s. DAMEPL, the operator for airport metro line has brought out the issue of financial viability of the project. However, no formal request to take over the project by DMRC or restructure the entire project has been received by DMRC from M/s. DAMEPL.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of the answer given to (c) above.

**Construction of Tanakpur-Tawaghat Motorway to DGBR**

†\*17. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) by when the construction work of Tanakpur-Tawaghat motorway in Uttarakhand was entrusted to Directorate General Border Roads (DGBR) from P.W.D.;

(b) whether the construction of this motorway has been completed, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry takes responsibility of non-completion of the construction work;

(d) if so, whether the Ministry will take action against the officers responsible for this; and

(e) by when the construction work of the above-mentioned motorway is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Tanakpur-Tawaghat road was taken over by Border Roads Organisation during 1963 from State PWD.

(b) The Tanakpur-Tawaghat road having a length of 258.60 km. has been completed to single lane specifications. Out of this, 256.72 Km is being improved to Double Lane Specifications by BRO. 40 kms. of road stretch is already completed and the works on remaining portion is under various stages of progress. The reasons for non completion are as under:

(i) Delay in land acquisition and forest clearance,

(ii) Difficulties in availability of construction materials.

(iii) Problems relating to allotment of quarries and delay in permission for installation of stone crushers.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

(e) The Double laning of the road is planned to be completed by 2019.

**Number of traditional handloom clusters in A.P.**

\*18. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has ever tried to find out the number of traditional handloom clusters in Andhra Pradesh;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) how many people are dependent, directly and indirectly, on the above clusters; and
- (d) in what manner the Ministry is helping the above clusters financially, technologically and otherwise for socioeconomic development?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendation of the Government of Andhra Pradesh and availability of funds, Government of India has sanctioned 53 handloom clusters under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) during 2007-08 to 2011-12. In addition, 2 large clusters at Chirala and Madhavaram, each covering about 5000 handlooms with project cost of Rs. 2.00 crore each have been sanctioned. Details of clusters and fund released is given in Statement (*See below*). Also, 352 Group Approach Projects, outside these clusters have been sanctioned in various parts of Andhra Pradesh under IHDS during 2008-09 to 2011-12.

(c) 23,281 Handloom weavers are directly dependent and nearly 23,000 persons are indirectly dependent on the above clusters.

(d) Ministry of Textiles is providing need based inputs to weavers in the clusters under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme for making them self sustainable by providing them financial assistance for margin money, new looms and accessories, skill upgradation, design development, corpus fund for yarn, setting up of common facility centre/Dye House and for construction of worksheds etc.

#### *Statement*

##### *Details of Handloom Clusters sanctioned under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS).*

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the Handloom Cluster	Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Central assistance released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kadapa	1. Madhavaram	200.000	170.53
2.	Prakasam	1. Chirala	200.000	168.79
<b>Handloom Clusters</b>				
1.	Srikakulam	1. Ampolu	59.990	38.993
		2. Rajam	49.500	25.375



1	2	3	4	5
		3. Mandarada	60.000	14.275
		4. Laveru	56.000	16.725
		5. Ponduru	59.500	13.825
2.	Vizianagaram	6. Kotragandrelu	59.090	36.418
3.	Visakhapatnam	7. Payakaraopet	49.250	34.445
4.	East Godavari	8. Hasanabada	59.620	30.259
		9. Bandarulanka	59.840	34.663
		10. Peddapuram	59.840	28.289
		11. Veeravaram	59.750	32.243
5.	West Godavari	12. Dagguluru	49.000	30.817
6.	Krishna	13. Pedana	60.000	30.475
		14. Polavaram	60.000	29.455
7.	Guntur	15. Isukapalli	60.000	38.20
		16. Cherukupalli	57.150	26.25
		17. Mangalagiri	60.000	17.82
8.	Prakasam	18. Vetapalem	58.400	30.755
9.	Nellore	19. Sangham	28.800	17.36
		20. Narayanareddypet	47.000	30.81
		21. Bangarupeta	60.000	17.82
10.	Chittoor	22. Madanapalli	59.750	31.025
11.	Ananthapur	23. Muddireddypalli	60.000	27.405
		24. Yadiki	60.000	26.988
		25. Uravakonda	60.000	31.325
		26. Tadipatri	60.000	32.6857
		27. Dharmavaram Cluster-I	60.000	17.82
12.	Kadapa	28. Proddutur	59.990	29.193
		29. Moragudi	52.770	28.9755

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kurnool	30. Yemmiganur	59.300	28.235
		31. Kodumuru	50.100	31.925
14.	Mahaboobnagar	32. Gadwal	60.000	17.43
		33. Kosigi	55.800	34.535
		34. Rajoli	52.900	16.67
		35. Amarchinta	56.550	11.39
		36. Ieeza	60.000	13.775
15.	Medak	37. Dubbaka	60.000	39.074
		38. Siddipeta	59.005	35.8635
		39. Jogipet	59.820	17.75
		40. Narayankhed	59.820	17.75
16.	Nalgonda	41. Siripuram-Yellanki	59.000	32.145
		42. Puttapaka	60.000	35.495
		43. Mothkur-Gundala	59.500	30.412
		44. Pochampally	60.000	35.30
		45. Pochampally-II	60.000	36.81
17.	Warangal	46. Jangaon	59.950	35.525
		47. Parkal	52.950	33.365
		48. Durries cluster	60.000	25.925
18.	Khammam	49. Khammam	59.990	38.193
19.	Karimnagar	50. Kothapally	59.980	37.525
		51. Thangallapalli	51.750	29.60
		52. Huzurabad	59.000	38.175
		53. Jammikunta	59.000	29.60
GRAND TOTAL			3439.655	1839.7667

**Procedure for undertaking developmental work in ESI Hospitals**

\*19. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country;
- (b) the procedure followed to undertake developmental work in ESI hospitals;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many works have been undertaken in ESI hospitals without inviting tenders and given on nomination basis during the last few years;
- (d) if so, the year-wise and hospital-wise details of works given on nomination basis, without following the tendering process, during the last five years; and
- (e) the reasons for bypassing tendering process?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALILIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) State-wise details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) hospitals in the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) So far as State run ESI hospitals are concerned, Hospital Development Committees (HDCs) have been constituted to look after repair and maintenance work, capital works and special repairs of hospital buildings and its attached dispensaries. For repair and maintenance works the power of sanction has been delegated to the Medical Superintendent upto Rs. 2 lakh, to Senior State Medical Commissioner (SSMC)/State Medical Commissioner (SMC) between Rs. 2-15 lakh and ESIC Headquarters above Rs. 15 lakh. However, for all capital works and special repairs the sanctioning authority is SSMC/SMC upto Rs. 15 lakh and ESIC Headquarters for proposals beyond Rs. 15 lakh.

So far as hospitals directly run by ESIC are concerned, power has been delegated upto Rs. 15 lakh to the Medical Superintendent to carry out repair and maintenance works, capital work and special repair based on the recommendation of Hospital Development Committees (HDCs). Proposals above Rs. 15 lakh are undertaken with the approval of ESIC Headquarters.

The works are got executed through State Engineering Departments/Central or State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) as a deposit work or through private

contractors by following tender process as per financial guidelines.

(c) to (e) The details of works allotted on nomination basis are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The works are executed through Central/State Government PSUs having expertise in executing large construction projects on nomination basis empanelled by ESI Corporation for this purpose. The tender process was not followed as all executing agencies are Central/State Public Sector Undertakings.

**Statement-I**

*Details of ESI Hospitals*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ESI Hospital, Rajamundry
2.	(Total -12)	ESI Hospital, Tirupathi
3.		ESI Hospital, Visakhapatnam
4.		ESI Hospital, Gundala-Vijayawada
5.		ESIC Model Hospital, Nacharam
6.		ESIC Super Speciality Hospital, Sanath Nagar
7.		ESI Hospital, Warangal
8.		ESI Hospital, Ramachandrapuram
9.		ESI Hospital, Sanath Nagar
10.		ESI Hospital, Sipurkagazanagar
11.		ESI Hospital, Adoni
12.		ESI Hospital, Nizamabad
13.	Assam (Total-01)	ESIC Model Hospital, Beltola, Guwahati
14.	Bihar (Total-03)	ESI Hospital, Dalmiya Nagar, ROHTAS
15.		ESI Hospital, MUNGER
16.		ESIC Model Hospital, Phulwari Sharif, Patna
17.	Chandigarh (Total-01)	ESI Hospital, Chandigarh
18.	Delhi (Total-04)	ESI Hospital, Okhla
19.		ESIC Hospital Cum ODC, Basaidarapur
20.		ESIC Model Hospital, Sector-15, Rohini
21.		IGESIC Hospital, Jhilmil

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Goa (Total-01)	ESI Hospital, Near Rajendraprasad Stadium Margao		
23.	Gujarat	ESI Hospital at Ankleshwar		
24.	(Total-12)	ESI Hospital, Chest Diseases Hospital, Gotri Road, Baroda		
25.		ESI Hospital, General Hospital, Nr. Laxmi Flour Mill Vitthal Vadi, Bhavnagar		
26.		Gen. Hospital, Gotri Road, BARODA		
27.		ESI Hospital, Ranjitngar Colony, Nr. Post Office, Jamnagar		
28.		ESI Hospital, General Hospital National Highway, Kalol		
29.		ESIC Model Hospital, Bapunagar		
30.		ESI Hospital, Chest Disease Hospital, Near Naroda Railway Crossing, Naroda, Ahmedabad		
31.		ESI Hospital, General Hospital, Nr. Gopal Dairy, Bhavnagar Rdad, Opp. H J Steel Rajkot		
32.		ESI Hospital General Hospital, Rajpur-Hirpur Ahmedabad		
33.		ESI Hospital Near Civil Hospital, Opp. Kadiwala School, Mujara Gate, Ring Road, Surat		
34.		ESI Model Hospital, Selvas Road, Chanod, Vapi.		
35.	Haryana (Total - 07)	ESI Hospital, NH-3, ESIC Building, NIT, Faridabad		
36.		ESI Hospital, Sector-8 ESIC Building, Faridabad		
37.		ESI Hospital, ESIC Building, Jagadiri		
38.		ESI Hospital, ESIC Building, Panipat		

1	2	3	4	5
39.		ESI Hospital, Jail Road, Bhiwani		
40.		ESI Hospital, Manesar		
41.		ESIC Model Hospital, Sector-9-A, Gurgaon		
42.	Himachal Pradesh (Total-02)	ESI Hospital, Parwanoo		
43.		ESIC Model Hospital, Post and Village Katha, Opp. Zillited Factory, Baddi		
44.	Jammu and Kashmir (Total-01)	ESIC Model Hospital, Bari Brahmana,		
45.	Jharkhand (Total-03)	ESIC Hospital, Adityapur, Jamshedpur		
46.		ESIC Model Hospital, Namkum, Ranchi		
47.		ESI Hospital, Maithan, Dhanbad		
48.	Karnataka (Total -10)	ESI Hospital Ashok Nagar, Nr. BUDA Office At Post Shivajinagar, Belgaum		
49.		ESI Hospital, Nituvalli Extension Davanagere		
50.		ESI Hospital, Dandeli Distt. Uttar Kannada		
51.		ESI Hospital Karwar Road Hubli		
52.		ESI Hospital HAL II Stage, Indiranagar Bangalore		
53.		ESIC Model Hospital, Peenya		
54.		ESIC Model Hospital, Rajaji Nagar		
55.		ESI Hospital, KRS Road, Mysore		
56.		ESI Hospital, Kadri Shivabagh, Mangalore		
57.		ESI Hospital, Wadi Road, Sahabad		
58.	Kerala	ESI Hospital, Ernakulam		
59.	(Total -13)	ESIC Model Hospital, Asramam		
60.		ESIC Model Hospital, Ezhukone		

1	2	3	4	5
61.		ESIC Model Hospital, Paripally		
62.		ESIC Model Hospital, Udyogmandal		
63.		ESI Hospital, Feroke Kozhikode		
64.		ESI Hospital, Mulamkunnathukam		
65.		ESI Hospital, Olarikkara		
66.		ESI Hospital Peroorkada, Thiruvananthapuram		
67.		ESI Hospital, Palakkad		
68.		ESI Hospital Thottada, Kannur		
69.		ESI Hospital, Vadavathur, Kottayam		
70.		ESI Hospital Alleppy		
71.	Madhya Pradesh	ESI Hospital, Sona Giri, Bhopal		
72.	(Total-07)	ESI Hospital, Ujjain Road, Dewas		
73.		ESIC Hospital cum ODC, Nanda Nagar		
74.		ESI Hospital, Tansen Road, Gwalior		
75.		ESIC Model Hospital, Nanda Nagar, Indore		
76.		ESI Hospital, Agra Road, Ujjain		
77.		ESI Hospital, Ingoria Road, Nagda		
78.	Maharashtra	ESI Hospital, Akruli Road, Kandivalli (E)		
79.	(Total-13)	ESI Hospital, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hospital Dr. S.S. Rao Road, Parel		
80.		ESIC Model Hospital and ODC, M.I.D.C., Andheri (East)		
81.		ESI Hospital Wagle Estate, Thane		
82.		ESI Hospital, Near Central Hospital, Ulhasnagar		
83.		ESI Hospital, Sector no. 5, Vashi		
84.		ESI Hospital, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Mulund (W)		
85.		ESI Hospital, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli		

1	2	3	4	5
86.		ESI Hospital, Opp. Nurses Hostel, Manewada Road, Somwaripeth, Nagpur		
87.		ESI Hospital, P-1, CIDCO, Naregaon Road, Aurangabad		
88.		ESI Hospital, Trimbak Road, Satpur, Nasik		
89.		ESI Hospital, Solapur		
90.		ESI Hospital cum ODC, Mohan Nagar, Chinchwad		
91.	Odisha (Total-06)	ESIC Hospital, Nayapalli, Bhubaneshwar		
92.		ESIC Model Hospital, Rourkela		
93.		ESI Hospital, Brajrajnagar Jharsuguda		
94.		ESI Hospital, Choudwar, Cuttack		
95.		ESI Hospital, Jaykay Pur, Raygada		
96.		ESI Hospital, Kansbahal, Sundergarh		
97.	Pondicherry (Total-01)	ESI Hospital, Gorimedu, Pondicherry		
98.	Punjab (Total-08)	ESI Hospital, Majitha Road, Amritsar		
99.		ESI Hospital, Hoshiarpur		
100.		ESIC Model Hospital, ESI Corporation, Bharat Nagar Chowk, Ludhiana		
101.		ESI Hospital, Behind Civil Hospital, Jalandhar		
102.		ESI Hospital, Phagwara		
103.		ESI Hospital, Rajpura		
104.		ESI Hospital, Mohali		
105.		ESI Hospital, Gobindgarh		



1	2	3	4	5
106.	Rajasthan (Total-06)	ESI Hospital, Bapu Nagar, Bhilwara		
107.		ESI Hospital, Kamla Nehru Nagar, I Extension Scheme, Jodhpur		
108.		ESIC Model Hospital, Sadala, Ajmer Road, Jaipur		
109.		ESIC Hospital, Rico Industrial Area, Phase-III, Sector-29, Bhiwadi		
110.		ESI Hospital Jhalawar Road, Kota		
111.		ESI Hospital, Mandiya Road, Pali		
112.	Tamil Nadu (Total-09)	ESI Hospital, Medavakkam Tank Road Ayanavaram		
113.		ESIC Hospital cum ODC, K.K. Nagar, Chennai		
114.		ESIC Hospital, Salai Street, Vannarpettai, Tirunelveli		
115.		ESI Hospital, SIPCOT Indl. Estate, Hosur Dharmapuri		
116.		ESI Hospital, Thathaneri, Madurai		
117.		ESI Hospital, Sivakasi		
118.		ESI Hospital Salem Steel Plant Road, Salem		
119.		ESI Hospital, Vellore		
120.		ESI Hospital, Coimbatore		
121.	Uttar Pradesh (Total-16)	ESI Hospital Allahabad		
122.		ESIC Hospital, Sector-24, Noida, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar,		
123.		ESI Hospital Agra		
124.		ESI Hospital Sasnigate, Aligarh		
125.		ESI Hospital Bareilly		

1	2	3	4	5
126.		ESI Hospital Kanpur		
127.		ESI Hospital Pandunagar		
128.		ESI Hospital Azadnagar, Kanpur		
129.		ESI Hospital, Sarvodaya Nagar		
130.		ESI Hospital, Kidvainagar		
131.		ESI Hospital, Lucknow		
132.		ESI Hospital, Modinagar, Awas		
133.		ESI Hospital, Saharanpur		
134.		ESI Hospital, Sahibabad		
135.		ESI Hospital, Varanasi		
136.		ESI Hospital, Pipri		
137.	West Bengal (Total-14)	ESI Hospital, Kanyapur, Asansol, Burdwan		
138.		ESI Hospital, Baltikuri, Bankra, Howrah		
139.		ESI Hospital, Mahestala, Dist. 24 Parganas		
140.		ESI Hospital, Belur, Sapuipara, Hooghly		
141.		ESI Hospital, Bandel		
142.		ESI Hospital, Bidhannagar, Durgapur		
143.		ESI Hospital, Gourhati, Angus		
144.		ESI Hospital, Kamarhati		
145.		ESI Hospital, Kalyani, Nadia		
146.		ESI Hospital, Manicktala		
147.		ESIC Hospital and ODC (EZ), Diamond Harbour Road, Joka, Kolkata		
148.		ESI Hospital, Sealdah		
149.		ESI Hospital, Uluberia, Jaduberia, Howrah		
150.		ESI Hospital, Budge Budge		

***Statement-II****Details of ESI Hospitals work given on nomination basis during last 5 years*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Hospital	Name of Construction Agency
1	2	3	4
<b>Financial Year 2007-08</b>			
1.	Gujarat	Construction of 300 bedded ESI Hospital at Bapunagar	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
2.	Rajasthan	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital, Bhiwadi	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
<b>Financial Year 2008-09</b>			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Construction of ESI Super Speciality Hospital, Sanathnagar	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.
4.	Goa	Renovation/Upgradation of ESI Hospital, Marmagao	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.
5.	Haryana	Construction of 100 bedded hospital at Manesar	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Construction of 100 bedded hospital at Baddi	M/s. Hindustan Prefab Ltd.
7.	Jharkhand	Modernization/Upgradation of ESI Hospital, Adityapur	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
8.	Karnataka	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital Peenya	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.
9.	Maha-rashtra	Construction of ESI Hospital, Kandivali	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.
10.	Rajasthan	Construction of 300 bedded ESI Model Hospital, Jaipur	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.

1	2	3	4
<b>Financial Year 2009-10</b>			
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Renovation/Face-lifting of ESI Hospital, Tirupati	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.
12.	Delhi	Renovation and Expansion of ESI Hospital, Okhla	M/s. Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd.
13.	Odisha	Renovation/Face-lifting of ESI Hospital, Bhubaneswar	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
14.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital and SRO Tirunelveli	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Construction of trauma centre and renovation of Existing ESI Hospital Sarojini Nagar, Lucknow	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.
16.		Construction of Staff Quarters at ESI Hospital Campus, Sector-24, Noida/ Face-lifting of Interior Existing Hospital Block	M/s. Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.
<b>Financial Year 2010-11</b>			
17.	Karnataka	Renovation/Facelifting of Existing 100 bedded ESI Hospital Hubli	M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
18.		Renovation/Facelifting of 100 bedded ESI Hospital Mysore	M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
19.		Renovation/Facelifting of Existing ESI Hospital Devengiri	M/s. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd.
<b>Financial Year 2011-12</b>			
20.	Gujarat	Construction of 100 bedded ESI Hospital at Ankleshwaar	M/s. National Building Construction Corporation Ltd.

**Smuggling of contrabands along Indo-Nepal Border**

\*20. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that porous Indo-Nepal Border is being exploited by illegal wildlife traders, to smuggle various contrabands by taking advantage of the ignorance of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel in the matter;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of incidents of smuggling of wildlife contrabands reported during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to sensitise the personnel of SSB on the subject and also to plug the cross border loopholes in illegal wildlife trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Indo-Nepal border is open and thickly populated. The movement of Indian and Nepalese citizens across the Indo-Nepal border is governed by Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950, which provides for free movement of citizens of both the countries across the Indo-Nepal Border. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) has been deployed at Indo-Nepal Border as a Border Guarding Force. SSB has established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs). Round-the-clock patrolling, random checking and regular surveillance are carried out by SSB to stop cross border criminal activities including smugglings of illegal wildlife contraband.

There have been incidents of smuggling of various items including wildlife contraband on Indo-Nepal border (INB). The details of seizures (wildlife contraband) by SSB are as follows:

Year	No. of seizures
2009	14
2010	11
2011	05
2012 (upto 31.07.2012)	02

(c) In order to sensitize the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) personnel on smuggling of wildlife products, workshops at Training Centres and field formations are being regularly organized. Also, SSB personnel work in close coordination with the officers/officials of forest department and other sister agencies in its Area of Responsibility (AOR).

To stop the smuggling of contraband including wildlife contraband and other illegal activities, SSB has deployed 25 Bns and established 450 Border Out Posts (BOPs) on Indo Nepal Border (INB) which regularly carries out various operational activities like patrolling and laying of nakas along the border. Checking of persons crossing the border is also being carried out both randomly as well as on the basis of specific inputs received from SSB's own sources/sister agencies. Field formations and intelligence set ups are being regularly sensitized and continuous monitoring is being done in this regard.

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Review of Export Performance

1. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has reviewed country's export performance in the wake of uncertain economic condition in the western markets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof in percentage terms in 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate during 2011-12 is at 6.5, the lowest in nine years;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what corrective steps Government is taking so that the economy picks up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Export performance is monitored continuously. India's export is increased by 40.5 % and 21.3 % (provisional) in US \$ terms during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The low growth is attributable to both global and domestic factors. The global factors include the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies including the USA; hardening international prices of crude oil. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(e) Measures taken by the Government include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small

and Medium Enterprise sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnership and number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector.

**Slowdown in merchandise exports**

2. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports have witnessed a sharp slowdown with outbound merchandise inching up just 3.23 per cent to \$24.5 billion in April;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that carpets export declined in 2011-12;
- (c) whether the study by Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) will form the basis for sops likely to be offered by Government to exporters; and
- (d) if so, what is the time-frame?

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

(c) and (d) No formal study has been conducted. The Government of India continuously monitors the global economic developments and takes need based measures from time to time.

**Apprehension of political parties against FDI in retail trade**

†3. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain political parties of the country has cautioned Government by expressing their views that the livelihood of the small shopkeepers of unorganised sector will be adversely affected by promoting foreign capital investment in retail market of the country;
- (b) if so, the name of those parties whose views have been expressed in the country so far; and
- (c) whether Government has taken any decision after considering upon these views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Views, both for and against, have been received from various stakeholders, including

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

members of some political parties, on the Government's decision to permit FDI in Multi-brand retail trade.

- (c) No decision has been taken in the matter.

**Revoking ban on export of food products**

†4. SHRI RAVISHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that permission has been granted to export several food products from the country, which were prohibited during the last few years;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) the names of these products; and
- (d) the quantity of each of the products to be exported as assessed by Government during current financial year?

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

(b) and (c) **Non Basmati Rice:** Government has permitted export of non-basmati rice through Notification No. 71 dated 09.09.2011. Its export was prohibited since October, 2007.

**Wheat:** Government has permitted export of wheat through Notification No. 72 dated 09.09.2011. Its export was prohibited since October, 2007.

**Onion:** Export of onion has been free except for brief period of (i) 22.12.2010 to 18.02.2011 and (ii) 09.09.2011 to 20.09.2011 during which export was banned.

**Milk Products:** Ban was imposed on export of milk powders and casein and casein products on 18.02.2011. Ban on export of casein and casein products was removed and it was restricted with effect from 01.05.2012. Thus, it became exportable under licence. Export of Skimmed Milk Powder was made free w.e.f. 08.06.2012.

- (d) There is no quantity restriction on export of above products.

**Removal of mep for basmati rice**

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

- (a) whether Government has removed the Minimum Export Price (MEP) for

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



basmati rice in favour of rice exporters who compete against Pakistan that exports the premium variety without any value restrictions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the move would improve export of the premium variety of rice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Basmati rice can be exported without any Minimum Export Price (MEP) w.e.f. 4th July, 2012 in terms of Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) Notification No. 6 (RE-2012)/2009-14 dated 04th July, 2012.

(c) and (d) The suspension of MEP would bring in the desired flexibility and agility to the exporters to respond to varying demands of different markets/segments and also would enable seamless trade of basmati rice. During the month of July 2012, the quantity for which contracts have been registered with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) for export of Basmati Rice, has gone upto 300 thousand MT as compared to 239 thousand MT in the same month during 2011.

#### **Review of Meat Export Policy**

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

(a) whether any independent study has been done for the continuance of the existing Meat Export Policy except on the contentions of generation of employment, foreign exchange earnings, avoidable rise in the number of so-called unproductive animals, etc.;

(b) whether just eight per cent of meat products are exported in relation to its total production leading to avoidable increase in the number of slaughter houses—both authorized and unauthorized; and

(c) will Government review its decision and stop export of meat products because international standards for meat necessitates the slaughter of young and healthy animals and local State laws prohibit slaughter of such animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Government is not aware of any such study.

(b) As per the data available, the production of meat products in the country is 6095060 MT (Source: FAO) in the year 2010, whereas the export is 409057 MT (Source: UNCOMTRADE). The share of meat products exported out of total meat production works out to 7%. There is further scope for increasing exports, and for tapping this potential.

(c) No Sir, as per the current foreign trade policy, the export is allowed on production of a certificate from the designated veterinary authority of the state, from which the meat or offals emanate, to the effect that the meat or offals are from buffaloes which are not being used for breeding and milch purposes.

**New guidelines for export promotion from SEZs**

7. SHRI S. THANGAVELU:

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN:

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

(a) whether Government has issued new guidelines for promoting exports from Special Economic Zones (SEZs) since exports from these Tax free zones had been falling for the past couple of years due to imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) and Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has also extended some promotional schemes and incentives to exporters to tap new markets with the aim to increase outbound shipments by 20 per cent this fiscal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) No Sir. Exports from the SEZs have increased from Rs. 3,15,867.85 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore in 2011-12, registering a growth of 15.39%. The total exports from SEZs during the first quarter of the current financial year 2012-13 (April-June, 2012) have been to the tune of Rs. 1,18,321.56 crore approximately registering a growth of 64% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**State Governments consent for FDI in retail market**

†8. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI:

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has written letters to the State Governments eliciting their consent on the scheme approved for promoting foreign direct investment in retail market of the country;

(b) if so, when were these letters sent; and

(c) the States from which consent has been received on the above mentioned issue till 20th of July, 2012?

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

(b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, wrote to all the State Governments on 19.06.2012.

(c) Till 20.07.2012, a written communication indicating support for FDI in retail has been received from Government of NCT of Delhi.

**Consensus of states over FDI in multi brand retail trade**

9. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

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

(a) how many State Governments have agreed to the policy of Government to permit entry of Foreign Direct Investment in multi brand retail trade;

(b) which are the States who have informed their consent in writing to Government of India; and

(c) which States have already allowed the operations of foreign firms in single brand retail trade and multi brand retail trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, wrote to all the

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State Governments on 19.06.2012. Till date, written communications, indicating support for FDI in multi-brand retail trade, have been received from the Governments of NCT of Delhi; Manipur; and from the Union Territory of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) As per extant policy, FDI, up to 100%, is permitted, with prior Government approval, for single brand product retail trading. FDI is not permitted in Multi Brand Retail Trade. Data relating to single brand retail trade operations in the States is not centrally maintained.

#### **Decline in SEZs contribution to trade**

10. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

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

(a) whether Indian Special Economic Zones are lagging way behind in terms of contribution to national trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have been successful in diversifying the export basket;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether it affected the direction of exports;

(f) whether these zones are highly susceptible to external shocks; and

(g) how Government proposes to amend the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTTRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e) Exports from the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have increased from Rs. 3,15,867.85 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 3,64,477.73 crore in 2011-12, registering a growth of 15.39%. The total exports from SEZs in the first quarter of the current financial year, have been to the tune of Rs. 1,18,321.56 crore approximately registering a growth of 64% over the exports of corresponding period of the previous financial year. Figures of SEZ exports during the last five years and the current financial year are as under:

Sl.No.Financial Year		Total SEZ Exports (Value in Rs. Crores)	% Growth
1	2	3	4
1.	2006-07	34,787	52%

1	2	3	4
2.	2007-08	66,638	93%
3.	2008-09	99,689	50%
4.	2009-10	2,20,712	121%
5.	2010-11	3,15,868	43.11%
6.	2011-12	3,64,477.73	15.39%
7.	2012-13 (April -June, 2012)	1,18,321.56	64%

(f) No Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

**Inflow of FDI in single brand retail trade**

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

(a) whether Government has approved 100 per cent FDI in single brand retail;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the conditions included for allowing 100 per cent FDI in the single brand retail sector;

(d) what has been the total cumulative inflow of FDI in the single-brand retails sector since 2000; and

(e) whether Government plans to roll-back the riders for 100 per cent single brand retail, in light of the lack of investment?

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

(b) and (c) 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, has been 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 and machinery not exceeding US \$ 1.00 million. This valuation refers to the value at the time of installation, without providing for depreciation. Further, if at any point in time, this valuation is exceeded, the industry shall not qualify as a 'small industry' for this purpose. The compliance of this condition will be ensured through self-certification by the company, to be subsequently checked, by statutory auditors, from the duly certified accounts, which the company will be required to maintain.
- (d) FDI, up to 51%, in Single Brand Retail Trade, was permitted vide Press Note 3(2006) dated 10.02.2006. The total FDI equity inflows, in the single brand retail trade sector, are Rs. 204.07 crores till May, 2012.
- (e) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly.

#### **Targets to boost exports**

12. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set targets to boost exports and adopt a new 7 point strategy for achieving the targets;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) which are the export incentives being offered to indigenous exporters to sustain in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Government in the Annual Supplement to the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14

announced on 5th June, 2012 has adopted the following seven broad principles to boost the exports:

- (i) Give a focussed thrust to employment intensive industry in view of their contribution to economic growth and generating gainful employment
- (ii) Encourage domestic manufacturing for inputs to export industry and reduce the dependence on imports
- (iii) Promote technological upgradation of exports to retain a competitive edge in global markets
- (iv) Persist with a strong market diversification strategy to hedge the risks against global uncertainty
- (v) Encourage exports from the North Eastern Region
- (vi) Provide incentives for manufacturing of green goods recognising the imperative of building capacities for environmental sustainability
- (vii) Endeavour to reduce transaction cost through procedural simplification and reduction of human interface.

(c) The Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed to boost export. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip under the Foreign Trade Policy schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. Details of these Schemes are available in the website of DGFT at [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in).

#### **Setting up Mega Industrial Hub in Bihar**

13. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ministry is seriously planning to set up Mega Industrial Hub in Bihar for fast development of most backward State in the country;

(b) whether Government has any plan to set up SIZ (Special Industrial Zone) complete with good connectivity and infrastructure in Bihar to boost the manufacturing sector and generate employment there;

(c) if so, the details of process and the action taken in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to set up Mega Industrial Hub in Bihar. However, Government of India has brought out a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP). One of the instruments in the NMP is the creation of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) as planned integrated Industrial Townships. It is the prerogative of the States to adopt the instrumentalities in the NMP.

**India's ranking in most attractive destination for retail investment**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been ranked the fifth most attractive destination for retail investment among 30 emerging markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that India's retail market is expected to grow at 15 to 20 per cent over the next five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d) According to US-based global management consulting firm, A T Kearney, vide its Report on 2012 Global Retail Development Index, India has been ranked the fifth most attractive destination for retail investment among 30 developing countries. The Report further states that India remains a high-potential market with accelerated retail market growth of 15 to 20 per cent expected over the next five years. It further mentions that the growth is supported by strong macro economic conditions including a 6 to 7 per cent rise in GDP, higher disposable incomes and rapid urbanization.

**Export-import trade with European Countries**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that export-import trade of India with European countries has been continuing for the last several years;

(b) if so, the year-wise export-import trade of India with European countries in terms of value during 2006-2007 to 2011-2012; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



(c) the increase in import and export in terms of value during the said period?

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

(b) The year-wise export-import trade of India with European Countries in value in Million USD is as under:

Export/ Import	(2006-07)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)	(2011-12)
Exports	28,903.44	37,288.05	42,076.36	38,523.34	49,869.49	57,706.83
Imports	40,168.47	51,578.80	57,262.42	55,712.62	71,079.50	91,504.32

(c) The increase in export and import in value in Million USD during the above period is as under:

Increase in Value	(2006-07)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)	(2009-10)	(2010-11)	(2011-12)
Export	3993.61	8,384.61	4,788.31	-3,553.02	11,346.15	7,837.34
Import	7088.35	11,410.33	5,683.62	-1,549.80	15,366.88	20,424.82

#### **Effect of economic recession on import-export trade**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that import-export trade of India has been affected due to economic recession prevailing in European countries and America;

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

(c) the details of products exported during 2010-11, 2011-12 and till June of 2012-13 along with the value of the products exported?

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

(b) Anticipating that the situation is likely to be adverse. Government had announced a package on 5th June, 2012. In addition a strategy paper to double our exports by 2013-14 was released in May 2011. Earlier measures taken by the

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Government and RBI include the announcements made in the Budget 2009-10 and 2010-11; in the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2009-14; thereafter in January/March 2010; in the Annual Supplement to FTP released on 23rd August, 2010; and in announcements made in February and October, 2011. To increase our share in various export markets and to diversify our market and products, incentives have been provided under schemes viz. Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme, Market linked Focus Product Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana.

(c) The details of products exported are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*India's exports*

Figures are in billion US Dollar

Sl.No.	Commodities Groups	2010-11	2011-12 @	2012-13 (April- June) @
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Engineering Goods	49.8	58.2	14.7
2.	Petroleum Products	41.5	55.6	12.9
3.	Gems and Jewellery	40.5	47.0	10.1
5.	Drug, Pharmcutes and Fine Chemls	10.7	13.2	3.4
4.	RMG of all Textiles	11.6	13.7	3.2
6.	Other Basic Chemicals	8.6	11.2	2.8
7.	Electronic Goods	8.2	8.9	2.1
8.	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	6.1	7.4	1.5
11.	Rice	2.5	4.9	1.5
9.	Plastic and Linoleum	4.7	6.4	1.4
10.	Man-made Yarm/Fabs./made-ups etc.,	4.3	5.1	1.2
12.	Leather and leather manufactures	3.8	4.7	1.1
14.	Mica, Coal and Other Ores, Minerals including processed minerals	3.9	3.7	1.0

1	2	3	4	5
13. Iron Ore		4.7	4.4	1.0
16. Spices		1.8	2.7	0.7
15. Marine Products		2.6	3.4	0.7
17. Oil Meals		2.4	2.4	0.6
18. Fruits and Vegetables		1.2	1.3	0.3
19. Coffee		0.7	1.0	0.3
21. Carpet		1.0	0.8	0.2
22. Tobacco		0.9	0.8	0.2
20. Cashew		0.6	0.9	0.2
23. Tea		0.7	0.9	0.1
24. Jute Mfg. including Floor Covering		0.5	0.5	0.1
25. Handicrafts excl. hand made carpet		0.3	0.2	0.02
26. Computer Software		0.1	0.1	0.01
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>213.8</b>	<b>259.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>
TOTAL		251.1	304.6	75.2

Source: DGCI and S.

@: Figures are provisional

#### **Increase in trademarks infringement cases**

17. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of trademarks infringement are increasing in the country day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to notify soon the Trademark rules made under the 'Trademarks (Amendment) Act 2010' and join the global trademarks system; and

(d) whether this will enable Indian companies to file for trademarks registration in as many as 87 countries with a single application at any trademarks office in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) Under the Trademarks Act, 1999, the Registered Proprietor or the authorized user of a trademark can take recourse to civil or criminal action against the infringer in the appropriate fora. The statistics of trademark infringements is not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The accession would enable the Indian companies to register their trademarks in the member-countries of the Protocol through a single application as well as allow foreign companies to register their trade marks in India, within a specific timeframe *i.e.* 18 months. At present, there are 86 contracting parties to the Protocol. Under the Trademarks (Amendment) Act, 2010, the Head Office of the Trade Marks Registry (which is at Mumbai) or such branch of the Trade Marks Registry as the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify, will deal with the international applications.

#### **Permission sought by MNC for single brand retail trade**

18. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multinational company has sought permission for starting single-brand retail operation with 100 per cent FDI in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

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

(b) M/s. Pavers England Ltd. and IKEA Group have submitted proposals for single brand retail trading with 100% FDI. No decision has been taken on these proposals.

#### **Decline in exports**

†19. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export from the country registered a downfall this year as well;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of downfall registered this year as compared to the last two years;

(c) whether it is affecting the economic condition of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The exports growth is (-)1.7% (provisional) in US \$ terms during the first quarter of this year *i.e.* April 2012- June 2012 as compared to corresponding period last year.

(b) The negative growth of exports is attributable to the euro-zone crisis, slowdown in the US and the deteriorating growth in emerging and developing economies. The export growth is 40.5% and 21.3% during the last two years *i.e.* 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively.

(c) and (d) The trade deficit is 10.3 percent of GDP and current account deficit is 4.2 percent of GDP in 2011-12. The capital account surplus is 3.7 per cent of GDP in 2011-12. This led to supply-demand imbalance in the foreign exchange market that has contributed to sharp decline in the value of rupee with attendant implication for economy.

#### **Export incentives**

20. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target of 20 per cent export growth;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan evolved for reaching the said targets; and

(d) the details of the incentive and sops being offered to exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government aims to double its exports to US\$ 500 billion in 2013-14 from US \$ 251 billion in 2010-11 with focus on product strategy, market strategy, technologies and R and D and building a brand image.

(d) The Government reviews performance of export sectors at regular intervals and takes remedial measures for providing incentives whenever needed to boost exports. Incentives are provided in the form of duty credit scrip under the

Foreign Trade Policy schemes such as Focus Product Scheme, Focus Market Scheme and Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana. The details of these schemes are available in the DGFT website at [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in)

### **Illegal export of beef**

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

(a) whether Government has provided any machinery to locate export of beef illegally in guise of buffalo meat from Apollo Port, Mumbai *via* road route;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered against the exporters during the last five years; and

(c) if no, whether Government propose to locate such exporters and action to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Under the existing foreign trade policy, the export of beef (meat of cow, oxen and calf) is prohibited and is not permitted to be exported. The export of chilled and frozen meat are allowed subject to the provisions specified in the gazette notification on raw meat (chilled and frozen) under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. Offals of buffalo too are subject to the same conditions of quality control and inspection. Laboratories duly recognized by APEDA, as well as in-house laboratories attached under the abattoirs cum meat processing plant registered with APEDA and Agency approved labs, may also be used to conduct the necessary tests for confirmation of quality under the supervision of the designated veterinary authority of the State. On the basis of these test and inspections carried out by Veterinarians, duly registered under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, employed by the exporting unit and supervised by the designated veterinary authority of the state, the veterinary Health Certificate are issued by the designated authorities of the state.

(b) No case of export of beef illegally in guise of buffalo meat from Apollo Port, Mumbai *via* road route has been registered by APEDA, an Export Promotion Body for meat.

(c) In the case of detection of such cases, suitable action would be taken against such exporters under Foreign Trade Development Regulation Act.

**Performance of SEZs in Rajasthan**

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

- (a) the SEZ-wise details of the achievement, production, employment and foreign exchange earned in Rajasthan;
- (b) how many SEZs are not performing as per their targets;
- (c) whether Government has assessed their performance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Of the twelve notified Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Rajasthan, five SEZs are already exporting as of 30th June, 2012. As on 30th June, 2012, investments of Rs. 970.16 crore have been made in these SEZs and direct employment for 12,530 persons has been generated. Exports from the SEZs located in the State of Rajasthan during the last five years and in the first quarter of the current financial year *i.e.* 2012-13 are as under:-

Financial Year(s)	Exports (Rupees in Crores)
2007-08	326.34
2008-09	331.74
2009-10	735.41
2010-11	899.38
2011-12	1315.69
2012-13 (up to June, 2012)	336.27

(b) to (d) No export targets are fixed for Special Economic Zones (SEZs). However, the units in SEZs are under an obligation to achieve positive Net Foreign Exchange (NFE) earnings to be calculated cumulatively over a period of 5 years from the commencement of production, failing which, the units shall be liable for penal action under the provisions of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992. Development Commissioner of SEZs conduct periodic monitoring of all SEZ units and developers in terms of the SEZ Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder.

**Policy for export of granite blocks**

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

- (a) whether there is any policy for exporting granite blocks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including steps taken by Government to address the problems of the industry; and
- (c) whether any amendment to the present policy is being envisaged by Government and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Export of granite blocks is free.

- (b) does not arise.
- (c) There is no proposal under consideration to amend the policy.

**Sugar exports**

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

- (a) whether Government is allowing sugar exports over and above the permitted 2 million tonnes if the domestic output surpasses the estimates of 25.3 MT this year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b) In the current sugar season 2011-12 (October, 2011 to September, 2012), Government had initially permitted export of 2 million tons of sugar through Release Orders by Directorate of Sugar, Department of Food and Public Distribution. Subsequently in view of the sufficient stocks of sugar available in the country, Government has decided to permit export of more quantity of sugar subject to registration of quantity with Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

**India EU free trade pact**

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

- (a) whether Government is proposing India-EU free trade pact, which seeks to liberalise trade in goods and services and will include Government procurement;



- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the benefits to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. Negotiations across a number of tracks including Trade in Goods, Trade in Services, Investment, Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Measures, Technical Barriers to Trade, Trade Remedies, Government Procurement, Customs Cooperation and Trade Facilitation, Dispute Settlement, Competition and Intellectual Property Rights etc, are underway. So far fourteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investment flows would result from this BTIA.

**Road map for FDI in Multi Brand retail**

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

- (a) whether Government have prepared any Road map for the introduction of hundred per cent FDI in Multi-Brand retail sector; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

**Impact of euro zone crisis on iron ore exports from Goa**

27. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recession in European countries is likely to affect trade of iron ore export from the State of Goa;
- (b) if so, the details of various types of iron ore exported from Goa in the last five years and value thereof; and
- (c) the likely effect of European recession on the mineral exports in the context of the export of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c) Grade wise iron ore exported from Goa is not available However the iron ore exported from Goa generally below 60% Fe. Export of iron ore from Goa to European countries during the last five years is as follows:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes; Value Rs. Crores)

	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (P)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Europe	1.62	234.62	0.72	174.17	0.72	329.86	0.67	211.11	0.38	233.29

(P) = Provisional

Export of iron ore from Goa is in the range of 1% and less of the total iron ore exports from the country. Total exports to European countries have grown by 15.7% in 2011-12 as compared to 2010-11. While it is difficult to forecast the impact of recession in Europe on India's trade with EU, a fallout of Eurozone crisis may be seen across certain sectors which may include minerals and ores, in 2009-10,

#### Inflow of FDI

28. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- the details and percentage of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow in India as compared with other developing countries;
- whether FDI have come down in comparison to the last year; and
- if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) According to the UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2012, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows of US \$ 684399 million were received in developing economies of the World during 2011, of which India received 4.6%. FDI inflows, in respect of some of the developing economies, including India, during 2011, are as under:

Developing Economics	2011 US\$ (million)
China	123985
Hong Kong, China	83156

Developing Economics	2011 US\$ (million)
Brazil	66660
Singapore	64003
British Virgin Islands	53717
India	31554
Mexico	19554
Indonesia	18906
Chile	17299

(b) No Sir. According to the UNCTAD's World Investment Report, 2012, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows of US \$ 31554 million have been received in India during 2011, as against FDI inflows of US \$ 24159 received during 2010.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Proposals from Uttarakhand for conservation of culture**

†29. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry from the State of Uttarakhand during last five years for conservation and development of various culture, customs and traditions there;

(b) the amount released to various institutions in the State by the Ministry;

(c) whether there are such cases in the Ministry where funds were released once and then no amount was released even after completion of all formalities; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Culture has taken up the following steps for conservation and development of culture in the State of Uttarakhand:

- (i) A Regional Science Centre is being set up at Dehradun by National Council of Science Museums, an autonomous body of this Ministry on 50:50 funding basis between State Government and Government of India.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (ii) Grants have been released to two Museums in Uttarakhand under the Scheme of “Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums”.
- (iii) 56 proposals from the State of Uttarakhand were received under Salary Grant/Production/Building Grant Schemes during the last five years.
- (iv) Under the Cultural Functions Grant Scheme (CFGs) 57 proposals were received from Uttarakhand during the last five years.

(b) During the last five years the amount released by this Ministry and/or its attached/subordinate/autonomous organizations are as follows:

**Name of the Schemes under which funds released in the last 5 years.**

	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Science Cities Scheme	150.00
2. Regional and Local Museums Scheme	99.20
3. Production Grant Scheme	11.50
4. Building Grants Scheme	45.90
5. Cultural Functions Grants Scheme	15.00

(c) and (d) Funds/grants are released to grantee organizations/individuals strictly as per the conditions laid down under the respective scheme. Second installments are released subject to production of documents like Utilization Certificate and expenditure details and proof of the event/production/construction having taken place as per the norms contained in the Scheme.

**Inclusion of Delhi in UNESCO'S World Heritage City**

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

(a) India having 28 World Heritage Sites, including Delhi-based Humayun's Tomb, Qutab Minar and Red Fort, whether this historic city of Delhi is being considered for inclusion in the UNESCO's list of World Heritage Cities;

(b) if so, whether any documented case has been prepared in support of Delhi becoming a World Heritage City; and

(c) whether Archaeological Survey of India and organisation like Indian National Trust for Arts and Cultural Heritage (INTACH)'s expert opinion has been

obtained and made part of the dossiers supporting Delhi's claim as World Heritage City?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The proposal of "Delhi—A heritage City" prepared by INTACH for the and purpose of Tentative listing has been submitted by Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation, Govt. of NCT, Delhi. The proposal has been included in the Tentative List of UNESCO.

(c) The proposal was also evaluated by the Advisory Committee on World Heritage Matters (ACWHM) under the aegis of Ministry of Culture before being forwarded to UNESCO.

**Irregularities in financial assistance to artists**

31. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

Dr. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some irregularities have taken place in releasing financial assistance to the excelled individual artists and groups;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Expert Panel has already reported about the fraud to the Ministry during a meeting held on 17th August, 2011 itself;

(d) whether it is a fact that some organizations which were shortlisted have also been included in the list of grants issued;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the meeting held on 17th August, 2011, some of the Expert Committee members brought certain irregularities to the notice of this Ministry in respect of seven cases of Odisha seeking Production Grant under the Scheme of 'Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects' [short name: Salary and Production Grants Scheme].

(d) and (e) The Expert Committee members pointed out that in the previous meeting held on 19th and 20th April, 2011, they had rejected six proposals for

production grant received from Odisha which found place among the recommended cases. They also pointed out that in the seventh case, an amount of Rs. 50,000/- only was recommended, while in the minutes it appeared as Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.

(f) Necessary corrective and remedial action has been initiated to fix responsibility. The Ministry has also taken following steps to ensure better transparency in the sanction of grants:

- (i) Grants are given only on the recommendation of an Expert Committee;
- (ii) Recommendations of the Expert Committee are placed on Ministry's website, for public information;
- (iii) All the documentary requirements like registration details, indemnity bond, bank details, etc. are insisted upon at the application stage;
- (iv) All the cases recommended in a particular meeting of the Expert Committee are processed together, for necessary approval; and
- (v) Sanctioned funds are transferred electronically direct into bank account of the beneficiary.

#### **Light and sound shows in protected monuments**

32. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of protected monuments of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) where the light and sound shows are being run;
- (b) whether the ASI/Ministry intends to run the light and sound show in other monuments also in future; and
- (c) if so, which are these monuments and by when the show will start in these monuments?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The details are given in Statement. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Culture does not have a scheme to run the sound and light shows at centrally protected monuments/sites. However, proposals are received by ASI from time to time from State government departments, ITDC etc. which are considered, subject to technical appraisal and ensuring adequate safeguard to prevent any damages to the monuments.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of centrally protected monuments  
where light and sound show are being run*

Name of State	Name of Monument/Site
Andhra Pradesh	1. Golconda Fort, Hyderabad
	2. Raja Mahal, Chandragiri
Delhi	3. Red Fort, Delhi
	4. Purana Qila, Delhi
Madhya Pradesh	5. Group of Monuments at Khajuraho
	6. Gwalior Fort, Gwalior
Maharashtra	7. Shaniwarwada, Pune
Rajasthan	8. Kumbhalgarh Fort
	9. Chittorgarh Fort
Uttar Pradesh	10. Agra Fort, Agra
	11. Jhansi Fort, Jhansi
	12. Residency, Lucknow

**Enhancing the status of Tamil Language**

33. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to enhance the status of Tamil language by encouraging Tamil speaking people in various parts of the world through Central Institute of Classical Tamil (The Tamil Semmozhi Centre) in Chennai; and

(b) if so, how best the funding and organisational strength is enlarged?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT) was set up at Chennai to exclusively concentrate on research works relating to the Classical phase of Tamil (from the early period to 600 AD), which addresses the vital issue of the antiquity and uniqueness of Tamil. The major aims and objectives of the Institute are to organize and offer educational (P.G.) and research programmes in classical Tamil leading to Ph.D. and Postdoctoral awards, to organize International conferences, to promote and encourage studies in the composite nature of Indian culture and its Dravidian component, to promote

classical Tamil and education in India and abroad and to serve as a clearing house of information pertaining to classical Tamil.

(b) This Institute is fully funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. An amount of Rs. 64.00 Crore was allotted during the XI Five Year Plan to the Institute. The Governing Board of CICT is chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (*Ex-officio* Chairperson) and has 15 members. The Governing Board is Apex Body of the Institute. It also has other Committees such as Finance Committee, Academic Council and Apex Implementation Committee to look after the affairs of the Institute. The Institute is headed by a Director and has adequate staff.

#### **Funds spent on building expenditure of IGNCA**

34. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds spent by Government towards building expenditure of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) since its inception;

(b) the total area of the property in acres at New Delhi and total built up area; and

(c) year-wise list of trustees/members/governing body members since inception?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India has released an amount of Rs. 128.38 crores towards building expenditure of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA). Out of this amount, Rs. 108.31 crores has been spent by IGNCA.

(b) The total area of the property is 24.706 acres and the total built up area is 33,892 sq. m.

(c) Year-wise list of trustees/members/governing body members since inception is given in Statement (*See below*).

#### **Statement**

##### *Year-wise list of Trustees/Members/Governing Body Members since inception*

**A. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Trust (IGNCA Trust) was constituted on 19th March, 1987. The Board of Trustees and their tenure are given below:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Trustees	Tenure
1.	Shri Rajiv Gandhi	-19.03.1987 to 21.05.1991 (expired)
2.	Shri R. Venkararaman	-19.03.1987 to 06.01.2000



Sl.No.	Name of the Trustees	Tenure
3.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	-19.03.1987 to 06.11.2004
4.	Shri Brahma Dutt (ex-officio capacity as Minister of State for Finance)	-19.03.1987 to 06.01.2000
5.	Smt. Pupul Jayakar	-19.03.1987 to 28.03.1997 (expired)
6.	Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad	-19.03.1987 to 06.01.2000
7.	Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan	-19.03.1987 to 06.01.2000
8.	Smt. M.S. Subbulakshmi	-01.02.1989 to 06.01.2000
9.	Shri Abid Hussam	-01.02.1989 to 06.11.2004
10.	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	-17.07.1991 to 06.11.2004
11.	Shri Arjm Singh, Minister of HRD (ex-officio capacity)	-29-08-1991 to 06.01.2000
12.	Union Minister for Urban Development (ex-officia capacity)	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
13.	Chairman, University Grants Commission (ex-officio capacity)	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
14.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
15.	Shri K. Natwar Singh	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
16.	Prof. D.S. Kothari	-10.10.1991 to 04.02.1993 (expired)
17.	Shri P.N. Haksar	-10.10.1991 to 28.11.1998 (expired)
18.	Shri Ashok Vajpeyi	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
19.	Shri J. Swaminathan	-10.10.1991 to 25.04.1994 (expired)
20.	Prof. Yash Pal	-10.10.1991 to 06.11.2004
21.	Shri Sam G. Pitroda	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
22.	Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia University (ex-officio)	-10.10.1991 to 06.01.2000
23.	Shri M.C. Joshi (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)	- 23.07.1993 to 07.01.2000

**B. Government through an order, dated 7th January, 2000, retired Twelve Trustees and appointed fifteen new Trustees on 7th January, 2000. Trustees of IGNCA from 7th January, 2000 were:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Trustees	Tenure
1.	Smt. Sonia Gandhi	-17.07.1991 to 06.11.2004
2.	Shri Abid Hussain	-01.02.1989 to 06.11.2004
3.	Shri R. Venkataraman	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
4.	Pt. Bhimsen Joshi	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
5.	Dr. Vidya Niwas Mishra	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
6.	Dr. H. Narasimhaiah	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
7.	Shri M.V. Kamath	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
8.	Shri Bhupen Hazarika	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
9.	Smt. Anjolie Ela Menon	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
10.	Smt. Sonal Mansingh	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
11.	Smt Aparna Sen	-07.01.2000 to 23.07.2001 (resigned)
12.	Dr. K.J. Yesudas	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
13.	Union Minister for Culture (ex-officio capacity)	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
14.	Union Minister for Urban Development (ex-officio capacity)	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
15.	Dr. L.M. Singhvi	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
16.	Dr. M.S. Swaminathan	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
17.	Shri Vedantham Sathyanarayana Sarma	-07.01.2000 to 06.11.2004
18.	Prof. P.V. Krishna Bhat	-13.07.2001 to 06.11.2004
19.	Dr. Surya Kant Bali	-23.07.2001 to 06.11.2004
20.	Prof. N.R. Shetty (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)	-07.01.2000 to 07.03.2003
	Prof. Indra Nath Choudhary (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)	-08.03.2003 to 05.11.2004

**C. IGNCA Trust re-constituted on 6th November, 2004. The new Trustees were:**

Sl.No.	Name of the Trustees	Tenure
1.	Shri Adoor Gopalakrishnan	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
2.	Shri Salman Haider	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
3.	Dr. Roddam Narasimha	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
4.	Shri Mrinal Sen	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
5.	Prof. A. Ramachandran	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
6.	Shri Ratan N. Tata	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
7.	Union Minister for Urban Development (ex-officio capacity)	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
8.	Union Minister for I and B and Culture (ex-officio capacity)	-06.11.2004 to 16.05.2007
9.	Dr. K.K. Chakravarty (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)	-06.11.2004 to 04.03.2009
10.	Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan	-02.02.2005 to 16.05.2007
11.	Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	-02.02.2005 to 16.05.2007
12.	Dr. Karan Singh	-05.05.2005 to 16.05.2007
13.	Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	-05.05.2005 to 16.05.2007

**D. IGNCA Trust Reconstituted on 17-05-2007. The new Board of Trustees from May 2007 on wards are**

	Date of appointment
1. Shri Chinmaya R. Gharekhan	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)
2. Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)
3. Shri Salman Haider	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)
4. Dr. Roddam Narasimha	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)
5. Prof. A. Ramachandran	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)
6. Prof. Kanti Bajpai	-17.05.2007 to 15.07.2011 (resigned)
7. Shri Anil Baijal	-17.05.2007 (for ten years)

Sl.No.	Name of the Trustees	Tenure
8.	Prof. U.R. Ananthamurthy	-20.02.2009 (for ten years)
9.	Dr. Padma Subrahmanyam	-20.02.2009 (for ten years)
10.	Secretary, Ministry of Culture (ex-officio capacity)	-20.02.2009 (for ten years)
11.	Dr. Kiran Mazumdar Shaw	-20.02.2009 to 30.08.2010 (resigned)
12.	Dr. Swati A Piramal	-30.08.2010 (for ten years)
13.	Prof. Jyotindra Jain (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)	-05.03.2009 to 19.01.2011
14.	Joint Secretary, IGNCA is an officiating Member-Secretary at present.	

#### **E. Executive Committee (Governing Body)**

*The first Executive Committee was constituted by the Government on 19th March, 201 through a resolution:*

**The Executive Committee Members of IGNCA from 19th March, 1987 to 10 February, 1991 were:**

1. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. Shri Brahma Dutt
3. Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad
4. Shri Abid Hussain
5. Shri P.C. Alexander
6. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)

**The EC Members from 11.02.1991 to 23.02.1996 were:**

1. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. Shri Yashwant Sinha, Union Finance Minister (as ex-officio capacity)
3. Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad
4. Shri Abid Hussain
5. Dr. P.C. Alexander

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6. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  
(19.03.1987 to 22.07.1993)
  7. Shri M.C. Joshi (*ex-officio* capacity as Member Secretary)  
(23.07.1993 to 07.01.2000)

**The Executive Committee members from 24.02.1996 to 20.06.2000 were:**

1. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan
3. Shri H.Y. Sharada Prasad
4. Dr. Manmohan Singh
5. Prof. Yash Pal
6. Shri Prakash Narain (ex-officio capacity as Chairman, Building Project Committee)
7. Shri M.C. Joshi (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  
(Up to 07.01.2000)

**The Executive Committee members from 21.06.2000 to 26.06.2007 were:**

1. Dr. L.M. Singhvi
2. Shri Anantha Kumar
3. Shri Jagmohan
4. Shri M.V. Kamath
5. Smt. Sonal Mansingh
6. Prof. P.V. Krishna Bhat
7. Dr. N.R. Shetty (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  
(07.01.2000 to 07.03.2003)
8. Prof. Indra Nath Choudhury (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  
(08.03.2003 to 05.11.2004)
9. Dr. K.K. Chakravarty (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  
(06.11.2004 to 04.03.2009)

**The EC Members from 27.06.2005 to 18.06.2007 were:**

1. Dr. Karan Singh (resigned in 2005 itself)
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2. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
  3. Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan
  4. Prof. A. Ramachandran
  5. Dr. Roddam Narasimha
  6. Dr. K.K. Chakravarty (ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)

**The EC Members of IGNCA from 19.06.2007 to 18.06.2012 were:**

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | Shri Chinmaya R. Gharekhan   | 19.06.2007 to 18.06.2012               |
| 2. | Shri Salman Haider   | 19.06.2007 to 18.06.2012               |
| 3. | Prof. Kanti Bajpai   | 19.06.2007 to 15.07.2011<br>(resigned) |
| 4. | Shri Anil Baijal   | 19.06.2007 to 18.06.2012               |
| 5. | Prof. A. Ramachandran  | 26.05.2009 to 18.06.2012               |
| 6. | Dr. K.K. Chakravarty<br>(ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  | 06.11.2004 to 04.03.2009               |
| 7. | Prof. Jyotindra Jain<br>(ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary)  | 05.03.2009 to 19.01.2011               |
| 8. | Shri V.B. Pyarelal<br>[ex-officio capacity as Member Secretary (Addl. Charge)]<br>[There is no Executive Committee at present] | 20.01.2011 onwards                     |
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**Construction of Angkor Wat based Cambodian Temple in Bihar**

35. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from Cambodian Government for their concern for proposed project to build temple at East Champaran of Bihar State based on their very ancient Angkor Wat Temple, Cambodia;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government has communicated to Cambodian Government in this regard; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cambodian Government had raised the issue of the construction of a replica of Angkor Wat Temple in Bihar, India, with the Indian Mission in Cambodia.

(b) to (d) The promoters of the project in Bihar have given an assurance to the local authorities in Bihar that they would not construct the temple as a replica of Angkor Wat. The Embassy of India in Cambodia has accordingly communicated to the Government of Cambodia on 11 April, 2012 that the replica of Angkor Wat would not be constructed.

#### **Fire incidents in ordnance depots**

†36. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ordnance depots in the country where incidents of fire have taken place during the last five years;

(b) the levels at which these incidents have been enquired and whether the culprits have been punished; and

(c) the total economic loss incurred on account of these fire incidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) During the last five years fire incidents have taken place in three Ordnance Ammunition Depots. Separate court of inquiries have been conducted in each of these incidents and no individual was found blameworthy for these incidents. The loss due to these incidents has been estimated as Rs. 710 crores approximately.

#### **Non-development of quality products by DRDO**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has not developed any quality product till date which would be used by armed forces in the country;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that bureaucracy of the Ministry play a major role in the process of purchase of defence equipments and arms about which a retired army chief has raised a question; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(e) whether Government is contemplating to change the defence policy and if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is primarily engaged in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems for the Armed Forces. DRDO has developed a large number of systems which have either been inducted into Armed Forces or in the process of trials/production/induction. Some of the major systems which have been inducted are:-

- Prithvi, Surface-to-Surface Missile.
- Dhanush, Naval version of Prithvi Missile.
- Akash Weapon System.
- BrahMos, Supersonic Cruise Missile.
- Pinaka, Multi Barrel Rocket Launcher.
- INSAS Weapons (Rifle and LMG).
- Ammunitions, Explosives and Mines.
- Under Barrel Grenade Launcher (UBGL).
- Arjun, Main Battle Tank Mk-I.
- Remotely Operated Vehicle.
- NBC Recce Vehicle.
- Sarvatra, Multispan Mobile Bridging System.
- Bridge Layer Tank (BLT) T-72.
- Armoured Ambulance.
- Electronic Warfare Suite for Fighter Aircraft (EWSFA).
- Lakshya-I, Pilotless Target Aircraft.
- Samyukta and Sangraha EW Systems for Army and Navy, respectively.
- Samvahak, Command Information Decision Support System.
- Divya Drishti, Integrated COMINT System.
- Battle Field Surveillance Radar (BFSR).
- Rohini, Revathi, Rajendra, Bharani, Aslesha, Weapon Locating and Tactical Control Radars.



- NBC Defence Items.
- Combat Free Fall System.
- Integrated Shelter.
- HUMSA, USHUS, HUMVAD and Panchendriya Sonars.
- Torpedoes.
- Submarine Escape Set.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) does not arise.

(d) All acquisitions for modernization of Armed Forces under Capital Head are made as per the procedure laid down in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Acquisition process has to pass through the following stages:

- Formulation of Services Qualitative Requirements (SQRs)..
- Acceptance of Necessity (AoN).
- Solicitation of Offers.
- Evaluation of Technical Offers by Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC).
- Field Evaluation.
- Staff Evaluation.
- Oversight by Technical Oversight Committee (TOC) for Acquisition above Rs. 300 Cr.
- Commercial Negotiations by Contract Negotiation Committee (CNC).
- Approval of Competent Financial Authority (CFA).
- Award of Contract/Supply Order.
- Contract Administration and Post-Contract Management.

All decisions such as AoN, Categorisation, Quantity Vetting, Issue of Request for Proposal (RFP), Commercial Negotiations by CNC are taken in an integrated manner involving officers of respective Service Headquarter, Defence Finance, Acquisition Wing and other concerned agencies including DRDO and Department of Defence Production (DDP), as per provisions of DPP.

(e) DPP is refined and updated periodically. DPP was last reviewed in 2010 on the basis of experience gained during its implementation and feedback received

from various stakeholders including Armed Forces, Indian Defence Industry, Industry Associations and Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and DPP-2011 was promulgated with effect from 1st January, 2011.

**Task Force of National Security System on defence deals**

38. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Task Force of National Security Systems on defence deals;
- (b) if so, the findings and major recommendations of the Task Force; and
- (c) the measures taken by Government based on the recommendations of the Task Force?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Defence Secretary level talks with Pakistan**

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

- (a) whether Defence Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan was held in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details of the issues raised during the said discussions;
- (c) the details of the issues on which leaders of both countries have consensus; and
- (d) the details of the issues which was agreed by both the countries during previous talks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The 13th Round of Siachen Talks between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan was held at Rawalpindi, Pakistan from 11th to 12th June, 2012. The sequence of steps to resolve the issue were discussed. No consensus could be arrived at. Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to seek an amicable solution.

**Recruitment of Jammu and Kashmir youths in Army**

40. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that the people of Jammu and Kashmir have settled for a situation of peace with dignity and rejected the cult of violence; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry would consider seriously to absorb, at least 20,000 qualified youth within the required number of battalions in the army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The situation in Jammu and Kashmir has shown a perceptible improvement in terms of all parameters of terrorist violence. However, there is continuous attempt of infiltration.

(b) As per the extant policy for induction of Other Ranks, vacancies are allocated based on the Recruitable Male Population of the State. Recruitment into Army from the State of Jammu and Kashmir is being done on a regular basis.

**Construction activity around Defence installations**

41. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision on removing restrictions on constructions around vital Defence installations like Ordnance Depots, Radar stations and communication units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has also initiated process of bringing an amendment to this effect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The process of bringing an amendment to the Works of Defence Act, 1903 has been initiated.

**Allowing training of Sri Lankan Air Force personnel in Tamil Nadu**

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

(a) whether Government had allowed Sri Lankan Air Force personnel to undergo training in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that this amounts to betrayed of ethnic Tamils in Sri Lanka and Tamil Nadu Chief Minister and various political parties in the State had opposed this action; and

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

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

(b) At present no personnel of the Sri Lankan Air Force are undergoing training in Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) The views expressed by various parties have been considered by Government keeping in view all aspects of the national interest.

#### **Use of Army to tackle Naxalism**

43. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Army is being used to tackle international problem of Naxalism in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any High-powered Coordination Committee has been constituted between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with the sensitive issue of Naxalism; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Government has constituted a Review Group to promote coordinated efforts across a range of development and security activities to tackle naxal problems in the affected areas in a comprehensive manner. The Group has Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman and its members are drawn from all concerned Ministries.

#### **Blacklisting of companies**

44. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have been blacklisted by the Ministry;

(b) whether any company has been exempted from this list during the last three years; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the basis for giving exemption for this?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Whenever allegations of corruption are received against companies supplying defence

equipment to the Government, appropriate action including that of blacklisting is taken. Recently in March, 2012, this Ministry has decided for imposition of penalties against six firms including debarring them from further business dealing with all the Wings of this Ministry for a period of ten years.

(b) and. (c) None of the six companies has been exempted from this list after being debarred.

#### **Chinese spy vessels in Indian territorial waters**

45. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese spy vessels were detected in territorial waters of India recently; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government over such instances?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Sharp rise in suicide cases in Army**

46. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp rise in suicides in the Army;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to leading sociologist of Kashmir University, more than 15,000 soldiers have committed suicide in the last two decades in J and K only;

(c) if so, the details of suicides by soldiers reported from Army so far; and

(d) whether Government have ever tried to find out the reasons and causes of such suicides and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Veracity of information cannot be ascertained for lack of knowledge in respect of source of information.

(c) The details of suicide cases in the Army are as under:-

Year	Total
2003	96
2004	100

Year	Total
2005	77
2006	129
2007	118
2008	123
2009	96
2010	115
2011	102
2012 (upto 31st July)	62

(d) As per studies conducted by Defence Institute of Psychological Research (DIPR), the major causes of suicides in army are domestic problems, marital discord, stress and financial problems.

#### **Delay in completion of strategic Air Force projects**

‡47. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such strategic projects in air force that have not been completed on time;

(b) the action being taken to complete these projects; and

(c) whether, it is a fact that Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its Defence related Report of 2010-11 has held air force responsible for causing inordinate delay in the development of fighter plane squadron?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Capital procurements for the Indian Air Force (IAF) are progressed as per the procedure and broad timelines stipulated in the Defence Procurement Procedure-2011. The standard terms of procurement contracts contain provisions for levy of Liquidated Damages for delays in delivery. There have been delays in some cases which pertain mainly to indigenous Make and Design and Development projects. All projects are monitored at various levels at both Air Headquarters and the Ministry of Defence and appropriate steps are taken to expedite completion of the projects. Audit Para 2, 7;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(Inordinate delay in development of Air Bases) of Comptroller and Auditor General Report No. 16 of 2010-11 (Air Force and Navy) had made observations regarding delay in the establishment and activation of air bases at Phalodi and Thanjavur. The delay was due to various factors including change in plans necessitated due to operational requirements of the Indian Air Force, paucity of resources as well as changes in the geopolitical situation.

**Hacking in Eastern Naval Command, Visakhapatnam**

†48. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese hackers have succeeded in hacking the sensitive network of Eastern Naval Command based in Visakhapatnam and stealing intelligence inputs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any lapse has been reported in the computers installed in sensitive establishments in terms of security from hackers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Hacking is a constant and real threat worldwide in the cyber domain. There were intelligence reports in November 2011 about probable compromise of computers of Eastern Naval Command, based in Visakhapatnam. The matter has been investigated and appropriate steps have been taken to strengthen security of network.

**Roadmap for enhancing combat capabilities of Armed Forces**

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

(a) whether Government has put any roadmap in place for enhancing the combating capabilities of the Armed Forces within a time-frame in view of the recent reports of arms and ammunition shortage with the Armed Forces; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and. (b) Augmentation of combat capabilities of Armed Forces is an ongoing process based on operational requirements. A Long Term Perspective Plan has been drawn in this regard.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Recommendations of Naresh Chandra Committee**

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

- (a) whether the Naresh Chandra Committee set up to review national security has submitted its recommendations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the status of implementation of these recommendations by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The Task Force on National Security constituted by Government has submitted its recommendations. The National Security Council Secretariat is conducting inter-ministerial consultations on the recommendations of the Task Force.

**Illegal possession of Defence land**

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

- (a) how much defence land is in the illegal possession of the civilians and its market value;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the names of high officials of the army surfaced in the scams related to land;
- (c) what action Government is taking to get the land vacated/released; and
- (d) what action Government is taking against officials whose names had been revealed in the scams?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) As on 12.12.2011, 12,327.27527 acres of defence land is under encroachment which includes the illegal possession of the civilians. Since market value cannot be precisely defined numerically it is not possible to maintain data in this regard.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) and (d) Action for removal of encroachment is taken under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonments Act, 2006. Detailed instructions emphasizing the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments have been issued by the Ministry. Strict disciplinary and administrative action is taken against officials found guilty and in some causes CBI has been entrusted to investigate the matter.



**Acquisition of 126 MMRCA**

52. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the plan to acquire 126 medium multi-role combat aircraft, a deal worth Rs. 1.2 lakh crores with options to further purchases;

(b) whether Ministry of Defence has given green signal to the evaluation process that led to selection of the French Rafale fighters; and

(c) what are the details in this regard and by when the aircraft are to be delivered to India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The proposal for procurement of the Medium Multi Role Combat Aircraft (MMRCA) is currently at the stage of commercial discussions. The proposal will be considered further after the Contract Negotiations Committee concludes its deliberations and submits its report.

**Defence deals signed with US**

†53. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the defence equipment purchase deals signed with US during the last five years;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of faulty spare parts made in China have been used in the defence equipment being sold by US;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a Committee of American Senate has also pointed out the use of more than 10 lakh Chinese made equipments in these arm equipments in its report;

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, Contracts have been signed for purchase of various defence equipment from United States of America (USA) during the last five years. These include Landing Platform Dock (LPD)—INS Jalashwa, UH 3H HELICOPTERS, Harpoon ASM, Long Range Acoustic

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Devices, Modern Hull Penetrating Periscopes, Side Scan Sonar, CI 30 J Transport Aircraft, Sensor Fused Weapons, C-17 Globemaster III, P-81 Long Range Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft, Quick Reaction Team (QRT) Boats etc.

(b) to (e) There have been media reports in this regard which are being verified.

#### **Vacant defence land in Ferozepur, Punjab**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large area of defence land is lying vacant in the Ferozepur district; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps Government proposes for the utilization of this land; and

(c) whether Government can allot this land to the local people in open auction or this land be used for the other defence purpose like installation of factory etc.; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The defence lands measuring 369.2027 acres under the management of Defence Estates Organization in Ferozepur Cantt., is lying vacant at present which comprises largely B-4 defence land and kept for future utilization. Around 110 acres defence land is camping grounds is being used for training purposes.

(b) Some of the land is being utilized for training purposes and the rest is for future utilization.

(c) Defence land can be used for defence purposes but as per present policy it cannot be allotted to local people through auction.

#### **Corruption in defence deals**

†55. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints are being received regarding corruption in defence deals for Indian Army;

(b) if so, the preventive steps taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering steps to prevent corruption in deals for procurement of defence equipments; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if so, the details of steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, Complaints regarding irregularities in defence procurement are received from time to time. These complaints are examined and appropriate action taken.

(b) to (d) The Defence Procurement Procedure contains stringent provisions to ensure highest degree of probity, accountability and transparency. Procurements are made only from Original Equipment manufacturers, Authorised Vendors, Government Sponsored export agencies and through inter-Governmental route. An Integrity Pact is also signed with bidders for all procurement schemes costing over Rs. 100 crore.

**CPMFs deployed in naxal affected regions  
of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand**

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

(a) whether apart from Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) any other paramilitary force has also been deployed in the naxal-affected regions of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to take any other action to prevent naxalite incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) At present, 105 companies of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), 36 companies of Border Security Force (BSF), 15 companies of Indo-Tibetan Border Force (ITBP) and 50 Teams of Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (CoBRA) in Chhattisgarh and 96 companies of CRPF and 36 Teams of CoBRA in Jharkhand have been deployed for anti-naxal operations.

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

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance will yield the desired results against LWE.

### **Missing foreign nationals**

57. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of foreign nationals, including Afghanis and illegal Bangladeshis migrants, have been reported missing in the country;

(b) if so, the year-wise and country-wise details of cases reported during last three years;

(c) whether these missing nationals were reported to be involved in illegal activities including terrorism in the country and have acquired ration cards, voter ID cards, driving licences etc.;

(d) if so, the details of such cases reported during the said period;

(e) the action taken against erring officials who issued such documents; and

(f) the steps taken by Government for their detection and deportation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As entry of illegal migrants into the country, without valid travel documents, is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have any data of such illegal migrants, including those from Afghanistan and Bangladesh, missing in India. However, a number of foreign nationals, including those from Afghanistan and Bangladesh, who have entered into the country on valid travel documents, have been found to be overstaying. Country-wise details of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Instances of violation of the law and involvement in illegal activities by foreign nationals have been reported. Registration of cases and action thereon comes within the purview of police stations and State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations concerned. Law enforcement agencies maintain a strict vigil on the activities of foreigners, including those from Afghanistan and Bangladesh, in the country and take appropriate action. Certain instances of some illegal immigrants having obtained ration cards, voter identity cards, driving licences etc. through fraudulent means have been reported. Statistical data of this nature are not centrally maintained. As and when such instances are detected, the State Governments/Union

Territory Administrations concerned take necessary action for cancellation of such documents along with such other appropriate steps as mandated by the provisions of the law. Action against erring officials who issued such documents also comes within the purview of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

(f) Central Government is vested with powers to deport a foreign national under section 3(2)(c) of the Foreigners Act, 1946. These powers to identify and deport illegally staying foreign nationals, including Bangladeshi nationals, have also been delegated to the State Governments/UT Administrations. Detection and deportation of such Illegal immigrants is a continuous process. A revised procedure for detection and deportation of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants was communicated to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations in November, 2009, which was partially modified in February, 2011. The procedure includes sending back then and there, the illegal immigrants who are intercepted at the border while entering India unauthorisedly.

***Statement***

*Country-wise details of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying*

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December		
	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4
Afghanistan	13569	13747	13744
Australia	309	212	260
Bangladesh	32644	28667	21274
Canada	658	550	627
China	559	662	633
Congo	90	96	314
Ethiopia	82	77	118
Fiji	290	136	164
France	413	367	611
Germany	390	394	647

1	2	3	4
Indonesia	71	77	124
Iran	246	248	698
Iraq	669	979	2038
Italy	116	107	152
Ivory Coast	207	194	179
Japan	331	335	602
Kenya	365	318	587
Korea South	783	661	990
Malaysia	361	321	468
Mauritius	781	394	284
Mongolia	88	66	123
Myanmar	705	733	1402
Netherlands	79	123	118
Nigeria	1121	967	1528
Oman	412	400	690
Pakistan	7691	8319	8037
Philippines	150	153	178
Russia	159	260	343
Rwanda	124	109	105
Seychelles	335	225	330
Singapore	203	195	230
Spain	70	122	135
Sri Lanka	2490	1817	1956
Stateless-Tibet	235	251	385
Sudan	293	296	562

1	2	3	4
Sweden	91	83	103
Tanzania	664	744	1004
Thailand	418	267	273
U.S.A.	1535	2461	2168
U.K.	895	813	1094
Yemen	549	122	269
Others	2200	2120	2398
TOTAL	73441	69188	67945

**Proposals from States on coastal security**

58. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals on coastal security from States including Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the State-wise details of funds and equipment including boats sanctioned to the Coastal States for the said purpose;

(d) whether coastal security has been reviewed recently in view of the increasing threat perception from sea routes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by Government for strengthening coastal security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The coastal States/UTs carried out vulnerability/gap analysis in consultation with Coast Guard to firm up their requirements for formulation of Phase-II Scheme of the Coastal Security. After getting detailed proposals from the coastal States/UTs Coastal Security Scheme (Phase-II) has been approved.

The scheme is being implemented over a period of 5 (five) years starting from 1st April, 2011 with total financial outlay of Rs. 1579.91 crores, (Rs. 1154.91 crore for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 425 crore for recurring expenditure) through 9 coastal States and 4 UTs.

The details of approved components under the Scheme are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Costal Police Stations	Boats/Vessels		Number of jetties	Four-wheelers	Motor Cycles
			12 Ton	Others			
1.	Gujarat	12	21	10 (5 T)	5	12	24
2.	Maharashtra	7	14		3	7	14
3.	Goa	4	4		2	4	8
4.	Karnataka	4	12		2	4	8
5.	Kerala	10	20		4	10	20
6.	Tamil Nadu	30	—	20 (19 mt)	12	30	60
7.	Andhra Pradesh	15	30		7	15	30
8.	Odisha	13	26		5	13	26
9.	West Bengal	8	7		4	8	16
10.	Daman and Diu	2	4		2	2	4
11.	Lakshadweep	3	6	12 **	2	3	6
12.	Puducherry	3	6		2	3	6
13.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	20# *** 10		10 * 23 **	10	20	20
MOCs							
TOTAL		131	150	75	60	131	242

\*LV-large vessels

\*\*RIB-Rigid Inflatable Boats

\*\*\*Marine Operational Centres

# Existing 20 Coastal Police Stations will be upgraded.

A lump sum assistance of Rs. 15 lakh per costal Police Station is also given for surveillance equipment, computer systems and furniture.

(d) to (f) Coastal Security is reviewed by 'National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security against threats from the Sea' (NCSMCS) under the chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary. The 6th Meeting of NCSMCS was held on 22.6.2012.



The steps taken for strengthening coastal security are:-

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Department of Fisheries has taken steps to issue biometric ID cards to all the fishermen.
- (iv) The Registrar General of India (RGI) has been mandated to issue Multipurpose National Identity Cards (MNICs) to the population in the coastal villages, including fishermen.
- (v) The Coast Guard has taken steps to create a chain of radar sensors along the coastline, including setting up 9 additional coast guard stations on the western coastline of the country.
- (vi) Standard operating procedures for all coastal States/UTs have been finalized.
- (vii) Navy has set up 4 joint operation centre at Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Kochi and Portblair under the charge of existing naval C-in-Cs as the C-in-Cs Coastal Defence. A Sagar Prahari Bal with a special force comprising in 1000 personnel and 80 Fast Interceptor Crafts for force security protecting of naval basis and co-located vulnerable areas and vulnerable points has also been raised/equipped.
- (viii) 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 communicated to all stakeholders, to fill the gaps.

**Naxalites sourcing funds through poppy cultivation**

59. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been an increase in reports of Naxalites sourcing funds through poppy cultivation;
- (b) if so, whether any arrests have been made and prosecution conducted;
- (c) if so, the details of the States where such poppy cultivation is reported;
- (d) whether Government has reached out to States to crackdown on such poppy fields; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The CPI (Maoist) tacitly allow large-scale poppy/ganja cultivation in their strongholds in order to collect money from such illegal cultivation. The outfit is collecting money from illegal cultivation of ganja and opium in some areas of Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar. Upon detection of such illegal activities, cases are registered and investigated by the police forces of the States concerned. In one such instance, cultivation of poppy plants/opium was detected on 24th February, 2012, at Bandarmara village, district Jamui, Bihar, which was destroyed by the security forces. A case crime number 21/2012 dated 24.02.2012 under sections 18, 46 N.D.P.S. Act 1985 and 17 C.L.A. Act was registered at PS Charkapattar, district Jamui in this regard. In another instance, on 05.01.2010, cultivation of ganja in around 10 acres of land was detected and 113 Quintals of ganja seized from a CPI (Maoist) dominated area under P.S. Tarlaguda, district Bijapur, Chhattisgarh. A case Cr. No. 01/2010 U/S 20 NDPS Act was registered in this regard.

(d) and (e) 'Police' and 'public order' being State subjects, action with respect to maintenance of law and order lies primarily in the domain of the concerned State Governments, who deal with the various issues related to naxalites activities in the States. The Central Government closely monitors the situation and supplements their efforts over a wide range of schemes, both on security and development fronts. Wherever poppy cultivation is noticed, the Narcotics Control Bureau in coordination with other agencies destroy the crop. The Bureau in coordination with Central and State agencies has formulated an Action Plan for identification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation. The Action Plan includes using satellite imagery to identify

areas under illicit poppy cultivation, constitution of composite teams of district level officers for field verification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation and initiation of penal action against persons found involved in illicit poppy cultivation.

**CISF Personnel killed by Maoists on NMDC, Dantewada**

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

(a) whether a number of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel were killed in an attack by Maoists who entered the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) Plant in Dantewada recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CISF personnel were on duty in a private vehicle; and

(d) the reasons for hiring a private vehicle which might have led to this incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Six CISF personnel were killed in an ambush by the CPI (Maoist) on 13 May, 2012 near Tertiary Crushing Plant (TCP) of Bailadila Iron Ore Mines, NMDC, Kirandul, Dantewada, Chhattisgarh.

(c) and (d) The CISF personnel were proceeding in a hired Bolero jeep provided by the NMDC Management. As per induction policy of CISF, the client organisation provides all the required infrastructure including transport. Accordingly, the NMDC, being the client organisation, provides hired vehicles to the CISF. This factor cannot be considered to be the reason behind the incident.

**Assistance to States for training to police force**

61. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme before the Ministry to assist the States to improve the training facilities to police force;

(b) if so, the details of such assistance during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) what role the National Police Academy is playing in the area of police training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) 'Police' being a State subject as per the VIIth Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to impart training to State Police personnel. However, efforts of the States are being supplemented by the Central Government in assisting States in upgradation of police training infrastructure facilities under the Modernization of State Police Forces Scheme (MPF Scheme). In addition to this, under a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of Police Education and Training, namely, "Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti-Terrorist (CIAT) School" in nine terrorist/LWE affected States, *i.e.* Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal, to improve the training facilities of the police force, setting up of 21 CIAT Schools has been approved by this Ministry. Out of this, 17 CIAT Schools have become functional in the Eleventh Plan period. Four Schools have been proposed to be established in Tripura, Odisha, West Bengal and Bihar during the Twelfth Plan period. Besides this, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has also recommended sanction of funds for Police Training and Upgradation of Police Infrastructure.

(b) The details of assistance given to State Governments during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise under the Plan Scheme for setting up of CIAT Schools in States is given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of grants recommended by the 13th Finance Commission, *inter-alia*, for police training and amount released to States is given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the State Governments under the Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for various items including Police Training infrastructure. The State-wise details of funds released to the State Governments under the MPF Scheme during the last three years *i.e.* 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Role of National Police Academy in the area of police training is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*Allocation of funds as per approved Plan Scheme*

		<i>Rs. in crore</i>
Financial Year	Activity	Activity wise revised estimates allocation
1	2	3
2008-09	Establishment of 8 CIAT Schools (1.5 crore x 8)	Rs. 12.00

1	2	3
2009-10	Establishment of 8 CIAT Schools	Rs. 12.00
	Recurring expenditure of 08 CIAT Schools established in 2008-09	Rs. 2.40
2010-11	Establishment of 4 CIAT Schools	Rs. 6.00
	Recurring expenditure of 16 CIAT Schools @ Rs. 30 lakh per CIAT School	Rs. 4.80
	Equipment up gradation of 16 CIAT Schools @ Rs. 20 lakhs per CIAT School.	Rs. 3.20
2011-12	Recurring expenditure of 20 CIAT Schools in 2008-09 @ Rs. 30 lakh per CIAT School.	Rs. 6.00
	Up gradation of 20 CIAT Schools @ Rs. 30 lakh per CIAT School	Rs. 6.00
TOTAL		Rs. 52.40

**Funds Released So far:**

Sl.No.	Name of State	Nos. of CIAT Schools	Amount released in 2008-09	Amount released in 2009-10	Amount released in 2010-11	Amount released in 2011-12
1.	Assam	3	1.50	3.00	--	--
2.	Bihar	3	1.50	3.00	--	1.90
3.	Chhattisgarh	4	3.00	1.50	1.5	3.13
4.	Jharkhand	4	3.00	1.50	1.5	0.71
5.	Odisha	3	3.00	1.50	--	2.27
6.	West Bengal	1	--	--	1.5	--
7.	Nagaland	1	--	--	1.5	--
8.	Manipur	1	--	--	1.5	--
9.	Tripura	1	--	--	1.5	--
TOTAL		21	12.00	10.50	9.0	8.01
Grand Total				39.51 crore		

**Statement-II**

*Grants recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC XIII) for Police training,*

**(Line Ministry-Ministry of Home Affairs)**

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sector	Amount	Amount Released and date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Police Training	113.00	Rs. 3.25 cr. for PTC at Premavathipet and Rs. 25.00 cr. for PTC at Warangal on 28.12.2011
2.	Assam	Police Training	50.00	Rs. 12.50 crore on 02.02.2012
3.	Bihar	Police Training	206.00	Rs. 60.55 crore on 22.12.2011
4.	Chhattisgarh	Police Training	42.00	Rs. 10.50 crore on 20.12.2011
5.	Gujarat	Police Training	215.00	Rs. 53.75 crore on 12.03.2012
6.	Haryana	Police Training	100.00	Rs. 25.00 crore on 09.01.2012
7.	Jharkhand	Police Training	73.00	Rs. 15.86 crore on 22.02.2012
8.	Karnataka	Police Training	150.00	Rs. 37.50 crore on 14.03.2012
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Police Training	180.00	Rs. 45.00 crore on 02.03.2012
10.	Maharashtra	Police Training	223.00	Rs. 55.75 crore on 20.12.2011
11.	Manipur	Police Training	84.00	Rs. 21.00 crore on 06.01.2012
12.	Meghalaya	Police Training	50.00	Rs. 12.50 crore on 29.03.2012
13.	Odisha	Police Training	70.00	Rs. 17.50 crore on 15.02.2012
14.	Punjab	Police Training	200.00	Rs. 50.00 crore on 08.12.2011
15.	Rajasthan	Police Training	100.00	Rs. 26.56 crore on 18.01.2012
16.	Sikkim	Police Training	10.00	Rs. 2.40 crore on 10.02.2012
17.	Tamil Nadu	Police Training	100.00	Rs. 25.55 crore on 14.03.2012
18.	Tripura	Police Training	10.00	Rs. 1.0 crore on 13.12.2011
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Police Training	132.00	Rs. 33.00 crore on 10.02.2012
20.	Uttarakhand	Police Training	70.00	Rs. 21.00 crore on 29.03.2012
21.	West Bengal	Police Training	163.00	Rs. 17.44 crore on 12.12.2011 and Rs. 5.28 crore on 29.3.2012
GRAND TOTAL			2341.00	

***Statement-III***

*Funds released to States under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12.*

*(Rs. in crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Funds released under MPF Scheme		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	115.54	89.96	6.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.50	10.75	7.08
3.	Assam	60.79	48.51	48.02
4.	Bihar	59.34	63.67	28.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.04	29.8	12.48
6.	Goa	7.08	2.3	0.08
7.	Gujarat	52.18	55.27	33.23
8.	Haryana	46.63	30.41	5.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.10	6.36	5.91
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	111.18	148.25	109.73
11.	Jharkhand	33.49	36.9	6.58
12.	Karnataka	63.96	83.01	53.37
13.	Kerala	32.54	42.68	27.05
14.	Madhya Pradesh	54.87	72.41	37.54
15.	Maharashtra	72.48	42.26	64.72
16.	Manipur	27.44	26.63	38.76
17.	Meghalaya	9.73	8.48	6.69
18.	Mizoram	11.48	19.55	13.18
19.	Nagaland	31.50	33.77	30.08
20.	Odisha	51.87	54.24	20.28
21.	Punjab	33.50	26.08	32.12
22.	Rajasthan	51.18	47.88	33.17

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sikkim	4.72	2.17	5.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	60.67	92.52	43.19
25.	Tripura	22.92	23.08	16.35
26.	Uttar Pradesh	125.17	77.61	61.76
27.	Uttarakhand	5.29	6.35	5.75
28.	West Bengal	48.81	43.73	47.78
TOTAL :		1230.00	1224.63	800.00

**Statement-IV***Role of the National Police Academy (NPA) in the area of Police Training*

1. The Training programmes in the National Police Academy include both indoor and outdoor components. The indoor programme includes subjects such as Law, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine, Criminology, maintenance of Public Peace and Order, Police in Modern India etc. The outdoor training includes subjects such as Physical Fitness, Weapon Training, Drill, Strategy and tactics, Unarmed Combat etc.
2. In addition to these, officers are given exposure to important challenges through Module on LWE, Module on North-East, Modules on Crime against Women and Children, Crime against Weaker Sections, Media, etc. The trainee officers are sent for field attachments like the Election Attachment, District Practical Training, attachment to mega events like Rath Yatra in Gujarat, Kumbh Mela, Common Wealth Games etc.
3. In view of the challenges to security faced by the Nation and on the directions of the Union Home Minister, the Academy started the Special Tactics Wing in the year 2009. Besides training the IPS officers, the Special Tactics Wing imparts training to officers from the State Police and Central Armed Police Forces also on Counter Terrorism and Country Insurgency.
4. The Academy also conducts in-service courses for senior civil servants. During the year 2011, important courses on 'Anti Corruption Strategies', 'Cyber Crimes', 'Right to Information Act', 'National Security',



‘Community Policing’, ‘Incident Management’, Investigation of Important Cases involving Forensic Science’, ‘Inter-segment Criminal Justice System’ and ‘Training of Trainers’ were conducted in which 500 senior officers were trained.

5. The Academy takes special efforts for sensitizing newly recruited officers as well as senior officers on matters relating to gender, weaker section and religious minorities.

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**Recommendations of interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir**

62. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of interlocutors on J and K appointed by Government have submitted their report:

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in the said report;

(c) whether Government has uploaded the report on the website of the Ministry;

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

(e) whether Government has received any comments from various sections of the society on the said report; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) to (d) The recommendations are part of the report of the Interlocutors which has been uploaded in the website of the Ministry mha.nic.in for the benefit of the public at large and hard copies placed in the Parliament Library for an informed debate.

(e) and (f) Some comments have been received and a number of viewpoints also appeared in the press. The Government has not taken any decision on the same.

**Crime and criminal tracking network and system**

63. SHRI. NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) project in the country;

- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) the details of the salient features of the CCTNS;
- (d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred in implementation of said project; and
- (e) the details of training likely to be provided to personnel for operation of CCTNS in the country?

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

(b) CCTNS Scheme has been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 19th June 2009 with a provision of Rs. 2000 Crores as a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The scheme has been extended till March 2015 by CCEA on 14th June 2012. CCTNS aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effective policing at all levels and especially at the Police Station level through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system.

(c) Hardware sizing and site preparation at Police Stations and Higher Offices, Development of CCTNS Core Application Software (CAS), Capacity building and handholding, Networking and connectivity, Procurement and installation of hardware, Digitization of historical data FIR etc, Enhancement of State-level Data Center and Specialized Solutions and Specialized Infrastructure.

(d) A total provision of Rs. 2000 cr. have been made for the expenditure towards the implementation of CCTNS scheme. Presently, Funds have been released for this project to the tune of Rs. 418 Crore. These funds have been released under the heads: Systems Integrator (SI), State Project Management Unit (SPMU), Capacity Building, Network Connectivity to all States/UTs and implementing agencies.

- (e) The training under the following heads are planned under the scheme:
- Awareness and sensitization of benefits of IT (2,55,069);
  - Basic computer awareness (7,79,618);
  - Teachers on training (TOT) (14,389);
  - Training for admin and support (39,932)

**Innocent civilians killed in Chhattisgarh during encounter**

64. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:  
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI D. RAJA:  
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of naxalites, civilians and paramilitary forces killed during encounter during last three years;
- (b) whether innocent civilians have been killed in June this year in Chhattisgarh during encounter with CRPF and naxalites;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether enquiry has been initiated into the matter;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) State-wise data of naxals killed, civilians killed and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) killed in LWE violence, during encounters, in the last three years, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (f) On receipt of an intelligence report about congregation of top leaders of CPI (Maoist) at Silger in District Sukma, Chhattisgarh and presence of two Military Companies of People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) of the CPI (Maoist) to provide security to the top Maoist leaders, an operation was planned on 28th June, 2012 by the joint forces of Chhattisgarh Police and the CRPF. Accordingly, three separate police parties from Basaguda, Chintanlar and Jagargunda were dispatched towards Silger. One party comprising personnel of CRPF and Chhattisgarh Police, which had proceeded from Basaguda, came under sudden fire while passing through the jungle area of Village Sarkeguda. The Security Forces took position and returned the fire. In the exchange of fire, a total number of 06 CRPF personnel and 07 others were subsequently found in injured condition and were evacuated for medical treatment. Thereafter, search of the area resulted in recovery of 16 dead bodies. One injured person subsequently expired in the hospital taking the total toll to 17.

The Security Forces also recovered three muzzle-loading guns, three detonators, one wireless set, one pipe bomb, one olive green uniform, naxal literature, spent ammunition of AK-47 and INSAS rifles etc.

In view of various allegations regarding this incident, the Government of Chhattisgarh has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Shri V.K. Aggarwal. The judicial inquiry is in progress.

Statement													Written Answers to
State-wise data of naxals killed, civilian killed and CRPFs killed in LWE violence during encounters in last three years													
State	2009			2010			2011			2012 (up to July 31)			[8 AUG, 2012]
	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	CAPFs killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	CAPFs killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	CAPFs killed	Naxals killed	Civilians killed	CAPFs killed	
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Bihar	1	0	0	4	0	0	14	1	2	5	0	1	
Chhattisgarh	120	0	10	82	2	0	34	1	6	26	0	1	
Jharkhand	25	3	8	15	2	1	13	4	2	5	0	1	
Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Maharashtra	4	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	4	2	0	0	
Odisha	6	0	0	9	0	0	23	0	0	4	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Bengal	7	3	0	34	0	2	5	1	0	1	0	0	
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	
TOTAL :	181	6	18	160	4	3	96	7	14	51	0	3	
CAPFs: Central Armed Police Forces													Unstarred Questions
													129

CAPFs: Central Armed Police Forces

**Diversion of fund meant for AIDS awareness campaign for CPMFs**

65. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of fund allocated for awareness campaign for para-military forces against HIV/AIDS during last three years;

(b) the year-wise details of funds utilized during the said period;

(c) whether during 2010, funds allocated for awareness of HIV/AIDS among para-military forces has been diverted and ACs and LCDs have been purchased;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has enquired into the matter and booked the guilty for irregularities;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of fund allocated and utilized by Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) towards awareness campaign for para-military force against HIV/AIDS during last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The purchases of items including ACs and LCDs were part of the establishment of Offices/Common Training Centres (CTC) for conducting various training, courses, seminars and workshops for creating awareness of HIV/AIDS to the Central Armed Police Force personnel. Therefore, the funds, used for ACs/LCDs cannot be said to have been diverted.

(e) to (g) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Year-wise detail of fund allocated and utilized for awareness campaign for CAPF against HIV/AIDS during the last three years are as under:*

CAPF	Fund allocation (year-wise)					
	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Allocated (in Rs.)	Utilized (in Rs.)	Allocated (in Rs.)	Utilized (in Rs.)	Allocated (in Rs.)	Utilized (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam Rifles	31,35,012	31,35,012	12,27,000	12,27,000	88,500	88,500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BSF	16,99,564	16,99,564	17,81,000	17,17,544	Nil	Nil
CRPF	37,37,630	37,37,630	23,28,597	14,00,924	1,00,00,000*	—
CISF	3,02,212	3,02,212	1,78,500	1,78,500	Nil	Nil
ITBP	95,33,627	95,33,627	12,89,452	12,89,452	1,55,699	1,55,699
SSB	7,70,000	7,70,000	4,66,000	4,66,000	Nil	Nil
NSG	45,000	45,000	1,51,500	1,51,500	Nil	Nil

\* This amount is allotted to CRPF for procurement of 04 number of flowcytometer for 04 ART centres. These could not be purchased due to revision of the QRS and is under process.

#### Team to assess damage due to flood in Assam

66. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, details of damage to lives and property due to flood in Assam and other States this year;

(b) whether Central Government has sent a team to assess the damage due to flood in Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government has announced a package to flood affected areas and rehabilitation of displaced people;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of damage to lives, property and crops due to rain oriented natural calamities including floods, as reported by the Assam and other State Governments in the year 2012 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Upon receipt of a memorandum from State Government of Assam, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team visited the affected areas from 10th to 12th July 2012 for on-the-spot assessment of damages caused by the flood of 2012. The report of the Team is being processed for placing before Inter-Ministerial Group and High Level Committee (HLC) for consideration.

(e) to (g) With regard to announcement of package to flood affected areas and rehabilitation of displaced people, it is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds.

It is also mentioned that the financial assistance to the people affected by such calamities from designated fund of State Disaster Response Fund/National Disaster Response Fund is towards relief and not for compensation of loss. The objective of such fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again. The relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress.

However, in the aftermath of floods of 2012, the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore to the Government of Assam for undertaking relief measures of immediate nature in the affected areas of the State.

#### ***Statement***

*State-wise details of damage due to flash floods/floods/landslides/cloudburst etc. during 2012-13*

(Provisional) As on 02.08.2012

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of human lives lost	No. of cattle heads lost	No. of houses damaged	Cropped area affected (lakh hectares)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	--	--	--	--
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	88	229	0.27
3.	Assam	128	6249	453000	2.55
4.	Bihar	3	--	232	--
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	65	--	--
6.	Goa	1	2	34	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	26	67	2676	--
8.	Haryana	--	--	--	--
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	04	94	--
10.	Jharkhand	--	--	--	--
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	--	--	--	--
12.	Karnataka	--	--	--	--
13.	Kerala	22	25	1177	0.30256
14.	Madhya Pradesh	--	--	--	--
15.	Maharashtra	--	--	--	--
16.	Meghalaya	--	--	--	0.0015
17.	Mizoram	--	--	--	--
18.	Odisha	--	--	--	--
19.	Punjab	3	--	5	--
20.	Sikkim	--	--	--	--
21.	Tamil Nadu	--	--	--	--
22.	Uttar Pradesh	5	--	--	--
23.	Uttarakhand	21	161	107	--
24.	West Bengal	176	12647	49054	0.4671
TOTAL		403	19308	506608	3.591

**Centralised record of illegal migrants**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/Ministry maintains Centralised records of illegal migrants;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether data has been compiled for people overstaying in the country for the last two years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) No data can be maintained in respect of foreign nationals who have entered into India without valid travel documents since their entry is clandestine and surreptitious. However, the Bureau of Immigration compiles data of foreigners who enters into India legally through the authorized Immigration Check Posts and are found to be overstaying.

(d) yes, Sir. Details of foreign nationals who had entered into the country on valid travel documents and were found to be overstaying during the last two years are given below:

Year	Number of foreign nationals found to be overstaying as on 31st December
2010	69,188
2011	67,945

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Crimes against women**

68. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:  
SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crimes against women, especially the teenagers has alarmingly risen in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Capital is on top of the list of such crimes;

(c) what steps Government has taken to solve the problem and make the police force accountable for not registering the crimes in many cases; and

(d) whether Government proposes to amend the crime related laws to make them more stringent so that exemplary punishment is awarded to such criminals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 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 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given at Statement I and II respectively. [See Appendix 226 Annexure 182]. There is no evidence to suggest that Delhi tops the list in such crimes.

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

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory on Crime against Women dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein it has been specifically stated in 5(ix) there should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIR in all cases of crime against women.

Another detailed advisory on crimes against children dated 14th July, 2010 has been sent by the Central Government to all State Governments and UT Administrations wherein it has been specifically stated in 3(iii) There should be no delay, whatsoever, in registration of FIRs in all cases of crime against children.

A high powered committee constituted under the chairmanship of the union Home Secretary examined the recommendations of the 172nd Law Commission report on 'Review of Rape Laws', National Commission for Women and suggestions from various quarters on the subject and submitted its report along with the draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and recommended to Government for its enactment. The draft was further examined in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Law and Justice and draft Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2012 was prepared. Approval of the Cabinet has been sought for introduction of the said Bill in the Parliament. One of the highlight of the bill is enhancement of punishment under Sections 354 and 509 of IPC.

**Mobile sim cards obtained by using fake documents**

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

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is concerned about the fact of crimes increasing very sharply by using mobile SIM card obtained by fake documents and Police Department is finding huge difficulties to trace out such criminals due to lack of correct address;

(b) what action has been taken by Central Government in this regard;

(c) what action has been taken by Ministry in coordination with Ministry of Communications and State Governments to plug this loophole; and

(d) how many crimes have been registered during last three years by using mobile SIM cards obtained by fake documents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Instances of violation of guidelines for subscriber verification by service providers including sale of SIM cards on fake POI/POA documents etc. have been reported.

(b) and (c) Licence agreement for UASL/CMTS mandates that “The licensee shall ensure adequate verification of each and every customer before enrolling him as a subscriber”. Department of Telecom being the licensor of all the telecom services issues necessary instructions to service providers from time to time in this regard. TERM cells are carrying out random sample CAF verification on periodic basis and in non-compliant cases, penalty is imposed on the TSP apart from provision for subscriber disconnection. In order to deal with the issue of forged documents for obtaining mobile connections, Department of Telecom has issued directions to lodge complaints/FIR against customer/Franchisee/Service provider, under law of the land. Law enforcement agencies (LEA) *sou-moto* can also register a case/FIR under relevant provisions of CrPC/IPC etc. As per directions of Hon’ble Supreme Court, a Joint Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Telecom) having two members each from Department of Telecom and Telecom Regulatory Authority of India have been constituted to examine the proposed revised guidelines for verification of customer’s identity. Report of committee is expected shortly.

(d) As per data received from Department of Telecom. 10631 complaints/FIRs have been lodged with Police till 31.03.12 covering approx. 62820 connections. Further, as per available data, 322 franchisees were cancelled and Rs. 1809061/- was imposed as fine.

**Concern of NHRC over fake encounters**

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

(a) whether the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has expressed its serious concern over increase in fake encounters in the past few years;

(b) if so, whether Government has sought details of fake encounters from the State Governments/NHRC in the past few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check fake encounters in the country in which innocent people die?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per data of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), cases of fake encounters have increased in the past few years. State-wise details of the total of 507 cases registered by NHRC of alleged fake encounters by police, defence and para-military forces during the period 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 (upto 25.7.12) are given in Statement (*See below*).

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

**Statement**

*State-wise details of total 507 cases registered by NHRC of alleged fake encounters by police, defence and para military force during the period 2009-10 to 2012-2013 (upto 25.7.12)*

Sl.No.	State's/UT's	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
(Upto 25/07/2012)						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Andman and Nicobar	0	0	1	0	1
3.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3	5	3	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Assam	5	7	18	18	48
5.	Bihar	1	3	8	0	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	5	12	6	26
7.	Delhi	1	2	4	2	9
8.	Gujarat	0	2	2	4	8
9.	Haryana	0	2	7	1	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	11	11	0	24
11.	Jharkhand	1	6	20	3	30
12.	Karnataka	1	0	5	0	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	8	7	3	19
14.	Maharashtra	4	1	2	1	8
15.	Manipur	32	12	6	6	56
16.	Meghalaya	1	3	2	0	6
17.	Odisha	3	7	8	5	23
18.	Punjab	1	1	2	1	5
19.	Rajasthan	0	3	8	2	13
20.	Tripura	0	0	2	0	2
21.	Tamil Nadu	6	2	8	0	16
22.	Uttar Pradesh	30	40	42	19	131
23.	Uttarakhand	7	0	3	0	10
24.	West Bengal	4	11	13	4	32
TOTAL		103	129	197	78	507

**Report of interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir**

71. SHRI H.K. DUA:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accepted the report of the three interlocutors on Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, what are the steps it is planning to take to implement various recommendations made by the interlocutors; and

(c) whether Government is considering to set up a special mechanism to implement the interlocutor's report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has not taken any decision on the report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Steps taken to curb naxalism**

72. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the naxal activities are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the States and districts affected by naxalism, damage of properties, naxalites arrested and killed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the high level meetings held including with Chief Ministers) and Director(s) General of Police of the States concerned and the outcomes thereof;

(d) the details of the relief provided to the families of victims of naxalism; and

(e) the steps taken by Government including launching joint operations, amendment of existing laws and setting up special commando units to curb naxalism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The CPI (Maoist), the main Left Wing Extremist (LWE) group, has been trying to expand its activities in various States of the country. The States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha are considered badly affected by Left Wing Extremism. The States of West Bengal and Maharashtra are considered partially affected. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are considered slightly affected States. There is substantial improvement in the situation in Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, whereas LWE violence has remained low-key in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The details of left wing extremism violence affected districts for the last three years (2009 to June, 2012) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). It is further clarified around 26 districts in India account for nearly 80% of the total LWE violence. The total number of 'violence affected' districts has to be viewed in this overall context.

The details of damage to the government property is not fully maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the details of damage to economic infrastructure in naxal affected areas from 2009 to 2012 (upto 15th July) are given in Statement-II (*See* below). The State-wise details of naxals arrested and naxals killed during last three years are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(c) During the high level meetings held with the Chief Ministers, the Chief Secretaries and the Director Generals of Police of the Left Wing Extremism affected States, the latest LWE scenario in the country is generally reviewed. In these meetings, a number of strategic and tactical issues concerning security and development interventions, are discussed to fine tune counter-LWE strategy.

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

(e) In order to contain LWE, review of existing laws and formulation of new laws and institutions is a continuous process depending upon the requirements and ground realities. The Central Government has taken various measures to control Left Wing Extremism which includes augmenting the strength of Central Armed Police Forces; establishment of National Security Guard (NSG) hubs at Chennai, Kolkata,

Hyderabad and Mumbai; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis; and sanctioning of new Specialized India Reserve Battalions (SIRB). The Central Government also proposes release of funds under the Special Infrastructure Scheme to the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha to raise Special Task Force to combat LWE. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended to strengthen the punitive measures.

**Statement-I**

*LWE affected district*

State	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto June 30)
Andhra Pradesh	22	11	17	11
Bihar	32	31	31	30
Chhattisgarh	16	16	14	19
Delhi	6	7	7	6
Gujarat	2	4	0	1
Haryana	5	1	2	0
Jharkhand	24	23	24	23
Karnataka	4	7	10	7
Kerala	14	9	11	7
Madhya Pradesh	5	4	3	4
Maharashtra	4	4	7	2
Odisha	19	23	22	16
Punjab	11	11	9	12
Rajasthan	0	2	1	0
Uttarakhand	9	4	4	4
Uttar Pradesh	9	11	8	8
Tamil Nadu	6	7	7	3
West Bengal	15	15	12	15
Tripura	2	2	2	2
Assam	3	4	10	3
Arunachal Pradesh			2	0
TOTAL	208	196	203	173



**Statement-II**

*Incidents of economic targets by LWE extremists all over the country*

			2009		2010		2011		2012 (upto 15.07.2012)	
			Total		Total		Total		Total	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7	8
Economic targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0	17	0	24	0	18	0(0)	5(10)
		Essar steel	0		0		0		0(0)	
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	2		11		2		0(1)	
		Essar pipe lines	1		1		0		0(0)	
		BRO	0		0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	4		3		4		1(4)	
	Odisha	Essar pipe lines	5		1		2		1(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	2		4		3		2(2)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0		1		1		0(0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1		0		1(0)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0		0		0		0(0)	
		Solar Plate	2		0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	1		1		2		0(2)	

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirmal Yojana	0		1		3		0(0)	Written Answers to  [8 AUG, 2012]
		Essar Pipe lines	0		0		1		0(1)	
Railway	Andhra Pradesh		0	46	1	54	0	31	0(0)	
	Bihar		8		16		3		1(3)	
	Chhattisgarh		5		8		11		6(5)	
	Jharkhand		17		13		10		2(7)	
	Maharashtra		0		0		0		0(0)	
	Odisha		10		7		7		0(7)	
	West Bengal		6		7		0		0(0)	
	Uttar Pradesh		0		2		0		0(0)	
Telephone	Andhra Pradesh		0	67	4	45	2	51	1(1)	Unstarred Questions 143
exchange/	Bihar		24		14		25		10(16)	
tower	Maharashtra		1		1		2		1(0)	
	Chhattisgarh		10		2		3		0(2)	
	Jharkhand		14		6		8		3(3)	
	Odisha		18		17		11		7(3)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	144
	West Bengal		0	1	0	0(0)		Written Answers to
	Madhya Pradesh		-	-	-	1(0)		
Power plant	Andhra Pradesh		0	2	1	3	0	0(0)
	Chhattisgarh		0		0		0	0(0)
	West Bengal		0		1		0	0(0)
	Maharashtra		2		1		0	0(0)
Mining	Odisha		1	3	1	9	1	6
	Jharkhand		2		6		2	0(2)
	Chhattisgarh		0		0		3	1(3)
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		0	0(0)
	Maharashtra		0		1		0	0(0)
	W.B.		0		1		0	0(0)
Pole/	Chhattisgarh		7	7	1	2	3	3
transmission	Odisha		0		0		0	0(0)
	Jharkhand		0		1		0	0(0)

Panchayat	Chhattisgarh	0	23	3	31	0	10	0(0)	3(4)	Written Answers to
Bhawan	Jharkhand	7		4		0		1(0)		
	Andhra Pradesh	0		0		0		0(0)		
	Maharashtra	8		6		6		1(0)		
	Bihar	3		0		1		0(1)		
	Odisha	3		11		1		0(1)		
	West Bengal	2		7		2		0(2)		
School	Chhattisgarh	7	71	13	39	2	27	3(0)	3(13)	[8 AUG, 2012]
Building	Andhra Pradesh	0		1		0		0(0)		
	Jharkhand	37		7		6		0(3)		
	Bihar	21		10		18		0(10)		
	Maharashtra	1		0		0		0(0)		
	Odisha	5		8		1		0(0)		Unstarred Questions
Forest road, culverts etc.		126	126	158	158	147	147	116(96)	116(96)	
TOTAL		362	362	365	365	293	293	160 (178)	160(178)	145

Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2011

**Statement-III***Details of Naxals arrested and Naxals killed*

State	2009		2010		2011		2012 (upto July 31)	
	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals	Naxals
	Arrested	Killed	Arrested	Killed	Arrested	Killed	Arrested	Killed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	358	17	289	13	158	4	176	3
Bihar	341	2	364	5	428	14	278	5
Chhattisgarh	421	142	902	83	509	34	190	28
Delhi	1	0	5	0	01	0	1	0
Gujarat	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	367	31	359	15	380	16	219	5
Karnataka	29	0	6	1	01	0	2	0
Kerala	1	0	10	0	03	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	11	0	0	0	06	0	1	1
Maharashtra	50	4	76	3	94	3	48	2
Odisha	176	14	247	10	171	23	83	4
Punjab	3	0	4	0	01	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	14	0	21	0	0	0	4	0
Uttar Pradesh	35	1	77	0	13	0	6	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	143	8	536	42	238	5	49	1
Assam	0	0	0	0	22	0	10	4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	05	0	0	0
TOTAL	1981	219	2916	172	2030	99	1067	53

**Cases involving foreigners in sex trade**

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

(a) whether the Ministry has issued latest advisory asking the States to probe cases involving foreigners in the sex trade;

(b) whether it is a fact that human trafficking ring involved in trafficking girls from Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has been unfolded in the country recently; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the human trafficking ring?

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

(b) and (c) Instances of involvement of girls from Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan in prostitution have been reported. Action has been taken under the relevant sections of ITPA and IPC.

**Loss due to flood in Assam**

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

(a) the details of total loss incurred due to disaster caused by the massive flood and erosion in Assam recently in terms of life, property including land area, crops, animals, roads, bridges and embankments till date;

(b) whether the Central Government has released additional fund as well as allocation made for Assam from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF), National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) and other sources to boost the relief and rehabilitation work; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and details of measures being taken in the relief and rehabilitation till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from the Government of Assam, the details of loss/damages caused due to floods/landslides during current monsoon season of 2012 in the State are given as under:

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Sl.No. Loss/damages

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1. No. of human lives lost

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128

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 Sl.No. Loss/damages
 

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2.	No. of cattle heads lost	6249
3.	No. of houses damaged	4.53 lakh
4.	Cropped areas affected (lakh hectares)	2.55 ha.
5.	Roads (in kms)	3033 kms
6.	No. of Bridges/ culverts/timber bridges	1252
7.	Embankments (in kms)	11.50 km (53 breaches)

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Following the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF)/ now State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF)/now National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the Government of Assam for undertaking relief measures of immediate nature in the affected areas of the State, as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)
2nd Installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2011-12 released on 2.7.2012	124.63
1st and 2nd Installments of Central share of SDRF for the year 2012-13 released on 2.7.2012	261.73
About 25% Central share of 1st installment of SDRF due for the year 2013-14 released in advance during 2012-13, on 2.7.2012	68.64
Released on an 'on account' basis from National Disaster Response Fund on 27.7.2012	45.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>500.00</b>

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The main objective of the relief fund is to assist the affected persons to start their economic activities again and the relief is by way of gratuitous assistance as an immediate help to overcome the stress. The relief measures are to be undertaken by the State Government concerned.

Further, the rehabilitation of people affected due to flood and erosion is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds.

**Missing persons in Rajasthan**

†75. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, men, women, boys and girls separately went missing in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) out of above, the number of persons who have been found and reunited to their families; and

(c) the number of persons who are still untraceable at present and the details of the action being taken to find them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH) (a) to (c) As per the available information, the details of number of persons, men, women, boys and girls traced/untraced in the State of Rajasthan 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 and children, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women and children. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on missing children on 31st January, 2012 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi



**Statement**

Details of number of persons, men, women, boys and girls traced/untraced in the State of Rajasthan

	Missing						Traced						Untraced					
	Children			Adult			Children			Adult			Children			Adult		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2009	1248	1483	2731	1812	2566	4378	1044	1179	2223	1349	1981	3330	204	304	508	463	585	1048
2010	1541	1951	3492	2316	3206	5522	1268	1574	2842	1726	2483	4209	273	377	650	590	723	1313
2011	1635	2539	4174	2351	3952	6303	1306	2085	3391	1671	3043	4714	329	454	783	680	909	1589
2012*	321	494	815	486	961	1447	176	263	439	204	401	605	145	231	376	282	560	842

- Figures are upto May 2012.
- Source of information is State Crime Records Bureau, Rajasthan.

**Increasing influence of maoists**

†76. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the influence of Maoists is continuously increasing in the country;

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

(c) whether State Governments are needed to be further equipped to weaken this influence; and

(d) if so, the scheme chalked out by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The influence of Maoists in LWE affected areas is assessed on the basis of both overground activities by Front Organizations and violent activities by Underground Cadres. The profile of both these activities keeps changing in different districts at different times. The number of districts which have witnessed some form of LWE activities since 2009 are as under:

Year	LWE Activity		Total
	Violence affected	Under Influence	
2009	91	117	208
2010	95	101	196
2011	84	119	203

(c) and (d) The Central Government has a holistic two pronged approach to combat LWE. It supplements the efforts of State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related intervention, apart from directly deploying CAPFs the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building by the States through schemes like the security related expenditure scheme, special infrastructure scheme, construction of fortified police stations etc. In the development front, the Central Government is implementing special scheme for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Road Requirement Plan-I etc. 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Naxal attacks**

†77. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of naxal attacks taken place in various States from June, 2009 to June 2012 and the number of persons killed in these attacks and the quantum of loss of property and lives suffered in these attacks;

(b) the number of police personnel, civilian and naxalites killed in these attacks and number of naxalites captivated;

(c) the number of arms confiscated from these naxalites and number of arms the naxalites looted; and

(d) the State-wise details of number of foreign make arms and number of country make arms out of the confiscated arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of incidents of violence, civilians and security forces killed, naxals killed and naxal arrested from June, 2009 to June, 2012 are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details of damage to the Government property is not fully maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs. However, the details of damage to economic infrastructure in naxal affected areas from 2009 to June, 2012 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The details of the number of foreign made arms and the number of country made arms have not been maintained separately. However, the details of total arms confiscated from the naxalites and the number of arms looted by the naxalites from June, 2009 to July, 2012 are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of incidents of violence civilians and security forces killed, naxals killed and naxals arrested  
from June 2009 to June 2012*

State	2009 (June 1st to December 31st)					2010				
	Incidents/ Deaths	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Incidents/ Deaths	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	36(11)	0	11	10	228	100(24)	0	24	13	289
Bihar	133(32)	7	25	1	235	307(97)	25	72	5	364
Jharkhand	424(121)	45	76	14	244	501(157)	25	132	15	359
Chhattisgarh	296(177)	69	108	80	240	625(343)	172	171	83	902
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	11	7(1)	1	0	0	0
Maharashtra	67(37)	18	19	2	22	94(45)	10	35	3	76
Odisha	135(40)	21	19	10	117	218(79)	17	62	10	247
Uttar Pradesh	6(1)	0	1	1	22	6(1)	0	1	0	77
West Bengal	227(137)	12	125	8	138	350(258)	35	223	42	536

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	154 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
Karnataka	1(0)	0	0	0	7	1(0)	0	0	1	6	
Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	3(0)	0	0	0	10	
Haryana	1(0)	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	21	
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	1(0)	0	0	0	0	
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
TOTAL	1326(556)	172	384	126	1287	2213(1005)	285	720	172	2916	

*Figures in bracket indicate the number of deaths.*

*SFs. Security Forces*

State	20011					2012 (up to June 30th)				
	Incidents/ Deaths	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested	Incidents/ Deaths	SFs killed	Civilians killed	Naxals killed	Naxals arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh	54(9)	0	9	4	158	41(5)	1	4	3	133
Bihar	316(63)	3	60	14	428	111(18)	1	17	5	214
Jharkhand	517(182)	33	149	16	380	286(95)	22	73	3	187
Chhattisgarh	465(204)	80^	124	34	509	211(65)	33	32	26	166
Madhya Pradesh	8(0)	0	0	0	6	9(0)	0	0	1	1
Maharashtra	109(54)	10	44	3	94	79(35)	14	21	2	44
Odisha	192(53)	14	39	23	171	116(26)	11	15	4	72
Uttar Pradesh	1(0)	0	0	0	13	1(0)	0	0	0	6
West Bengal	92(45)	2	43	5	238	5(0)	0	0	1	40
Karnataka	1(1)	0	1	0	1	3(0)	0	0	0	2
Kerala	2(0)	0	0	0	3	0(0)	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	3(0)	0	0	0	22	2(0)	0	0	4	5
Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1760(611)	142	469	99	2030	864(244)	82	162	49	875

Figures in bracket indicate the number of deaths.

SFs: Security Forces

#### Statement-II

*Incidents of economic targets by LWE extremists all over the country*

			2009		2010		2011		2012 (upto 30.06.2012)	
			Total		Total		Total		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Economic targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0	17	0	24	0	18	0(0)	4(10)
		Essar steel	0		0		0		0(0)	

156 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

										Written Answers to [8 AUG, 2012]
	Chhattisgarh	NMDC	2		11		2		0(1)	
		Essar pipe lines	1		1		0		0(0)	
		BRO	0		0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	4		3		4		1(4)	
	Odisha	Essar pipe lines	5		1		2		1(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	2		4		3		1(2)	
	Maharashtra	BRO	0		1		1		0(0)	
	Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0	17	1	24	0	18	1(0)	
	Bihar	Cement Plant	0		0		0		0(0)	
		Solar Plate	2		0		0		0(0)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	1		1		2		0(2)	
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0		1		3		0(0)	
	Jharkhand	Essar Pipe lines	0		0		1		0(1)	Unstarred Questions 157
			0		0		1		0(1)	
	Andhra Pradesh		0	46	1	54	0	31	0(0)	
	Bihar		8		16		3		1(3)	
Railway	Chhattisgarh		5		8		11		6(5)	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Jharkhand		17		13		10		2(7)		158 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
	Maharashtra		0		0		0		0(0)		
	Odisha		10		7		7		0(4)		
	West Bengal		6		7		0		0(0)		
	Uttar Pradesh		0		2		0		0(0)		
Telephone	Andhra Pradesh		0	67	4	45	2	51	1(1)	22 (25)	
exchange/ tower	Bihar		24		14		25		10(16)		
	Maharashtra		1		1		2		1(0)		
	Chhattisgarh		10		2		3		0(2)		
	Jharkhand		14		6		8		2(3)		
	Odisha		18		17		11		7(3)		Unstarred Questions
	West Bengal		0		1		0		0(0)		
	Madhya Pradesh .		-		-		-		1(0)		
Power plant	Andhra Pradesh		0	2	1	3	0	0	0(0)	0(0)	

Mining	Chhattisgarh	0		0		0		0(0)	1(6)	Written Answers to
	West Bengal	0		1		0		0(0)		
	Maharashtra	2		1		0		0(0)		
	Odisha	1	3	1	9	1	6	0(1)		
	Jharkhand	2		6		2		0(2)		
	Chhattisgarh	0		0		3		1(3)		
	Andhra Pradesh	0		0		0		0(0)		
Pole/ transmission	Maharashtra	0		1		0		0(0)	0(2)	[8 AUG, 2012]
	WB	0		1		0		0(0)		
	Chhattisgarh	7	7	1	2	3	3	0(2)		
	Odisha	0		0		0		0(0)		
	Jharkhand	0		1		0		0(0)		
	Chhattisgarh	0	23	3	31	0	10	0(0)		
	Bhawan	7		4		0		1(0)		
Panchayat	Andhra Pradesh	0		0		0		0(0)	3(4)	Unstarred Questions
	Maharashtra	8		6		6		1(0)		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bihar		3		0		1		0(1)	
	Odisha		3		11		1		1(1)	
	West Bengal		2		7		2		0(2)	
School	Chhattisgarh		7	71	13	39	2	27	3(0)	3(13)
Building	Andhra Pradesh		0		1		0		0(0)	
	Jharkhand		37		7		6		0(3)	
	Bihar		21		10		18		0(10)	
	Maharashtra		1		0		0		0(0)	
	Odisha		5		8		1		0(0)	
Forest road, culverts etc.			126	126	158	158	147	147	114(89)	114(89)
	TOTAL		362	362	365	365	293	293	156 (168)	156 (168)

Figures in Brackets are of corresponding period for 2011

160 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of arms looted by LWE groups from Security Forces and arms recovered from naxalites*

State	2009 (June 1 to December 31)		2010		2011		2012 (up to July 31)	
	Arms looted from SFs	Arms reco- vered from naxalites	Arms looted from SFs	Arms reco- vered from naxalites	Arms looted from SFs	Arms reco- vered from naxalites	Arms looted from SFs	Arms reco- vered from naxalites
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	0	65	0	48	0	24	0	35
Bihar	10	44	46	59	0	171	0	103
Jharkhand	4	96	11	217	15	165	19	91
Chhattisgarh	37	61	109	122	28	108	11	48
Madhya Pradesh	0	2	1	1	0	12	0	3
Maharashtra	21	13	0	27	1	12	1	8
Odisha	09	10	0	32	9	68	3	32
Uttar Pradesh	0	11	0	26	0	2	0	2
West Bengal	22	12	51	110	0	74	0	25
Karnataka	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Assam	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	103	317	221	642	54	636	34	355

**Increase in crime rate**

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

(a) whether according to study conducted by the National Crime Records Bureau, Crime against Children, kidnapping and abduction has shown Increase in the past few years in the country;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for increase in crime rate during the past few years across the country;

(c) whether the various State Governments are unable to control/check crimes in their respective States; and

(d) if so, the guidelines/instructions issued by the Union Government to State Governments to check/control crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) As per the information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) State/UT wise details of crimes under kidnapping and abduction of children and cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person charge sheeted and persons convicted for crimes against children for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively is given at Annexure I and II respectively. [See Appendix 226 Annexure 3 and 4]

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

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

A separate detailed advisory on crimes against children dated 14th July, 2010 was sent by the Central Government to all States/UTs wherein they have been

advised to ensure all steps for improving the safety conditions in schools/institutions, public transport used by students, children's parks/play grounds, residential localities/roads etc. It has also been advised that the crime prone areas should be identified and a mechanism be put in place to monitor infractions in such areas for ensuring the safety and security of students, especially girls. For this purpose the States/UTs have been advised to take following steps:

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

#### **Suicides and fragging among Jawans**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that suicides and fragging are claiming the lives of more Jawans than bullets in the country;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard and reasons therefor; and
- (c) what efforts are being made to prevent them from committing suicide?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, as reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs), incident of committing of suicides and fragging in CAPFs and ARs during each of the last three years are as under:

Name of Force	Year					
	2009		2010		2011	
	Fragging	Suicides	Fragging	Suicides	Fragging	Suicides
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CRPF	05	28	15	28	05	42
BSF	01	26	02	29	02	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ITBP	0	06	0	05	0	03
SSB	01	12	0	12	02	12
CISF	02	16	0	17	02	11
Assam Rifles	0	08	0	10	0	09
NSG	0	0	0	0	0	03

(c) In order to check the suicides and find out the reasons behind the same, a study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report.

(c) In order to check the suicides and find out the reasons behind the same, a study was got conducted through Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR and D) into the factors causing stress in Forces and to suggest the remedial measures for the same. The team, in its report submitted in June, 2004 made recommendations which were broadly classified under three heads, viz organizational (37 recommendations), Individual (8 recommendations) and Governmental (3 recommendations). Government has already considered these recommendations to address the stress related problems, their causes and effects on the personnel to check the incidents of suicides.

Furthermore, a Court of Inquiry is conducted into every such incident to ascertain its causes and circumstances. The causative factors in most of the cases were found to be generally the personnel and domestic problems like marital discords, personal enmity, mental illness, depression, serious illness like AIDS, etc. In few cases the same could be owing to the work related stress.

However, following steps have been taken by the Government to prevent such cases, including easing of job related stress and improving the working conditions and mental health of the personnel of CAPFs and ARs:-

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;

- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;
- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc.

**Allotment of shops without tenders by NDMC**

80. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has allotted shops in New Moti Bagh, New Delhi to some co-operative societies without inviting open tenders;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with a copy of the policy which allows NDMC to allot shops without inviting tenders; and

(c) what corrective action Government proposes to take in the matter to cancel the allotment?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.



**Threat of closure of mining project in naxal affected areas**

81. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Ministry has told the Home Ministry that the public sector steel plants may face closure in three to four years if adequate security is not provided to the nearby mining project in Naxal affected areas; and

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The present captive iron-ore mines of Bhilai Steel Plant (BSP) at Dalli-Rajhara in Chhattisgarh are on the verge of depletion and are likely to last only for about 4-5 years. The Rowghat iron-ore mine is the proposed future captive iron-ore mine of BSP, for which all statutory clearances have been obtained.

The BSP has an iconic status since it is a symbol of India's self-reliance since the early years of our nation-building process. To maintain the iron ore supply to BSP, it is necessary to start operations at Rowghat as early as possible. There are two issues connected to the development of Rowghat mines. The first issue is preparing an area of around 2030 hectares in Kanker and Narayanpur Districts of Chhattisgarh for extraction of iron ore. Further, to transport the iron ore from Rowghat, construction of a railway line of around 90 Kms. passing through Balod-Kanker-Narayanpur-Kondagaon-Jagdalpur is necessary. Both these projects are located in areas considered to be strongholds of the CPI (Maoist). These projects have to be completed simultaneously to ensure supply of iron ore to the BSP. An attractive compensation package has been put in place for people likely to be affected by this project.

However, the CPI (Maoist), its front organizations and some activists are vehemently opposing this project. The CPI (Maoist) have threatened violent reprisals if work on this project is carried out. Their main fear stems from the fact that this area, once opened up for development, will cease to provide them with cadres and hideouts to carry on their so-called 'protracted peoples war' against the Indian State. A systematic disinformation campaign has also been launched that this mining activity has corporate linkages, which is completely untrue.

The construction of railway line and other related activities in this remote and till now inaccessible area, is likely to change the development dynamics of this backward region and also generate employment to the local people. Since this is a

public sector project, a number of activities connected with corporate social responsibility are also proposed to be undertaken in this area. However, due to the threat of CPI (Maoist) and its front organizations, the work at present is running behind schedule and the contractors are facing serious danger to their lives. This is just one instance of the myriad ways in which the Maoist insurgency has emerged as a serious impediment to the nation-building process, wherein they are obstructing even public sector projects.

In view of the above, the Ministry of Home Affairs has held meetings with the Ministry of Steel and the Ministry of Railways and decided to enhance the level of security for this project. However, it is also necessary to create public opinion against the disruptive activities of CPI (Maoist) and counter their disinformation and propaganda campaign against this project.

#### **Missing kids in Delhi**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi has become 'Missing Kids' capital of India as more than 15 children a day go missing in the city and police have failed to maintain data and a record of 1,146 children gone missing till April 15, 2012;

(b) whether these missing children land up in begging rings, prostitution, paedophilic nets and organ trade or end up getting exported for camel jockeying, which is an organised crime; and

(c) if so, the details of concrete steps Government has taken till date to trace, save and rehabilitate missing children in capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. Delhi Police maintains proper record of each and every child, who is reported to be missing.

(b) No such case has been reported or registered by Delhi Police during the current year 2012 (upto 15.07.2012).

(c) The steps taken by the Delhi Police to trace, save and rehabilitate missing children in capital are as follows:

(i) The Standing Order No. 252/09, which relates to the duties of Police in case of missing children, has been revised in the light of the observations of Hon'ble Delhi High Court in a matter regarding missing children.

- (ii) Concerned staff of Delhi Police is briefed regularly and action is taken as per the Standing Order by the police station, as and when any such case is reported;
- (iii) Additional Commissioners of Police/Deputy Commissioners of Police have been instructed to closely supervise and monitor the progress in the tracing of missing children as per the Standing Order.
- (iv) Delhi Police has also established Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) in all districts and has formulated SOP for dealing with cases of missing children.
- (v) A Missing Persons Desk has been constituted in each police station and the Inspector (Investigation) acts as the Registering Officer of this Desk and the nominated Juvenile Welfare Officers are its members. The Inspector (Investigation) ensures that immediate action is initiated as per the Standing Order on receipt of a complaint, and complete records are maintained regarding efforts made by them to trace the missing child. SHOs and senior officers regularly monitor/review the functioning of this desk.

**Deferment of liberalised VISA agreement between  
India and Pakistan**

83. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the liberalised VISA agreement between India and Pakistan has been put off as appeared in the news papers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for its deferment and the measures being taken by Government for its early implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The revised Bilateral visa agreement between India and Pakistan was to be signed during the Home/Interior Secretary level talks held in Islamabad on May 24-25, 2012. During the talks, both sides welcomed the finalization of the Visa Agreement and agreed to sign it at an early date. Pakistan side informed that some internal approvals were under process and the Agreement would be signed once they are in place.

**Fire audit of Government offices/buildings**

†84. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fire incident taking place in the Mantralaya in Maharashtra, Government feels that a timely fire audit of all Government offices and Government buildings is necessary; and

(b) if so, the details whether Government has issued any notice in this regard and whether it has warned of strict action in the event of not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 'Fire Services' is a State subject and has been included as a municipal function in the Twelfth Schedule of the constitution of India in terms of Article 243-W. It is therefore, the primary responsibility of the State Governments to ensure safety of life and property of the citizens in the area of their jurisdiction. The Government of India renders technical advice on Fire Prevention, Fire Protection and Training etc. The Bureau of Indian Standards under the Department of Consumer Affairs in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has published National, Building Code of India which covers the detailed guidelines for construction, maintenance and fire safety of the structure. The States are expected to incorporate the guidelines given in the National Building Code into their local building Bye-laws for fire and life safety. In addition, Director General of Civil Defence (Fire) (DGCD) has also issued advisories to the States and Union Territories to ensure implementation of Fire Safety Guidelines. Following incident of fire in the Mantralaya, Government of Maharashtra a fresh advisory by the office of DGCD has been issued to all the States to ensure the proper fire safety measures in such office buildings, which are summarized as under:-

- (i) The concerned authority responsible for issuing the No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for office buildings be asked to put up the status of NOCs obtained by all such offices in the States.
- (ii) It must be ensured that while issuing the NOC, the fire safety provisions as prescribed by the existing State Fire Service Act and National Building Code of India for office buildings have been catered for.
- (iii) The concerned departments may be asked to re-inspect/re-check all such buildings from the point of view of fire protection and means of escape.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

**Approval of proposal to keep NCTC out of purview of IB**

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

(a) whether a proposal to keep National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) beyond the purview of Intelligence Bureau (IB), moved by the Centre, has been approved by State Governments and Cabinet at the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) After issue of notification creating National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC), on 03.02.2012 some States raised certain objections with regard to the said notification. Subsequently, based on their request for wider consultation with all the States/Union Territories, a meeting was held by the Union Home Minister with all the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/Union Territories on 5th May, 2012, wherein their comments/objections/suggestions were placed on record. Keeping the NCTC beyond the purview of Intelligence Bureau (IB) was one of the suggestions emerging out of the meeting.

The Government of India is committed to account for all the concerns raised by various State Governments/Union Territories. A suitable decision in this regard will be taken shortly.

**Policemen penalised for custodial deaths**

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

(a) the number of accused died in police custody during the last three years and the reasons therefor in general; and

(b) the State-wise number of guilty policemen who have been penalized for such deaths in their custody during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per available data upto the year 2011 maintained by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 84, 70 and 104 cases of deaths in police custody were reported during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011. The reasons for these deaths include torture in custody, injuries due to beating by public before arrest, suicide in custody as well as death due to natural causes. States/UTs-wise details of cases registered, policemen charge-sheeted and policemen convicted under deaths in police custody during the above period are given in Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*State-wise UT details of the cases registered, policemen charge-sheeted and policemen convicted under deaths in police-custody during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009				2010				2011			
		CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV	CD	CR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	6	0	0	9	9	2	0	17	16	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
3.	Assam	7	7	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	2	1	0	6	1	4	0	8	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	172
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Written Answers to
12.	Karnataka	1	1	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	
15.	Maharashtra	18	1	0	0	23	3	0	0	35	5	0	0	
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Meghalaya	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Odisha	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
21.	Punjab	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	6	6	0	0	Unstarred Questions

25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [8 AUG, 2012] Unstarred Questions
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	4	4	9	8	19	3	9	9	6	0	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
28.	West Bengal	6	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	<b>Total State</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	
29.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33.	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	<b>Total UT</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<hr/> ALL INDIA TOTAL <hr/>		84	45	12	4	70	38	25	3	104	52	14	0	



**Atrocities against SCs/STs**

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

(a) whether atrocities/crime against dalits and SCs/STs are on the rise in the country;

(b) if so, the crime-wise and State-wise total number of such cases reported/registered, solved/unsolved during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance provided to the victims separately, during the said period;

(d) whether the Union Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments and various Ministries/Departments to check crime against dalits and SCs/STs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

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), a total of 33,426, 32,569 and 33,652 cases of atrocities against SCs and a total of 5,423, 5,580 and 5,749 cases of atrocities against STs were reported in the country during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. The Crime-wise and State/UT wise details of atrocities registered in the country for the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given at Annexure I and II [*See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 526*].

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 SC/ST 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 SC/ST.

State-wise details of financial assistance provided to the victims under the provisions of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities act are given in Statement (*See below*).

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs. The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated

various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

**Statement**

*Expenditure incurred by the concerned State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR) and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (PoA) towards relief and rehabilitation off atrocity victims, during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Expenditure incurred towards relief and rehabilitation of the atrocity victims under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the PCR and PoA Acts (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011 -12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53.36	53.36	N.A.
2.	Bihar	180.00	255.56	N.A.
3.	Chhattisgarh	122.10	120.07	N.A.
4.	Gujarat	56.09	30.37	22.55
5.	Haryana	27.88	80.25	66.44
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.31	21.75	N.A.
7.	Karnataka	684.00	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Kerala	41.78	41.78	N.A.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	894.31	1037.85	N.A.
10.	Maharashtra	217.20	314.50	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Odisha	26.99	353.70	262.75
12.	Punjab	23.00	22.00	N.A.
13.	Rajasthan	289.62	355.78	381.60
14.	Tamil Nadu	175.87	174.44	N.A.
15.	Tripura	1.20	0.50	N.A.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1718.48	1465.82	1385.67
17.	Uttarakhand	14.52	N.A.	N.A.
		4530.71	4327.73	2119.01

#### **Acid attacks on women**

88. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise total number of incidents of acid attacks on women across the country during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to regulate the sale of all kinds of acids to prevent its misuse as a weapon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding acid attack on women is not maintained centrally by NCRB.

As per the input provided by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, at present, chemical industry is deregulated and hence there is no scope of statutory control over the distribution of acids in the country as this will adversely affect the growth of chemical industry as a whole.

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 detailed 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 centres. 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.

A High-Powered Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Home Secretary to examine the issue relating to the review of rape laws has recommended insertion of Section 326A and 326B, Hurt by acid attack in draft "Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2011".

#### **Spurt in smuggling along Indo-Bangla border**

89. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangla Border has registered a spurt in smuggling of cattle and fake currency and also incidents of injuries to BSF personnel after the introduction of policy of maximum restraint and use of non-lethal weapons against smugglers since 2010;

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

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Border Security Force (BSF) is manning 4096.7 Km International Border with Bangladesh. At present, 7 Frontier HQs, 21 Sector HQs and 75 BSF Battalions are deployed on Indo-Bangladesh Border for effective Border Management. The details of seizure of cattle heads, fake Indian Currency Note (FCIN) and injuries to BSF personnel due to attack by smugglers/miscreants along Indo-Bangladesh Border during the last three years, indicating increase in the incidents, are as under:-

Year	Cattle Heads seized (Qty in Nos.)	FCIN seized (Value in Nos.)	Nos. of BSF personnel injured in attack by miscreants.
2009	1,14,790	28,43,390	12
2010	1,01,381	32,26,900	59
2011	1,35,291	44,86,300	147

Vulnerability mapping of the Border Outposts (BOPs), which are sensitive with regard to illegal migration/human trafficking, smuggling of FICN and Phensedyl along Indo-Bangladesh Border have been carried out. These BOPs have been strengthened by developing additional manpower, Special Surveillance Equipment (SSE), vehicles and other infrastructure support.

Meeting at various levels are held with Border Guarding Bangla (BGB) for better border management as per the issues specified in Co-ordinated Border Management Plan (CBMP). Further, conduct of special operations along the borders and frequent visits to border by unit Commandant and other senior Officers, who supervise effective domination of the border.

The Government has also adopted a multi-pronged approach for effective domination and to check trans-border crimes Including illegal cattle trade and etc. on Indo-Bangladesh border. The steps taken in this regard *inter-alia* includes:

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

**Drugs racket in north eastern region**

90. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that racket of dealer of narcotics and drugs has spread there illegal business at alarming level in entire North Eastern Region (NER) including the cities like Guwahati and other district headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) the State-wise details of cases of narcotics identification, detection and drug law enforcement in NER?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The available reports do not confirm that the racket of dealer of narcotics and drugs has spread their illegal business at an alarming level in the entire North Eastern Region (NER) including the cities like Guwahati and other district headquarters.

(c) State-wise details of the member of cases registered, quantity of narcotic and other drugs seized and number of persons arrested in the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till 31.5.12), in the North-Eastern Region are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise (NER) details of number of cases registered, quantity of narcotic and other drugs seized and number of persons arrested during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till May)*

State	Year	No. of cases registered	Quantity of narcotic drugs seized (in Kg.)	No. of persons arrested
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	2009	22	898.40	41
	2010	37	55.56	48
	2011	15	125.10	32
	2012 (till May)	05	0.32	12
Assam	2009	104	21335.68	114
	2010	60	38596.09+41472 (tablets)	2685
	2011	95	18947.26+573635 (tablets)	172
	2012 (till May)	17	323.57	18

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	2009	15	7314.47	33
	2010	31	9175.53+262507 (tablets)	53
	2011	53	4621.28+2629406 (tablets)	48
	2012 (till May)	10	3699.75+4957190 (tablets)	33
Meghalaya	2009	84	12019.38+280000 (tablets)	19
	2010	71	12963.31	28
	2011	34	384.98	16
	2012 (till May)	09	281.50	01
Mizoram	2009	224	259.22	309
	2010	257	259.09+28 (tablets)	308
	2011	212	301.75+10740135 (tablets)	260
	2012 (till May)	80	69.75+6279272 (tablets)	129
Nagaland	2009	78	13497.18	108
	2010	100	21697.34+14587 (tablets)	151
	2011	62	8292.05+4259 (tablets)	77
	2012 (till May)	30	518.87+87968 (tablets)	54
Tripura	2009	20	598.00	05
	2010	13	381.50	02
	2011	18	1824.30	04
	2012 (till May)	10	277.00	01

**Ex-gratia to families of flood victims in Assam**

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

(a) the details of number of persons, who died along with persons missing during the recent disaster caused by massive flood in Assam;

(b) whether the Central as well as State Government have released ex-gratia to the families of the victims who lost their lives in the flood wave;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the amount released for each victims;

(d) the details of number of families, who become landless and homeless in Majuli Island as well as other affected districts in Assam due to massive flood and erosion in recent monsoon; and

(e) the details of steps taken by Government in terms of relief, shelter and rehabilitation to these affected families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per information received from the State Government, 112 persons have lost their lives and 18 persons have reportedly been missing during the recent disaster caused by massive flood in Assam.

(b) to (e) As the distribution of relief on the ground is the responsibility of the State Government, it is taking steps to pay ex-gratia of Rs. 1.5 lakh to the next-of-kin of the deceased person from State Disaster Response Fund. In addition, PM has announced *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 1.00 lakh and Chief Minister Assam has also announced Rs. 1.00 lakh to the next of kin of the deceased person from CM's Relief Fund.

A total of 4.85 lakh persons were accommodated in the 768 relief camps, set up by the State. The State Government is providing food, clothing, medical care etc. to the people housed in relief camps.

The rehabilitation of families who become landless and homeless due to flood and erosion is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/Plan funds.

#### **Providing anti-pollution masks to traffic police in Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to provide anti-pollution masks to the traffic policemen in the National Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide Central funds to Maharashtra



to provide similar anti-pollution masks to the traffic police personnel of the State who too are vulnerable to severe air pollution caused by heavy traffic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal either to provide anti-pollution masks to the traffic policemen in the National Capital or to provide Central funds to Maharashtra to provide anti-pollution masks to the traffic police personnel of the State of Maharashtra.

**Assistance for improving police infrastructure in States**

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

(a) whether Government provides grants/Central assistance to improve the Police infrastructure in the States, under various schemes;

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

(c) whether some States have been provided more grants/assistance than others; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs provides Central assistance to improve the police infrastructure in States under various Schemes, *viz.* the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme), Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme and Scheme for Special Infrastructure (SIS).

Under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces, grants have been released to State Governments for construction of police stations, outposts, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for Lower and Upper Subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities etc. A statement indicating State-wise details of funds released under the MPF Scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing funds on 80:20 per cent Central/State share basis to State Governments under the Scheme, namely, 'Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations in the Left Wing extremism (LWE) affected areas to construct/strengthen 400 fortified police stations @ Rs. 2.00 crore per police

station in districts selected under the Security Related Expenditure Scheme. The Scheme was started in the year 2010-11. The State-wise break-up of allocation of police stations and release of funds during 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the statement-II (*See* below).

The Scheme for Special Infrastructure in LWE affected States was approved in the Eleventh Plan and was started in the year 2008-09 with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore to cater to critical infrastructure gaps, which cannot be covered under the other existing schemes. Under this Scheme funds are provided for meeting the requirements from the point of view of policing and security. The details regarding release of funds under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) to LWE affected States are given in the statement-III (*See* below).

Apart from this, the 13th Finance Commission, under the aegis of the Ministry of Finance, has recommended grants for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 to meet State-specific needs. The State-wise details of grants recommended by the 13th Finance Commission for Police upgradation, Housing, Training, Prisons and Fire Services and funds released are given in the statement-IV (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The funds released to the States under the MPF Scheme, *vide* Annexure-I, depended on various factors such as demands and security scenario in States, utilization of Central funds released in previous years by the concerned States and overall availability of funds under the MPF Scheme as per the allocations received from the Ministry of Finance. The funds were released to the State Governments in respect of SIS and Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme based on the proposals received from the States and after due scrutiny by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

#### **Statement-I**

*Funds released to states under the scheme for modernisation of State police forces (MPF Scheme) during the year 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	Funds released under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	115.54	89.96	6.35
Arunachal Pradesh	11.50	10.75	7.08

1	2	3	4
Assam	60.79	48.51	48.02
Bihar	59.34	63.67	28.50
Chhattisgarh	17.04	29.08	12.48
Goa	7.08	2.30	0.08
Gujarat	52.18	55.27	33.23
Haryana	46.63	30.41	5.23
Himachal Pradesh	7.10	6.36	5.91
Jammu and Kashmir	111.18	148.25	109.73
Jharkhand	33.49	36.90	6.58
Karnataka	63.96	83.01	53.37
Kerala	32.54	42.68	27.05
Madhya Pradesh	54.87	72.41	37.54
Maharashtra	72.48	42.26	64.72
Manipur	27.44	26.63	38.76
Meghalaya	9.73	8.48	6.69
Mizoram	11.48	19.55	13.18
Nagaland	31.50	33.77	30.08
Odisha	51.87	54.24	20.28
Punjab	33.50	26.08	32.12
Rajasthan	51.18	47.88	33.17
Sikkim	4.72	2.17	5.02
Tamil Nadu	60.67	92.52	43.19
Tripura	22.92	23.08	16.35
Uttar Pradesh	125.17	77.61	61.76
Uttarakhand	5.29	6.35	5.75
West Bengal	48.81	43.73	47.78
TOTAL :	1230.00	1224.63	800.00

**Statement-II***Release of Funds under Construction/Strengthening of fortified Police Stations Scheme*

(Rs. crore)					
Sl.No.	State	Sanction of Police Stations	Funds released in 2010-11	Funds Released in 2011-12	Total funds released in 2010-11 and 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40	2.00	20.00	22.00
2.	Bihar	85	2.00	44.75	46.75
3.	Chhattisgarh	75	2.00	39.25	41.25
4.	Jharkhand	75	2.00	39.25	41.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	12	1.00	5.60	6.60
6.	Maharashtra	10	-	5.50	5.50
7.	Odisha	70	1.00	37.50	38.50
8.	Uttar Pradesh	15	-	8.25	8.25
9.	West Bengal	18	-	9.90	9.90
TOTAL :		400	10.00	210.00	220.00

**Statement-III***Details regarding the release of funds under the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS) to LWE affected States*

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl.No.	States	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	589.00	340.00	1751.18	2377.16
2.	Bihar	1605.00	370.00	1739.40	3465.71
3.	Chhattisgarh	2750.00	390.00	2033.76	3040.53
4.	Jharkhand	2380.00	585.00	2008.10	3561.35
5.	Madhya Pradesh	293.00	-	232.07	747.73

Sl.No.	States	Year 2008-09	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12
6.	Maharashtra	339.92	290.00	879.42	434.25
7.	Odisha	1177.00	420.00	2035.64	4047.27
8.	Uttar Pradesh	866.00	265.00	1121.83	440.84
9.	West Bengal	-	340.00	1198.60	467.17
TOTAL :		9999.92	3000.00	13000.00	18582.01

***Statement-IV***

*Grants recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission for Police  
Upgradation, Housing, Training, Prisons and Fire Services.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sector	Amount	Amount released and date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Police training	113.00	Rs. 3.25 crore for PTC at Premavathipet and Rs. 25 crore for PTC at Warangal on 28.12.2011
		Prisons	90.00	Rs. 22.50 crore on 28.12.2011
		Fire	17.00	Rs. 4.35 crore on 28.12.2011
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Police Housing	70.00	
		Prisons	10.00	
3.	Assam	Police Housing	50.00	Rs. 12.50 crore on 2.2.2012
		Police training	50.00	Rs. 12.50 crore on 2.2.2012
4.	Bihar	Police training	206.00	Rs. 60.55 crore on 22.12.2011
		Police Housing	106.00	Rs. 26.34 crore on 22.12.2011
5.	Chhattisgarh	Police training	42.00	Rs. 10.50 crore on 20.12.2011
		Police Housing	250.00	Rs. 62.50 crore on 20.12.2011
		Prison	150.00	Rs. 37.50 crore on 20.12.2011

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sector	Amount	Amount released and date
6.	Gujarat	Police training	215.00	Rs. 53.75 crore on 12.3.2012
7.	Haryana	Police training	100.00	Rs. 25.00 crore on 9.1.2012
		Fire	100.00	Rs. 25.00 crore on 3.2.2012
8.	Jharkhand	Police training	73.00	Rs. 15.86 crore on 22.2.2012
		Police Housing	225.00	Rs. 56.25 crore on 22.2.2012
9.	Karnataka	Police : training	150.00	Rs. 37.50 crore on 14.3.2012
10.	Kerala	Upgradation of Police department Prison	100.00 154.00	Rs. 25 crore on 10.2.2012 Rs. 38.50 crore on 10.2.2012
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Police Training	180.00	Rs. 45 crore on 2.3.2012
12.	Maharashtra	Police training	223.00	Rs. 55.75 crore on 20.12.2011
		Prison	60.00	Rs. 15.22 crore on 20.12.2011.
13.	Manipur	Police training	84.00	Rs. 21 crore on 6.1.2012
		Infrastructure for Police Station in Rural and Remote areas	23.00	Rs. 5.75 crore on 6.1.2012
14.	Meghalaya	Police training	50.00	Rs. 12.50 crore on 29.3.2012
15.	Mizoram	Prison	30.00	Rs. 5.00 crore on 15.12.2011
		Police	31.00	Rs. 7.00 crore on 15.12.2011
		Fire	20.00	Rs. 6.00 crore on 15.12.2011
16.	Nagaland	Police Housing	100.00	Rs. 25.00 crore on 23.12.2011
17.	Odisha	Police training	70.00	Rs. 17.50 crore on 15.2.2012
		Prison	100.00	Rs. 25.00 crore on 15.2.2012
		Fire	150.00	Rs. 37.50 crore on 15.2.2012

Sl.No.	Name of State	Sector	Amount	Amount released and date
18.	Punjab	Police Training	200.00	Rs. 50 crore on 8.12.2011
19.	Rajasthan	Police Training	100.00	Rs. 26.56 crore on 18.1.2012
20.	Sikkim	Police Training	10.00	Rs. 2.40 crore on 10.2.2012
		Police Housing	15.00	Rs. 3.50 crore on 10.2.2012
21.	Tamil Nadu	Police Training	100.00	Rs. 25.55 crore on 14.3.2012
22.	Tripura	Police Training	10.00	Rs. 1.00 crore on 13.12.2011
		Construction of battalion head- quarters for Tripura State Rifles	75.00	Rs. 27.49 crore on 13.12.2011
		Prison	15.00	Rs. 10.00 crore on 13.12.2011
		Fire	15.00	Rs. 9.04 crore on 13.12.2011
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Police Training	132.00	Rs. 33.00 crore on 10.2.2012
		Police Housing	200.00	Rs. 50.00 crore on 10.2.2012
		Fire	20.00	Rs. 5.00 crore on 10.2.2012
24.	Uttarakhand	Police training	70.00	Rs. 21.00 crore on 29.3.2012
25.	West Bengal	Police training	163.00	Rs. 17.44 crore on 12.12.2011
				Rs. 5.28 crore on 29.3.2012
		Police Housing	90.00	Rs. 24.87 crore on 12.12.2011
		Fire	150.00	Rs. 37.50 crore on 12.12.2011
GRAND TOTAL			4757.00	

**Strengthening disaster management system in A.P.**

94. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what efforts the Ministry is making to strengthen the disaster management system in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) what efforts the Ministry is taking to make the disaster management system in AP as a centre of excellence to mitigate and manage disasters like tsunami, floods, earthquake, etc.;

(c) whether any proposal or request has been received in this regard from the Government of AP to the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken on the proposal so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government of India has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005 on 23rd December, 2005, which provides for effective management of disasters and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It envisages setting up of institutional mechanisms, financial arrangements and capacity development, etc. Government of Andhra Pradesh has adopted this Act and has accordingly constituted State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister, State Executive Committee (SEC) and District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) at district level. They are functioning as per provisions of the Act.

The state has also set up State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as envisaged under the Act. On the recommendation of XIIIth Finance Commission, Rs. 2811.64 crore has been allocated for the state for the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 out of which 75% is contributed by Government of India.

Some other illustrative measures taken by this Ministry in consultation with State Government for strengthening disaster management in Andhra Pradesh are given as under:-

- (i) One Bn. of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been established in Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh. This Bn. comprises of 18 specialized teams to respond during any natural/man-made disaster.
- (ii) The Central Government has also approved a Centre of Excellence and an additional Centre of Disaster Management at Dr. MCRHRD Institute, Hyderabad besides supporting AMR Andhra Pradesh Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad for Capacity Development of different stakeholders.
- (iii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project Phase-I is under implementation In Andhra Pradesh with World Bank assistance at a cost of Rs. 792 crore to address the vulnerability of



coastal community to cyclone. The project is expected to benefit over the population of 5.50 lakh and would give protection to about 12,640 ha. of land.

- (iv) Under Gol-UNDP-Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Programme 2009-12, districts of Khammam, Kurnool and Srikakulam and Vijayawada Municipality have been covered for Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building for DRR and Urban Risk Reduction.
- (v) Government of India is also supporting the State for Capacity Development. Rs. 30 cr. has been allocated to the State under the Capacity Building grant on the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission for 2010-11 to 2014-15.
- (vi) For revamping the fire services of the State, Rs. 17 cr. have been allocated on the recommendations of 13th Finance Commission. In addition, under the scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services launched in 2009, Rs. 8.37 cr. have been allocated to the State for procurement of capital items.
- (vii) Under the Scheme of Revamping Civil Defence set up in country (launched in April 2009), Rs. 2.38 cr. has been allocated for strengthening of physical infrastructure and for reorientation of civil defence set up from town-centric to district centric.
- (viii) Under the School Safety Project being implemented through NDMA, two districts (200 schools per district) have been selected in the State for reducing structural vulnerability (retrofitting) of school buildings and for developing school disaster management plans.

**Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011**

95. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Karnataka sent the Factories (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 2011 for approval of the Government of India;
- (b) if so, whether the Bill is kept pending at the Centre; and
- (c) if so, the details of present status of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Factories (Karnataka

Amendment) Bill, 2011, as passed by the State Assembly and reserved by the Governor of Karnataka, was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 29.04.2011.

(b) and (c) The Bill has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department) and the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The comments on the Bill received from the Ministry of Labour and Employment have been sent to the State Government of Karnataka for their clarifications/comments on 11.06.2012 followed by a reminder on 30.07.2012.

**Demand to declare disputed areas of Belgaum as UT**

96. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently demand was made by the Maharashtra Assembly to the Centre to declare disputed areas of Belgaum and other border areas as Union Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that the move was strongly opposed by people of Karnataka;

(d) if so, whether the Centre is taking steps to put a permanent end to the border issues to maintain harmonious living of all the people living in border areas of each State;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such demand has been received by the Central Government from the Maharashtra Assembly to declare disputed areas of Belgaum and other border areas as Union Territory.

(d) to (f) With a view to settle the boundary dispute between Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, the Central Government constituted the one-man Mahajan Commission, which had submitted its report in August 1967. The dispute still persists since the Government of Karnataka insists on the implementation of the recommendations of the Mahajan Commission in toto, while the Government of Maharashtra does not accept the Commission's recommendations. The Government of Maharashtra has filed a suit No. 4 of 2004 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, which is pending in the Apex Court.

**Personnels of central security forces leaving the forces**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 39000 personnels of Central Security Forces have left the forces in the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the number of personnels in security forces does not fall short?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As reported by the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) and Assam Rifles (ARs), Force-wise details off personnel who left the Forces by proceeding on voluntary retirements and resignations during the last three years are as under:-

Force	Year 2009		Year 2010		Year 2011	
	Vol. Retire- ment	Resigna- tions	Vol. Retire- ment	Resigna- tions	Vol. Retire- ment	Resigna- tions
CRPF	3580	266	2790	335	2377	308
BSF	6319	218	5443	182	5877	302
ITBP	653	95	464	148	389	103
SSB	364	229	447	183	313	112
CISF	809	330	997	616	1076	446
ARs	1258	24	734	23	793	27

(c) In order to ensure that number of personnel does not fall short, Government follows a two pronged strategy as follows:

(i) While calculating the vacancies for advertisement/recruitments, during any year, the following factors are taken into account by the Central Armed Police Forces:

(a) Vacancies in the existing Bns./Force (including the one which remained unfilled in the past recruitments);

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (b) Number of personnel required for Raising of new Bns as per the schedule approved and any new posts sanctioned;
  - (c) Resultant vacancies existing or likely to arise during the year because of promotions in other ranks;
  - (d) Average of last 3 years wastage/retirements during the year;
  - (e) Average of last 3 year attritions/resignations;
  - (f) Average of last 3 years % of candidates who have not joined after their selection.
- (ii) In order to reduce the resignation/voluntary retirements, the reasons behind such actions are ascertained. It has been found that such personnel have left the Forces mainly due to various personal and domestic reasons, including children/family issues, health and illness issues of self or family, social obligations and other personal commitments etc. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) have taken a number of steps/measures in the recent years in this regard. Some of the important measures taken are:
- (a) Proper Rest and Relief Policy has been introduced in order to ensure adequate rest and relief to the Force personnel;
  - (b) Provision of better communication facilities at places of deployment, particularly in remote areas so that 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 being ensured to reduce the stress level;
  - (e) Stress Management Capsule courses are regularly being conducted for the troops to mitigate their stress level;
  - (f) Regular Yoga has been introduced in the CAPFs by qualified Yoga Instructors;
  - (g) Redressal and Grievances Cells have been set up to sort out the problems of serving personnel;
  - (h) Grant of special allowances for deployment in difficult areas, such as risk allowance, hardship allowance, detachment allowance, ration money allowance, etc.

- (i) Development of adequate infrastructure on Border Out Posts (BOPs) for providing basic amenities to the troops and improve their living conditions; all the Forces have been asked to provide 5 basic elements, namely administrative block, quarter guard, barracks, toilets and Cook house in all the BOPs at the earliest.
- (j) 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;
- (k) 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;
- (l) Transparency in distribution of duties is ensured to prevent resentment and discontent amongst personnel;
- (m) Provision of better medical facilities including 100 bedded hospital, 50 bedded hospital, 20/30 bedded hospital, 10 bedded hospital, MI room, etc.
- (n) Organizing talks by Doctors and other Specialists with the CAPFs Jawans to address their personal/psychological concerns etc.

**Guidelines regarding police encounters**

98. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the fact that while apprehending armed militants, Police personnels are forced to take action to maintain law and order situation and to protect society and themselves; and

(b) whether Central Government is making any specific guidelines in coordination with State Governments in view of police facing legal challenges and unwanted allegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, Ministry of Home Affairs had constituted a task force under the chairmanship of the Union Home Secretary to recommend Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to deal with public agitations with non-lethal measures.

The task force, in addition to having the members from Central Armed Police Forces, also had representatives from various State Governments.

Based on this process, Bureau of Police Research and Development, in February, 2011 issued to all State and UTs the document titled: "Standard Operating Procedures to deal with Public Agitations with Non-Lethal Measures."

#### **Expenditure on interlocutors for J and K**

99. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the group of three interlocutors appointed to find and suggest solution to the issues relating to J and K has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how much has been spent on the group of interlocutors so far and the time taken by them;

(d) whether the report of the group has been laid on the Tables of Parliament; and

(e) if so, on what date and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Group of Interlocutors was appointed to hold a sustained dialogue with all sections of the people in Jammu and Kashmir. The Group submitted its Report on 12th October 2011. The report submitted by Group of Interlocutors has been uploaded on the website of MHA- *mha.nic.in* for the benefit of the public at large.

(c) This Ministry has so far expended an amount of about Rs. 63.20 lakhs (Sixty three lakh twenty thousand only) for work relating to the Interlocutors. The group of interlocutors submitted a report within one year of their appointment.

(d) and (e) No Sir. The report has been uploaded in the website of this Ministry and hard copies placed in Parliament Library for an informed debate.

#### **Clashes between paramilitary forces and naxalities in Chhattisgarh**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of a large scale clash that took place

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

between the paramilitary forces and naxalites recently in this very month in Chhattisgarh wherein seventeen innocent tribals are reported to have been killed;

- (b) the number of naxalites and innocent civilians killed in this clash; and
- (c) the strategy of the Ministry to control complaints of such clashes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) On receipt of an intelligence report about congregation of top leaders of CPI (Maoist) at Silger in District Sukma, Chhattisgarh and presence of two Military Companies of People's Liberation Guerilla Army (PLGA) of the CPI (Maoist) to provide security to the top Maoist leaders, an operation was planned on 28th June, 2012 by the joint forces of Chhattisgarh Police and the CRPF. Accordingly, three separate police parties from Basaguda, Chintanlar and Jagargunda were dispatched towards Silger. One party comprising personnel of CRPF and Chhattisgarh Police, which had proceeded from Basaguda, came under sudden fire while passing through the jungle area of Village Sarkeguda. The Security Forces took position and returned the fire. In the exchange of fire, a total number of 06 CRPF personnel and 07 others were subsequently found in injured condition and were evacuated for medical treatment. Thereafter, search of the area resulted in recovery of 16 dead bodies. One injured person subsequently expired in the hospital taking the total toll to 17.

The Security Forces also recovered three muzzle-loading guns, three detonators, one wireless set, one pipe bomb, one olive green uniform, naxal literature, spent ammunition of AK-47 and INSAS rifles etc.

In view of various allegations regarding this incident, the Government of Chhattisgarh has ordered a judicial inquiry into the matter under the Chairmanship of Justice (Retd) Shri V.K. Aggarwal. The judicial inquiry is in progress.

#### **Percentage of poor people in the country as per NSS**

101. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of poor people in the country according to the household expenditure data from the latest National Sample Survey (NSS); and
- (b) the State/UT-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the

Government for estimation of poverty in the country. The Planning Commission has computed estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10 based on the latest data of large scale survey on household consumer expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) NSSO in its 66th round conducted during 2009-10. The poverty lines and poverty ratio for 2009-10 have been computed following Tendulkar methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 19 March, 2012. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country is estimated as 29.8% in 2009-10. A Statement showing State/UT-wise poverty data is given in Statement (See below).

The Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to “Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty”.

**Statement**

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line (2009-2010) (Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Total	
		% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% age of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.80	127.90	17.70	48.70	21.10	176.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.20	2.70	24.90	0.80	25.90	3.50
3.	Assam	39.90	105.30	26.10	11.20	37.90	116.40
4.	Bihar	55.30	498.70	39.40	44.80	53.50	543.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	56.10	108.30	23.80	13.60	48.70	121.90
6.	Delhi	7.70	0.30	14.40	22.90	14.20	23.30
7.	Goa	11.50	0.60	6.90	0.60	8.70	1.30
8.	Gujarat	26.70	91.60	17.90	44.60	23.00	136.20
9.	Haryana	18.60	30.40	23.00	19.60	20.10	50.00
10.	Himachal Pradesh	9.10	5.60	12.60	0.90	9.50	6.40



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11. Jammu and Kashmir	8.10	7.30	12.80	4.20	9.40	11.50	
12. Jharkhand	41.60	102.20	31.10	24.00	39.10	126.20	
13. Karnataka	26.10	97.40	19.60	44.90	23.60	142.30	
14. Kerala	12.00	21.60	12.10	18.00	12.00	39.60	
15. Madhya Pradesh	42.00	216.90	22.90	44.90	36.70	261.80	
16. Maharashtra	29.50	179.80	18.30	90.90	24.50	270.80	
17. Manipur	47.40	8.80	46.40	3.70	47.10	12.50	
18. Meghalaya	15.30	3.50	24.10	1.40	17.10	4.90	
19. Mizoram	31.10	1.60	11.50	0.60	21.10	2.30	
20. Nagaland	19.30	2.80	25.00	1.40	20.90	4.10	
21. Odisha	39.20	135.50	25.90	17.70	37.00	153.20	
22. Punjab	14.60	25.10	18.10	18.40	15.90	43.50	
23. Rajasthan	26.40	133.80	19.90	33.20	24.80	167.00	
24. Sikkim	15.50	0.70	5.00	0.10	13.10	0.80	
25. Tamil Nadu	21.20	78.30	12.80	43.50	17.10	121.80	
26. Tripura	19.80	5.40	10.00	0.90	17.40	6.30	
27. Uttar Pradesh	39.40	600.60	31.70	137.30	37.70	737.90	
28. Uttarakhand	14.90	10.30	25.20	7.50	18.00	17.90	
29. West Bengal	28.80	177.80	22.00	62.50	26.70	240.30	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.40	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.40	0.01	
31. Chandigarh	10.30	0.03	9.20	0.92	9.20	0.95	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	55.90	1.02	17.70	25.00	39.10	1.27	
33. Daman and Diu	34.20	0.22	33.00	0.54	33.30	0.75	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34. Lakshadweep		22.20	0.03	1.70	0.01	6.80	0.04
35. Puducherry		0.20	0.00	1.60	0.10	1.20	0.10
ALL INDIA		33.80	2782.11	20.90	764.70	29.80	3546.80

Note:

1. Population as on 1st March, 2010 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line, (interpolated between 2001 and 2011 population census)
2. Poverty Line of Tamil Nadu is used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab is used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
4. Poverty Line of Maharashtra is used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
5. Poverty Line of Goa is used for Daman and Diu
6. Poverty Line of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

#### Financial assistance to A.P. under 1st Phase of RAY

102. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 1st Phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been started;
- (b) if so, the details of financial assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh to provide decent shelter and basic services to urban poor;
- (c) what exactly is the meaning of 'whole city' 'all slums' 'whole slum' approach proposed under Rajiv Awas Yojana; and;
- (d) how the Ministry is working with Railways and other agencies to redevelop or relocate the urban slums in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes sir. In pursuance of the Governments' vision of creating a Slum Free India, a new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)' has been launched on 02.06.2011. Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of 2 years from the date of approval of the scheme, while Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2013-17).

- (b) During the year 2009-10 and 2010-11, an amount of Rs. 14.42 crores has

been released for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme, *i.e.* the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana in the cities of Greater Hyderabad Mpl. Corp (GHMC), Greater Visakhapatnam Mpl. Corp (GVMC), Vijayawada, Tirupathi, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Rajamundry, Warangal, Kakinada and Ramagundam. During the financial year 2011-12, under RAY a Pilot Project of Hyderabad with project cost of Rs. 5874.59 lakhs has been approved and the 1st instalment of Rs. 741.59 lakhs has been released to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) RAY Guidelines stipulates that a 'whole city', 'all slums', 'whole slum' approach will be adopted, rather than a piecemeal, isolated approach, to ensure that all slums within a city, whether notified or non-notified, in small clusters or large, whether on lands belonging to State/Central Government, Urban Local Bodies, public undertakings of State/Central Government, any, other public agency and private land, are covered, in planning. Implementation could be in phases. In each slum, an integrated approach will be taken, with provision of infrastructure, basic civic and social amenities and decent housing, with attention to planning the layout, total sanitation, and provision of adequate green spaces as per town planning norms.

(d) Slum is a state subject. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana guidelines, State Governments, Central Ministries and others agencies are to work in cooperation, to redevelop or relocate slums, duly availing financial assistance from the Ministry, and other support needed if any.

#### **Allocation of funds under IHSDP scheme**

†103. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States including Madhya Pradesh who have submitted their proposals to the Central Government under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme for approval and allocation of funds;

(b) the State-wise number of proposals against which funds have allocated after approval till May 2012; and

(c) by when approval to the remaining proposals will be given?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) All States including Madhya Pradesh have submitted project

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

proposals for approval and allocation of funds under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme- component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(b) State-wise details of project proposals against which funds have so far been allocated after approval under the IHSDP scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Mission period has ended on 31.3.2012. No new projects can be sanctioned now, though time for completion of projects sanctioned till 31.3.2012 has been extended by 2 years till 31.03.2014.

**Statement***State-wise DPRs received & approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Programme (IHSDP)*

(Rs. in crores)									
Sl.No.	Name of States/UTs	No. of DPRs received	No. of Projects	Total Approved Cost	Approved Central Share	1st Installment of Central Assistance	2nd installment of Central Assistance	Total Dwelling units Approval	Total ACA released by the Central Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	109	74	989.68	677.30	338.85	296.06	39945	616.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	1	9.95	8.96	4.48		176	4.48
3.	Assam	20	16	84.99	70.22	35.11	6.17	8668	35.11
4.	Andman and Nicobar Island	2	2	15.15	13.64	6.82		40	5.53
5.	Bihar	32	32	757.89	380.79	190.39	31.08	28623	211.89
6.	Chhatisgarh	27	18	225.60	158.83	79.41	55.68	17922	118.31
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	2	5.74	3.34	1.67		144	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	3	1	0.69	0.58	0.29		16	0.29
9.	Gujrat	53	44	425.71	254.65	130.48	33.32	26002	195.17
10.	Haryana	69	25	318.42	244.89	122.45	49.01	16611	153.86

11.	Himachal Pradesh	9	9	75.11	50.09	25.04	5.82	2043	24.39	Written Answers to [8 AUG, 2012] Unstarred Questions 203
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	51	50	147.60	107.41	54.39	20.97	7623	71.66	
13.	Jharkhand	11	10	217.93	131.33	65.66		11544	65.66	
14.	Karnataka	50	34	410.30	222.56	111.28	107.26	17237	218.60	
15.	Kerala	53	53	273.32	201.60	100.80	48.71	26295	143.83	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	68	56	376.28	257.43	128.77	12.48	22998	136.43	
17.	Maharashtra	151	128	2670.46	1684.44	841.93	110.55	116668	824.88	
18.	Manipur	7	7	70.21	52.20	26.26	16.02	4214	32.35	
19.	Mizoram	11	11	56.07	41.05	20.52	14.89	2550	29.78	
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	22.43	11.21		912	11.21	
21.	Nagaland	6	4	101.86	60.99	30.79	7.25	3431	29.92	
22.	Odisha	38	38	289.50	194.53	97.28	35	13097	124.16	
23.	Punjab	16	16	340.12	145.64	72.82	4.11	10909	72.82	
24.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	5.48	2.74		432	2.74	
25.	Rajasthan	78	67	1046.61	639.20	319.60	52.66	46437	373.21	
26.	Sikkim	4	1	19.91	17.92	8.96		39	8.96	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Tamil Nadu	251	94	566.11	400.45	201.94	148.78	37715	347.81
28.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	38.05	19.03	19.03	3115	34.55
29.	Uttar Pradesh	207	184	1325.10	846.08	423.01	267.83	47399	683.22
30.	Uttrakhand	24	22	177.55	97.92	48.96	24.32	5410	65.55
31.	West Bengal	131	95	944.36	709.02	354.58	294.72	52666	646.36
32.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33.	Goa	1	1	4.10	1.40	0.70	0	70	0.70
TOTAL		1501	1084	12048.50	7740.42	3876.22	1661.72	570951	5291.30

\* Project approved upto 128th CSC meeting held on 15.06.2012

**Non-completion of project under RAY**

104. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) What is the reason for non completion of most of the projects taken by Ministry under Rajiv Awas Yojana; and
- (b) What is the allocation of funds to Tamil Nadu under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011 with a vision of creating a Slum Free India. Phase-I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of 2 years from the date of approval of the scheme. Phase-II will cover the remaining period of the 12th Five Year Plan (2013-17). Under this scheme, Central assistance is 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. Under Rajiv Awas Yojana 8 Pilot Projects with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 crores involving central assistance of Rs. 197.09 crores have been approved for construction of total 8400 dwelling units. The first instalment of Rs. 65.69 crores has been released to the concerned states only in March 2012 and hence the question of non completion of projects does not arise.

(b) RAY is both a demand and reform-driven scheme and there is no State-wise allocation. However, during the year 2009-10, an amount of Rs. 480.14 lakhs has been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu for undertaking preparatory activities, the preparatory phase of RAY. The preparatory activities are being carried out in Chennai Municipal Corporation, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Salem, Tiruppur, Tirunelveli, Erode, Vellore and Tuticorin under Slum Free City Planning Scheme.

**Extension of employment guarantee scheme to urban areas**

105. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, Government is considering the suggestions of 43rd session of Indian Labour Conference to extend Employment Guarantee Scheme to urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise number of persons living below poverty line in urban areas;
- (d) the steps taken to provide employment to them;
- (e) the state-wise details of the steps taken and funds allocated for the same during the past five year; and



(f) what was grant per household?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has comprehensively revamped the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) with effect from 2009-2010. The revamped SJSRY scheme is aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

(c) As per the Estimates of Poverty released by the Planning Commission, the estimated number of urban people living below poverty line in the year 2004-2005 was 807.96 lakhs. A Statement showing State-wise number of persons below poverty line in urban areas is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) to (f) With a view to ameliorate the living conditions of the urban poor, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing an urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on all India basis, with effect from 1.12.1997. The scheme strives to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor through encouraging the setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The Statement showing State-wise budget allocation made under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the past five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

Data regarding grant per household is not maintained at central level.

#### **Statement-I**

*Number of persons below poverty line in urban areas (Based on URP-Consumption) 2004-2005.*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.09

1	2	3
3.	Assam	1.28
4.	Bihar	32.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.47
6.	Delhi	22.30
7.	Goa	1.64
8.	Gujarat	27.19
9.	Haryana	10.60
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.22
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.19
12.	Jharkhand	13.20
13.	Karnataka	63.83
14.	Kerala	17.17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	74.03
16.	Maharashtra	146.25
17.	Manipur	0.20
18.	Meghalaya	0.16
19.	Mizoram	0.16
20.	Nagaland	0.12
21.	Odisha	26.74
22.	Punjab	6.50
23.	Rajasthan	47.51
24.	Sikkim	0.02
25.	Tamil Nadu	69.13
26.	Tripura	0.20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117.03

1	2	3
28.	Uttarakhand	8.85
29.	West Bengal	35.14
30.	Puducherry	0.32
31.	Andman and Nicobar Island	0.67
32.	Chandigarh	0.15
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.14
34.	Daman and Diu	0.06
35.	Lakshwadeep	1.59
ALL INDIA		807.96

(URP consumption=Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30-day recall period.)

*Notes:*

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A and N Island.
4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
5. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu.
7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

**Statement-II***Central Funds Allocation Since 2007-08 to 2011-12 under Swarna Jayanti  
Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

		(Rs in Lacs)				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sl.No	Name of the States/UTs	Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation	Central Fund Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2058.41	3115.78	3390.53	3790.43	4827.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	148.64	222.53	207.85	201.79	259.97
3.	Assam	1974.81	2956.48	2956.05	2869.96	3274.79
4.	Bihar	1225.54	1855.09	1790.24	2001.40	3158.72
5.	Chhattisgarh	741.48	1122.37	1075.14	1201.95	1342.71
6.	Goa	73.29	110.94	90.56	101.24	115.29
7.	Gujarat	958.18	1450.38	1501.44	1678.53	3843.37
8.	Haryana	361.47	547.14	585.34	654.37	1597.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.70	11.64	12.15	50.00	109.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	105.86	160.24	120.93	135.21	293.30
11.	Jharkhand	480.90	727.93	728.91	814.88	1627.99
12.	Karnataka	2410.37	3648.54	3524.71	3940.45	4874.28
13.	Kerala	629.74	953.22	948.13	1059.96	1376.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3120.18	4722.97	4087.96	4570.13	5719.08
15.	Maharashtra	5944.50	8998.10	8075.96	9028.52	10304.04
16.	Manipur	297.28	445.06	461.88	448.43	799.30
17.	Meghalaya	254.81	381.48	369.51	358.74	469.49
18.	Mizoram	233.58	349.70	369.51	358.74	358.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Nagaland	191.11	286.11	277.13	269.06	269.06
20.	Odisha	1099.33	1664.03	1476.59	1650.75	2083.28
21.	Punjab	159.24	241.04	358.93	401.27	2275.11
22.	Rajasthan	1832.21	2773.39	2623.52	2932.96	4187.60
23.	Sikkim	42.47	63.58	46.19	44.84	44.84
24.	Tamil Nadu	2650.59	4012.17	3817.38	4267.63	6346.09
25.	Tripura	297.28	445.06	461.88	448.43	523.81
26.	Uttanchal	350.61	530.71	488.70	546.34	583.96
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4545.23	6880.05	6462.43	7224.67	11119.01
28.	West Bengal	1205.19	1824.27	1940.44	2169.31	5764.81
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	43.55	43.55	37.50	37.50	23.34
30.	Chandigarh	58.06	58.06	78.52	78.52	147.13
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	25.81	25.81	17.58	17.58	17.30
32.	Daman and Diu	22.58	22.58	16.41	16.41	12.23
33.	Delhi	92.20	92.20	93.34	200.00	350.00
34.	Puducherry	7.80	7.80	6.66	50.00	150.00
TOTAL		33650.00	50750.00	48500.00	53620.00	78250.00

**Policy regarding multi-storeyed buildings in metro cities**

†106. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy regarding construction of multi-storeyed buildings in the metro-cities of the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The construction of multi-storeyed buildings in all towns and cities of the country is governed by the building byelaws of the respective town/ city which are administered by the Urban Local Body concerned.

In 2005, Town and Country Planning Organisation, a technical arm of Ministry of Urban Development had formulated model building byelaws and circulated the same to all State Governments for adoption suiting local conditions.

Section 2.10.5 of the model building byelaws stipulates additional information which is required to be furnished/indicated in the building plans submitted for sanction.

As per information available, the Union Government has not formulated any policy regarding construction of multi-storeyed buildings in metro cities as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, it is for the State Governments to formulate policy and bye-laws regarding construction of multi-storeyed buildings in their metro cities.

#### **Scheme for slums in States**

107. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to a recent United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) report, India has over 50,000 slums, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the State-wise distribution of slum habitations;
- (c) whether 70 per cent of slum population is situated in 5 States, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has any specific scheme for these States, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) State-wise slum population in the country as per Census 2001 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per Census 2001, five states namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu account for about two-thirds (62.9%) of the total slum population of the country.

(d) Slum is a state subject. However, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the following schemes for slum dwellers and urban poor across the country including Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

- (i) The Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission which have been launched in December 2005 and focus on basic services to the urban poor and integrated development of slums. Under these schemes, 1611 projects under BSUP and IHSDP with a total project cost of Rs. 42237.19 crores for construction of 1.58 million houses have been sanctioned till July, 2012.
- (ii) In pursuance of the Governments' vision of creating a slum-free India, a new scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana" (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Phase I of Rajiv Awas Yojana is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme. The scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Under the Scheme, fifty percent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing, and transit housing for *in-situ* redevelopment—in slums would be borne by the Centre, including operation and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States, the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

8 pilot projects with total project cost of Rs. 446.22 crores involving central assistance of Rs. 197.09 crores have been approved under RAY for construction of 8400 dwelling units. The first instalment of Rs. 65.69 crores has been released to the concerned states.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Slum Population in India-2001*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Total Slum population
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6268945
2.	Assam	89962
3.	Bihar	818332

Sl.No.	State/UTs	Total Slum population
4.	Chhattisgarh	1097211
5.	Goa	18372
6.	Gujarat	1975853
7.	Haryana	1681117
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	373898
9.	Jharkhand	340915
10.	Karnataka	2330592
11.	Kerala	74865
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3776731
13.	Maharashtra	11975943
14.	Meghalaya	109271
15.	Odisha	1089302
16.	Punjab	1483574
17.	Rajasthan	1563063
18.	Tamil Nadu	4240931
19.	Tripura	47645
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5756004
21.	Uttarakhand	350038
22.	West Bengal	4663806
23.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	16244
24.	Chandigarh	107125
25.	Delhi	2029755
26.	Puducherry	92095
ALL INDIA		52371589

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Note: It covers slum population in 1743 cities/towns having a population of more than 20,000 and reported having slums.



**Shortage of houses in Andhra Pradesh**

108. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has ever estimated urban housing shortage in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, for economically weaker sections, lower and middle income groups;

(b) if so, the category wise details thereof; and

(c) the details of schemes that the Ministry is implementing to supplement the efforts of the State Government during the last five years, year-wise and to what extent the Ministry has been able to succeed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated urban housing shortage at the beginning of Eleventh Five Year Plan in 2007 as 24.71 million households which was projected to increase to 26.53 million by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan. State-wise details of housing shortage including the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Out of the total housing shortage of 24.71 million as in 2007, 21.78 million was in Economically Weaker Section category, 2.89 million in Low Income Group category and the rest of 0.04 million was in Middle and Higher Income category.

(c) Housing being a State subject, it is upto the State Governments to frame and implement programmes to meet the housing problem of poor and middle-class people in their respective States and to identify/engage/entrust the work of housing to agencies/parastatals depending on their priorities and availability of resources. Details of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in various States in the country are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) the components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 15.88 lakh dwelling units have been approved out of which 6.23 lakh dwelling units are completed and 3.58 lakh dwelling are in progress.

***Statement-I***

*The distribution of the housing shortage amongst the States  
as on 2007 is as follows:*

(dwelling units in million)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Housing Shortage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Housing Shortage
3.	Assam	0.31
4.	Bihar	0.59
5.	Chhatisgarh	0.36
6.	Goa	0.07
7.	Gujarat	1.66
8.	Haryana	0.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.06
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
11.	Jharkhand	0.47
12.	Karnataka	1.63
13.	Kerala	0.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.29
15.	Maharashtra	3.72
16.	Manipur	0.05
17.	Meghalaya	0.04
18.	Mizoram	0.04
19.	Nagaland	0.03
20.	Odisha	0.5
21.	Punjab	0.69
22.	Rajasthan	1.00
23.	Sikkim	0.01
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.82
25.	Tripura	0.06
26.	Uttaranchal	0.18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2.38

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Housing Shortage
28.	West Bengal	2.04
29.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
30.	Chandigarh	0.08
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
32.	Daman and Diu	0.01
33.	Delhi	1.13
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Puducherry	0.06
ALL INDIA		24.71

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

#### ***Statement-II***

##### *Details of schemes implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation*

- The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3rd December, 2005, supports provision of housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select 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%. Mission Duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms.
- The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) launched in 2009 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, launched in 2009, 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 and maintenance of assets created under this scheme. For the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90% including the cost of land acquisition, if required. Funds have been released to States for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme (launched in 2010)—the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The schemes of ISHUP and AHP have been dovetailed with RAY.

#### **Proposals from A.P. under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY**

109. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received in the Ministry from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under Sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last five years, year-wise and scheme-wise;
- (b) the details of action taken by the Ministry on each of the above proposals, year-wise, scheme-wise and proposal-wise;
- (c) the details of proposals fructified so far;

- (d) whether any proposal has been rejected; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefore, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Details of proposals received so far in the Ministry from the Government of Andhra Pradesh under Sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last five years are as under:

Sl.No.	Scheme	Number of proposals received
1.	BSUP	45
2.	IHSDP	109
3.	RAY	4

(b) and (c) Year-wise, scheme-wise and proposal-wise details of project proposals approved under BSUP, IHSDP and RAY are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III (*See* below) respectively.

(d) and (e) 6 projects under BSUP and 32 projects under IHSDP from the State of Andhra Pradesh were deferred/rejected/referred back to the State due to non-confirmity of project proposal to the scheme guidelines. Details are given in Statement-IV and Statement-V (*See* blow) for BSUP and IHSDP respectively.

**Statement-I**

*JNNURM Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub-Mission II)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Total Projects Approved (2005-2006)</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (I to IV)	22.65	0	11.32
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (V to VIII)	29.88	0	14.98
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Division (IX to XII)	26.34	0	13.17
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Infactructure development of houses constructed under VAMBAY in Hyderabad	49.73	0	24.86
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (23239) Revised	Revised BSUP Project for construction of 23239 Dus and Provision of Infrastructural facilities in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, Phase-I by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Hyderabad under the 49000 Dus BSUP Project.	339.50	23239	116.20

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (25761) Revised	Revised BSUP Project for construction of 23239 Dus and Provision of Infrastructural facilities in GHMC area and Ranga Reddy Districts, Phase-I by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Hyderabad under the 49000 Dus BSUP Project.	414.62	25761	128.81

**B. Total Projects Approved (2006-2007)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwell- ing Units Approved (New+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Rehabilitation of flood victims of river Krishna and Budameru Vagu in Vijayawada	258.74	15000	129.37
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP), Circle-I area,	3.81	0	1.85

			Vijayawada A.P.			
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for Basic Service to Urban Poor (BSUP), (Circle-II)	59.83	0	29.04
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for Basic Service to Urban Poor in Circle-II and III area	26.48	0	12.86
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Revised	Providing 7352 DU and basic infrastructure in 22 urban poor settlements in Visakhapatnam	142.28	7352	45.33
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam Revised	Providing 7968 DU and basic infrastructure in 06 urban poor settlements in Visakhapatnam	167.12	7968	48.29
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Yathapalem in Visakhapatnam, A.P.	5.50	0	2.70
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Srinagar in Visakhapatnam	2.40	0	1.18
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	DPR on basic services to Urban poor in steel plant rehabilitation colony at Vadlapudi, Visakhapatnam	28.00	0	13.73

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 221



**C. Total Projects Approved (2007-2008)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	(Revised) BSUP Project for construction of 4550 houses and provision of Infrastructural facilities in ( GHMC), Hyderabad	120.27	4550	59.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed Project Report for providing G+3 Group Housing and Basic Services for Urban Poor in slums located in Circle-I of VMC, JNNURM BSUP	190.88	6752	91.68
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail Project Report for Repairs to dwelling units constructed under the VAMBAY in Ajit Singh Nagar, Vijayawada	7.74	3373	3.87
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	(Revised) Providing infrastructure facilities to Pedagantyada, Gangavaram, Bhanujithaota TGR Nagar, Sebastian Colony Chakirevu-	94.83	0	46.48

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			konda, Sivasakthingagar, Siddardha nagar, AK and AS colony, Agnampurdi (UPG) and Rasalamma colony poor settlements in GVMC area.			
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Viskhapatnam	(Revised) providing infrastructure facilities to Aganampudi, Duvvada, Sr. No. 179 and VAMBAY colony Madhurwada poor settlements in GVMC area.	95.28	0	47.33

**D. Total Projects Approved (2008-2009)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing and infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jawaharnagar 7, Gachi Bowli of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.35	2800	47.68
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Abdullapurment of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.58	2800	47.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jagatgirigutta and Kothwalguda of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	97.40	2800	48.70
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-I) for the construction of 1976 dwelling units, AP	69.32	1976	34.66
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1942 dwelling units, AP	68.91	1942	34.45
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, AP	65.41	1856	32.71
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, AP	95.31	2624	47.54
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-V for construction of 2784 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	96.26	2784	48.13

9.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-VI for construction of 2814 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	95.95	2814	47.97
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-VII for construction of 2800 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	97.12	2800	48.56
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor, opp. Alankar Industries at Jakkampudi Village in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM Ph.II.	97.97	3200	48.98
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor at Gollapudi, Jakkampudi Village in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURAM Ph. I.	97.98	3200	48.99
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 3616 houses with infrastructure facilities in Aganampudi, in GVMC area.	90.71	3616	45.14
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 1024 houses with infrastructure facilities in Kommadi, in GVMC area.	27.68	1024	13.77

*Written Answers to*

*[8 AUG, 2012]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 2080 houses with infrastructure facilities in Paradesipalemin. SY. No. 178 Poor settlement in GVMC area.	48.79	2080	24.32
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (Revised)	For providing 544 houses with infrastructure facilities in Paradesipalemin. SY. No. 179 Poor settlement in GVMC area	12.75	544	6.26
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 1839 houses with infrastructure facilities in Parwada in GVMC area	48.88	1839	24.29

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**E. Total Projects Approved (2011-12)**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Mission Cities	Project Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	BSUP Project of Housing Development at Vikruthamala Layout for construction of 1800 Dus at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	73.03	1800	54.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipera and Avilala-I)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructural facilities to slum dwellers at relocation site at Padipera and Avilala-I, Tirupati, Chittoor Distt. Andhra Pradesh	99.24	3360	58.94

*Written Answers to**[8 AUG, 2012]**Unstarred Questions 227*

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

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUS Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approval
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. Total Projects Approved (2006-07)</b>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1	1.65	384	1.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	8.30	513	5.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Gudur (Revised)	1	17.84	1536	9.53
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Indira Priyadarshinin Colony, Rajampet (Revised)	1	5.63	510	4.50
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Bugga Vanka (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	6.94	600	5.55
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	8.18	534	6.54
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	10.70	662	6.32
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar (Revised)	1	27.11	2304	21.69
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam (Polepally) (Revised)	1	11.78	1118	9.17

10.	Andhra Pradesh	Kothagudem (Revised)	1	9.37	938	7.50	Written Answers to [8 AUG, 2012]
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	21.24	2112	16.99	
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	9.36	525	7.48	
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	11.69	986	6.20	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	4.99	401	2.71	
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad (Revised)	1	9.48	1020	7.55	
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Proddatur Kadapa (Revised)	1	18.12	1500	12.84	
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	40.17	3023	24.52	
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramchandra puram (Revised)	1	9.62	720	5.84	
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Rayachoti (Revised)	1	11.96	1013	9.57	
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	13.02	912	8.30	Unstarred Questions
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak (Revised)	1	7.35	480	3.96	
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Sricilia (Revised)	1	13.22	1111	10.57	
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	18.50	1556	9.82	
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparthy (Phase-I) (Revised)	1	3.60	384	2.79	
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Zahirabad, Medak (Revised)	1	5.71	328	4.57	
TOTAL:			25	305.53	25170	210.74	229



**B. Total Projects Approved (2007-2008)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adoni (Revised)	1	4.75	0	3.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	3.50	0	2.80
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	8.32	0	6.10
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Beemunipatnam	1	3.39	0	2.72
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Buvangiri-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	10.80	0	8.64
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	1	15.38	0	12.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	1	3.52	0	2.82
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittor	1	4.22	0	3.38
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II)	1	3.88	0	2.84
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur-Infrastructure (Phase-I)	1	19.83	0	15.86

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11.	Andhra Pradesh	Jangaon (Revised)	1	14.11	1	11.29	<i>Written Answers to</i>
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa-Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	9.38	0	7.51	
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	11.79	0	8.51	
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-I)	1	1.53	0	1.22	
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Kavali (Phase-II)	1	4.33	0	3.46	
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Macherla (Revised)	1	16.81	0	11.99	
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Madanapalle (Revised)	1	4.29	0	3.43	[8 AUG, 2012]
18.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar -Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	12.22	0	9.78	
19.	Andhra Pradesh	Mancherla-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	15.49	0	11.82	
20.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	14.50	0	11.60	
21.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	12.28	0	9.82	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Narasaraopet-Infrastructure (Revised)	1	19.67	0	15.68	
23.	Andhra Pradesh	Narayanpet (Revised)	1	12.58	0	10.07	
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole	1	2.84	0	2.27	
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendula (Revised)	1	14.69	0	11.75	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Sattenapalli (Revised)	1	14.10	0	11.14
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	1	3.97	0	3.18
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	21.18	0	16.94
29.	Andhra Pradesh	Tanduru (Revised)	1	12.75	0	10.20
30.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1	55.36	4087	37.75
31.	Andhra Pradesh	Vinukonda (Revised)	1	14.71	0	11.75
32.	Andhra Pradesh	Wanapathy-Infrastructure Phase-II (Revised)	1	11.74	0	9.39
TOTAL				377.92	4087	291.50

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Unstarred Questions

**C. Total Projects Approved (2008-2009)**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of DUs Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Bodhan, Distt Adilabad (Revised)	1	5.74	0	4.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone, Distt. Kurnool	1	1.12	0	0.89
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	47.45	2432	24.47
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV)	1	2.23	0	1.78
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa -Mamilapalli Housing Colony (Phase V)	1	5.84	0	4.67
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada City (Phase-III) (Revised)	1	67.56	3120	28.59
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Kornool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	18.55	0	14.84
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1	9.17	0	7.34
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal (Revised)	1	10.26	0	8.21
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Palwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1	4.50	0	3.60

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Peddapuram (Revised)	1	28.18	1416	15.41
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ponnur (Revised)	1	13.27	0	10.62
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajahmundry City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1	58.74	28.32	29.40
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Repalle, Distt. Guntur Revised	1	5.82	0	4.65
15.	Andhra Pradesh	Samalkota town (Phase-III)	1	19.79	888	9.58
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Tenali, distt Guntur (Revised)	1	5.16	0	4.13
	Project Cancelled	Tirupati (Phase-II)				
	Project Cancelled	Tirupati (Phase-III)				
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated 20.01.12	Tirupati (Padipeta and Aviala) (Phase-IV)				
17.	Andhra Pradesh	Yellandu, Distt Khammam	1	2.86	0	2.29
	TOTAL		17	306.22	10688	175.07

234 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III**

*Approved Pilot Projects under RAY received from Government of Andhra Pradesh and 1st installment has been released during the FY 2011-12:*

Rs. in lakhs						
State	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	Total State Share	1st instt. (1/3rd of Central Share)-released during 2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY pilot project	5874.59	2224.78	3649.81	741.59

**Pilot Projects under RAY received from Government of Andhra Pradesh are under appraisal:**

Name of States	Name of the cities/towns	Remarks
Andhra Pradesh	1. Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Surya Teja Nagar)	A copy of the appraisal report of the said DPR received from BMTPC was sent to State Government for compliance on 4.06.2012.
	2. Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (Dhall Mill Area) (Pilot Project-I)	A copy of the appraisal report of the said DPR received from BMTPC was sent to State Government for compliance on 06.07.2012.
	3. Pilot Detail Project Report (DPR) for Slums of NSC Bose Nagar at Vijayawada under Rajiv Awas Yojana.	A copy of the appraisal report of the said DPR received from BMTPC was sent to State Government for compliance on 18.07.2012.

**Statement-IV**

*DPRS rejected/deferred/referred back to State under Basic Service for the Urban Poor for Andhra Pradesh*

City Project	Name of the city and Projects Submitted	Approval Out-come	Status Date of CS and MC Meeting	Remarks
1	2	3	4	6
Hyderabad				
	1. For Relocation of Slum Dwellers in Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad			Referred Back
	2. For improvement of BSUP in Divns. I, II and III MCH Hyderabad (Package-A) (Revised)			Referred Back
	3. For improvement of BSUP in Divns. IV, V and VI, MCH, Hyderabad (Package-B) (Revised)	Rejected	21.08.07	Rejected
	4. For improvement of BSUP in Divns. VII, VIII and IX, MCH, Hyderabad (Package-C) (Revised)			Referred Back
	5. For improvement of BSUP In Divns. X, XI and XII, MCH, Hyderabad (Package-D) (Revised)	Rejected	21.08.07	Rejected
	6. DPR for providing 10656 houses with infrastructure facilities proposed in 4 poor settlements at Mudasarivola, Paradesi palem, madhurwada and Gajuwaka of GVMC, area			Referred Back

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 237



**Statement-V**

*DPRS rejected/deferred/referred back to State under Basic Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) for Andhra Pradesh*

Name of District	Sl.No. of the City/ Area	Name of City	Approval Status		Remarks
			Date of consideration by CSC	Outcome	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kadapa	1.	Satellite city (Kodapa)	28.9.2006	Deferred	
	2.	Priepally			Referred Back
	3.	Nellore MC			Returned Back
East Godawari	4.	Rajahmundry MC			Referred Back
Nagaland	5.	Bhongir			Returned Back
	6.	Medak			Returned Back
	7.	Sadasivpet			Returned Back
	8.	Sangareddy (Phase-II)			Returned Back
	9.	Zaheerabad			Returned Back
	10.	Kothagudem			Returned Back
	11.	Kurnool			Returned Back
	12.	Nandyal			Returned Back

	13.	R.C. Puram			Returned Back
	14.	Pithapuram			Returned Back
	15.	Srikakulam			Returned Back
	16.	Rajam			Returned Back
	17.	Amudalavalasa			Returned Bock
	18.	Vizianagaram			Returned Back
	19.	Yemmiganoor			Returned Back
	20.	Hindupur			Referred Back
Guntur	21.	Mangalagiri			Returned Back
	22.	Nizamabad (Phase-II)			Returned Back
	23.	Rayadurg			Returned Back
	24.	Nirmal (Phase-II)	27.2.2008	Deffered	
	25.	Narayanapet (Phase-II)			Referred Back
	26.	Bhongir (Phase-II)			Referred Back
	27.	Suryapet (Phase-III)	27.2.2008	Deffered	
	28.	Piduguralla	27.2.2008	Deffered	
	29.	Bellampalli	27.2.2008	Deffered	
	30.	Miryalaguda (Phase-III)	27.2.2008	Deffered	
	31.	Nalgonda (Phase-III)	27.2.2008	Deffered	
Prakasam	32.	Kandukur	20.3.2012	Deffered	125 CSC

*Written Answers to*

*[8 AUG, 2012]*

*Unstarred Questions 239*

**Affordable houses under IHSDP**

†110. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to provide houses on affordable rates under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) Scheme to Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes, backward castes and economically poor people of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of houses being provided during 2012-13 and the number of houses for Scheduled Caste/Tribes among them?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Delhi being a mission city, a total of 67,784 houses have been approved for urban poor/slum dwellers including the Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes, backward castes and economically poor under the sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), rather than Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), which is for non-Mission cities.

(c) JNNURM was for a period of 7 years upto 2012 and it has been extended for 2 years upto March, 2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. During the extended period, no new houses can be sanctioned under BSUP or IHSDP. JNNURM guidelines are applicable to dwellers of slums and do not differentiate between slum dwellers based on caste in connection with identification of beneficiaries.

**Bio-metric ID for industrial workers by ESIC**

111. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) is to issue bio-metric ID for industrial workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the proposed bio-metric card will help the Corporation to update its central database and maintain medical histories of the employees; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) issues two bio-metric Pehchan Cards under the IT Project 'Panchdeep' to the Insured Persons covered under the ESI Scheme. One card is for use of the Insured Person and another one for use by his family. The card has a unique ten-digit Insurance Number, name, date of birth, address and photograph of Insured Person and his family. The reverse side of the card contains a magnetic strip and ESI Corporation's Hologram. The Insurance Number of the Insured Person is embedded in the magnetic strip.

(c) and (d) The card contains only the Insured Person's Number which is embedded in the magnetic strip. The remaining details are stored in the central database servers installed at the Data Centre in Rohini, Delhi and are updated from time to time. The bio-metric card is used to access the central database containing all the data like family details, medical history of Insured Person and his family.

#### **Health and retirement benefits for cine workers**

112. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to ask the film and television production houses that employ over four lakh cine workers to provide better health and retirement benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had held any discussion with the captain's of industry in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Centrally Advisory Committee comprising representatives from Cine Industry and Cine Workers, on Cine Workers Welfare Fund in its meeting held on 12.04.2012 has recommended amendment in the definitions of cine workers under the Cine Workers and Cinema theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. The Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1981 and the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 for inclusion of Video Artists, Technicians, workers in TV Serials, Telefilms, short films, TV Advertisements, Video films. This will enable and facilitate extension of such facilities to these categories of workers as are recently available to cine workers.

**Inclusion of right to work as a fundamental right**

113. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is thinking of including right to work as a fundamental right in the Constitution so that unemployed youth would be guaranteed employment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. If Right to Work is made a Fundamental right, it would be necessary for the State to find matching jobs for all the people who seek employment. But given the country's resource constraints, it is not possible to make Right to Work a Fundamental Right at present. However, the Government has taken several steps to provide decent opportunities of livelihood to all those who seek employment. A provision under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005 has been made to provide at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled work. Government is taking all necessary steps to enhance the employability and employment in the country by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors such as Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Information Technology Enabled Services and a range of other new services. Besides, Government is also providing self employment opportunities in the rural areas through National Rural Livelihood Mission.

Approach Paper to the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) suggests focus on faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth for creating adequate livelihood opportunities. Such job opportunities could come from faster expansion in agro-processing, supply chains, steady modernization in farming, maintenance of equipment and other elements of rural infrastructure and the services sector.

**ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries**

114. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospitals and dispensaries functioning in the country, along with number of doctors/specialists in ayurvedic and homeopathy;

(b) whether there have been complaints regarding lesser number of doctors to take care of patients;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the doctor-patient ratio in the ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The State-wise details of Employees' State Insurance (ESI) Hospitals and Dispensaries functioning in the country along with number of doctors/specialists in Ayurvedic and Homeopathy is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. There are some vacancies of doctors in ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries. For improving the doctor-patient ratio, following steps have been taken:

**A. Hospitals and dispensaries run by ESI Corporation directly:-**

The ESI Corporation has issued offer of appointment to 834 Medical Officers, 326 Specialists, 13 Homeopathic doctors, 17 Ayurvedic doctors, 28 Dental Surgeons and 132 Teaching Faculty doctors during last 3 years. Further, recruitment process is on for 632 posts of doctors.

**B. Hospitals and Dispensaries run by State Governments:-**

To encourage State Governments to fill up posts of doctors, following steps have been taken :

1. The ESI Corporation has increased the ceiling on reimbursement of expenditure on medical care from Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1500/- per Insured Person family unit per annum *w.e.f.* 01.04.12. In addition, Rs. 200/- per Insured Person family unit per annum is also available to the State Government if the bed occupancy of the hospitals in the State is more than 70% during the last completed year.
2. To overcome shortage of specialists/super specialists in State ESI hospitals, the ESI Corporation is appointing part time Specialists/ Super Specialists directly, till State Governments make regular appointments.

***Statement-I****Details of hospitals and dispensaries*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Hospitals	No. of dispensaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	135
2.	Assam	1	27
3.	Bihar	3	19
4.	Chandigarh Admn.	1	02
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	12
6.	Delhi	4	51
7.	Goa	1	09
8.	Gujarat	12	98
9.	Haryana	07	57
10.	Himachal Pradesh	02	10
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	08
12.	Jharkhand	03	25
13.	Karnataka	10	114
14.	Kerala	13	137
15.	Madhya Pradesh	07	42
16.	Maharashtra	13	72
17.	Meghalaya	—	02
18.	Odisha	06	49
19.	Puducherry	01	15
20.	Punjab	08	70
21.	Rajasthan	06	72
22.	Tamil Nadu	09	190
23.	Uttar Pradesh	16	130
24.	Uttaranchal	—	12
25.	West Bengal	14	39
26.	Nagaland	—	1
27.	Tripura	—	1
TOTAL		150	1399

**Statement-II**

*State-wise list of number of units and physicians for Ayurvedic and Homeopathy in ESI hospitals and dispensaries*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of units in Disp./Hosp. (Ayurvedic)	No. of Ayurvedic Physicians	No. of units in Disp./Hosp. (Homeopathy)	No. of Homeopathic Physicians
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	2	01	1
2.	Assam	01	1	—	—
3.	Bihar	03	3	01	1
4.	Chandigarh	01	—	01	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	1	—	1
6.	Delhi	12	12	08	8
7.	Goa	01	1	01	1
8.	Gujarat	33	37	—	—
9.	Haryana	03	3	—	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	01	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	1	—	—
12.	Jharkhand	02	2	—	—
13.	Karnataka	02	3	—	—
14.	Kerala	15	16	14	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	01	1	—	—
16.	Maharashtra	03	3	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
18.	Odisha	02	2	01	1
19.	Puducherry	—	—	—	—
20.	Punjab	07	7	07	7



1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Rajasthan	02	2	02	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	04	5	01	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	13	12	14	18
24.	Uttarakhand	02	2	—	—
25.	West Bengal	06	5	06	6
TOTAL		116	121	58	62

#### **Pending cases in Labour Court**

115. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases are pending in Labour Courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for their early disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of pending cases in 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunals-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) set up by the Central Government under the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere are given in Statement (*See below*).

The details in respect of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals falling in the State Sphere are not maintained centrally.

(c) Following steps have been taken for expeditious disposal of cases in CGIT-cum-LCs:

- (i) A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an “Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism” for speedy disposal of industrial disputes has been made indispensable part of the adjudication system from Eleventh Plan;
- (ii) A system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced to ensure that the judicial work of the CGIT-cum-LCs does

not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies;

- (iii) Process of appointment to the Post of Presiding Officer is initiated about eight months in advance so that the successor to a serving presiding officer is selected by the time of completion of his tenure in a CGIT-cum-LC;
- (iv) Presiding Officers of CGIT-cum-LCs have been advised to hold camp courts; and
- (v) Conference of Presiding Officers is held from time to time to explore strategies for speedy and effective disposal of cases.

#### *Statement*

*Number of cases pending in Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Courts Statement as on 31.3.2012*

Sl.No.	CGIT	Pending Cases	Pending Applications
1	Mumbai I	230	91
2	Mumbai II	408	380
3	Dhanbad I	1545	331
4	Dhanbad II	793	37
5	Asansol	594	49
6	Kolkata	230	24
7	Chandigarh I	124	33
8	New Delhi I	361	38
9	Kanpur	615	230
10	Jabalpur	2022	236
11	Chennai	288	10
12	Bangalore	516	74
13	Hyderabad	807	596
14	Nagpur	598	8
15	Bhubneshwar	414	357
16	Lucknow	481	47

Sl.No.	CGIT	Pending Cases	Pending Applications
17	Jaipur	328	109
18	New Delhi II	445	53
19	Guwahati	46	7
20	Ernakulam	78	18
21	Ahmedabad	2128	1651
22	Chandigarh II	575	41
TOTAL		13,626	4,420
Mum. I National		6	154
Kolkata National		10	79
Total + National		13,642	4,653

**Relaxation in rules for renewal of registration  
in employment exchanges**

†116. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering or will consider to give relaxation in rules for renewal of registration in employment exchanges;
- (b) if so, the time by when decision is likely to be taken In this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The relaxation in rules for renewal of registration already exist. The renewal period is 3 years uniformly for all types of applicants. The registrants are allowed to renew their registration (in person or by prepaid post) on any working day during the period of three months of registration namely the month in which renewal falls due and following two months. The State Director may also use their discretionary power in special cases provided they are fully satisfied that renewal could not be carried out by the registrants due to any of the following reasons A-Illness ; B-Arrest under Preventive Detention Laws; C-National Calamities like

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

earthquake, flood etc.; D-Armed conflict with a foreign country; E-Service internal disturbances necessitating imposition of curfew etc. While granting restoration of old seniority in above cases, the State Director is required to record full reasons for the concession.

### **Rate of increase in Unemployment**

†117. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that rate of increase in unemployment is being estimated to be a little less than 4 per cent during 2011-12;
- (b) if so, the facts in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Government has reached on this lower data by assessing it in a new manner; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the difference found between previous data and current data?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Labour Bureau has conducted the second annual employment-unemployment survey in the country for a fixed reference period of Agriculture Year 2010-11 (July, 2010 to June, 2011). The labour force estimates are derived based on four different approaches viz. (i) usual principal status; (ii) usual principal and subsidiary status; (iii) current weekly status; and (iv) current daily status. Of these, the usual principal status is the most commonly used criteria for estimating unemployment rate. Based on usual principal status approach, the unemployment rate is estimated to be 3.8 per cent at the National level.

In order to finalise the methodology, sampling design, schedules to be used for data collection and other technical details of the second survey, Ministry of Labour and Employment had constituted an expert group under the chairmanship of renowned statistician Prof S.P. Mukherjee and by nominating experts on the subject from different Ministry/Institution namely Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Planning Commission, NCAER, IAMR and VV Giri National Labour Institute etc. as members of the expert group.

Results of the present survey are not comparable with the previous survey of the Labour Bureau (The first annual employment survey) for the following reasons;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

- (i) The first annual employment-unemployment survey conducted by the Bureau was based on a small sample size.
- (ii) During the first survey, information was collected from about 46,000 households as compared to more than 1,28,000 households in the second survey.
- (iii) The first survey was conducted in 28 States/UTs by covering 300 districts, whereas, in the second survey, all the States/UTs and districts in the country were covered,
- (iv) During the first survey in each selected district a fixed number of villages/blocks were covered irrespective of the size of the population of the district. However, in the second survey, sample was distributed in the each district in proportion to its population.
- (v) The first survey was conducted for a fixed reference period of financial year 2009-10 (April, 2009-March, 2010). In the second survey a fixed reference period of Agriculture Year 2010-11 (July, 2010-June, 2011) was used.

It may thus be observed that the results based on the first survey and the second survey of Labour Bureau are not comparable.

#### **Increase in employment opportunities**

118. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI P. RAJEEVE:

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

- (a) whether the employment opportunities in the country have increased during the last ten years; and
- (b) if so, the details of employment growth in different sectors during the last ten years?

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 results of the 55th round and 66th round of surveys, estimated employment in the country on usual status basis has increased from 397.0 million in 1999-2000 to 465.48 million in 2009-2010.

(b) Details of employment growth estimated on usual status basis in broad sectors of the economy in the country during 1999-2000 to 2009-2010 are given below:

Broad Sector	Employment growth during 1999-2000 to 2009-10 (In million)
Agriculture	9.83
Industry	30.80
Services	27.86
TOTAL	68.48

**MGNREGA pulling away farmlands labour**

119. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

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

(a) whether only seven Indian States have minimum wages at par with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the rest lag far behind;

(b) whether MGNREGA is pulling away horde of farmlands causing widespread labour scarcity;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) The State-wise wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and MGNREG Act, 2005 is given in Statement (*See* below). It may be seen that for 25 States, MGNREGA rates are higher than the minimum wages.

(b) to (d) Minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labour under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are fixed by the State Governments/UTs. Since MGNREGA is a demand driven scheme, backed by legislation, State Governments are obliged to provide up to 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year, as mandated in the Act. Average person days employment generated under MGNREGA during 2008-11 has ranged between 54 days to 43 days per annum.

Although some studies on 'Impact of Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)' on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural Migration have suggested that there was shortage of agricultural labour after implementation of MGNREGA, there have been no definite findings regarding shortage of farm labourers due to MGNREGA. The Government has already indexed the MGNREGA wages with Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and accordingly notified the revised wage rates under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the MGNREGA. It may be mentioned that the demand and supply of labour for various sectors of the economy depend upon several factors like wage rates, economic prospects, absorption capacity, regional and climatic conditions, demographic profile of the work force etc.

***Statement***

*State-wise minimum rates of wages fixed for unskilled agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and under the MGNREG Act, 2005*

(in Rs. per day)

Sl.No.	Appropriate Governments	Minimum Rates of Wages for Unskilled Agricultural Workers under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 as on 01.04.2012	Minimum Wages for Unskilled Agricultural Workers under MGNREG Act, 2005 as on 01.04.2012
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112.00	137.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	Area I 134.62 Area II 153.85	124.00 124.00
3.	Assam	100.00	136.00
4.	Bihar*	138.00	122.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	104.60	132.00
6.	Goa	157.00	158.00
7.	Gujarat	100.00	134.00
8.	Haryana	186.42	191.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	120.00	Non-Scheduled Area 126.00 Scheduled Area 157.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00	131.00

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand*	145.54	122.00
12.	Karnataka	145.58	155.00
13.	Kerala*	150.00 for light work 200.00 for hard work	164.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	163.00	132.00
15.	Maharashtra	Zone-I 120.00 Zone-II 110.00 Zone-III 105.00 Zone-IV 100.00	145.00 145.00 145.00 145.00
16.	Manipur	122.10	144.00
17.	Meghalaya	100.00	128.00
18.	Mizoram	132.00	136.00
19.	Nagaland	80.00	124.00
20.	Odisha	92.50	126.00
21.	Punjab	153.81	166.00
22.	Rajasthan*	135.00	133.00
23.	Sikkim		124.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	100.00 (men 6 hrs.) 85.00 (women 5 hrs.)	132.00
25.	Tripura	100.00	124.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	125.00
27.	Uttarakhand	121.65	125.00
28.	West Bengal	112.50	136.00
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	212.00 (Andaman) 223.00 (Nicobar)	178.00 189.00
30.	Chandigarh*	219.23	174.00



1	2	3	4
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156.20	189.00
32.	Damam and Diu		136.00
33.	Delhi	256.00	
34.	Lakshadweep*	200.00	151.00
35.	Puducherry*		132.00
	Puducherry, Karaikal	100.00	
		(for 6 hours)	
	and Yaman	150.00 (hard work)	
	Mahe	160.00 (hard work	
		by men 8 hrs)	
		120.00 (light work	
		by women 8 hrs)	

\* Minimum wages are more than MGNREGA wages.

#### **Action on the demands by registered labour organisation**

†120. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the National registered labour organisations who have submitted letter of demands to Government or Ministry of Labour and Employment along with the details of major problems which are required to be addressed during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by Government on the above-mentioned letter of demands;

(c) whether labour organisations have started country wide movements in order to seek solution of labourers' problems; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to solve the problem raised in these movements?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Some major Central Trade Unions *viz.*, INTUC, BMS, CITU, HMS, AITUC and Federation of Bank Unions had given a call for general strike to press

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

their demands. The year-wise details of their demands are given in Statement-I (See below).

(b) On receipt of strike notices submitted by the Unions affiliated to the major central trade unions and United forum of Bank Unions conciliation proceedings were initiated at the level of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Deputy Chief Labour Commissioners (Central) and Regional Labour Commissioners (Central). Despite the Interventions by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM) the unions resorted to strike.

(c) As per the call given by the major central trade unions, they resorted to nation wide strike on 07.09.2010 and 28.02.2012. The unions operating in Banks also resorted to strike on 07.07.2011.

(d) Ministry of Labour and Employment has initiated/taken definite measures on issues relating to labour. The details of the initiatives taken up by the Ministry are given in Statement-II (See below)

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *The year-wise details of the demands of the Trade Unions submitted to the Government*

**2010**-Major Central Trade Unions *i.e.* INTUC, CITU, AITUC and HMS, had given nation- wide strike call to be observed on 07.09.2010 for following demands to be considered by the Government:-

- (i) To check price rise of essential commodities.
- (ii) Concrete proactive measures to be taken for linkage of employment protection.
- (iii) Strict enforcement labour laws.
- (iv) Schemes under the un-organised Social Security Act, 2008 and
- (v) Disinvestment of shares of Central Public Sector Enterprises.

**2011**-United Forum of Bank Unions comprising 8 unions/association had given strike notice for resorting to nation-wide strike on 07.07.2011 to press their following demands:-

- (i) Not to privatize Public Sector Banks,
- (ii) Not to reduce Government's equity in Public sector Banks,

- (iii) Not to avail World Bank Loan to capitalize Public Sector banks,
- (iv) Not to proceed with merger of Banks including the Associate Banks with SBI,
- (v) Not to issue license to Industrial house to start their own Banks,
- (vi) Not to violate provisions of Bipartite Settlement on outsourcing,

**2012-**All the major Central Trade Unions *i.e.* INTUC, CITU, AITUC etc. had given a nation wide strike call to be observed on 28.02.2012 in all the industrial establishments to show their resentment against the Government over the following demands:-

- (i) Concrete measures to contain price rise;
- (ii) Concrete measures for linkage of employment protection with the concession/incentive package offered to the entrepreneurs;
- (iii) Strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punitive measures for violation of labour laws;
- (iv) universal social security cover for the unorganized sector workers.
- (v) Stoppage of disinvestment in Central and State PSUs;
- (vi) No contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature of job;
- (vii) Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of statutory minimum wage at not less than Rs. 10,000/-;
- (viii) Remove all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund, increase the quantum of gratuity.
- (ix) Assured Pension for all Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO conventions No. 87 and 98.

#### ***Statement-II***

##### *Steps taken by Government to solve the issues relating to labour*

- The Government of India has enacted the Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008 and has set up a National Security Fund with a corpus of Rs. 1000 crore

- Under the provisions of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, from time to time, Government has abolished the employment of contract labour on various jobs of permanent and perennial nature.
- A proposal to streamline social security benefits is under consideration of the Government.
- To ensure universal coverage of employments under Minimum Wages Act, the proposal for amendment in the Act has been mooted.
- During 44th Session of Indian Labour Conference consensus has emerged to raise the wage ceiling from Rs. 6,500 to Rs. 10,000-15,000 under P.F. Act and the same is under examination of the Government.
- Under the Payment of Gratuity Act quantum of Gratuity has been increased from Rs. 3,50,000 to Rs. 10,00,000.
- For compulsory registration of trade unions necessary tripartite consultations are on.
- The Government of India has taken measures to contain price rise.

As per the current partial disinvestment policy of the Government the public sector character of CPSEs would not be affected and therefore would not impact the labour/employment policy. However, Government is always open to discussion with Trade Unions on any issues relating to labour at any time to resolve the same amicably through consultations.

#### **Employment through employment exchanges in UP**

121. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of persons provided with employment through Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and
- (b) the percentage of Muslims therein?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Number of job seekers provided with employment through Employment Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 6362, 7238 and 5629 respectively. 92 Muslim job seekers (1.4%) were placed through employment exchanges during 2009 for which latest information is available.

#### **Minimum pension to EPS subscribers**

122. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal to give a minimum

pension of Rs. 1,000/- per month for all those who subscribe to the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The Central Government had constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme (EPS), 1995. The recommendations of the Expert Committee were considered by the Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a Sub-Committee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). The PIC has since finalized its report and recommended that a minimum monthly pension under EPS, 1995 be increased to Rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure. The recommendations of the PIC is under consideration of the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund. An inter-ministerial consultation in this regard has also been initiated.

#### **Legislation for equal pay for men and women**

123. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether study has been done on wage disparity between men and women;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure equal pay for men and women; and

(c) whether the Ministry is considering legislation for equal pay for men and women?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) Labour Bureau under Ministry of Labour and Employment has been conducting Occupational Wage Survey since 1958-59 and collects data on wage rates of men and women. The results of the survey do not establish any wage disparity between men and women. Through the earning of male and female workers differs at the industry and occupational level, the difference does not necessarily indicate disparity of wages among them and may be clue to seniority/length of service, difference in output etc. The difference in wages and earning at Stratum/All India level may also be due to inter-unit/inter-state difference in wage rates/earning of men and women workers. At occupational level differences may be attributed to difference in employment status *i.e.* permanent/temporary/casual and/or difference in educational/technical qualifications, experience etc.

Government has enacted Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women for the same work or work of similar nature without any discrimination. The Act is being implemented by the State Governments in the State Sphere and the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in the Central Sphere.

**Daily wages for male and female workers**

124. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the average daily wages for males and females working as regular and casual workers in urban and rural areas, State-wise;
- (b) whether there is a clear gender bias in wage payments and if so,, the details thereof;
- (c) which States have recorded the least gender bias and most gender bias in wage payments; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to address this issues?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The Minimum Wages Act does not discriminate between male and female workers or prescribe differential minimum wages to them. The provisions of the Act equally apply to both male and female workers. in other words, female workers whether in rural or urban areas are entitled to same wages as fixed by the appropriate Governments for their male counterparts engaged in the scheduled employments. No minimum wage is separately fixed for the rural areas.

(d) Further, the implementation of the Act is carried out by the centre as well as the States in respect of their respective; jurisdictions. While in the Central Sphere there are no instances of gender bias as per the information available with us, we have no information pertaining to the States on this matter.

In the Central Sphere, the enforcement is secured through the Inspecting Officers of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) commonly designated as Central Industrial Relations Machinery (CIRM). The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or under-payment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked.

**Norms for opening of office of EPFO**

125. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed norms for opening and operating Zonal, Regional and subregional office in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), particularly in cities like Delhi;

(b) whether these norms are being strictly followed;

(c) if so, the details of cases where the norms have not been followed along with the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any plan to open small offices of EPFO to make services accessible to industrial workers as well as to improve administrative efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) Zonal offices and Regional Offices are opened as per the administrative requirement with the approval of Central Board of Trustees, EPF. Norms for opening Sub-Regional Offices and Service centres were devised by National Productivity Council and approved by Executive Committee of Central Board of Trustees, EPF, in its 29th meeting held on 04.12.98. These norms for opening sub-Regional Office and Service Centre are for all over India except Jammu and Kashmir as Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) and (c) Proposals for opening offices is examined as per norms. In some of the cases norms are relaxed by the Competent Authority keeping in view the interest of the subscribers.

Details of such cases for the last 5 to 6 years are:- Sub-Regional Offices at Yelahanka, Tumkur, Bharuch, Allahabad, Nagercoil, Mysore Road, Udupi, Karimnagar, Siddipet, Sagar, Shimoga, Keonjhar and Belgaum.

(d) Keeping in view the ongoing as well as proposed computerization which envisages "any time-anywhere" service to workers, norms for opening of Sub-Regional Office, Service Center and District Office are being revisited by National Productivity Council.

**Employment exchange**

126. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges functioning across the country, State and Union Territory-wise;

- (b) the number of registration of the job seekers in the last five years;
- (c) whether there is rise or decline in the registration process in the last five years;
- (d) whether Government reviews/evaluates the functioning of these Employment Exchanges; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to develop a virtual job market which will link all employment exchanges at a common portal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) As per the latest information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, there were 966 Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-2011 in the country. State and Union Territory-wise number of Employment Exchanges is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Number of job seekers registered with the employment exchanges in the country during the last five years is given below:

Year	Number of Registration made (in thousand)
2007	5434.2
2008	5315.7
2009	5693.7
2010	6186.0
2011	6206.3

(d) Working Group on the National Employment Service chaired by Director General of Employment and Training in the Ministry of Labour and Employment with the State Governments meets regularly to evolve, formulate and review policies and procedures. Periodical evaluation of employment exchanges is also conducted by senior officers of Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, and State Governments jointly.

(e) Upgradation and modernization of Employment Exchanges have been taken up as a Mission Mode Project under National e-Governance Plan of Government of India. Under the project, a national web portal will be developed which will work like a virtual job market and help youth get placed and enable industry to procure required skills on real time basis.



***Statement***

*State and Union Territory-wise number of employment exchanges functioning in the country as on 31-12-2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
3.	Assam	52
4.	Bihar	37
5.	Chhattisgarh	18
6.	Delhi	14
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	41
9.	Haryana	56
10.	Himachal Pradesh	15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
12.	Jharkhand	41
13.	Karnataka	40
14.	Kerala	89
15.	Madhya Pradesh	58
16.	Maharashtra	47
17.	Manipur	11
18.	Meghalaya	12
19.	Mizoram	3
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Odisha	40
22.	Punjab	46
23.	Rajasthan	38
24.	Sikkim *	
25.	Tamil Nadu	34

Sl.No.	State/UT	Number of Employment Exchanges
26.	Tripura	5
27.	Uttaranchal	24
28.	Uttar Pradesh	92
29.	West Bengal	77
<b>(B) Union Territory</b>		
30.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1
31.	Chandigarh	2
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
33.	Daman and Diu	2
34.	Lakshadweep	1
35.	Puducherry	1
Total		966

\* No employment exchange is functioning in this State.

#### **Eradication of unemployment**

127. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the reasons for Government's decision to take unemployment rate on current daily status basis and not on usual status basis;
- (b) what are the figures of unemployment based on both basis since 2006;
- (c) the action programme of Government to eradicate unemployment and provide employment to all; and
- (d) the relief announced for unemployed youth?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) In the Eleventh Plan Document, Current Daily Status (CDS) measure has been used for analysis of trends in the workforce, in keeping with the practice followed in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The CDS gives average level of unemployment on a day during the survey year. It is the most inclusive rate of unemployment

capturing the unemployed days of the chronically unemployed, the unemployed days of the usually employed who become intermittently unemployed during the reference week, and the unemployed days of those classified as employed according to the priority criterion of current weekly status. The CDS measure is a 'time based measure' and for the study of person-specific characteristics of workers, Usual Status (US) measure has been used in the Eleventh Plan Document.

(b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force survey. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per two most recent rounds of surveys, estimated number of unemployed persons (a million) based on both Usual Status and Current Daily Status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given below:

Approach	Period	
	2004-05	2009-10
Usual Status	10.84	9.50
Current Daily Status	34.74	28.50

(c) and (d) Governments 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); 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 and Medium Enterprises. Government of India is not providing any unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth. However, some State Governments are providing unemployment allowance as relief to the unemployed youth registered with employment exchanges.

#### **Demand to amend labour laws to facilitate FDI**

128. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to amend labour laws in the country to facilitate foreign direct investment;

- (b) if so, which are the provisions in the Indian legislations, with respect to which there is a demand for change;
- (c) the laws amended so far to facilitate direct investments; and
- (d) the details of the legislations proposed to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) Ministry of Labour and Employment keeps receiving demands, from different stakeholders from time to time to amend the various provisions of the labour laws.

The labour laws with respect to which there are demands to change mainly relate to industrial relations, contract labour, social security, occupational safety and health etc.

Recent labour law amendments carried out are those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Employees Compensation Act, 1923.

In addition, the Government introduced in Parliament the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining of Registers by Certain Establishments) (Amendment) Bill, 2011, the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 2011 and the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

However, the amendments mentioned above alone cannot be perceived to facilitate foreign direct investment (FDI) as FDI is influenced by a number of factors including the policies of the Government.

#### **Denial of minimum wages in handloom sector**

129. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether handloom sector is one of the largest employers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether instances of denial of minimum wages and violation of labour laws have been reported from this sector;
- (d) if so, the details of such instances reported during the last three years; and

- (e) the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), 43.32 lakh handloom weavers and ancillary workers are engaged in handloom weaving activities as per the 3rd Handloom Census of India (2009-10).

(c) and (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Handloom Sector comes under the State sphere and the State/UT Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix/revise the rate of minimum wages for workers in this sector. The payment of minimum rates of wages to these workers are to be statutorily ensured by the State/UT Governments as per the provisions contained in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

According to the information available in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, 25 States/Union Territory Governments have notified Textile Industry, Readymade Garment Manufactory, Handloom Industry, Power loom Industry and Khadi and Village Industry as a Scheduled Employment under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. No specific Information is available in the Ministry of Labour and Employment about the denial of minimum wages and violation of labour laws in this sector.

(e) The Minimum Wages Act contains provision for penal action for violation of the Act. The officers designated as Inspectors are empowered to carry out necessary measures under the Act. At the first instance they advise the defaulting employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance of the advice, there are provisions of prosecution in the Act against the defaulting employers.

#### **Creating 500 million skilled workmen by 2022**

130. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's ambitious target to create the 500 million skilled workmen by 2022 is practically possible;
- (b) if so, what is the strategy and plan to achieve the target; and
- (c) what is the achievement till today?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) To achieve the ambitious target to create 500 million skilled

workmen by 2022, Government has set up a “National Skill Development Mission” to bring about a paradigm shift in skill development efforts.

The Mission encompasses and converges the efforts of several line ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and the activities in the private sector supported by the following three institutions:

- (i) The Prime Minister’s National Council on Skill Development under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Prime Minister, to review the spectrum of skill development efforts for policy direction; (ii) “National Skill Development Coordination Board” under the chairmanship of Hon’ble Dy. Chairman Planning Commission to enumerate strategies to implement the decisions of PM’s council; and (iii) “National Skill Development Corporation” (NSDC), a non profit company under the Companies Act, 1956, of which 49% of equity base is contributed by the Central Government while 51% by the private sector. The corporation is expected to meet the skill training requirements of the labour market including that of unorganized sector.

As a part of Mission, Government has also approved National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD) in February, 2009, a guiding document for skill development programmes in the country.

The policy has set a target for skilling 500 million persons by the year 2022. The details of target for different Ministries/Departments are given in Statement (*See below*). Concerned Central Ministries/Departments are making their own strategies and plan to achieve the target by involving respective Departments of State Governments and other stake holders.

- (c) Office of the Adviser to the Prime Minister National Council on Skill Development have been set up to monitor the achievement in terms of skilled persons *w.e.f.* FY2011-12 and they have set year-wise target for country. The achievement for FY2011-12 is 45.68 lakh against the target of 46.53 lakh.

***Statement****The details of targets of different Ministries/Departments*

Ministry/Department/ Organisation	Projected number of trained persons by the year 2022 (in million)
National Skill Development Cooperation	150
Labour and Employment	100
Tourism	5
Textiles	10
Road Transport and Highways	30
Rural Development	20
Women and Child Development	10
Agriculture	20
HRD Higher Education HRD Vocational Education	50
Heavy Industry	10
Urban Development	15
Information Technology	10
Food Processing	5
Construction Industry Development Council (under Planning Commission)	20
Health and Family Welfare	10
Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	15
Social Justice and Empowerment	5
Overseas Indian Affairs	5
Finance-Insurance/Banking	10
Consumer Affairs	10
Chemicals and Fertilizers	5
Others (Power, Petroleum etc.)	15
TOTAL	530

**Construction of building for industrial tribunal in Odisha**

131. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether Government will sanction funds for the construction of own building of industrial tribunal at Bhubaneswar and three Labour Courts at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jajpur?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): No proposal for construction of own building in respect of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour Court at Bhubaneswar, set up by the Central Government for adjudication of industrial disputes arising in central sphere, is presently under consideration of the Government. The three labour courts at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur and Jajpur are administered by the State Government and, therefore, no information is available with the Central Government in this matter.

**Impact of economic slowdown on employment**

132. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the slowing down of the economy has impacted on the employment in the organised and unorganised sectors of the country; and

(b) whether any study has been conducted or assessment has been made in this regard and what remedial measures the Ministry has taken or going to take to arrest the reduction in employment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Fourteen quarterly surveys in quick succession on the effect of global economic slow-down on employment in India have been conducted by Labour Bureau attached to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. The surveys covered selected sectors of the economy encompassing exporting and non-exporting units. The sectors covered under the survey were textiles including apparels, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT/BPO and Handloom/Power loom. According to these surveys, overall employment has shown an increase of 26.80 lakh during the period October, 2008 to March, 2012. The employment declined only in two quarters of surveys so far *i.e.* October, 2008 to December, 2008 and April, 2009 to June, 2009.

**Import of textiles from China**

133. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the imports of textiles from China during the last five years;



- (b) whether this has adversely affected the domestic textile industry;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the measures taken by Government to promote textile industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Details of the imports of textiles and clothing items from China during the last five years is given in Statement (*See* below).

- (b) There are no such reports.
- (c) Question doesn't arise.
- (d) Government have introduced several provisions in the Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, further supplemented in June, 2012, for providing incentives to the T and C sector exports. This includes incentives for exports to focus markets and exports of focus products, interest subvention on pre-shipment credit, duty-free import of trimmings etc. required by the garmenting industry and duty-free import of tools by the handicrafts industry. This apart, financial assistance is being provided to the exporters under the Market Development Assistance Scheme and the Market Access Initiative Scheme, for enhancing market share in existing markets and for exploring new markets.

**Statement**

*Details of imports of textile and clothing items from China  
during the last five years*

**India Import Statistics From China**

**Commodity: Textile and Clothing, Ch50 to 63**

**Annual Series: 2007-2011 Millions United States Dollars**

Commodity	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change
Textile and Clothing	Ch50 to 63	1313	1441	1353	1727	2190	26.79
50	Silk, Including Yarns and Woven Fabric Thereof	383	368	380	353	315	-10.72
59	Impregnated Etc. Text Fabrics; Tex Art For Industry	245	304	279	324	420	29.4
54	Manmade Filaments, Including Yarns and Woven Fabrics	185	239	223	286	371	29.92
52	Cotton, Including Yarn And Woven Fabric Thereof	161	150	107	174	161	-7.29
60	Knitted Or Crocheted Fabrics	68	81	97	164	244	48.68
55	Manmade Staple Fibers, Incl. Yarns and Woven Fabrics	75	74	74	120	201	67.58

Commodity	Description	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change
63	Textile Art Nesoi; Needlecraft Sets; Worn Text Art	36	49	34	64	106	65.83
53	Veg Text Fib Nesoi; Veg Fib and Paper Yarns and Wov Fab	40	40	40	57	96	68.99
58	Spec Wov Fabrics; Tufted Fab; Lace; Tapestries Etc	30	37	38	40	54	35.74
56	Wadding, Felt Etc; Sp Yarn; Twine, Ropes Etc.	24	23	24	38	49	29.52
61	Apparel Articles And Accessories, Knit Or Crochet	12	19	15	31	51	64.66
62	Apparel Articles And Accessories, Not Knit Etc.	19	24	17	29	46	58.28
57	Carpets And Other Textile Floor Coverings	4	9	14	25	35	37.22
51	Wool and Animal Hair, Including Yarn and Woven Fabric	30	25	12	22	40	84.69

Source of Data: Ministry of Commerce

272 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012**

134. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tussle between the Ministries of Textiles and Agriculture over the draft Cotton Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2012;

(b) whether Ministry of Textiles is in favour of making it mandatory for all cotton ginning and pressing units to be registered with the Textile Commission within three months from enactment of proposed law;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministry of Agriculture has opposed the Bill as it will lead to bureaucratization of cotton trade and bring back Licence Raj into the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to settle these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Inter-Ministerial consultations are currently being undertaken on the Cotton Distribution (Collection of Statistics) Bill, 2012.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Every Cotton Processing Factory (Cotton Ginning factory, or Cotton Pressing factory or Cotton Ginning and Pressing factory), Trader and manufacturer shall be required to register itself in a prescribed manner with the Textile Commissioner within a period of six months from the date of enactment of this Bill and Rules made thereunder. Failure to register will be punishable with a fine equivalent to Rs. 1,000/- per day for the period of delay.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Companies requiring debt restructuring**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 450 companies that required debt restructuring;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is debt to rescheduling of Rs. 7000 crore term loan and Rs. 2000-2500 crore of working capital loan;

(d) if so, the step taken by Government in this regard;

(e) whether it is also a fact that Government held discussion with textile units in this regard; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The Assessment Report on Stress in the Textile Industry conducted by Bank of Baroda Capital Markets Ltd., identified 290 companies consisting of 157 cotton and cotton yarn companies and 112 man-made fiber companies for debt-restructuring. The study also estimated that a long term debt of Rs. 27,111 crores and working capital borrowings of Rs. 7,500 crores was required to be re-scheduled.

(d) The Study Report was accepted by the Government, and forwarded to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for consideration. The Reserve Bank of India, in its response on June 29, 2012 has said

- (i) The case for asset classification benefit on second restructuring is not justified
- (ii) The concession sought on provisioning is not acceded to, as provisioning is the first defence against expected losses
- (iii) The RBI has expressed its 'no objection' to moratorium on repayment of principal amounts and conversion of working capital into Working Capital Term Loans repayable over a period of 3-5 years.

In pursuance of RBI's advise, Ministry of Finance has issued directions to Banks to create a special window for textile industry debt-restructuring on case by case basis.

(e) and (f) A Group of Officers has been constituted by Government to coordinate with Banks and Textile industry for restructuring of loans.

#### **Package for textile industry**

136. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to give a package for debt laden domestic textile industry; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Government has issued directions to Banks for restructuring of textiles industry loans on a case by case basis in accordance with the Reserve Bank of India's prudential guidelines on re-structuring of advances by banks.

**Schemes and programmes in operation in UP**

137. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister, of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of schemes and programmes of Central Government in operation in Uttar Pradesh as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): The following schemes and programmes of the Ministry of Textiles are in operation on all India basis, including Uttar Pradesh:

**1. Jute Sector;**

- (i) Scheme No. 7.2: Helping NGOs and Women Self Help Groups [WSHG] for developing Jute Diversified Products (JDPs).
- (ii) Scheme No. 7.3: Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification.

**2. Powerloom Sector;**

- (i) Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers;
- (ii) Group Workshed Scheme;
- (iii) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development:
  - (a) Marketing Development Programme for Powerloom Sector;
  - (b) Exposure visit by Powerloom Weavers to other clusters;
  - (c) Powerloom Cluster Development; and
  - (d) Development and Upgradation of Skills (HRD).

**3. Cotton Sector;**

- (i) Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS).

**4. Silk Sector;**

- (i) Catalytic Development Programme (CDP).

**5. Human Resources;**

- (i) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS).

**6. Export Sector;**

- (i) Common Compliance Code Scheme.

**7. Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).****8. Handicraft Sector;**

- (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana;
- (ii) Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme;
- (iii) Marketing Support Services Scheme;
- (iv) Research and Development Scheme;
- (v) Human Resource Development Scheme; and
- (vi) Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

**9. Handloom Sector;**

- (i) Integrated handlooms Development Scheme;
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme;
- (iii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme;
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; and
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

**Area under sericulture**

138. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether geographical area of sericulture has increased with “Catalytic Development Programme” introduced during Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002); and
- (b) the State-wise details of the areas under sericulture at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir. With the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Catalytic Development Programme and due to transfer of latest innovative research technologies developed by the Govt. of India through

Central Silk Board, the area under sericulture at the end of XI Plan period (2007-12) was 1.83 lakh hectares including, 72,043 Ha. developed exclusively under this programme.

(b) The State-wise details of area under sericulture (mulberry) at the end of XI Plan (2007-12) are given in the following Table:

S.No.	States	Mulberry area (in Ha) by end of 2011-12
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	70958
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40314
3.	Tamil Nadu	14593
4.	West Bengal	13557
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	7082
6.	Assam	7074
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	210
8.	Bihar	598
9.	Chhattisgarh	685
10.	Haryana	46
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1249
12.	Jharkhand	203
13.	Kerala	1748
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1677
15.	Maharashtra	2326
16.	Manipur	6298
17.	Mizoram	2170
18.	Meghalaya	1298
19.	Nagaland	495
20.	Odisha	379



1	2	3
21.	Punjab	858
22.	Rajasthan	245
23.	Sikkim	189
24.	Tripura	1590
25.	Uttarakhand	1632
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5311
TOTAL		1,82,785

**Land for construction of memorial of Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar**

139. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposal for granting 12.5 acres of land owned by National Textiles Corporation at the Chaitya Bhoomi, Dadar for construction of memorial of Bharat Ratna Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has pursued this issue further; and

(d) if so, what is the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Earlier the Government of Maharashtra had asked for 4 acres of land on India United Mill No.6 vested in National Textile Corporation (NTC) for construction of a memorial for Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Subsequently, the Government of Maharashtra has requested for transfer of the entire land *i.e.* approximately 12 acres of India United Mill No. 6 to the Govt. of Maharashtra for developing the Memorial.

(c) and (d) To examine and make recommendations on the issue, a Committee consisting of officials from the Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Environment and Forest, State Government of Maharashtra and other co-opted Members (including Ministry of Law and Justice) has been constituted. The broad Terms of Reference of the Committee are to make recommendations on the following:

- The modalities of making available the requisite land for the proposed Memorial, subject to the condition that the title and ownership of the land shall remain either with the Govt. of India/NTC or with the State Government.
- Compliance with environmental, legal and procedural requirements in the matter.
- Modalities for suitably and adequately compensation NTC for making available the approximately 12 acres of land for the memorial.
- Any other relevant matter.

Three meetings of the Committee have been held.

#### **Hyderabad Metro Project**

140. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the estimated cost of Hyderabad Metro Project;
- (b) whether it is on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (c) if so, the ratio between Government of Andhra Pradesh and the developer;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the project is running behind schedule; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) The estimated cost of Hyderabad Metro Project as assessed at the time of financial closure in March, 2011 by financial institutions is Rs. 14,132 crore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ratio between Government of India and the developer L and T Metro Rail (Hyderabad) Ltd. is Rs.1458 cr. (10%) and Rs. 12,674 cr. (90%) respectively. Apart from this, Government of Andhra Pradesh will spend Rs. 1,980 cr. towards land acquisition, R and R package, shifting of utilities etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Shutting down of Airport express line**

141. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DMRC has shut down the Airport Express Line from July 8, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for shutting down of airport metro line;

(d) whether Government has constituted an enquiry committee to probe into the matter;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether enquiry committee has submitted its report;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(h) if not, by when it is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Airport Express line has been temporarily shut down on July 8, 2012 by the operator, viz. M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL), who have the responsibility for safety in operation of the services and maintenance of the tracks.

(c) The reasons for shutting down of airport metro line are due to highest importance to safety and thorough inspection of the viaduct to identify and rectify defects in civil works by following technically sound procedures.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Govt has constituted a two member Enquiry Committee on 24.07.2012, comprising Additional Member (Works), Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and Additional Secretary and Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Ministry of Urban Development.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) The committee has been requested to give its report in 3 months from the date of constitution.

**Regulation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi**

†142. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government has formulated any guidelines regarding regulation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi;

(b) whether development works in all colonies of Delhi are being carried out at a great pace;

(c) whether hurdles being faced in some unauthorised colonies have overcome; and

(d) the number of colonies in Delhi where registry is likely to be introduced in coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) No. The development works have been permitted in those unauthorised colonies which prima facie fulfill the criteria as envisaged in the regulations notified on 24.3.2008 for regularization of unauthorised colonies and as amended from time to time.

(c) Urban Development Department, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that suitable actions are being taken by the local body and the Government of NCT of Delhi to implement all steps required in the process of regularization.

(d) No such information is available.

**Disposal of wastes in Delhi**

143. SHRI PRAVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that disposal of daily wastes is more than the capacity of wastes sites in Delhi;

(b) the details of the number of sites where garbage is being disposed off in Delhi;

(c) the details of the Government's proposed project disposal of the wastes in Delhi in future; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) the details whether ground water is getting polluted due to above mentioned sites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Director (Local Bodies), Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that there are four Sanitary Land Fill (SLF) sites located in the jurisdiction of North, South and East Corporations. The details are as under:-

Sl.No.	Location	Corporation
1.	SLF Bhalswa near Mukarba Chowk on GT Karnal Road	North Delhi Municipal Corporation
2.	SLF Site Narela-Bawana	North Delhi Municipal Corporation
3.	SLF Okhla Phase-I on Anand Mai Road	South Delhi Municipal Corporation
4.	Gazipur, Delhi	East Delhi Municipal Corporation

The New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) has informed that it disposes it's garbage at the following sites:

1. Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd., Okhla Delhi.
2. IL and FS, Eco Smart Ltd., MCD Compost Plant, Okhla.
3. Gazipur, SLF, MCD.

(c) Director (Local Bodies), GNCTD has informed that at present no new site is available in North and South Corporations for disposal of wastes by land fill method.

A project of Delhi Government, that is, Waste to Energy Plant at Gazipur, Delhi is under construction and the first phase of this plant, that is, processing of garbage through Refused Derived Fuel route is likely to become operational by the end of 2012.

(d) NDMC has informed that there is no disposal site of waste in NDMC area. As regards, North, South and East Corporations, no such information is available.

**Allowing changing of floor of DDA flats in Dwarka for senior citizens**

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

whether Government proposes to show magnanimity in changing the rules for

change of floor from first to ground of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) flats in Dwarka owned by senior citizens of the age of 74/75 years having knee problem to climb up the stair cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): As per present policy, change of floor of the DDA flats in same location is admissible subject to availability of flat and on production of certificate from Govt. Hospital/recognized Hospital in cases of physical handicap of orthopedic nature where lower limbs are affected or cases where allottee is more than 70 years of age.

**Completion of revision of the DPR of Dwarka to Najafgarh Metro Station**

145. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 36 given in Rajya Sabha on 23.11.2011 and to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has completed further revision of the Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dwarka to Najafgarh Metro extension project;

(b) whether investment decision for this project has been taken by Government so far or not;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether this project will be completed along with other projects of DMRC in third phase; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. On evolution of Maglev technology, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has decided that adoption of Maglev technology is not considered appropriate due to the fact that this technology has not made much progress in other countries. Secondly, the developer of this technology could not clearly indicate the capital cost per km. when asked to do so. Therefore, DMRC has now proposed for the adoption of normal metro technology.

(b) to (e) The proposal is under advanced stage of consideration of the Government.

**Development of NCR**

†146. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Capital Region Planning Board Act was enacted in 1985 for development of National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the name of the States and their districts which have been included in NCR; and

(c) the total population of the region and the steps taken for their development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The constituent area of NCR are as follows:

States	Districts
National Capital Territory of Delhi	Entire National Capital Territory of Delhi
Haryana	Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar Mewat, Palwal and Panipat
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Baghpat and Panchsheel Nagar (Hapur) (newly created)
Rajasthan	Alwar

(c) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that the total population of NCR is about 460 lakhs as per Census of India 2011.

NCRPB was constituted under an Act of Parliament in 1985 for the balanced and harmonized development of the National Capital Region.

The NCR Planning Board has prepared and notified the Regional Plan 2021 in September 2005. The Plan provides an integrated policy framework for the NCR relating to regional landuse patterns, settlement systems, infrastructural facilities, economic activities and environmental conservation.

The policies and proposals contained in the Regional Plan are to be implemented by the NCR participating State Governments/their agencies and concerned Central Ministries.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Besides evolving harmonized policies for the control of landuses for development of infrastructure and settlement patterns in the National Capital Region, the Board also arranges for and oversees the financing of selected development projects.

**Stopping of Delhi metro airport express line**

147. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Metro Airport Express line operated by private operators has been stopped indefinitely as some serious defects has been detected regarding construction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these technical faults could not be detected at the time of Railway Safety Commission's inspection before rendering its green signal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely time-frame by which the Airport Metro line would become functional again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prima facie, the investigations by the Joint Inspection Committee (JIC) comprising Ministry of Railways, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL) and M/s. SYSTRA, the design consultant, show that there are defects in civil works, such as crushing of grout material above and below bearings, deformation, cracks and shifting of bearings at many locations. In addition, certain cracks and twist in some of the girders have also been noticed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Commissioner of Metro Railway Safety (CMRS), Northern Circle has informed that statutory inspection of this line was carried out by CMRS on 07.01.2011 and 08.01.2012 before granting sanction for the introduction of commercial services on this line. The defects came to notice after a period of more than 1 year of the inspection by the CMRS and operation of Delhi Airport Metro Express Line.

(e) The tentative time frame for completion of repairs to civil structure has been worked out as end of September, 2012.



**Auction of Taj Mahal Hotel Property by DDA**

148. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has taken a decision to auction Taj Mahal Hotel Property after the present 30 years lease expires next year;
- (b) whether auction route will fetch more revenue for Government than renewing the lease; and
- (c) if so, the reasons for not auctioning the property in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that no decision has been taken regarding the auction of Taj Mahal Hotel.

**Technical SNAGS in airport line of Delhi Metro**

149. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite technical snags in the airport line of Delhi Metro for a long time, safety standards were overlooked and metro was being operated on this line and eventually the operation is discontinued and the snags are being removed;
- (b) when was the information of snags received and the reasons for the laid-back attitude adopted for removing these snags;
- (c) the allegation made against the DMRC by the operating company of Express Line;
- (d) whether DMRC repeatedly suggested to run metro on this line at a slow speed; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) No, Sir. M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL), the operator of the airport metro line suspended the services immediately after it was felt that it would not be safe to continue with the service even at reduced speed.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they received the information on the defects in civil works in the Airport Express Line on 17.05.2012 and there was no delay in taking action on these defects.

(c) M/s. DAMEPL issued a notice to DMRC alleging default of civil works by the DMRC.

(d) and (e) DMRC advised M/s. DAMEPL, on 08.06.2012 in response to their letter dated 7.6.2012 that the line is safe to run the trains at restricted speeds imposed by M/s. DAMEPL. It was also instructed by DMRC to M/s. DAMEPL to closely inspect the critical locations and measure track parameters and if required to, further reduce the speed.

**Funds for purchasing buses to Maharashtra under JNNURM**

150. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided Central funds to Maharashtra under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for purchasing buses for urban transport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the city-wise number of buses purchased, with the Central funds;

(d) whether proposal for more buses under JNNURM from the State are pending with Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the present status of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of city-wise buses sanctioned and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (as on 31.7.2012) are as under:

Sl.No.	City	Total Fleet sanctioned.	Estimated project cost approved by CSMC (Rs. in Crore)	Buses procured so far	Estimated ACA approved (Rs. in Crore)	ACA released (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	BEST	1000	284.00	1000	99.40	57.85
2.	Navi Mumbai	150	40.50	150	14.18	10.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Thane	200	47.80	200	16.73	12.64
4.	Mira-Bhayandar	50	11.00	50	3.85	2.60
5.	Kalyan Dombivili	50	9.00	30	3.15	2.08
6.	Nagpur	300	63.60	240	31.80	15.9
7.	Nanded	30	7.60	30	6.08	3.06
8.	Pune	500	233.43	502	116.71	53.88
9.	PCMC	150	233.43	502	116.71	17.24
10.	Nashik	100	22.00	100	7.70	4.64
TOTAL		2530	718.93	2302	299.60	180.02

(d) The bus funding project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was a one time measure upto 30.6.2009.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### **Mithi river development project**

151. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has submitted Detailed Project Report for Mithi River Development Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has sought Additional Central Allowance for the same citing reasons for not including this project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of the funding proposal of the State Government; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. Government of Maharashtra had sent a

revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Mithi River Development Project to the Ministry on 8th September, 2010 and the same was sent to Ministry of Water Resources on 27.9.2010 for technical appraisal. The proposal is not eligible for assistance under JNNURM being a River Development Project.

Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Water Resources on examination of the revised DPR has asked for hydrological data from the Government of Maharashtra. The project has not been technically cleared from the Ministry of Water Resources due to non-furnishing of hydrological data by the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Completion of repair work in airport metro line**

152. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some defects in the Airport Metro Services were detected while the service was still operational for a quite long time and the reasons for continuing with the service;
- (b) whether the services have been suspended for major repairs and time likely to take for repairs to complete;
- (c) the agencies/persons responsible for such faults and the action likely to be taken against all the responsible; and
- (d) the likely cost of repairs and the estimated loss of revenue to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) M/s. Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. (DAMEPL), the operator of the airport metro line suspended the services immediately after it was felt that it would not be safe to continue with the service even at reduced speed.

(b) Yes, Sir. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that repair work will take about two months.

(c) It is premature to indicate the agencies/persons responsible for such faults and the action likely to be taken against all the responsible.

(d) DMRC has informed that the estimated cost of repair would be Rs. 12 crore approximately and their stand is that there would be no revenue loss to them.

**JNNURM in A.P.**

153. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is not properly focusing exclusively on urban lower income groups;

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

(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) seeks to ensure sustainable development of cities by focusing on efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. The Mission is project and reforms specific and its benefits caters to all section/citizens of the society.

**Metro Rail for Patna**

154. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that Patna will soon have a Metro network; and

(b) What are the broad features of the proposed Metro Rail for Patna and by when Metro Rail will start Operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Ministry of Urban Development has not received any proposal for Metro Rail in Patna from the State Government of Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

**Controlling of flooding and water logging in Urban Areas**

155. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to control flooding and water logging in urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects undertaken and funds allocated for them over the last three years;

(c) whether any studies have been conducted to assess the impact of flooding in urban areas in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Sir. However, Storm Water Drainage is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Govt./Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, implement and operate and maintain drainage systems with State Plan funds.

(b) During the last three years, 33 projects of Sewerage and Storm Water Drainage under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 21 Storm Drainage and 40 Sewerage Projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) component of JNNURM and 2 Storm Water Drainage Projects under 10% lumpsum provision scheme, for the benefit of North Eastern Region including Sikkim have been approved. Details are given in Statement-I, II, III and IV respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

**Statement-I***Details of sanctioned projects for sector sewerage and drainage for last three years under UIG*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12			
		No. of projects approved	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	No. of projects approved	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period	No. of projects approved	Approved projects Cost	ACA Committed	ACA released for Utilisation inclusive of Projects sanctioned during the Mission period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6,169.00	4,935.00	11,559.01		--	--	4,550.71		--	--	10,116.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		--	--	--			--	--		--	--	--
3.	Assam		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--
4.	Bihar		--	--	1,918.87		--	--	--		--	--	--
5.	Chandigarh		--	--	--			--	--		--	--	--
6.	Chattisgarh		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--

7.	Delhi	2	40,563.00	14,197.00	3,480.28	1	135,771.00	47,520.00	14,096.99		--	--	--	Written Answers to [8 AUG, 2012]
8.	Goa		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--	
9.	Gujarat	1	19,195.12	9,000.00	25,686.30		--	--	5,086.31	1	11,180.65	8,944.52	12,412.44	
10.	Haryana		--	--	--		--	--	1,008.59		--	--	--	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5,474.00	3,880.00	970.00		--	--	--		--	--	--	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		--	--	--		--	--	--	1	2,032.03	1,828.83	6,529.73	
13.	Jharkhand		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--	
14.	Karnataka		--	--	5,089.27		--	--	1,500.00		--	--	9,953.88	
15.	Kerala		--	---	--		--	--	--		--	--	--	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	32,649.00	16,324.50	4,463.25		--	--	2,533.05		--	--	2,448.68	
17.	Maharashtra	1	17,182.92	8,591.46	28,357.00		--	--	20,023.10	1	10,941.57	3,829.55	19,703.71	Unstarred Questions 293
18.	Manipur	1	10,250.13	9,225.12	2,306.28		--	--	--		--	--	1,383.77	
19.	Meghalaya		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	330.21	
20.	Mizoram		--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--	
21.	Nagaland		--	--	--		--	--	--	1	4,026.10	3,623.49	905.87	
22.	Odisha	1	7,182.00	4,500.00	2,491.60		--	--	--		--	--	6,806.92	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Punjab			--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	--
24. Puducherry			--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	2,189.00
25. Rajasthan			--	--	2,607.25		--	--	--		--	--	1,443.65
26. Sikkini			--	--	--		--	--	--		--	--	322.92
27. Tamil Nadu	1	22,675.00	9,000.00	22,686.24	1	1	1,610.00	4,063.50	16526		--	--	31,320.68
28. Tripura	1	10,221.00	9,000.00	2,250.00			--	--	--		--	--	1,350.00
29. Uttar Pradesh	3	44,216.77	22,500.00	20,641.18			--	--	12,955.51		--	--	37,651 65
30. Uttarakhand	1	6,283.00	4,628.00	2,642.25	2		3,44633	2,757.06	--		--	--	3,367.47
31. West Bengal	4	11,762.96	4,718.36	7,510.05	3	15,452	38	5,408.33	5,094.17	2	15,752.70	5,513.45	4,480.28
TOTAL	20	233,823.90	120,499.44	144,658.83	7	166,279.71	59,748.89	67,013.69	6.00	43,933.05	23,739.84	152,716.95	

294 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-II**

*Detail, of Storm Water Drainage/Drainage Projects during last Three Years*

(Rs. in Lakhs)												
Sl.No.	State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instal-ment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	2nd Instal-ment of the Central Share	Incen-tive for @1.5% DPR prepar-ation	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	Total release during last three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Slonn Water Drains	2222.00	1777.60	888.80	888.80	33.33		888.80		888.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Bapatala	Storm Water Drains	4896.00	3916.80	1958.40	1958.40	73.44				0.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Storm Water Drains	968.00	774.40	387.20	387.20	14.52				0.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Storm Water Drains	262.00	209.60	104.80	104.80	3.93				0.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	Storm Water Drains	216.00	172.80	86.40	86.40	3.24				0.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Storm Water Drains	2464.00	1971.20	985.60	796.54	24.64				0.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Siddipet	Storm Water Drains	984.00	787.20	393.60	393.60	9.84		393.60		393.60

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	Storm Water Drains	3435.00	2748.00	1374.00	1374.00	34.35				0.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Storm Water Drains	3586.00	2868.80	1434.40	1435.00	33.17			1435.00	1435.00
10.	Assam	Titabar	Storm Water Drains	828.85	745.97	372.98	372.99	12.43	0.00	0.00	372.99	372.99
11.	Assam	Pathsala	Storm Water Drains	503.06	452.75	226.38	226.37	7.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Assam	Bokakhat	Storm Water Drains	545.74	491.17	245.58	245.59	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drains	632.1	568.89	284.45	0.00	9.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Assam	Ilailakandi	Storm Water Drains	783.64	705.28	352.64	0.00	11.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Assam	Hojai	Storm Water Drains	992.98	893.68	446.84	446.84	14.9	0.00	0.00	446.84	446.84
16.	Assam	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drains	274.14	246.73	123.36	0.00	4.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Assam	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drains	722.88	650.59	325.30	325.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	325.29	325.29
18.	Assam	Marigaon	Storm Water Drains	423.77	381.39	169.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Assam	Hamren	Storm Water Drains	226.47	203.82	90.59	113.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.23	113.23
20.	Assam	Chabua	Storm Water Drains	226.91	204.22	90.76	113.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.46	113.46

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

21.	Assam	Gosaigoan	Storm Water Drains	201.98	181.78	80.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Assam	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drains	328.57	295.71	131.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Assam	Lanka	Storm Water Drains	399.11	359.20	159.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Assam	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drains	264.18	237.76	105.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25..	Assam	Howraghat	Storm Water Drains	262.75	236.48	105.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26..	Assam	Digboi	Storm Water Drains	1074.97	967.47	483.74	0.00	16.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27..	Assam	Basugaon	Storm Water Drains	756.09	680.48	340.24	340.24	11.34	0.00	0.00	340.24	340.24
28.	Assam	Maiboug	Storm Water Drains	492.61	443.35	221.67	221.68	7.39	0.00	0.00	221.68	221.68
29.	Assam	Lala	Storm Water Drains	612.21	550.99	275.49	0.00	7.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Assam	Barpeta	Storm Water Drains	1871.96	1684.76	842.38	0.00	28.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Assam	Udalguri	Storm Water Drains	743.50	669.15	334.58	0.00	11.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Assam	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drains	667.74	600.97	300.48	0.00	10.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Assam	Gauripur	Storm Water Drains	547.64	492.88	246.44	0.00	8.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Assam	Jorhat	Storm Water Drains	1592.42	1433.18	716.59	0.00	23.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 297

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35.	Assam	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drains	565.06	50855	254.28	0.00	8.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Assam	Dhubri	Storm Water Drains	710.17	639.15	319.58	0.00	9.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
37.	Assam	Dergaon	Storm Water Drains	660.36	1494.32	747.16	000	21.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38.	Andhra Pradesh	Anini	Strom Water Drinage	159.24	143.32	71.658	71.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.66	71.66
39.	Andhra Pradesh	Seppa	Strom Water Drinag	1380.00	1242.00	621.00	621.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	621	621.00
40.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala	Channelisation of Nallalis	190.18	152.14	76.07	76.07	2.85		76.07		76.07
41.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Strom water drains	334.12	267.30	133.65	133.65	5.01		133.65		133..65
42.	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Drainage	651.39	586.25	293.13	293.12	9.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
43.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrwah	Drainage	822.55	740.3	370.15	370.15	12.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
44.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Drainage	557.15	501.44	250.72	250.72	8.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Drainage	4089.00	3680.01	1840.05	0.00	61.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
46.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Drainage	1271.35	1144.22	572.11	0.00	19.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Drainage	1013.66	912.29	456.15	0.00	15.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Unstarred Questions

48.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Drainage	1004.60	904.14	452.07	0.00	15.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Drainage	746.79	672.11	336.06						0.00
50.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Drainage	1827.24	1644.52	822.26						0.00
51.	Karnataka	Devangere	SWD and Drains	5060.30	4048.24	2024.12	2024.12	75.90		2024.12		2024.12
52.	Karnataka	Holenara-sipura	Storm Water Drains	800.00	640.00	320.00	320.00	12.00		320.00		320.00
53.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Storm Water Drains	1460.00	1168.00	584.00	0.00	21.90				0.00
54.	Karnataka	Harihara	Storm Water Drains	2422.00	1937.60	968.80	0.00	0.00				0.00
55.	Maharashtra	Latur	Construction of drains	5531.00	4424.80	2212.40	2212.40	0.00	2212.40			2212.40
56.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	1270.00	1270.00	0.00	0.00		1270.00	1270.00,
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Malajkhanda	Drain	27.60	22.08	11.04	11.04	0.00				0.00
58.	Rajasthan	Bundi	Storm Water Drainage	624.22	499.38	249.69	249.69	9.36				0.00
59.	Rajasthan	Mangroli	Storm Water Drainage	292.3	233.84	116.92		4.39				0.00
60.	Rajasthan	Paratapparh	Drainage	148.03	118.43	59.21	59.21	2.22				0.00
61.	Rajasthan	Ramganj-mandi	Storm Water Drainage	148.97	119.18	59.59		2.24				0.00

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions 299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
62.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Storm Water Draina	422.00	337.60	168.80		6.33				0.00
63.	Rajasthan	Sangaria	Storm Water Draina	366.00	292.80	146.40	146.40	5.49				0.00
64.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Drain	343.00	274.40	137.20	137.20		0.00			0.00
65.	Tripura	Ranibazai	Drain	1217.00	1095.30	547.65	547.65	0.00			547.65	547.65
66.	Uttar Pradesh	vrindavan	Drainage	2195.16	1756.13	878.06	870.30	0.00		870:30		870.30
67.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Drainage	1535.90	1228.72	614.36	614.36	23.04	0.00	614.36	0.00	614.36
68.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Drainage	3386.39	2709.11	1354.56	1354.55	50.80	000	000	000	0.00
68				81147	68282.81	34024.73	21463.72	825	2212.4	5320.9	5879.04	13412.34

300 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III***Details of UIDSSMT component of JNNURM*

(Rs. in lakhs)												
Sl.No.	State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instal-ment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	2nd Instal-ment of the Central Share	Incen- tive @ 1.5% for DPR prepar- ation	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	Total release during last three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4915.00	3932.00	1966.00	1966.00	34.41		1966.00		1966.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6237.00	4989.60	2494.80	2494.80	93.56		2494.80		2494.80
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage	3493.00	2794.40	1397.20	1397.20	34.93		1397.20		1397.20
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage	4687.50	3750.00	1875.00	1875.00	43.36		1875.00		1875.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2641.00	2112.80	1056.00	1056.00	8.19	8.19			8.19
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8106.00	6484.80	3242.40	3242.40	121.59		3242.40		3242.40
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00	786.40	393.20	393.20	0.00		393.20		393.20



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	UGD	3983.00	3186.40	1593.20	1593.40	58.01	58.01		1593.40	1651.41
9.	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur	Sanitary Sewerage System	19025.00	8578.00	4289.00	4289.00				4289.00	4289.00
10.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4576.04	3660.83	1830.42	1830.41	68.64	0.00	0.00	1830.41	1830.41
11.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	STP	2707.01	2165.61	1082.80	1082.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	1082.81	1082.81
12.	Haryana	Ambala	STP	2082.19	1665.75	832.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Haryana	Narnaul .	STP	812.99	650.39	325.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Haryana	Charki-Dadri	STP	709.25	567.40	283.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20						0.00
16.	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00	675.20	337.60	337.60	12.66			337.60	337.60
17.	Karnataka	Channapatna	UGD	1311.00	1048.80	524.40	524.40	19.66			524.40	524.40
18.	Karnataka	Devangere	UGD	336.00	268.80	134.40	0.00	5.04				0.00
19.	Karnataka	Holenara-sipura	Sewerage	303.00	242.40	121.20	121.20	4.55			121.20	121.20

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Unstarred Questions

20.	Karnataka	Malavalli	UGD	730.41	584.33	292.17	292.16	10.96		292.16	292.16
21.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	UGD	974.58	779.66	389.83	389.83	14.62		389.83	389.83
22.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	UGD	602.09	481.67	240.84	240.84	9.03		240.84	240.84
23.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00	1053.60	526.80	526.80	19.76			0.00
24.	Karnataka	Sreeranga- patna	UGD	522.18	417.74	208.87	208.87	7.83			0.00
25.	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14	0.00	0.00			0.00
26.	Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00	3982.40	1991.20	0.00	74.67			0.00
27.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	1279.20	1279.20	47.97	0.00	1279.20	1279.20
28.	Maharashtra	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	970.4	970.40	36.39	970.40		970.40
29.	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	324.4	324.40	12.165	324.40		324.40
30.	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	252.6	0.00	9.47	0.00		0.00
31.	Maharashtra	Shirur	UGD	889.80	711.84	355.92	355.36	0.00	0.00	355.36	355.36
32.	Maharashtra	Amravati	UGD (phase-I)	8612.28	6889.82	3444.91	3444.91	0.00	0.00	3444.91	3444.91
33.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	10620.00	5310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
34.	Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	128.00	128.00	0.00	0.00	128.00	128.00

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	5761.04	2880.52	2880.52	0.00	0.00		2880.52	2880.52
36.	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	1532.64	766.32	766.32	0.00	0.00		766.32	766.32
37.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	2485.72	1242.86	1242.86	0.00	0.00		1242.86	1242.86
38.	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	1507.52	753.76	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
39.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	318.14	318.14	0.00	0.00		318.14	318.14
40.	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	992.00	496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
41.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	1776.97	888.48	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
42.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48			0.00			0.00
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Budhni	Sewerage	195.05	156.04	78.02	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	566.74	283.37	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	235.40	117.70	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	114.78	57.39	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sewerage.	218.00	174.40	87.20	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	6129.24	3064.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sanitation	593.23	474.58	237.29		8.90	0.00	0.00
51.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4955.00	3964.00	1982.00	1982.00	0.00	0.00	1982.00
52.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage-Ph-II	4696.85	3757.48	1878.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53.	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2286.00	1828.80	914.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54.	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4766.00	3812.80	1906.40	0.00	45.04	0.00	0.00
55.	Punjab	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4197.61	3358.09	1679.04	0.00	78.23	0.00	0.00
56.	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8940.00	7152.00	3576.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
57.	Punjab	Talwandi sabo	Sewerage	1016.00	812.80	406.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
58.	Punjab	Muktasar	Sewerage	2789.45	2231.56	1115.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
59.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44		0.00	0.00	0.00
60.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Sewerage and Drainage	328.18	262.54	131.27	129.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
61.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1066.31	853.05	426.52		15.99	0.00	0.00
62.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1904.02	1523.22	761.61		28.56	0.00	0.00
63.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	742.19	371.10		13.92	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
64.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	2172.00	1086.00		0.00	0.00			0.00
65.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	4933.60	2466.80		92.51	0.00			0.00
66.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	2080.80	1040.40		0.00	0.00			0.00
67.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	3423.20	1711.60		0.00	0.00			0.00
68.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	2663.62	1331.81		0.00	0.00			0.00
69.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97		0.00	0.00			0.00
70.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3781.00	3024.80	1512.40		0.00	0.00			0.00
71.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3692.00	2953.60	1476.80		0.00	0.00			0.00
72.	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage Treatment Plant	1097.00	987.30	493.65	493.65	0.00	0.00		493.65	493.65
73.	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage Treatment Plant	480.00	432.00	216.00	216.00	0.00	0.00		216.00	216.00
74.	Sikkim	Melli	Sewerage Treatment Plant	341.00	306.90	153.45	153.45	0.00	0.00		153.45	153.45
75.	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage Treatment Plant	494.00	444.60	222.30	222.30	0.00	0.00		222.30	222.30
76.	Tamil Nadu	Marmalla- puram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	243.20	243.20		243.20			243.30

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

77.	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalai- nagar	Sewerage	375.00	300.00	150.00	150.00		150.00				
78.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	U.G. Sewerage	1122.00	897.60	448.80	0.00		0.00		0.00		
79.	Tamil Nadu	Udumaipet	Sewerage	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69	0.00		0.00		0.00		
80.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	UGD	2555.20	2044.16	1022.08	0.00		0.00		0.00		
81.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Underground Sewage	6556.47	5245.18	2622.59					0.00		
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Baila	Sewerage	4472.31	3577.85	1788.92	1786.28	67.08		1786.28	1786.28		
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66	6953.33	3476.66	3424.08	130.37		3424.08	3424.08		
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18	3899.34	1949.67	1949.67	73.11		1949.67	1949.67		
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	5872.99	2936.50	2882.64	0.00	2882.64		2882.64		
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage	3463.00	2770.40	1385.20	1384.87	0.00		1384.87	1384.87		
87.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	Sewerage	6173.25	4938.60	2469.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
88.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1251.59	1001.27	500.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
89.	Daman and Diu	Moti and Nandi Daman	Underground Sewerage	942.37	753.90	376.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
				89	282007.27	219205	109602.1	50589.55	1301.17	4636.84	23707.70	20390.16	48734.70

**Statement-IV**

Written Answers to

[8 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 307

*Storm water drainage projects approved during last three years  
under 10% lumpsum provision scheme for the benefit of  
North Eastern Region including Sikkim*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the project	State	Approved cost
1.	Storm Water drainage Project for Khonsa town	Arunachal Pradesh	422.29
2.	Aalo Storm Water Drainage Project (Phase II)	Arunachal Pradesh	929.05

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session of Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7425/15/12]

#### Notifications 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, under sub-section (4) of Section 157 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 438 (E), dated the 11th June, 2012, publishing the Intellectual Property Appellate Board (Salaries and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7076/15/12]

#### Notifications of Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987:

- (1) S.O. 1251(E), dated the 30th May, 2012, exempting Uttar Pradesh State Agencies from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 88(E), dated the 17th January, 2012, upto the extent of a total quantity of additional 20,000 bales for the Rabi Marketing Season 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7079/15/12]

- (2) S.O. 1417(E), dated the 22nd June, 2012, extending the validity of the

order S.O. 88(E), dated the 17th January, 2012, for a further period of three months from the date of expiry of the order or until further orders, whichever is earlier. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7080/15/12]

### **Notifications of Ministry of Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SAUGATA RAY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 1297(E), dated the 6th June, 2012, regarding amendments in the Regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies in Delhi, under Section 58 of Delhi Development Authority Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7085/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. S.O. 1302(E), dated the 7th June, 2012, regarding inclusion of Delhi MRTS Phase-III, extension to Badarpur-Faridabad and Vaishali (Ghaziabad) corridors, under Section 32 of the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7086/15/12]

### **All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Ordinance, 2012 (Ordinance No.1 of 2012), promulgated by the President on the 16th of July, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7061/15/12]

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### **CONSTITUTION OF PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have to inform Members that the Panel of Vice-Chairmen has been re-constituted w.e.f. the 17th July, 2012 with the following Members:—

1. Prof. P.J. Kurien
  2. Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan
  3. Shri Shanta Kumar
  4. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee
  5. Shri Tariq Anwar
  6. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
-



**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of item (xix) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, read with Section 43 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (No. 8 of 1922), this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Court of the University of Delhi in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 2012.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE RUBBER BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (e) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947 (24 of 1947) read with sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the Rubber Rules, 1955, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Rubber Board in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. P.J. Kurien from the membership of Rajya Sabha on the 1st July, 2012.”

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**MATTER RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, matters raised with the permission of the Chair. (*Interruptions*) Zero Hour submissions. (*Interruptions*). First is Km. Mayawati. (*Interruptions*) After Zero Hour, I will allow. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Baishya, after Zero Hour, I will allow. (*Interruptions*).

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, अमरीका में सिखों वाला मामला है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will allow you later.

(Interruptions) Zero Hour is there. Let me dispose of the Zero Hour. Then, I will allow Mr. Baishya and I will allow you also. (Interruptions) That is coming up. (Interruptions) You are concerned about Assam discussion. (Interruptions) It is coming up. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I have a request. After Mayawatiji concludes, we should be allowed to raise the Assam issue immediately followed by a discussion. (Interruptions) Please be very clear about it. (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After the Zero Hour. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Immediately, we would like to have a discussion. (Interruptions). After she finishes, we want to have a debate on Assam immediately. (Interruptions)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...You know during Zero Hour every day we allow few Members. ...(Interruptions)... You are correct.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम लोग 11.00 बजे से इसका आग्रह कर रहे हैं और उधर से बताया गया कि 12.30 बजे आप टेक-अप करेंगे। कोई बात नहीं है, इनका विषय आ जाए, उसके बाद हम तुरन्त चाहेंगे कि असम के विषय पर गंभीर चर्चा हो...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...I will allow you... (Interruptions)...I will allow you. I will allow you. बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...You sit down. ...(Interruptions)...Hon. Members, hon. Deputy Leader of the Opposition has raised an important point that Assam discussion should be taken up immediately. I am in full agreement. It is only three minutes each for 10 Zero Hour submissions. ...(Interruptions)...Please, as soon as it is over...(Interruptions)...I am calling Kumari Mayawati. You make your statement. ...(Interruptions)... Let her speak.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...(व्यवधान)

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,....(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान) I will allow you. Kumari Mayawati, please. आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,....(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): दर्डा जी, आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान) Dardaji, she is on the floor...(Interruptions)... She is having the floor. I have called Mayawati. (Interruptions)...I have called her please.

**Damage to the status of Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar in Uttar Pradesh**

**सुश्री मायावती** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित देश की कानून व्यवस्था से जुड़े अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ और इस संबंध में मैं आपको एवं पूरे सदन को यह अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): राज्य से जुड़े हुए मामले को यहां पर उठाना...(व्यवधान)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन एजेंडा में है...(व्यवधान) आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान) वह भी हो जाएगा...(व्यवधान)

**सुश्री मायावती:** इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको यह अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे देश में समय-समय पर दलित एवं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों में जो महान संत, गुरु व महापुरुष हुए हैं, जिनका समाज में व्याप्त गैर-बराबरी वाली सामाजिक व्यवस्था को बदलने में अर्थात् समतामूलक व मानवतावादी समाज व्यवस्था बनाने में देश हित में विशेष योगदान रहा है, उनका आबादी के हिसाब से देश के सबसे बड़े प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सपा सरकार में हर स्तर पर काफी ज्यादा अपमान हो रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर इनके नाम पर बनाए गए जिले, यूनिवर्सिटी व जनहित की योजनाओं को बदलना तथा इनकी मूर्तियों को तुड़वाना आदि प्रमुख हैं।

इस सन्दर्भ में सबसे ज्यादा चिंता की बात यह है कि परमपूज्य बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर, जिन्होंने देश में दलितों एवं अन्य उपेक्षित वर्गों के अधिकारों की लड़ाई लड़ने के साथ-साथ अपने देश का संविधान भी बनाया है, जिसके तहत हमारा देश चल रहा है, उन बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर का उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सपा सरकार में...(व्यवधान)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** सिर्फ आधा मिनट बाकी है...(व्यवधान)

**सुश्री मायावती:** जिस प्रकार से अपमान किया जा रहा है, उसको लेकर पूरे देश में उनमें श्रद्धा एवं आस्था रखने वाले लोग काफी ज्यादा दुःखी व गुस्से में हैं। कल इस मामले को लेकर लखनऊ में बाबा साहब डा. अम्बेडकर के अनुयायियों ने काफी जबरदस्त धरना प्रदर्शन भी किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में कल महामहिम राज्यपाल जी को एक ज्ञापन भी दिया गया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)

**सुश्री मायावती:** इसके साथ ही इसके बारे में हम पेरे सदन को यह भी अवगत कराना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सपा सरकार के दौरान 15 मार्च सन् 2012 से लेकर 6 अगस्त तक...(व्यवधान)

महोदय, यहां अराजक व असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर की अकेले ही 25 प्रतिमाएं तोड़ी जा चुकी हैं, जिसको लेकर इनके अनुयायियों में जबरदस्त रोष व्याप्त है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि प्रदेश में ऐसे आपराधिक तत्वों पर अभी तक यह सरकार सख्ती से कानूनी शिकंजा नहीं कस सकी है। इसी प्रकार, अन्य अपराध भी प्रदेश में काफी ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं, जिसको लेकर अब प्रदेश की जनता वहां राष्ट्रपति शासन लगाने तक की मांग भी करने लगी है। इसके अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सपा सरकार के समय अन्य और मामलों में भी बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के हो रहे अपमान के संबंध में मैं पूरे सदन को यह भी अवगत

कराना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के आदर-सम्मान में इनके नाम पर जनहित के लिए लखनऊ में एक ऐतिहासिक "डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर हरित गार्डन" का भी निर्माण किया था, जिसके नाम को वर्तमान सपा सरकार ने अभी हाल ही में बदल कर "श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र पार्क" कर दिया है। इसको लेकर भी बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर को मानने वाले लोग बहुत ज्यादा आन्दोलित हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस संबंध में मेरा यह भी कहना है कि हमारी पार्टी श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र या सपा के किसी नेता अथवा किसी भी सन्त, गुरु व महापुरुष के खिलाफ नहीं है और सपा सरकार इन्हें जिस रूप में भी आदर-सम्मान देती है, वह जरूर दे, लेकिन आदर-सम्मान देते समय इस सरकार को दूसरे समाज के सन्तों, गुरुओं व महापुरुषों के आदर-सम्मान का भी ध्यान जरूर रखना चाहिए, जिनकी यह सरकार लगातार अनदेखी कर रही है। जबकि हमारी पार्टी ने अपने पूरे शासनकाल के दौरान किसी भी नाम को नहीं बदला है। अर्थात्, हमारे प्रदेश में किसी भी जिले, यूनिवर्सिटी व पार्क आदि के नाम नहीं बदले हैं और न ही हमने किसी सन्त, गुरु व महापुरुष की मूर्ति आदि को तोड़ने दिया है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संक्षेप में अब मेरा यही कहना है कि वर्तमान सपा सरकार में जिस प्रकार से हर स्तर पर बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर का अपमान हो रहा है, इससे उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ-साथ पूरे देश की कानून-व्यवस्था पर कभी भी बुरा असर पड़ सकता है, इसलिए मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से यह आग्रह है कि वह इन सब मामलों की पूरी रिपोर्ट मंगवा कर बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर के सम्मान में जल्दी से जल्दी जरूर ठोस कदम उठाए, लेकिन इसके साथ ही, मैं यह भी चाहूंगी कि केन्द्र की सरकार हमारे इस आग्रह पर अपना दृष्टिकोण जरूर स्पष्ट करें। इन्हीं जरूरी बातों के साथ अब मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your time is over. (Interruptions). अब आगे रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)... बाकी रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।... (व्यवधान)...

Now, next Shri Tarun Vijay. (Interruptions). Mayawatiji, please (Interruptions). आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।... (व्यवधान)... आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।... (व्यवधान)... मायावती जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।... (व्यवधान)... श्री तरुण विजय... (व्यवधान)... श्री तरुण विजय।... (व्यवधान)... Baishyaji, there is a discussion on this subject. It is coming. (Interruptions). Please go to your seats. I will listen to you. (Interruptions). Baishyaji, please go to your seat. (Interruptions). आप लोग बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... Next is Shri Tarun Vijay. Are you speaking? (Interruptions). मायावती जी, आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... मायावती जी, आप बैठ जाइए।... (व्यवधान)... आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया अब आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)... आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया। इसके बाद रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाता।... (व्यवधान)... What is the use? Mayawatiji, it is not going on record. (Interruptions). I will call you. (Interruptions).

The House is adjourned till 2 p.m.

*The House then adjourned  
at twelve minutes past twelve of the clock.*

The House re-assembled at two of the clock,

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN)** in the Chair.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I have a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has a point of order. Under what rule?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...(व्यवधान)...मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I have given a notice. We will not allow anything to be discussed except Assam violence. Sir, this issue should be taken up.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, let me listen to the point of order. We are taking up a discussion on Assam. You please take your seat.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir; we are not being heard since morning. Sir, first, Assam situation should be discussed. (*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): वैश्य जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...वैश्य जी, आप बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Why should we waste time?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir. How can a discussion be started?...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please listen to me. Just listen to me. Baishyaji, you are a senior Member. सुनिए, एक मिनट सुनिए...(Interruptions)...आप बैठिए, sit down.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Not a single Cabinet Minister is present here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down. Please cooperate. Please, please...(Interruptions)...All sections of the House have demanded a discussion on Assam and some had even asked for suspension of Question Hour. So, Chairman has allowed for a discussion. We are going to take it up immediately. So, why do you create problems? Sit down.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am not creating problems. My

demand is that the Prime Minister should make a statement on the Assam issue. We are not going to allow anything else except Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): After the discussion there will be a reply. Don't worry. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we want a discussion and the Prime Minister should reply to that discussion. The Prime Minister should issue a statement on the Assam situation.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, it is a very important discussion. At least, let a single Cabinet Minister be here to listen to this discussion. Not one Cabinet Minister is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, please make sure that someone is there. (*Interruptions*) Allow the discussion to start. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: What is this, Sir? (*Interruptions*) What for allow a discussion? Hundreds of people have been killed and we are suffering.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): सर, सरकार असम के बारे में संवेदनशील नहीं है।...(*व्यवधान*)...असम के बारे में कोई संवेदना नहीं है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can participate in the discussion.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: When, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We are taking it up immediately. (*Interruptions*) What is this? Now, take your seat.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No, Sir, first, we want a reply from the Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, that is up to the Government. They will reply.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, since morning...(*Interruptions*)... Allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is up to the Government. They will reply. This is obstinacy. The Cabinet Minister will come.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): There is nobody to listen. Who is going to reply?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): They will decide who will reply. We don't decide early. You know everything.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Unless and until they listen, they cannot reply. Who is there to listen to the speeches?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: One minute, Sir. Allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your own colleague is creating problems. Ask him to sit.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: The problem is, we have given a notice regarding the Assam situation. Sir, more than 100 people killed and lakhs of people rendered homeless.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The entire country is joining you in expressing its grief over the situation in Assam.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, kindly listen to me first. The Central Government as well as the State Government ruled by the Congress have done nothing in Assam so far. And, atrocities are taking place unabated in Assam. So, we want, before the start of discussion, a statement from the Government of India first. Then, we can have a discussion on Assam situation. So, unless and until we get a statement from the Government on Assam situation, we will not allow anything to be taken up in this House. This is my submission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. You made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a small request to make.

Sir, in the morning, when Kumari Mayawatiji was speaking, there was a lot of disturbance and something of what she had spoken was recorded and something what she had spoken was not recorded. So, I want to place her morning's submission on the Table of the House so that it may come rightly on the record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How can you do it without permission? You should have taken the permission.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, with the permission of the House, I am placing it on the Table of the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (NOMINATED): Sir, the Chair has refused to give me permission earlier to lay my statement on the Table of the House. So, please tell me under what rule you are permitting this to be laid on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*...I have frequently asked you, when I was disrupted, to permit me to lay my statement on the Table. But, you, in the Chair, refused to give me permission...*(Interruptions)*...How can you accept this now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will be considered as laid on the Table only after my going through the record and approving it.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*. ..This is the point of matter...*(Interruptions)*...This is an important point...*(Interruptions)*...When I was disrupted in the House, you prevented me from laying my statement.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will tell you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You cannot have different views for different people...*(Interruptions)*...How can you do it? I protest on this ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या ये हाउस को डिक्लेट करेंगे?...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Maniji...*(Interruptions)*...That is considered as laid on the Table only after I go through the record and give approval. Otherwise, it is not considered. That is the position...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, why are we not starting the discussion?...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes; we are starting. Now, Short Duration Discussion on the Assam Situation...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes. He has a point of order...*(Interruptions)*...What is your point of order?...*(Interruptions)*...You allow the point of order...*(Interruptions)*...You allow the point of order...*(Interruptions)*...आप प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर बताइए। You also tell me under which rule you are raising it?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, नियमावली के नियम 167 से नियम 180 के बीच जो नोटिस दी जाती है, उन्हें चेयर जीरो आवर में सुनती है। श्रीमन, उनकी ग्राह्यता की



[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

कुछ शर्तें भी दी हुई हैं। आप देख लीजिए कि उन ग्राह्यता की शर्तों में यह साफ-साफ लिखा है कि कौन-कौन सी चीज़ें नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप 180B(ii) देखें, उसमें लिखा है, "वह किसी ऐसे विषय से संबंधित नहीं होगा, जो मुख्यतः भारत सरकार का विषय न हो।" इसका मतलब यह कि यहां राज्य सरकार के मुद्दे नहीं उठ सकते, बल्कि इस सदन में भारत सरकार से जुड़े मुद्दे जीरो आवर में नोटिस में माध्यम से उठाये जा सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, आज अभी थोड़ी देर पहले इस सदन में एक नोटिस दी गयी कि पूरे देश में बाबा साहब की मूर्तियां तोड़ी जा रही हैं। जब पूरे देश का मामला आया, तो इस सदन में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: बाबा साहब पूरे देश से संबंधित हैं । ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इन्होंने इस बात को सुबह रोज नहीं किया, अब रोज कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर,...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Zero Hour submission was allowed, by the Chairman...(Interruptions)...It was allowed as Zero Hour. ... (Interruptions)...That is over. I rule out...(Interruptions)...नरेश जी, अब आप बैठिए। ... (Interruptions)...Zero Hour submission was allowed by the Chairman ... (Interruptions)...That is already allowed...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: वह क्यों अलाऊ किया गया?...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is over...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने पूरे देश के लिए काम किया, न कि केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए काम किया...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Members, Zero Hour subjects were allowed by the Chairman. It was read and nobody can question the decision of the Chairman. So, that is ruled out.

Now, the Short Duration Discussion on the Assam Situation. Mr. Balbir Punj will initiate.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: The statement has to be made first, Sir...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. I don't allow. You cannot take the House for ransom.

No, no. We are discussing a very important subject. What is happening in Assam is a concern of all of us. (Interruptions) Let us discuss it. (Interruptions) This is obstinacy. (Interruptions) Mr. Punj. (Interruptions) Baishyaji, sit down.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: No. This is not fair, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Don't you want a discussion on Assam? (*Interruptions*) Are you not concerned about the problem in Assam?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, we are not against the discussion. We want a statement from the Prime Minister. After Prime Minister's statement, we can have a full-fledged discussion. *Interruptions*

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Why are you wasting the time of the House? (*Interruptions*) This is the time of the House. (*Interruptions*) You cannot take away the time of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Khuntiaji, please. (*Interruptions*) Baishyaji. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Khuntia, take your seat now. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Khuntia, you take your seat. (*Interruptions*) Baishyaji, will you listen to me? Not only you, but every Member of the House, the entire country, is concerned about the problem in Assam. The entire country is disturbed. Everybody wants a discussion on Assam. You are from Assam. Why do you disturb? Why do you create a problem? You have made your demand. I understand that. Your demand is that the hon. Prime Minister or the Minister who is concerned with this subject, should come and reply. That is on record. The Government will take note of that. (*Interruptions*) What else do you want?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Allow me to speak, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Okay. Go ahead.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Thank you, Sir. We are not in favour of the Short Duration Discussion. Our demand is that the Prime Minister should make a statement here on the Assam issue. After that, there should be a full-fledged discussion on the subject of violence in Assam. More than 100 people have already been killed. More than five lakh people have been rendered homeless. The State Government as well as the Central Government have totally failed in protecting the life and property of the indigenous people of Assam.

Our request is that the Government should, first, make a statement. Then, the matter should be discussed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: We are not in favour of the Short Duration Discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, you finish.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: We want full-fledged discussion on the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please listen.

On the issue of Assam, Mr. Baishya is demanding that the Prime Minister should make a statement and, then, the Short Duration Discussion should be taken up. That means only clarifications will be there. After a statement, you have the right to seek only clarifications. But, here, it is a Short Duration Discussion where you can say anything you want. You can raise the whole gamut of issues. If it is Prime Minister's statement, then, after that it will only be clarifications. Why do you want to limit the scope of discussion on Assam?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I have to make only one humble request, Sir.

Sir, in view of the enormity of the issue, we would appreciate if, after the debate, apart from the hon. Home Minister, the Prime Minister makes an intervention because he has been a Member of Parliament from Assam for the last 22 years and, therefore, we would also like to have his intervention. I think the Treasury Benches would appreciate our concerns.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, you have made your point. They are there and they will take note of it. Let us have the discussion now.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please. (*Interruptions*) No, no. What Baishya says will not go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. It won't go on record.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is enough. (*Interruptions*) No, no. You are going beyond the limit. This is too much. (*Interruptions*) I am not allowing you. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*) No, no. You sit down. (*Interruptions*) Cabinet Ministers are already here. So many Ministers are here. The concerned Minister is here. (*Interruptions*) No. You take your seat. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Gujral, what do you want?

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\* Not recorded.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, this morning, we were assured that on the issue of attack which took place in a Gurudwara in America, we would be allowed to raise the matter. I don't want to stop the discussion on Assam. But we only want an assurance that tomorrow, during Zero Hour, we will be allowed to raise the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can give the notice to the Chairman. Now, Punjji.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): No. Sit down. (*Interruptions*) What do you want? (*Interruptions*) After the discussion, the Government will say what it wants to say. Sit down. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Baishya, sit own. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Baishya, no more please. Mr. Punj.

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### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### Recent incidents of communal violence in Assam

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सदन में बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं जब इस विषय पर तैयारी कर रहा था, मैंने असम का इतिहास देखा, असम की इस समस्या का इतिहास देखा, इसके साथ जुड़े हुए बहुत सारे मानवीय पहलू देखे, इस समस्या का राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ क्या संबंध हो सकता है उसे देखा, असम के अंदर जो अभी हो रहा है उस बारे में देखा, तो मुझे लगा कि इतने वर्षों के लेखन के बाद भी मेरे पास उपयुक्त शब्द नहीं हैं, जिनसे कि हम असम की समस्या का, असम की इस त्रासदी, का, पीड़ा का वर्णन कर सकें। मेरी यह समस्या हल हुई, जब मैंने आज सबेरे का अखबार देखा। आज के समाचार पत्र में असम के मुख्य मंत्री तरुण गोगई जी का एक बयान छपा है, उनका वक्तव्य छपा है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है- “Assam is sitting on a volcano.” अर्थात् असम एक ज्वालामुखी पर बैठा है। इसे पढ़कर मुझे लगा कि जो अभी असम की त्रासदी है, वह कल को पूरे देश की त्रासदी बन सकती है और अगर उसको कोई शह दे सकता है तो ऐसा वक्तव्य दे सकता है कि असम जो है, आज ज्वालामुखी पर बैठा हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमें एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए जब ज्वालामुखी फटता है तो जिस स्थान पर ज्वालामुखी होता है केवल वहीं स्थान प्रभावित नहीं होता है, बल्कि जब ज्वालामुखी फटता है तो उसकी आग आसपास के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को अपने लपेटे में ले लेती है और जब ज्वालामुखी फटता है तो उसका धूँआ और वहां से जो लावा निकलता है, वह पूरा का पूरा आसपास के बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करता है। इसलिए जब यह असम का ज्वालामुखी फटेगा, जिसका जिक्र वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने किया, तो इसका प्रभाव केवल असम तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, बल्कि इसका प्रभाव पूरे देश की सुरक्षा, अस्तित्व, अस्मिता सम्मान, इस सब के ऊपर पड़ेगा। यह बात हमको ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए।

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\* Not recorded.

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी हाल का जो घटनाक्रम हुआ, कल ही असम में तीन लोग और मारे गये हैं, सरकारी आंकड़ा तो कोई 70-75-76 के आसपास है, मगर जानने वाले लोग कहते हैं कि कई सौ लोग मारे गये हैं, सैकड़ों लोग घायल हुए हैं और चार लाख लोग अपने ही देश में, अपने ही घर में शरणार्थी हो गए हैं, रातों-रात उनकी जिंदगी बदल गई है। वे लोग जो आज शरणार्थी शिविरों में हैं, उनकी स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। वहां शरणार्थियों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, उनके लिए भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, मूलभूत मानवीय सुविधाएं उनको उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, शौचालय नहीं हैं, बीमारी है तो दवाइयां नहीं हैं। सबसे दुख की बात तो यह है, चूंकि असम सरकार को यह बताना है कि जो असम में जो हालात हैं वे ठीक हो गए हैं, इसलिए वहां लोगों को मजबूर किया जा रहा है कि वे 15 अगस्त से पहले अपने-अपने घरों को लौट जाएं। वहां पुलिस भेजी जा रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कोई अपना घर अपने आप नहीं छोड़ता। जब तक जान पर न बन जाए, अपना घर छोड़कर कोई शरणार्थी कैम्प में नहीं जाता। जिनके घरों में आग लगी थी, उस आग की आंच भी अभी ठंडी नहीं हुई है और सरकार अपनी नाक बचाने के लिए उन शरणार्थियों को मजबूर कर रही है कि वे लोग अपने घरों को वापस लौट जाएं। मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार और असम राज्य सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि जब तक शरणार्थी बिल्कुल सुरक्षित अनुभव न करें, जब तक उनके गांवों में सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था न हो जाए, तब तक किसी व्यक्ति को मजबूर करके उन्हें अपने गांव या अपने घर जाने के लिए नहीं कहना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह घटनाक्रम 19 जुलाई के आसपास शुरू हुआ, सच में देखा जाए तो असम में ऐसी छोटी-मोटी आग पहले से जलती रही है। दशकों से जल रही है, लेकिन जब यह घटनाक्रम शुरू हुआ, तो एकदम से हिंसा की आग फैली। जब हिंसा की आग फैली, तो मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने सेना बुलाया था, लेकिन सेना समय पर नहीं आई। रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से कुछ और कहा गया। देश यह जानना चाहता है कि दंगा कब शुरू हुआ? राज्य सरकार की तरफ से कौन सी तिथि को यहां रक्षा मंत्रालय में यह आवेदन आया कि सेना को हालात ठीक करने के लिए भेजा जाए? रक्षा मंत्रालय ने प्रदेश सरकार की इस प्रार्थना पर विचार करने के लिए कितने घंटों या दिनों का समय लिया, यह स्पष्ट जानकारी भी दी जानी चाहिए। जब सेना को आदेश मिला, तो सेना ने आदेश मिलने के बाद स्थिति को संभालने में कितना समय लगाया, यह जानकारी भी सरकार की तरफ से दी जानी चाहिए। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार रक्षा मंत्रालय, प्रदेश सरकार की प्रार्थना के ऊपर दो दिनों तक बैठा रहा। 24 जुलाई को सेना को आदेश दिया गया और 25 जुलाई को भारतीय सेना के सैनिक मोर्चा संभाले हुए थे, शांति स्थापित करने के लिए जो प्रयास करना चाहिए था, वह प्रयास उन्होंने किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अगर सेना पहले भेजी जाती, तो क्या यह संभव नहीं था कि बहुत सारी जानें नहीं जाती, बहुत सारी संपत्ति नहीं जलाई जाती तथा बहुत सारे निर्दोष लोग घायल नहीं होते?

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले सत्र में जब रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों पर सदन में बहस हो रही थी, तब मैंने इस बात की ओर सदन का और देश का ध्यान दिलाया था कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में रक्षा के मामले में कमजोरी है। देश के अंदर की जो सुरक्षा है, नागरिकों जो जहां तक सुरक्षा देने का प्रश्न है, वह जिम्मेदारी देश की पुलिस और अर्धसैनिक बलों पर होती है। हमारे देश की सीमाओं की जिम्मेदारी भी अर्धसैनिक बलों के ऊपर है, BSF के ऊपर है, CRPF के ऊपर है, SSB के ऊपर है, ITBP के ऊपर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश में ये जो अर्धसैनिक बल हैं, इनकी क्या हालत है? आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि पिछले 5 सालों में 50,000 से ज्यादा लोगों ने केन्द्रीय पुलिस बलों से त्यागपत्र दे दिया, उन्होंने नौकरी छोड़ दी है। 2011 में जितने लोगों ने नौकरी छोड़ी है, यदि इसकी हम तुलना करें, तो 2010 की तुलना में 70 परसेंट ज्यादा लोगों ने नौकरी छोड़ी है। जो CRPF के अधिकारी हैं, उनके लिए अनिवार्य सेवा अवधि होती है, लेकिन बहुत सारे अधिकारी ढाई से तीन लाख रुपए का जुर्माना देकर CRPF और अन्य अर्धसैनिक बलों को छोड़ रहे हैं। वे क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं? इसका एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस तरह की **political interference** पुलिस के काम में की जाती है, उससे उनका मनोबल टूटता है। जब सुरक्षा बल देश के अन्दर आतंकवादियों से लोहा लेते हैं, तो बहुत से नेता वोट बैंक की खातिर सुरक्षा बलों का मनोबल तोड़ते हैं और आतंकवादियों के साथ खड़े हुए नजर आते हैं। दिल्ली के बाटला हाउस में इंस्पेक्टर शर्मा की शहादत हुई, हम सब यह जानते हैं, लेकिन सत्ताधारी दल के एक बड़े नेता ने उनकी शहादत को इज्जत नहीं दी और वे जाकर आतंकवादियों के साथ खड़े हो गए। अगर ऐसे मामलों में देश का नेतृत्व वोट बैंक की खातिर पुलिस अधिकारियों का मनोबल तोड़कर आतंकवादियों के साथ खड़ा होता है, तो आप कल्पना कर सकते हैं कि जैसी स्थिति का निर्माण असम में हुआ है, वहां पुलिस अधिकारी और अर्धसैनिक बल कितना काम कर पाएंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, असम की समस्या बहुत पुरानी है। देखा जाए तो दिसम्बर, 1906 में ढाका में मुस्लिम लीग की स्थापना हुई, उसके साथ ही इस समस्या का जन्म हुआ। कहीं न कहीं यह प्रयास हुआ कि असम को मुस्लिम बहल कर दिया जाए और उसके लिए तभी से लोगों ने कोशिश शुरू कर दी। 1931 में असम से सेंसस सुपरिंटेंडेंट, जो एक अंग्रेज थे, **Shri C.S. Mullan**—उन्होंने अपनी फाइल में नोटिंग की—“**The invasion of a vast herd of land hungry immigrants mostly Muslims from the District of East Bengal, particularly Maimansingha, they are invading the area.**” यह 1931 की बात है। उसके बाद 1937 में जब अंग्रेजों का राज था, पहली बार असम से चुनी हुई सरकार बनी। सर सैयद मोहम्मद सादुल्लाह उसके प्रधान मंत्री बने, उस वक्त मुख्य मंत्री नहीं कहा जाता था। असम और अन्य क्षेत्रों के जो चीफ मिनिस्टर होते थे, उनको “प्रीमियर” या “प्राइम मिनिस्टर” कहा जाता था। तो उन्होंने एक आंदोलन शुरू किया और आंदोलन था “ग्रो मोर”। “ग्रो मोर” के लिए उन्होंने मेमनसिंह और आसपास के जो अन्य जिले थे, वहां से बड़ी संख्या में मुसलमानों को बुलाना शुरू किया और असम में बसाना शुरू किया। उससे जनसंख्या का जो अनुपात था, वह बदला, वह बिगड़ा और लॉर्ड वेवल, जो तब के वाइसराय थे, उन्होंने **officially** कहा कि “**It is not a ‘grow more compaign’, it is a ‘grow more Mohammadiancampaign’.**” और यह रिकॉर्ड पर है। मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना, जिनकी पाकिस्तान बनाने में विशेष भूमिका थी, जो वहां

[श्री बलबीर पुंज]

के पहले सदर भी थे, उनके पी.ए. मनुल हक चौधरी थे। उन्होंने भी असम में भारी संख्या में जनसंख्या का धार्मिक आधार पर, मज़हबी आधार पर बदलाव करने का प्रयास किया और वे पाकिस्तान नहीं गए। वे जिन्ना साहब की पूरी सहायता करते रहे कि पाकिस्तान का निर्माण हो, देश टूट जाए परंतु जब पाकिस्तान बना, तब वे पाकिस्तान नहीं गए और वे यहा इस सरकार में मंत्री बन गए। साथ ही एक दूसरे कांग्रेस के नेता \* जो बाद में भारत के राष्ट्रपति भी बने, उनकी भी इस मामले में जबर्दस्त भूमिका थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, देवकांत बरुआ को...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN (Karnataka): I request that he should not take the name of the former President. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): It is totally wrong. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: No, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions).. He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)... Kalitaji, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...बैठिए...He says he is not yielding. (Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी....(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): When your chance comes, you can say that. ...(Interruptions).. You are going to speak...(Interruptions)...You can reply then. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you want to reply now? ...(Interruptions)..

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कांग्रेस वालों का दर्द समझ सकता हूँ परंतु हम भूल नहीं सकते, इन लोगों ने इस समस्या को पैदा करने में बहुत बड़ा योगदान दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...आपके पूर्व अध्यक्ष देवकांत बरुआ...(व्यवधान)...जिन्होंने यह कहा था--India is Indira, Indira is India, उन्होंने एक स्टेटमेंट भी और दिया था, जो रिकॉर्ड में है और उन्होंने कहा था...(व्यवधान)...I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions)..They will have an opportunity to speak, Sir....(Interruptions)...I am not yielding....(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): He is misleading the House. ...(Interruptions)... You kindly tell the hon. Member to correct himself and make a statement which is correct. What he is saying is a distorted one. ...(Interruptions)... He is distorting the things.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, one minute. The name of a former President of India has been taken, which is not in good taste. I request that it may please be removed from the record.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, yes, it is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*.. That is expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: I am not referring to his role as President of India, but I am referring to his role as ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please don't take the names of those who cannot come here and defend themselves. *(Interruptions)*... You please stick to the rules. Don't take the names of those who cannot come and defend here.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Okay, Sir. Let me continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please stick to the rules. Don't take the names of those who cannot come and defend here. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: He became infamous for his statement during Emergency that 'India is Indira and Indira is India'. The same gentleman also made a statement, which I read, "Alis, that is, the marginalized Muslims, and *Kulis*, the migrant tea estate workers, would always keep the Congress alive..."*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): From where are you quoting? If you are quoting from a document, you must authenticate it. You can't simply say that you are quoting.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, everybody uses quotations. *(Interruptions)*... So, you created a situation जिसमें, जो जनसंख्या का अनुपात था, वह भयंकर रूप में बदला और उससे जो स्थानीय असमी लोग थे, उन लोगों में असुरक्षा भी भावना उत्पन्न हुई। उनमें असुरक्षा की भावना इसलिए उत्पन्न हुई क्योंकि जो लोग बाहर से आ रहे थे, जिनको वोट बैंक की खातिर बाहर से बुलाया जा रहा था, उनकी वजह से, उनकी सम्पत्ति, उनका सम्मान और उनका अस्तित्व, तीनों खतरे में पड़ गए थे। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि 70 के दशक में वहां एक बहुत बड़ा छात्र आंदोलन हुआ-ऑल असम स्टूडेंट यूनियन। उन्होंने मुख्यतः दो मार्गों की कि जितने बंगलादेशी हैं, उनको विन्हित किया जाए और एक नेशनल रजिस्टर ऑफ सिटिजंस बनाया जाए। उसके बाद 1979 में इलेक्शन हुआ, जिसका बहिष्कार करने के लिए कहा गया। उसमें केवल 10 प्रतिशत लोगों ने वोट दिया। उनके दम पर कांग्रेस ने सरकार बना ली। वे दस परसेंट वोट देने वाले कौन लोग थे, उनके बारे में अंदाजा लगाना मुश्किल नहीं है। सर, उसका एक दुष्परिणाम हुआ कि 18 फरवरी 1983 को नैल्ली में, गुवाहाटी के पास...*(व्यवधान)*...



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kalitaji, you will also get a chance to speak. Please sit down. *(Interruptions)*... You can speak when your chance comes. *(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, please sit down. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I am not yielding. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. रेणुका चौधरी जी, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: On 18th February, 1983, there was a genocide of Muslims at a place, called Nelli, very close to Guwahati. *(Interruptions)*...And, in 1985, the then Prime Minister, late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, entered into an Accord with the Assam students. The Accord, basically, had three points. उसके तीन बिन्दु थे। पहला यह था कि बंगलादेशियों को चिन्हित किया जाएगा, ढूँढा जाएगा, दूसरा एक नेशनल सिटिजन रजिस्टर बनाया जाएगा और तीसरा, जो असम की सीमा है, खास तौर से बंगलादेश के साथ लगती हुई जो सीमा है, उस सीमा के ऊपर प्रॉपर तारबंदी की जाएगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस के लोगों के द्वारा इस तरह से शोर मचाने से अच्छा है कि वे अपने अंतर्मन में झाँकें। उनके नेता ने 15 अगस्त 1985 को लालकिले की प्राचीर से पूरे देश के और असम के लोगों के साथ वायदा किया था कि एक-एक बंगलादेशी को चिन्हित किया जाएगा और उन्हें देश से निकाला जाएगा। उनके प्रधान मंत्री के उस वायदे का क्या हुआ, इस बात का उत्तर उनको देना पड़ेगा। क्या हुआ उस वायदे का?...*(व्यवधान)*...दूसरा, यह कहा गया कि फेंसिंग की जाएगी...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Under what rule? *(Interruptions)*... You are the next speaker. Why are you interrupting? *(Interruptions)*... You are the next speaker. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Elections were held after the 1985 Accord and the Assam Gana Parishad formed the Government. *(Interruptions)*... It was the duty of the Assam Government to implement that Accord. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): You are the next speaker. Why are you interrupting him? *(Interruptions)*... This is not allowed. *(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उन्होंने यह वायदा भी किया था कि तारबंदी की जाएगी। The promise was made from the ramparts of Red Fort in 1985.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that till 1992 nothing was done. Not even a single pillar was erected in order to give protection around Bangladesh and between Bangladesh and Assam. It started in 1992 और आज भी फेंसिंग का काम अधूरा है। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, असम की और बंगलादेश की जो सीमा है, वह करीब 270 किलोमीटर है। उसमें 50 किलोमीटर का रास्ता जान-बूझकर इस तरह का छोड़ा गया है जिससे कि वहां के लोग बिना रोक-टोक के इस तरफ आ सकें और समस्या पैदा कर सकें।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह कोई साम्प्रदायिक मामला नहीं है। यह कोई हिन्दू-मुसलमान का झगड़ा नहीं है। जिस तरह से सामने के लोग इसको हिन्दू और मुसलमान का झगड़ा बता रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please address the Chair.

**श्री बलबीर पुंज:** ये जो झगड़ा है, यह मूलतः विदेश से आये हुए घुसपैठियों के बीच और यहां के स्थानीय लोगों के बीच का झगड़ा है। यहां के जो स्थानीय मुसलमान हैं, वे असम की पैदावार हैं, जिनका देश भारत है, उनको गोराया कहा जाता है और जो बंगलादेश से आते हैं, वे बंगाली भी नहीं बोलते, उनको मैमनसिंघी कहा जाता है और ये लोग समस्या पैदा करते हैं। इसलिए मेरी कांग्रेस से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस समस्या को साम्प्रदायिक ढंग से न देखे। अगर देखना है, तो यह झगड़ा है विदेशियों द्वारा आक्रमण, इस देश की भूमि पर, यहां की सार्वभौमिकता पर, यहां के नागरिकों पर। यह जो समस्या है, यह इस तरह से बनी कि जनसंख्या को जो अनुपात था, वह बदलना शुरू हुआ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कई जिलों के मेरे पास आंकड़े हैं, उन्हें मैं दे सकता हूं, जिससे पता लगता है कि किस तरह से स्थानीय लोगों के बीच में जनसंख्या का अनुपात बदला है। ये 8 जिले हैं और इसमें अलग-अलग तालुकाएं हैं। ये जनसंख्या के आंकड़े 1991 और 2001 के बीच के हैं, क्योंकि 2011 में जो सेंसस हुआ है, उसके आंकड़े अभी सार्वजनिक नहीं हुए हैं। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इन तालुकाओं में हिन्दुओं की जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत निरंतर कम हो रहा है और मुसलमानों का प्रतिशत बढ़ रहा है। मुसलमानों की जनसंख्या इसलिए नहीं बढ़ रही है कि स्थानीय मुसलमान ज्यादा बच्चे पैदा कर रहे हैं, बल्कि इसलिए बढ़ रही है कि बॉर्डर पार से, बंगलादेश से, मुसलमान as vote bank यहां पर बुलाये जा रहे हैं जिससे कि यहां के लोगों का अनुपात कम हो रहा है। कोकराझार में...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, is this the level of debate?

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You are nobody to decide the level of the debate. ...(Interruptions)...You are not the yardstick...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Punji, please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please address the Chair...(Interruptions)...रेणुका जी, आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Have patience to listen to...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Punji, don't address them. Please address the Chair.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, in Kokrajhar, in Gorgori, the share of Hindu population, between 1991 and 2001, dropped by one per cent and those of Muslims went up by almost 26 per cent. This happened because of

[Shri Balbir Punj]

infiltration. In Kokrajhar, again, in Dotma taluka, the share of Hindu population dropped by 16 per cent. There was a 16 per cent drop in the Hindu population, and the Muslim population rose by almost 26 per cent. In Dhubri, in Bagribari, the share of Hindu population dropped by -4.11 and that of Muslims went up by 31 per cent. In Chapar, again in Dhubri district, the rate of growth of Hindu population dropped by 2.17 per cent and that of Muslims went up by 37.39 per cent. Sir, I have a lot of figures. You have to go to the underlying causes of this unrest. If you just look at the symptoms and do not go into the real reasons, you will never be able to solve the problem. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is quoting figures after figures. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You are the next speaker. You can reply in your turn. When you are speaking next, then why do you interrupt now? *...(Interruptions)...*No, No; it won't go on record. No, no. *...(Interruptions)...*No, Kalitaji, no. You are the next speaker. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, please. Not allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेसियों ने एक तरह से घुसपैठियों को बुलाने का प्रबंध किया है, जो ये IMDT Act लेकर आए। सर, मेरे पास अधिक समय नहीं है जो मैं उसके अलग-अलग प्रोविजन बतलाऊं। IMDT Act का सीधा सा अर्थ यह है कि जो घुसपैठिया आ जाए, उसको सरकार का कोई अधिकारी वापस कर ही नहीं सकता। वह IMDT Act सुप्रीम कोर्ट के अंदर strike down हुआ और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने strike down करते हुए यह कहा कि 'This was an invisible invasion on India.' इस मामले में जो गुवाहाटी हाई कोर्ट ने कहा, मैं उसको पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, "In a case involving as many as 61 people who had been found to be 'foreigners', the court said that most of them were able to avoid 'proceedings against them as well as their deportation from India' and that they have 'incorporated their names in the voter's lists on the basis of which they must have cast their votes'". One of them with a Pakistani passport even contested the State Assembly elections in 1996. Gone further than any judicial opinion, so far, the court said, and I quote, "Large number of Bangladeshis in the State now play a major role in electing the representatives both to the Legislative Assembly and Parliament and consequently in the decision-making process towards building the nation." Not mincing words, the court described their political influence that of

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\* Not recorded.

kingmakers.” उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी नीतियों का यह परिणाम हुआ कि हाई कोर्ट को भी यह कहना पड़ा कि असम में आपकी सरकार चुनी जाएगी तो उसमें विदेशी निश्चित करेंगे कि कौन सरकार में आएगा। विदेशी ही निश्चित करेंगे कि कौन सा कानून बनेगा और कोर्ट के शब्दों में विदेशियों की भूमिका किंग मेकर की होगी।

महोदय, मेरे पास आंकड़े तो और भी हैं, परन्तु समय नहीं है। मैं केवल दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी असम गए थे और 300 करोड़ रुपए की राहत घोषित की। उन्होंने राहत में यह नहीं बताया कि राहत किसको दी जाएगी। अगर यह राहत का पैसा घुसपैठियों में बांटा जाता है तो उसके दो परिणाम होंगे, एक तो भारत सरकार घुसपैठियों को वैधता प्रदान करेगी और दूसरे जो बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए सीमा के पार बैठे हैं, उनको सीधा निमंत्रण होगा कि आप एक बार यहां आ जाइए, भारत आपका रेड कारपेट के साथ स्वागत करेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only two minutes are remaining.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I request you to please adjust the time which was taken by interruptions. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I was very disappointed by the statement of the hon. Home Minister. He looked at the problem just as a law and order problem. Can anybody in his senses forget the context in which this entire violence took place? आप इसको लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम मानते हैं? उसके बाद इस तरह के platitude देना कि सभी कम्युनिटीज को मिलकर रहना चाहिए, यह कैसा भाषण हुआ? जो विदेशी घुसपैठिए हैं, स्थानीय लोगों के घरों पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं, उनकी भूमि पर कब्जा कर रहे हैं, उनके सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचा रहे हैं और उनकी पहचान के लिए खतरा बन गए हैं, उनको और भारत माता के पुत्रों को, एक स्तर पर रखना घुसपैठियों की मदद करना है। गृह मंत्री का जो बयान था, वह बहुत निंदाजनक था।

मैं अपनी बात बात खत्म करने पे पहले तीन-चार डिमांड्स रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया है कि घुसपैठिए पचास किलोमीटर के खुले बॉर्डर से आते हैं। महोदय, मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह वोट बैंक को छोड़े और जो साम्प्रदायिकता का चश्मा पहना हुआ है, उसको उतारकर समस्या को देखे।

उस समय, जैसाकि माननीय राजीव गांधी जी ने देश के साथ वादा किया था कि बॉर्डर की सीमा के ऊपर, जैसे पंजाब और कश्मीर के अंदर fencing हुई है, वहां पर भी तुरन्त पूरी की पूरी सीमा पर प्रॉपर fencing करवाएं और उसकी एक समय सीमा रखें।

दूसरा, इस देश में कोई नहीं जानता कि बंगलादेश से कितने घुसपैठिए आए हैं। इनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है। आज इन करोड़ों लोगों को देश के बाहर निकालना भी कठिन है, क्योंकि बंगलादेश इनको वापस नहीं लेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लोगों को Stateless person डिक्लेयर किया जाए। पहले इनको चिह्नित किया जाए, they should be identified first and then they should be declared as Stateless who have no right to vote and

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who have no right to own property. (Time-bell rings)...(Interruptions)...They should be disenfranchised. इनको Stateless person बनाया जाए। इसका एक precedent है। उपसभापति जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर के अंदर 1947 में पश्चिमी पंजाब से करीब 30 हजार परिवार आए थे। अब उनकी संख्या शायद 2.5 लाख के आस-पास हो गई है, लेकिन वे 60 साल से शरणार्थियों की हालत में जम्मू-कश्मीर में रहते हैं और किसी को प्रदेश के अंदर वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है, किसी को संपत्ति अधिग्रहण करने का अधिकार नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी (जम्मू और कश्मीर): उनको बाकायदा...(व्यवधान)...वोट देने का अधिकार...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد شفیع: ان کو باقاعدہ --(مداخلت)-- ووٹ دینے کا ادھیکار --(مداخلت)--

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Are they entitled to vote in Assembly?... (Interruptions)... आज तक साठ सालों में उनको अधिकार दिया नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...उनको संपत्ति की भी अधिकार नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...उनकी सुरक्षा नहीं है...(व्यवधान)...आप क्या बात करते हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude (Time-bell rings)...Please conclude. ... (Interruptions)... कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद शफी: आप क्या बात करते हैं?... (व्यवधान)...वे पंचायत में वोट डालते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب محمد شفیع: آپ کیا بات کرتے ہیں --(مداخلت)-- وہ پنچایت میں ووٹ ڈالتے ہیں

--(مداخلت)--

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): मुझे मालूम है...(व्यवधान)...आप लोग क्या गलत बात बोलते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखण्ड): आप लोग जानते हैं...(व्यवधान)...आप जानते हुए भी अज्ञानता का परिचय क्यों दे रहे हैं?... (व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप लोग बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...खन्ना जी, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)... Don't disturb. ... (Interruptions)... Please don't disturb. ... (Interruptions)... नाराज मत होइए, बैठिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभापति जी, यदि भारत के अंदर...(व्यवधान)...इन 2.5 लाख लोगों को इस देश की नागरिकता लेने का अधिकार...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: इसके खिलाफ काम किया...(व्यवधान)...उसके बाद भी बोलने की हिम्मत करते हो..

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तरुण विजय जी, बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...जल्दी कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...This is wastage of time. ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: इन लोगों को Stateless person डिक्लेयर करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। इनको यहां पर सम्पत्ति खरीदने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए, जिन लोगों ने वोटर लिस्ट में अपना नाम लिखा रखा है ...*(Time-bell rings)* Just last point. ...*(Interruptions)*... They must be disenfranchised immediately. उसके बाद किसी स्कूल, कालेज में एडमिशन लेने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: \*

श्री तरुण विजय: \*

श्री बलबीर पुंज: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह अंतिम बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude *(Time-bell rings)* ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: अभी तक यह बोडो समस्या कही गई है, लेकिन यह बोडो की समस्या नहीं है, यह कोकराझार जिले की समस्या नहीं है, यह असम की समस्या नहीं है, यह पूरे देश की समस्या है। हमें यह रवैया रखना होगा कि जब किसी भी भारतवासी के ऊपर, चाहे वह बोडो हो, उसके ऊपर कोई विदेशी घुसपैठिया बंगलादेश से आकर हमला करता है तो वह उस व्यक्ति पर हमला नहीं है, वह पूरी भारत माता पर हमला है, पूरे राष्ट्र पर हमला है। अगर यह रवैया रखेंगे, तभी असम की समस्या का समाधान होगा। धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very much pained to listen to the speaker who has spoken before me. It is much more a serious situation than he is making it out to be.

What was his mission and what was his Motion here? Sir, he has said that this is not a communal issue. He has said that and everybody has heard him. And, what is the Motion? The Motion is, "The recent incidents of communal violence in Assam." In the Motion itself, which they have moved, they have stated that this is a communal violence. And, he is deviating in his speech and saying that this is not a communal issue; this is an issue between Indians and non-Indians. I think, this is what he meant to say.

Sir, I want to come to the main point now, where actually the recent happenings took place, where violence has occurred. Nobody can deny that. The

\* Not recorded.

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violence was in such a proportion that the entire country, the entire nation has shown so much of concern. But, today, the people are in distress there. What message do you want to send from this august House—to divide people, or, to unite people; to assuage the violence, or, to ...(*Interruptions*).

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखण्ड): सर, ये जो कह रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)

श्री भुवनेश्वर कलिता: सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)...आप सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Allow him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*).

श्री भुवनेश्वर कलिता: मैंने अभी शुरु भी नहीं किया और आपने बोलना भी शुरु कर दिया...(व्यवधान) आपने बोलना शुरु कर दिया...(व्यवधान) पहले अप मुझे बोलने दीजिए, उसके बाद आपको जो कहना है, कहिए। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब ने आपको कहा है। Sir, the situation was such that about 4,80,664 people became homeless. They took shelter in relief camps. Now, the number of homeless people has gone down. Many people have left the relief camps and they have gone back to their residences. Now, the number of homeless people has come down to 3,64,083. So, the situation is improving. People have started going from the relief camps to their own houses. So, we should help the State Administration. We should help the people of those areas to maintain peace, to propagate peace and harmony among different sections of people. That should be the aim of every political party. That should be the aim of every section of people.

Sir, there were about 340 relief camps, which have come down to 245 now. Sir, these relief camps are not of one community. There are relief camps of different communities, different religious groups. So, to try to divide the people in distress in terms of religion, in terms of different sections should not be our approach. Our approach in that part of the country should be....(*Interruptions*).

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir,...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: No, I am not yielding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am not yielding. Let me finish.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the Chief Minister of Assam has issued a statement saying that only genuine Indians...(*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. So, you should wait....(*Interruptions*).

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: There are foreigners also staying in these camps.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. So, what is the point in saying?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I want Mr. Kalita, who is a very senior leader, that he must also know the sentiment that no foreign national will be resettled.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He has not yielded. Then, what is the point?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, I have made my point. He has heard me... (*Interruptions*).. .to what his own Chief Minister has said.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, then, let me go to the background which hon. Member has mentioned, that is, the agitation.

This agitation was against the foreigners by the students union, and, that agitation culminated into an Accord, which he has mentioned. The then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, made a Peace Accord, and, after the Peace Accord, power was given to those students who were agitating and they came back. What was the Accord? Hon. Member has very rightly said that the Accord was for detection, deletion and deportation. It was detection, deletion and deportation. I will not distort facts. I will be on points, perfectly, on points.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Kalita ji, just one minute. (*Interruptions*) Give me one minute. Give me one minute. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You have not yielded. Let me finish. (*Interruptions*)... You say whatever you want to say but after I finish my speech. Let me finish. I have not finished even the sentence. (*Interruptions*)... I have not finished even the sentence. Let me finish the sentence. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Give me one minute. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: No, no. You cannot disturb me like this. (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: How many Bangladeshis have been detected, and, how many have been deported? Your leader, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, promised in 1985 that Bangladeshis would be detected and deported. How many people have been detected and how many people have been deported? (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: The Accord was for detection, deletion and deportation, and, after the Accord, a new Government came into power with a



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mandate. What was the mandate? The mandate was detection, deletion and deportation of any foreigner, if any, in that part of the country.

Sir, who led the Government? It was the students themselves. Some of the leaders are here today. They led the Government for five years. From 1985 to 1991, there was the Government of those people who led the movement, who signed the Peace Accord, and, their mandate was to detect, delete and deport.

Sir, there were other mandates, like border fencing to ensure that no further influx is there, which has been completed. Sir, we have discussed many a time... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, one minute. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You will be given a chance to speak. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am not yielding. Let me finish. Sir, they cannot take my time. *(Interruptions)*... You will have your own time. I will not disturb you. You will have your own time. You can say whatever you like but let me finish first. This is my time. I cannot give you my time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I do not want to take your time, but you do not try to mislead the House.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, border fencing was their responsibility, preparation of the NRC was their responsibility...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, this is not...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your chance will come. *(Interruptions)*... You will get your chance. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, from 1985 to 1991, how many foreigners were detected?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You will have your chance. Why do you disturb now? You can reply.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: How many foreigners were detected during 1985 to 1991? *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishya ji, you will get your chance. Why do you want to trouble now? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, one hundred and seventy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**3.00 P.M.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply. I will give you time. You can reply at that time. *(Interruptions)*... What is the need to disturb now? Please. *(Interruptions)* Are you yielding to him?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am not yielding. I am not yielding at all. *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is not yielding. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: But he has no right to mislead the House. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Their mandate was detection, deletion and deportation. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You note down the points and reply. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: But after signing of this Accord, from 1985 to 1991, how many foreigners were detected, and, how many foreigners were deported? Sir, I am sorry to say that their Government could detect only 170 people. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, he is not...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Kalita, you address the Chair. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: That is the fact. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kalita ji, you address the Chair. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You will have to face this...*(Interruptions)*... The people of my country will be listening as to what you are speaking in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, please...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the Accord was signed ...*(Interruptions)*... The Assam Gana Parishad Government came and it was that...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Kumar Deepak Das, please do not interrupt. *...(Interruptions)...* That will not go on recorded. *...(Interruptions)...* What he is saying will not go on record...*(Interruptions)...* Please sit down, Mr. Kumar Deepak Das...*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am very sorry to say *...(Interruptions)...* I know why they are agitated...*(Interruptions)...* They could not do anything *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Because you people did not. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You address the Chair, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Let me answer. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me tell you about border fencing. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishya ji, let him conclude. You will get the chance. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: The Chief Minister of Assam wrote three letters to the then Home Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You note down the points. You can reply when your turn comes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: ... and then made the fencing, made provisions for lights...*(Interruptions)...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You please address the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What Baishya ji says will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, only what Mr. Kalita says will go on record.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: And now, they are talking about the infiltration, foreigners and deportation. They have no right to say all these things. They were in the Government...*(Interruptions)...*

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, they were in power...*(Interruptions)...*

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\* Not recorded.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: They were in the Government ...*(Interruptions)*...They did not do anything...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): What is this? ..*(Interruptions)*.. Please...*(Interruptions)*...What is this?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the NRC...*(Interruptions)*... The National Register of Citizens...*(Interruption)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, please...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, kindly note that this is a very very important discussion and each Member has to make his point. Please allow everyone to make his point. And, I would request the hon. Members from Assam to note down the points. You will get enough time to reply. I will give you more time.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Three minutes is not enough time, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, we will give more time. I can assure you that I will give you more time than that is allowed to you. But let us have a serious discussion. Please cooperate. The point is, if you interrupt like this, nobody will be able to...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, I want to...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Punj, you have made your points. Why do you want to stand up again? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BALBIRPUNJ: Sir, the IMDT Act...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... The rule is ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am on my legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a traditional rule in this House that if an hon. Member is speaking and if you want to interrupt or say something or ask a question, he has to yield. If he is not yielding, the Chair is helpless. That is the rule. Therefore, if he is not yielding, you can't interrupt. You can make your point when your turn comes. I will give you time.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, he is diverting the issue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): He is only making his point. ...*(interruptions)*... You note your points...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Under what rule?

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, Mr. Kalita mentioned that those who signed the Assam Agreement, those who were the part of the Government, sitting in the House...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): If you are on a point of order, say the rule. Otherwise, you will not be allowed. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, my argument is that ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, it is no point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I am not taking his time. But he has no right at all to mislead the House...(Interruptions)...He misleads the House...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You can reply to that when your chance comes. Now, please sit down. Your point of order is disallowed. Please, sit down. You can reply when your chance comes. ..(Interruptions).. No, no, your point of order is ruled out...(Interruptions)...Yes, Mr. Kalita, you please continue. ...(Interruptions)...No, no, your point of order is ruled out....(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, it is the responsibility of the Central Government...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Kalita ji, you address the Chair...(Interruptions)...Mr. Kalita, you look at the Chair and address the Chair. Why do you give them so much importance and talk to them only? You address the Chair.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Thank you, Sir. I appreciate that you have intervened. Whenever they say something irrelevant...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no, please. ...(Interruptions)... It will not go on record...(Interruptions)...What Baishya says will not go on record hereafter...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly mentioned about the border fencing. But they did not do anything about the border fencing when they were in power. Three letters of the Chief Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:\*

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\* Not recorded.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am not asking you....(*Interruptions*)... Threes letters of the Chief Minister were not even replied by the then Home Minister of the BJP Government. Sir, the Accord was signed in 1985. And, updating of NRC has been taken up only now when the Congress Government is at the Centre, when the Congress Government is in the State.

You were not serious. Had you been serious, you would have updated the NRC in 1985 and afterwards...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishyaji, please cooperate.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: When the Congress Party is in the Government at the Centre and the State, then only the updating of NRC has started and the work is going on.

Sir, the hon. Member diverted the issue, so I had to reply to these things now. Now, let me come to the main issue. What has happened there?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Kumar Deepak Das, it won't go on record.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: In Barpeta district. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what Mr. Kalita says will go on record.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I can't reply to them. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have no business to reply to them. ...(*Interruptions*)... They know that in these two districts the NRC updating is going on as pilot project. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS:\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You will get the chance to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... What do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Kumar Deepak Das, you take your seat. It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, they have diverted the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... They are distorting the history; they are distorting the records; and they are even distorting the facts. This is known to every Indian. Sir, it is the Congress Government which is taking steps to contain violence there.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:\*

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\* Not recorded.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishyaji, don't force me to name you. This discussion is on Assam. You are equally or perhaps more interested in taking part in it. Then why do you interrupt? I am telling you from the Chair that I will give you enough time to refute or rebut any of his points.

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, he is not interrupting. He is only a translating it.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, let me come to the main issue as to how the entire trouble started. The trouble started in the first week of July when some incidents took place in Gossaigaon area of Assam. That was followed by another incident on July 19, 2012 when some miscreants attacked one community. Then on July 20, it was retaliated by another community and then large-scale violence in certain areas of the State started. Some people started setting their houses on fire by physically evicting them. When all this started, people had to go to relief camps to take shelter. The Central Government immediately took steps and had sent 15 companies of paramilitary forces there. *...(Interruptions)...* And within four days, from 20th July to 24th July, violence was contained. On 24th, for one day, trains were stopped. Within one day, on 25th, train services were restored. These are the facts, which you are only distorting. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, the people, who have taken shelter in relief camps, have started leaving them on their own. I have already told you that their number has reduced from around four lakh to around three lakh. The hon. Prime Minister has immediately visited the relief camps and reviewed the situation. Hon. Home Minister also immediately visited the area and reviewed the situation and whatever Central Forces were required had been sent. Even the officers have been transferred and new officers have been put there, so that violence is immediately contained.

Sir, one or two incidents have happened recently on 5th and 6th and they also have come under control. Now, it is in the process. Peace is coming back. Peace process has started. Sir, I want to remind my hon. friends in the Opposition that they were in the Government. They have signed the Peace Accord in 2003. In 2003, they were in power. They signed the Peace Accord. To maintain that Peace Accord, to bring in peace, is their responsibility also. To bring in peace is the responsibility of the signatories of the Peace Accord, those who have signed the Accord. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: You are the people who are disturbing peace. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: In 2003, you signed the Peace Accord, but

you are creating a situation of violence now. Let me tell you very frankly. You are talking about the people from one country or Bangladesh or whatever. You have said that. Let me answer it. This is not new. Violence has happened earlier also. Violence happened in 1993. Violence and attacks on each other happened, in 1993. It happened in 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2008. You want to say that these are foreigners and these are Bangladeshis. My hon. friend is trying to give it a colour of Indians and Bangladeshis. Let me ask him. Were the victims of clashes of 1996 and 1998 Bangladeshis? I am so sorry. Somebody said yes. It was a clash between a tribal community with another tribal community-Bodos and Adivasis. In 1996, Bodos and Adivasis; in 1998, Bodos and Adivasis. (*Interruptions*) Are the Adivasis foreigners? Are the Adivasis Bangladeshis? (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Punj and Mr. Mitra, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: What have you to say? (*Interruptions*) We want to discuss the facts. (*Interruptions*) You go by the facts of what happened. (*Interruptions*) You want to divert the issue. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You will get time to reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: You want to give a colour to the issue. (*Interruptions*) I am very sorry to say that you are inciting. (*Interruptions*)

DR. CHANDAN MITRA:\*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ:\*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat):\*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only what Mr. Kalita is speaking will go on record. (*Interruptions*). Nothing else other than what Mr. Kalita is speaking will go on record. (*Interruptions*) I don't allow you. (*Interruptions*) You will get time to reply. (*Interruptions*) Sit down. (*Interruptions*) You address the Chair.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: My simple question is: Were the victims of 1996 clashes Bangladeshis? No.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Kalita, you have only two minutes. You have to conclude.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: This is a problem of law and order. We must not forget that there is a problem of extremism, there is a problem of terrorism

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\* No recorded.



[Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita]

and there is a problem of militants. (*Interruptions*) You want to divert the issue by quoting Bangladeshis. My dear friends, let me remind you that, that part is not peaceful because there is militancy. Even now, there are, at least, three groups of militants who are active. You want to divert it as an issue of Bangladesh and India. I am very sorry. So many years have passed after signing of the Accord. (*Interruptions*) No, you want to score a political point. Please don't do that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Punj, please. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: We all want peace in that part of the country. So, I appeal to you that please try to help bring peace in that part. Please don't divert issues. Please don't give communal colours because that will not help this country. It will not help in maintaining the unity and integrity of this country. The unity and integrity of the country is the main aim of the people of that area and the people of this country.

The people of that area want peace. We should give a message of national integrity, peace and harmony to that region. I appeal to my hon. friends in the Opposition to please help, please give a message of unity, integrity and social harmony to that place. Thank you very much.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, आपने मुझे असम में जो जातीय हिंसा घटित हुई है, ऐसी ज्वलंत समस्या पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ। मान्यवर, असम में जातीय हिंसा में जो बहुत से लोगों की जानें गई हैं, यह एक बहुत दुखद और शर्मनाक घटना है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी इस घटना की निन्दा करती है। मान्यवर, आज स्वतन्त्र भारत में ऐसी जो जातीय दुखद घटनाएं हो रही हैं, यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है।

(उपभाष्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय सदस्य ने असम की इस जातीय दुखद घटना को सदन में प्रस्तुत किया, जिस पर यह चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ। मान्यवर, आज असम में जातीय हिंसा में जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, मैं केन्द्र सरकार से चाहूंगा कि वहां पर जो लोग मारे गए हैं, उनके आश्रितों को मुआवजा दिलाया जाए और जो बेघर हो गए हैं, उनको आवास प्रदान किया जाए। साथ ही उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए तथा भविष्य में ऐसी जातीय घटनाएं न हों, उस पर भी विचार किया जाए तथा गंभीरता से सोचा जाए, वहां पर सुरक्षा के पुख्ता इंतजाम किए जाएं। मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी उसी प्रदेश से चुनकर आए हैं। इसलिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी दायित्व बनता है कि वे जिस प्रदेश से चुनकर आए हैं, वहां पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए। उसके साथ-साथ असम में कांग्रेस की सरकार है और यहां केन्द्र में भी आपकी सरकार है, दोनों सरकारों को मिलाकर असम में जो एक ज्वलंत समस्या है तथा वहां जातीय हिंसा हो रही है, उसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए। इस ओर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का ज्यादा दायित्व बनता है।

मान्यवर, आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में ऐसी जातीय हिंसाएं न हों, इसको रोकने के लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी के संस्थापक मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी ने पूरे देश में एक विशेष अभियान चलाया था। "जाति तोड़ो समाज जोड़ो" का नारा देकर मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी ने पूरे देश में ऐसा प्रयास किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि जब तक ये जातियां नहीं तोड़ी जाएंगी तक तक ये हिंसाएं नहीं रुकेंगी। पूरे देश में कांशीराम जी ने यह अभियान चलाया था। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय संविधान के निर्माता डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने भी बहुत पहले एक नारा दिया था। क्या नारा दिया था कि भारत के अंदर समता मूलक समाज की स्थापना होनी चाहिए। समता मूलक का मतलब है, सर्व समाज में भाईचारा होना चाहिए। यह नारा बाबा साहब ने क्यों दिया था, क्योंकि उस समय हमारे देश में जात-पात के नाम पर बहुत बड़ी खाई थी, बहुत बड़ी नफरत थी। बाबा साहब ने दूरगामी परिणामों को सोचते हुए कि हमारे देश में एक आपसी वैमनस्य है, जात-पात के नाम पर जो नफरत है, इसको कैसे दूर किया जाए, तब बाबा साहब ने यह नारा दिया था कि भातर के अंदर समता मूलक समाज की स्थापना होनी चाहिए।

समता-मूलक का मतलब है सर्व-समाज में भाईचारा होना चाहिए। आज इस नारे को साकार करने के लिए हमारी नेता, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्षा और उत्तर प्रदेश की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने बाबा साहब के इस नारे को सोचा और परखा। उन्होंने बाबा साहब के इस नारे को साकार करने के लिए आदरणीया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के शुरुआत की, सर्व-समाज में भाईचारा कायम किया और वहां पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार बनायी। आज बहन जी इस नारे को पूरे देश में पहुंचाना चाहती हैं। आदरणीय बहन मायावती जी बाबा साहब के इस नारे को साकार करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि आदरणीय बहन मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाबा साहब के नारे को साकार कर दिया है। हम चाहते हैं कि असम के अंदर भी हमको ऐसा ही माहौल बनाना चाहिए और ऐसी घटना नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि पूरे देश में ऐसा माहौल बनाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, असम हमारे देश का सीमावर्ती प्रांत है। वहां पर ऐसा माहौल बनना बेहद जरूरी है। वहां का माहौल इतना खराब नहीं होने देना चाहिए जिससे कि समस्या पूरे देश में उत्पन्न हो जाए। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए केन्द्र सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि असम में जो जातीय हिंसा हुई, यह एक बहुत बड़ी शर्मनाक घटना है। उस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए, आश्रितों का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाए, उन्हें मुआवजा दिलाया जाए, उन्हें पूरी सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए और वहां पर्याप्त फोर्स की व्यवस्था की जाए। हमें यह सुनने को मिला है कि वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने सुरक्षा बल प्रदान करने के लिए कई बार केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा है, किन्तु उन्हें सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं की जा रही है। यह दुख की विषय है जबकि सरकार दोनों जगह आपकी है-केन्द्र में भी और प्रदेश में भी आपकी सरकार है। इसलिए दोनों सरकारों को आपस में तालमेल बिठाकर असम की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिए। जय भीम, जय भारत।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** धन्यवाद। श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा):** थैंक्यू सर। सर, असम का violence सम्पूर्ण ethnic

[श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य]

violence है। हमारी पार्टी का delegation कोकराझार गया था। उसमें श्री बाजूबन रियान, बासुदेव आचार्य और एक लोकसभा के मेम्बर सईद-उल-हक शामिल थे। मैं भी नार्थ-ईस्ट में त्रिपुरा से आती हूँ। पहले भी मैंने त्रिपुरा में ऐसे ही tribal and Bengali का violence देखा है, जोकि 1980 से शुरू होकर 2000 में खत्म हुआ था। हम लोग शांति से रह रहे हैं और उसके लिए लेफ्ट की गवर्नमेंट ने पूरी कोशिश की है। हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि असम में 1971 से यह शुरू हुआ और खत्म नहीं हुआ। यह खत्म क्यों नहीं होता है? गवर्नमेंट चाहे तो इसे खत्म कर सकती है। पहले वहां दो मुस्लिम peasants को मार डाला गया। वे unknown persons थे। उसके बाद दो स्टूडेंट्स को मार डाला गया। उसके बाद चार बोड़ो persons को मार डाला गया। फिर इसे लेकर दंगा शुरू हुआ। यह violence इसी वजह से हुआ है। बोड़ो लोग यह नहीं मानते कि बंगलादेश से आकर मुस्लिम ने यह violence किया। हमारी पार्टी भी यह नहीं मानती। ये मुस्लिम लोग बहुत सालों से असम में रह रहे हैं जोकि partition के बाद वहां नहीं गए। वे इंडिया में हैं, असम में हैं और जो लोग जो असम में हैं, उनका भी हक बताना है कि वे असम में रहें, इंडिया में रहें। वे इंडिया के सिटीजन हैं। तो वहां बोड़ो और ट्रायबल दोनों हैं।

ऑटोनोमस डिस्ट्रिक्ट की मांग की। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उस बोड़ो लिबरेशन टाइगर के साथ एलाइंस किया, तो यह डिस्ट्रिक्ट काउंसिल भी बना। अब वहां कुछ लोग चाहते हैं कि जो मुस्लिम अभी वहां रहते हैं, वे वहां से चले जाएं, वहां जो आइडेंटिफाइ एरिया है, काउंसिल एरिया है, उस एरिया में मुस्लिम लोग नहीं रह सकते। इस समस्या को कौन हल करेगा? हल तो गवर्नमेंट को करना चाहिए। बराबर हम लोग यह देखते रहे हैं, जब हमारी स्टेट में एनएलएफटी का डिस्टर्बेन्स था, उग्रपंथी का, तब जब इलेक्शन आया तो कांग्रेस ने उसके साथ एलाइंस किया। उसके साथ एलाइंस करके फिर लेफ्ट की गवर्नमेंट को 1988 में हराया। इसके बाद क्या हुआ? यह समस्या खत्म नहीं हुई, लेकिन 1993 में लेफ्ट गवर्नमेंट आने के बाद से त्रिपुरा में आज शांति है। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे, तो समस्या का हल कर सकती है। असम में अभी इतने सारे लोग मारे गए, पांच लाख से ज्यादा लोग बेघर हुए, उनके घर जला दिए गए। इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट को पहले इस समस्या को देखना चाहिए, इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए। आज वहां ऐसी स्थिति है कि लोगों के पास वहां खाने को नहीं है। हमारे डेलिगेशन ने देखा कि वहां जो वन का अनाज होता है, उसे बॉयल करके लोग खा रहे हैं। आखिर गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है? इस ओर उसे देखना चाहिए। लोगों को वहां सही ढंग से रिलीफ नहीं मिल रही है, उनको सही ढंग से सेटल करना चाहिए, जिनके लिए रीसेटलमेंट की जरूरत है। वहां जो रिवर है, जिसके पास लोग रहते थे अभी उस एरिया में वे लोग सेटल हुए, इसके लिए रीसेटलमेंट की जरूरत है। गवर्नमेंट रीसेटलमेंट भी नहीं कर रही। असम की समस्या तो त्रिपुरा की समस्या के भी बाद में आई। वहां ये लोग कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे, वहां भी उग्रपंथी हैं, सिक्युरिटी नहीं है। वहां पर असम की गवर्नमेंट सिक्युरिटी का भी प्रबंध नहीं कर सकती। क्या हो रहा है? वहां रिलीफ की जरूरत है, कंपनसेशन की जरूरत है, जो सरकार को देना चाहिए। आज वहां जो यह वॉयलेंस है, इस समस्या को पहले पॉलिटिकली देखना चाहिए। यह पोलिटिकली लीडर भी वहां पर शामिल हैं। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि पोलिटिकल लीडर किस तरीके से शामिल होते हैं? पॉलिटिकल इश्यू लेकर दंगा शुरू होता है, ऐसे नहीं होता है। दंगा हम लोगों ने देखा है, त्रिपुरा में हुआ है, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं है।

यह हमारी उपलब्धि है। इसी तरीके से असम गवर्नमेंट को भी करना चाहिए। ऐसा देखा गया है कि कोई बीजेपी को दोष देता है, कोई कांग्रेस को दोष देता है और जो अपोर्चुनिस्ट लीडर्स हैं वे चाहते हैं कि ऐसा चलता रहे।

सर, पहले भी इंडिया में दंगा हुआ, त्रिपुरा में हुआ, असम में हुआ, कई राज्यों में हुआ, लेकिन इस तरह का माइनॉरिटी-माइनॉरिटी दंगा कभी नहीं हुआ। इंडिया में मुस्लिम भी माइनॉरिटी है और बोडो ट्राइबल लोग जो हैं वे भी माइनॉरिटी में हैं, माइनॉरिटी-माइनॉरिटी दंगा कभी नहीं हुआ है, हम लोगों ने त्रिपुरा में देखा है, मेजोरिटी-माइनॉरिटी का दंगा हुआ है, लेकिन माइनॉरिटी-माइनॉरिटी दंगा कभी नहीं हुआ। यह एक भयंकर संकेत है, क्योंकि हमारे देश की जो शांति है, जो संस्कृति है, जो समृद्धि है, उसके लिए यह एक भयंकर संकेत है माइनॉरिटी-माइनॉरिटी का दंगा होना, जो पूरे देश में हो सकता है। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां मौजूद हैं, वे भी जानते हैं कि त्रिपुरा की सिचुएशन पहले कैसी थी, आज तो त्रिपुरा में शांति है, ऐसे ही असम में भी शांति होनी चाहिए। यह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है, इसलिए उस स्टेट की समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और असम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, दोनों को मिलकर इस समस्या का हल निकालना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, असम की घटनाओं के बारे में जैसा अभी श्री बलबीर पुंज जी ने बताया कि यह बहुत बड़ी **human tragedy** है कि एक हफ्ते के दौरान 4 लाख लोगों का **internal immigration** हुआ। यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं है कि 4 लाख लोग रिफ्यूजी कैम्पो में हैं। अभी कालिता जी बता रहे थे कि इन रिफ्यूजी कैम्पों में रहने वालों की तादाद धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है, लोग स्वतः अपने घरों की ओर वापस जा रहे हैं। यह स्वागत की बात है और यह सदन चाहेगा कि यथाशीघ्र ये रिफ्यूजी कैम्प खाली हो जाएं और लोग अपने-अपने घरों को लौट जाएं, ऐसी परिस्थिति असम में कायम होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, असम की जो समस्या है, उसके साथ मेरी भी थोड़ी-बहुत वाक्फियत है। उसका कारण यह है कि जब 1979 में "आसू" के लोगों ने बंगला देश की घुसपैठ के खिलाफ वहां आंदोलन किया था, उसी दरम्यान वैली में बड़ा भारी दंगा हुआ था, उसी दौरान हम लोहिया विचार मंच में काम कर रहे थे, उसकी ओर से हमने दिल्ली से गोहाटी तक एक साइकिल मार्च किया था। यहीं राजघाट से वह साइकिल मार्च शुरू हुआ था और उस साइकिल मार्च में सबसे उम्रदराज़ आदमी हम थे। हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि चलिए, आप हमको हरियाणा के बॉर्डर तक पहुंचा दीजिए। इसी में हम कानपुर तक साइकिल चलाते हुए चले गए और उसके बाद बिहार में पूर्णिया से हमने साइकिल पकड़ी और बक्सरीहाट का बॉर्डर पार करके धुबरी जिले में हम लोग गए और वहां हम लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हुई। इस गिरफ्तारी के दौरान हमने देखा कि वहां कई तरह के **contradictions** हैं, कई तरह के अंतर्विरोध हैं। हमने वहां देखा कि जो असमी लोग हैं और जो बंगाली लोग हैं, हम बंगाली मुसलमान नहीं कह रहे हैं, हम बंगाली हिन्दू कह रहे हैं, उसके बीच भी भारी **contradictions** हैं। हम लोगों की गिरफ्तारी हुई, थाने में हम लोगों को ले जाया गया, वहां का इंस्पेक्टर बंगाली था, उसने चप्पल खुलवाई, बैल्ट खुलवाई, ऐसी सख्त तलाशी ली कि बिहार आंदोलन में और एमरजेंसी के दौरान भी उस तरह से पुलिस ने कभी हम लोगों के साथ सख्ती नहीं की थी और हम लोगों को बंद कर दिया। अगले दिन धुबरी में हम लोगों की मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां पेशी

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी ]

हुई। वह मजिस्ट्रेट असमी था और उसने **technical grounds** पर हम लोगों को छोड़ दिया। अगले दिन फिर गिरफ्तारी हुई। इस तरह यह सिलसिला तीन दिनों तक चला और उसके बाद हम लोगों को असम से बाहर निकाल दिया गया। तब हमें यह अहसास हुआ कि यहां मामला सिर्फ असमी लोग, बंगाली मुसलमान या घुसपैठियों के बीच में नहीं है, यहां अनेक तरह से अंतर्विरोध है।

अभी बलबीर पुंज जी बता रहे थे कि ढाका में मुस्लिम लीग की स्थापना हुई और उसके बाद असम में जो **demography** है, उसको बदलने की कार्यवाही शुरू हुई। मैं इस तर्क के साथ सहमत नहीं हूं। यह सही बात है कि 1906 में ढाका में मुस्लिम लीग की स्थापना हुई और उसके बाद **Minto-Marley Reforms** आए, उनमें मुसलमानों के लिए अलग **election college** बनाने की व्यवस्था की गई, वह एक अलग बात है, लेकिन उस समय हिंदुस्तान और पाकिस्तान, दो अलग मुल्क बनेंगे, ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं थी। "संडे गार्जियन" एक अखबार निकलता है, उसमें श्री राम जेठमलानी जी का एक लेख परसों छपा था और उसमें उन्होंने बहुत साफ तौर पर कहा था कि मुसलमानों के बंगला देश से असम में जाने का जो सिलसिला शुरू हुआ, वह 1905 से शुरू हुआ, यह उन्होंने ठीक लिखा है, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि यह सिलसिला कहां तक पहुंचा? उनके लेख को पढ़ने के बाद हमने डिटेल्स देखीं कि 1911 में बंगाल से असम एक अलग राज्य बना था। आप देखिए कि 1911 में असम में मुसलमानों की आबादी 9 प्रतिशत थी और उस समय मुसलमानों की संख्या 3,65,540 थी, लेकिन 1921 में जनगणना में यह आबादी 5,94,000 हो गई, यानी लगभग 6 लाख हो गई, यानी दुगुनी आबादी हो गई। इसी तरह 1931 में यह आबादी साढ़े नौ लाख हो गई।

वहां 19 परसेंट की आबादी हो गई। आप देखिए, 1941 में लगभग 16 लाख 9 हजार यानी 17 लाख की आबादी हो गई और 23 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन बढ़ गई। बंगलादेश के मुसलमान असम में भारी संख्या में गए। उनको किसने बुलाया? मुस्लिम लीग ने उनको यहां नहीं भेजा। असम में आप देखिए, वहां कोयले का भंडार मिला। असम में चाय की खेती शुरू हुई। असम में पेट्रोलियम मिला और वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों की जरूरत थी। बंगल में जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार थे, भद्र लोग थे, वे हिंदू थे और मुसलमान वहां मजदूर थे। उन्हीं गरीब मुसलमानों को अंग्रेजों ने वहां बसाना शुरू किया। वहां खेती में भी मजदूरों की जरूरत थी। आप देखिए कि वहां जो माइग्रेशन हुआ है, वह केवल बंगलादेश के मुसलमानों का नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहां बिहार का जो आदिवासी इलाका है, जो झारखंड का इलाका है, चाईबासा है, सिंहभूम है, मानभूम है, बीरभूम है, इन इलाकों में बड़े पैमाने पर आदिवासियों का माइग्रेशन उस इलाके में हुआ है। आप सेंसस की रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख सकते हैं। और तो और, आप नेपालियों की आबादी देखेंगे तो पता चलेगा कि 1911 में वे केवल कुछ हजार थे और 1941 में उनकी आबादी लगभग पांच-छः लाख बढ़ गई। तो यह जो **conflict** है, **conflict** सिर्फ इसी हालत में नहीं है। आज वहां जो हालत है, अभी एक मैडम बोल रही थीं, असम की रहने वाली हैं, उन्होंने ठीक ही कहा। अभी दो-तीन दिन पहले एक अखबार "दैनिक भास्कर" के फ्रंट पेज पर एक स्टोरी छपी थी। 2003 में **Bodo Liberation Tigers** के साथ आपका समझौता हुआ और उन्होंने **Bodo Territorial Council** बनाई। उस **Territorial Council** के चेयरमैन अभी कौन हैं? मोहिलारी साहब उसके चेयरमैन हैं, जिनकी बहुत कम उम्र है। 1993 से लेकर 2003 तक

उग्रवाद की जितनी भी घटनाएं असम में हुई, जितना भी कत्लेआम हुआ, उसमें इनकी जमात, जो Liberation Tigers के नाम से जानी जाती थी, उसका हाथ रहा है। आज वहां क्या स्थिति है? यह जो Territorial Council बनी हुई है, वह वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर से ज्यादा पावरफुल है। सिक्थोरिटी की करीब 25-30 गाड़ियां उनके आगे-पीछे चलती हैं। इसके अलावा प्राइवेट सिक्थोरिटी है और उनका क्या मकसद है-दैनिक भास्कर ने छपा है, उन्होंने उनसे पूछा। वहां बैनर लगे हुए हैं कि "असम को हम कश्मीर नहीं बनने देंगे। कश्मीर में हमारे हिंदू नौजवान मारे जा रहे हैं, इसमें मैं हम वैसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं होने देंगे।" वहां मोहिलारी से पूछा, तो मोहिलारी का किसके साथ संबंध है? आपकी पार्टी के साथ? कांग्रेस पार्टी के साथ? 2006 में जब वहां चुनाव हुआ, उस समय कांग्रेस को वहां बहुमत नहीं मिला, जबकि मोहिलारी की पार्टी को 12 असेम्बली सीटें मिलीं और इन्हीं के समर्थन से वहां कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार बनी और उनको आपने खुला छोड़ा हुआ है? उनका संकल्प है कि जो कोकराझार इलाका है, इसमें मुसलमानों को वे नहीं रहने देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...आप देखिए...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम):** "दैनिक भास्कर" में छपे हुए के बारे में आप जो बता रहे हैं, यह सब गलत है। मैं...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री साबिर अली:** आप बाद में बोलिएगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी:** बोलने दीजिए। आप किसी अखबार में छपी बात को यहां क्यों बोल रहे हैं? आप क्या जानते हैं? वहां हम लोग कैसे रहते हैं, आपको पता है क्या?...(व्यवधान)... मैं कोई इसके विरोध में नहीं बोल रहा हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** बिश्वजीत जी.....बिश्वजीत जी...(व्यवधान)...प्लीज....Your name is there in the List of Speakers. You can clarify it at that time. प्लीज, आपका नाम जब आए, तब बोलिएगा। आपको जिस बात पर आपत्ति हो, आप अपने समय में उसका जवाब दे सकते हैं।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** मैंने जो कुछ कहा, वह अपनी ओर से नहीं कहा। मैंने एक अखबार का नाम लिया और वह अखबार मेरे यहां नियमित रूप से आता है। इस खबर के साथ contradiction उस अखबार में नहीं छपा है।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** तिवारी जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है, please conclude now.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** इसलिए मैं मानकर चल रहा हूं कि इस अखबार में जो खबर छपी है, वह सही खबर है। मैं आपको बता रहा था कि किस तरह से पूर्वी बंगाल के इलाके से गरीब peasants आए, व आकर कहां बसे? उनमें अधिकांश लोग Goalpara डिस्ट्रिक्ट में बसे। Goalpara डिस्ट्रिक्ट का एक सब-डिविजन कोकराझार है। जहां यह Tribal Council बनी है, उसकी राजधानी कोकराझार है।

उसमें एक सब डिविजन था। उसी इलाके में अधिकांश मुसलमान आकर बसे। आज ग्वालपाड़ा कई जिलों में बंट गया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** तिवारी जी, अब समाप्त करिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** सर, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अंत में, मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। अभी 2011 का जो सेंसस हुआ है, उस सेंसस की बाजाप्ता रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है, लेकिन उसकी जो प्रोविजनल रिपोर्ट आयी है, उस प्रोविजनल रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से 2001 और 2011 के बीच में कोकराझार की जो मुस्लिम आबादी है, वह घटकर 5.9 प्रतिशत हो गयी है। सन् 2001 में जो आबादी 20.4 प्रतिशत थी, वह घटकर 5.9 प्रतिशत पर आ गई है, कोकराझार में 9 प्रतिशत मुसलमान घट गए हैं। क्यों घट गए हैं? जैसा मैंने आपको बताया कि वहां जो ट्राइबल काउंसिल बनी है, उस ट्राइबल काउंसिल के जो चेयरमैन हैं, उनका जो संकल्प है, यह उस संकल्प का परिणाम है कि वहां से मुसलमान हट रहे हैं। भाग रहे हैं। यहां उल्टी बात हो रही है। जहां दंगा हो रहा है, उस दंगे का कारण मुस्लिम आबादी का बढ़ना नहीं है। वहां की मुस्लिम आबादी उल्टे घट रही है। महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे विनम्र अनुरोध करूंगा कि बंगलादेशियों का इस देश में आना एक तथ्य है। इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है कि बंगलादेशियों की घुसपैठ हो रही है। बंगलादेश एक गरीब इलाका है। आप देखिएगा कि अमेरिका में कई अगल-बगल के गरीब लोग infiltrate कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश से भी लोग वहां जाते हैं। सर, मुझे एक बार जापान जाने का अवसर मिला था। हालांकि मुझे विदेश जाने का शौक नहीं है, लेकिन सन् 1977 में एक बार मुझे चन्द्रशेखर जी ने जापान भेज दिया था। वहां मैंने देखा कि हमारी जो जापानी दुभाषिया थी, उसके साथ टैक्सी ड्राइवर भिड़ गया। जापान का जो समाज है वह अद्भुत किस्म का समाज है, वहां पर लोग बहुत शिष्टाचार मॉटेन करते हैं। हमने उस लड़की से पूछा कि वह कौन है? तब उसने बताया कि थाइलैंड वगैरह के लोग, जो मंगोलियन चेहरे वाले लोग होते हैं, व गरीब लोग वहां infiltrate कर जाते हैं। उसने कहा कि जापानी ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं कर सकता है। इस प्रकार हर जगह ऐसी हालत है कि जो गरीब इलाका है, उस इलाके से, थोड़ी-बहुत जहां समृद्धि है, वहां लोग आ जाते हैं। जहां दाल-रोटी नहीं मिल रही है, वहां से दाल-रोटी की उम्मीद में लोग ऐसी जगहों पर जाते हैं। हमारे यहां की क्या हालत हो गयी है? इससे तनाव पैदा होता है। यही तनाव असम में पैदा हुआ है। ऐसा केवल असम में नहीं है। बिहारी लोग जो असम में गए हैं वहां मारे गए हैं-रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी यहां बैठे हैं, इनको मालूम होगा। मुम्बई में हमारे यहां से, बिहार के लोग जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ दंगा होता है। इस प्रकार आबादी का जो असंतुलन है, जो विकास नीति चल रही है, उसके चलते बेरोजगारी पैदा हो रही है। असमी आदमी को लगता है कि बाहर से आने वाला हमारा हक छीन रहा है। इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री जी से हम अनुरोध करेंगे कि...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य:** असमी people के बारे में आपने गलत बताया है...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** जब आपको मौका मिलेगा, तब अपनी बात कहिएगा।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** हमसे अगर कोई त्रुटि हुई हो तो आप सुधार दीजिएगा।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य:** असमी people के बारे में आपने जो कहा, वह गलत है।...(व्यवधान)...Don't treat the Assamese people in this way.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** वैश्य जी, आपको मौका मिलेगा। तिवारी जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है...(व्यवधान)...तिवारी जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस समस्या को लेकर देश में तनाव पैदा हो रहा है, इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है। इसलिए इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए जो भी उपाय संभव हों, सिटिजनशिप कानून में संशोधन की जरूरत हो, बंगलादेश बॉर्डर में जो फेंसिंग बाकी रह गयी है, जिसके बारे में श्री बलबीर पुंज जी बता रहे थे कि 50 किलोमीटर बाकी रह गया है, उससे बंगलादेश के लोग आ रहे हैं, उसको पूरा किया जाए यह सब करना जरूरी है। जो घटना हुई है, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं और उम्मीद करते हैं कि असम की सरकार, इस मामले में जो सिचुएशन है, उसके हिसाब से राइज़ करेगी और वहां शांति स्थापित करेगी। जो लोग गांव-घर से बाहर बिखरे हैं वे बोडो भी हैं और मुसलमान भी हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि बोडोलैंड के खिलाफ खाली मुसलमान ही बाहर से आए हैं, दोनों कम्युनिटीज़ के लोग बाहर आए हैं। सर दंगे की जो शुरुआत हुई, उसमें सबसे पहले जो मुस्लिम ऑरगनाइज़ेशन हैं उसी के नौजवान मारे गए थे। इस प्रकार दोनों कम्युनिटीज़ के लोग हैं, जो रिफ्यूजी कैंप में आए हैं। वे बिल्कुल अमानवीय हालत में रह रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि वे सब अपने घरों में लौटें, ऐसी स्थिति असम की सरकार उत्पन्न करेगी। मैं यह भी उम्मीद करूंगा कि इस समस्या के स्थायी समाधान के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी पहल करेंगे क्योंकि वे इस सभा में उसी राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:** Vice-Chairman, Sir, just one minute, please.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR):** No, no. You will get your time. (Interruptions) Don't interrupt. अपना नाम है।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य:** हम लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं मिल रहा।...(व्यवधान)... We are the mover of this Resolution and we were assured that we would be given the opportunity. But when will we get the opportunity? We are from Assam. We should be allowed to speak first. We are the mover of the Resolution.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर):** चेयर ने आपको assure किया है। The Chairman has assured you that you will get the opportunity. Don't worry.

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:** When will we get the opportunity, Sir?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR):** Very soon. Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

**श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य:** सर, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आपने सब लोगों को बोलने का मौका दिया है, हम लोगों को बोलने का मौका नहीं देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार):** सर, माननीय सदस्य असम से हैं, इनको बोलने का मौका पहले दे दीजिए।



SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, you should not go by big party or small party. That is not the issue today.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अगर हाउस agree करेगा, तो हम उनको बोलने के लिए मौका देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिनका नाम पहले से है, जो बड़ी पार्टियां हैं, अगर वे agree करती हैं, तो हम उन्हें बोलने का मौका दे सकते हैं।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, let him speak.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अगर हाउस तैयार है, तो मैं इन्हें बोलने का समय दे देता हूँ। ठीक है। मो. नदीमुल हक साहब, क्या आप इनके बाद में बोलेंगे, जैसा आप कहें। वैश्य साहब, आप बोलिए।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, thank you very much. I am standing here today to discuss in the interest of sovereignty and integrity of the country. I am thankful to my fellow colleague who has sacrificed his turn to me.

Sir, I am standing here today to speak in the interest of sovereignty, security and integrity of the country. I am not here to speak in favour of the vote bank. Our appeal to the people of this country is to save Assam today for a safe India of tomorrow. Today, Assam is burning. Here, foreign national problem is not between Hindus and Muslims. Here, it is a fight between indigenous people and the foreign infiltrators. This is the issue. Please do not try to...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I would like to respond.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Mr. Kalita, I have not disturbed you; allow me to speak. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Kalitaji, he is not yielding, please sit down.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I need your protection. Today, Assam is burning. More than one hundred people are killed in Assam. More than five lakh people have become homeless. They have taken shelter either on the National Highways or schools and colleges. School and college areas are serving them as shelter for the last several days.

Sir, Shri Kalita, in his speech said that the situation was getting normal since the people in relief camps started going back to their own homes. Shri Kalita should know one thing. When the hon. Home Minister visited those affected areas, the people who were in the relief camps categorically asked the Home Minister to give them security and that only then would they go back to their homes. This is the real picture of my State. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am just beginning. What is this? In his speech, Shri Kalita said many things. Sir, it is time not to blame anybody; it is time to make peace and make Assam peaceful. Our appeal to everybody is not to shift the blame on another. Try to work hard to make peace and bring people together in our State. Assam burning means India burning.

Sir, what is the problem? We should know the reality. Today, by sending the Paramilitary Forces or the Army, you can solve the problem temporarily. It will not be a permanent one. In order to get a permanent solution, permanent measures are required. In his speech, Shri Kalita, pointing to us, said that the people sitting here got the power in 1985. Really, we got the power after educating the people of Assam; then, the people elected us and we formed the Government in Assam. It was not at the mercy of you, Mr. Kalita, but with the help of the people of the State. You just said that you gave power to us.

Sir, he said... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Kalita, you speak when your turn comes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, his turn is already over. When he spoke, we did not disturb him. At that time, he said, 'When your turn will come, then you speak.' Now, my turn has come, and now allow me to speak.

Sir, in the year 1985, the Assam Accord was signed between the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhiji and the leaders of the Assam Movement. What is the spirit of the Assam Accord? The spirit of the Assam Accord was to detect and deport the foreigners from Assam; number one. Number two, to fence the Indo-Bangladesh Border. Number three, to safeguard the indigenous people of the State of Assam. And also, according to the Assam Accord, the National Register will be updated. Mr. Kalita, in his speech, said, 'After coming to power, you people have not done anything.' Mr. Kalita, being a senior leader, I would like to mention here that the nodal Ministry was not the Assam Government; the nodal Ministry was the Union Home Ministry. To implement the Assam Accord, the nodal Ministry was the Union Home Ministry. It is not our responsibility. It is the responsibility of the Union Home Ministry. And by not implementing this Accord, you not only insult us, but you insult your own leader Rajiv Gandhiji also. It is because the nodal Ministry for implementing this Accord was the Union Home Ministry. Yes, we got power after the Assam Accord. Mr. Kalita, you should remember one thing. When we assumed the power, all the time, your party tried to communalize the issue between Hindus and Muslims. But I would like to inform you that when the AGP Government was in

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

power, not a single of such incident happened in Assam. Everybody should remember one thing. After the demolition of the Babri Masjid, there were clashes between Hindus and Muslims in different parts of India. Hindus took Muslims' blood and Muslims took Hindus' blood. But not a single incident occurred in Assam. It was because at that time Assam was ruled by the Assom Gana Parishad, my party, Sir.

Mr. Kalita, you should remember those days. At that time, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao Government was at the Centre and AGP Government was in Assam. There was a bloodshed in many parts of the country after the demolition of the Babri Masjid. But not a single incident occurred in my State because, at that time, Assam was ruled by AGP; not your party, Mr. Kalita. Mr. Kalita, you do not forget about the implementation of the Assam Accord. When you were speaking about the Assam Accord...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please address the Chair. (*Interruptions*) You are addressing Shri Kalita!

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I do agree with you. But what he said during the course of his speech, I have to give him the reply.

Secondly, do not forget about the IMDT Act. Assam is a part of India. Can the people imagine that there is a separate law in Assam to deal with the foreigners? In other parts of the country, there is a separate Act to deal with the foreigners, and to deal with foreigners in Assam, there is a separate Act, which is the gift of your Government. Do not forget it. When we got power in Assam, we had requested for withdrawing the IMDT Act. Although an assurance was given by the then Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhiji for withdrawing the IMDT Act, your Government did not withdraw it. At last, the hon. Supreme Court helped us when it scrapped the illegal Act in Assam. So, you should take the responsibility. The people are speaking of updating of the National Register. Yes, we need updating of the National Register. In the interest of sovereignty of our country, in the interest of the security of our country and in the interest of the integrity of our country, the National Registration of the Citizens should be updated. But I am very sorry to say that at the initiative of the Union Home Ministry, there are two pilot projects for updation of National Register in Assam; one in Chaigaon and another in Barpeta district. But, later, in the name of communal clashes, upgradation of NRCs in Assam was stopped by the State Government. So, the Government of assam is not willing to update the National Register of Citizen certificate, Sir. We should know the reality. Okay, for immediate solution, we need more armed forces there to make Assam peaceful. Definitely, the Central Government is going to do its job by sending more Army to those areas.

It is a welcome move, Sir. But all these are temporary measures. We need a permanent solution. What is the permanent solution, Sir? Sincerity and reality are required. I would like to tell Kalita Sahib and my other colleagues that without sincerity you cannot solve this problem. Try to realize the situation, please. What is the real situation, what is the main problem, try to understand that. Without understanding this thing, you cannot solve this problem. The main problem which is still there is Indo-Bangladesh border and always infiltration is taking place from Bangladesh into Assam. Assam is a transit camp for extremist groups; Assam is a transit camp for Huji Jehadi groups who take shelter in Bangladesh. They come to Assam and after unlawful activities they go to Bangladesh because Indo-Bangladesh border is still open. It is the responsibility of the Union Home Ministry to seal the Indo-Bangladesh border. It was not the responsibility of the AGP Government, it was not the responsibility of the other Governments which ruled Assam but it was the responsibility of the Union Home Ministry to seal the Indo-Bangladesh border. I would like to mention here one very pity thing. The hon. Home Minister a few months back has given one order to our Border Security Force and what is the order—people will be surprised—if any Bangladeshi infiltrator comes to Assam, don't shoot them, don't use bullet against them. That was the instruction of the Union Home Ministry. So, for a permanent solution, sincerity is required and without sincerity you cannot solve the problem. Please try to understand the problem. Don't do anything in the interest of vote bank; try to do something in the interest of integrity, sovereignty and security of the country. Do not compromise for vote bank; for vote bank don't compromise with the sovereignty of the country. You people are going to compromise with the sovereignty in the interest of vote bank. We are not against the Muslims; we are not against any community, we are not against any Indian community, we are totally against the illegal foreigners who came to Assam through the open Indo-Bangladesh border.

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)**

Without solving this problem, such types of problems may continue to happen. Secondly, I would like to mention here that the real issue is Indo-Bangladesh border. Sir, 27 years have passed when Assam Accord was signed in 1985. Who signed the Assam Accord? it was signed by the then Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhiji along with the leaders of Assam. One of the main issues of the Accord was that the Central Government may immediately seal the Indo-Bangladesh border. Even after 27 years when the Accord was signed, till today Indo-Bangladesh border remain open. So, anybody can come to Assam from Bangladesh easily. So, it is my request to the hon. Prime Minister to do something in this regard. He was also very kind enough to visit the victims. He visited the affected people. But the reality

**4.00 P.M.**

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

is that you try to give a permanent solution. Temporarily you can solve this problem but it will not help. I suggest two things, one, short-terms measures and, two, the long-term measures. What are the short term measures? One short term measure is that you think about those five lakh people who took shelter in the relief camps. I am very sorry to say that in the relief camps people were killed. In relief camps also these people were killed. Who have got shelter in the relief camps, they are also not getting any safeguards and they are also suffering. Due to shortage of food, due to shortage of drinking water, due to shortage of medicines, many people died in the relief camps. *(Time-bell-rings)* Thirdly, Sir, I have one more thing to say. People still want more forces. People wants that they should be secure. The schools and colleges of those areas are closed. The people are in the relief camps. My request is that the Government should respond immediately, they should send more forces to those areas for bringing back peace and harmony in this area. *(Time-bell-rings)* The Central Government should send a medical team to affected areas, to relief camps with adequate medicines to save these people in the relief camps. Thirdly, they should arrange sufficient food and sufficient drinking water facilities in the relief camps.

And, what should be the long-term measures to find a permanent solution to the problem? To find a permanent solution, the Government should forget everything else, forget about the vote-bank, votes are not so important. Think about the sovereignty, integrity and security of the country. *(Time-bell-rings)* Kindly seal the Indo-Bangladesh border immediately. Identify the foreigners immediately. *(Interruptions)*....Save Assam today, to save India tomorrow, otherwise same situation will emerge in every part of the country. Don't think that only Assam is suffering, but the entire country will suffer. This is my warning to everybody. So, please try to solve this problem. Please don't try to see this problem either in the name of Hindus or in the name of Muslims. Please solve this problem on humanitarian grounds. My appeal to each and every Member of this House is that please try to evolve a permanent solution to make permanent peace in my State, Assam.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, during his speech, he has taken my name several times. So, I have a right to clarify the situation. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Nadimul Haque. *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he has taken my name several times. *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. That was during the course of speech. (Interruptions)... Has he made any allegations against you? (Interruptions)... No; no. You are not allowed. (Interruptions)... You are not allowed. (Interruptions)... Shri Nadimul Haque. (Interruptions)... You are not allowed. (Interruptions)... Please sit down. (Interruptions)... I have not allowed you. (Interruptions)... What is this? (Interruptions)... I have not allowed you. (Interruptions)... You cannot reply. (Interruptions)... You are not supposed to reply. (Interruptions)... If there is any allegation or any derogatory remarks against you, I will go through the records and, then, I will allow you to explain your situation; otherwise, I can't allow you. Now, Mr. Haque.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): एक-दो जगह नहीं, सारा बदन ज़ख्मी है, दर्द वेचारा परेशां है कि किधर से उठे।

वाइस चेयरमैन सर, सबसे पहले मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि मुझे मेडन स्पीच देने की इजाजत दी गई है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. Please don't worry.

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक: असम का तशद्द बहुत बड़ा सामाजिक तसादुम है। हां, वहां बोड़ो मारे गये हैं, हां, वहां मुसलमान मारे गये हैं, लेकिन सबसे जरूरी बात यह है कि वहां इन्सान मारे गये हैं और इन्सानियत रुसवा-ओ-गारत हुई है। एक शेर यहां अर्ज करता हूँ--

जंग मशरिफ़ में हो या मगरिब में,  
नस्ले आदम का खून होता है

मज़लूम इन्सानों पर जुल्म हो रहा है और इंतज़ामिया की खामोशी पर आपकी तवज्जोह चाहता हूँ। सैकड़ों लोग जान से गये और लाखों बेघर हैं। वहां की हुकूमत पर चन्द अशार नज़र करता हूँ--

बेदम हुए बीमार, दवा क्यों नहीं देते  
तुम अच्छे मसीहा हो, शफ़ा क्यों नहीं देते  
मिट जाएगी मख़लूक, तो इन्साफ़ करोगे  
मुन्सिफ़ हो अगर तो हशर उठा क्यों नहीं देते

मगरिबे बंगाल की वज़ीरे आला, हमारी दीदी ममता बनर्जी ने कहा है कि बंगाल, असम के पनाहगज़ीनों को दिल में जगह देंगी और हम लोगों का यह फर्ज़ है कि उन मज़लूमों, जिनके अपने उनसे बिछड़ गए हैं, को भरपूर रिलीफ़ मिले।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आपके जरिए मैं यह बात ऐवान की तवज्जो में लाना चाहता हूँ कि बंगाल के जिला जलपाईगुड़ी सब डिवीजन अलीपुर द्वार में मोमिनपुरा और जसवन डांगा

[श्री मो. नदीमुल हक]

नामी रिलीफ कैम्प चल रहे हैं। ये दरअसल सेहरा में बाग़ का काम कर रहे हैं कि वहां के जो मज़लूम वहां आए हैं, उनको वहां सही मिकदार में रिलीफ दिया जा रहा है। ये लोग तो हालत सुधरने का इंतज़ार कर रहे हैं और अपने घर वापस जाने को तैयार थे, लेकिन जाता तशद्दुद की खबरों ने इनका हौसला परत कर दिया है और वे वहां रहने पर मजबूर हैं।

मैं ममता बनर्जी जी की बातों को दोहराता हूँ कि असम के पनाहगज़ीनों की जानिब हमारा फर्ज़ है कि उनकी माकूल देखभाल की जाए। मैं यहां ज़ोर देकर कहूंगा कि काफी वक्त गुजर गया है और मजीद वक्त बरबाद नहीं किया जाए। इन पनाहगज़ीनों की बाज़आबादकारी, यानी रिहैबिलिटेशन, का काम फौरन जंगी पैमाने पर शुरू किया जाए। जानें जो जा चुकी हैं, वे तो वापस नहीं की जा सकती, फिर भी जहां तक मुमकिन हो, उनके जानी व माली नुकसान की पूरी तरह भरपाई की जाए, यानी उनको कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाए।

जुल्म की बात की क्या, जुल्म की औकात ही क्या।  
जुल्म फिर जुल्म है, आगाज़ से अंजाम तक।  
खून फिर खून है, नौ सौ शक्लें बदल सकता है।  
ऐसी शक्लें कि मिटाओ तो मिटाए न बने,  
ऐसे शोले कि बुझाओ तो बुझाए न बने,  
और ऐसे नारे कि दबाओ तो दबाए न मरे।

वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आखिर में कहूंगा कि जब आइंदा 15 अगस्त को लाल किला पर तिरंगा लहराएगा और हम गुनगुनाएंगे-"सारे जहां से अच्छा, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा, हम बुलबुले हैं इसके, यह गुलिस्तां हमारा..।" तो असम के लोगों के दिल पर क्या गुजरेगी, ज़रा सोचिए। वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस ऐवान से यह पैगाम जाना चाहिए कि ऐ असम के लोगो, तुम अपने दुख और दर्द में अकेले नहीं हो, बल्कि सारा मुल्क तुम्हारे साथ है।

सर, वज़ीरे आजम साहब यहां मौजूद हैं और वे खुद असम से हैं। मैं फिर एक बार दोहराऊंगा कि रिहैबिलिटेशन और कम्पेंसेशन का काम वहां पर फौरी तौर से शुरू किया जाए। इसके साथ भी उनसे यह अपील है, बल्कि हमारे सारे बंगाल की अपील है कि वहां के लोगों की देखभाल फिर से की जाए।

सर, आखिर में मैं एक शेर कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि  
मजहब नहीं सिखाता, आपस में बैर रखना।  
हिन्दी हैं हम, वतन है, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।।

शुक्रिया।

†جناب ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): ایک دو جگہ نہیں، سارا بدن زخمی ہے، درد بیچارہ پریشاں  
ہے کہ کدھر سے اٹھے۔  
وائس چیئرمین سر، سب سے پہلے میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ مجھے میٹن اسپیک  
کی اجازت دی گئی ہے۔۔۔ (مد/خلت)۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record. Please don't worry.

جناب ندیم الحق : آسام کا تشدد بہت بڑا سماجی تصادم ہے، ہاں، وہاں بوڈو مارے گئے ہیں، ہاں، وہاں مسلمان مارے گئے ہیں، لیکن سب سے ضروری بات یہ ہے کہ وہاں انسان مارے گئے ہیں اور انسانیت رسوا و غارت ہوئی ہے۔ ایک شعر یہاں عرض کرتا ہوں :-

جنگ مشرق میں ہو یا مغرب میں،  
نسل آدم کا خون ہوتا ہے

مظلوم انسانوں پر ظلم ہو رہا ہے اور انتظامیہ کی خاموشی پر آپ کی توجہ چاہتا ہوں۔ سینکڑوں لوگ جان سے گئے اور لاکھوں بے گھر ہیں۔ وہاں کی حکومت پر چند اشعار نظر کرتا ہوں

بے دم ہوئے بیمار، دوا کیوں نہیں دیتے  
تم اچھے مسیحا ہو، شفا کیوں نہیں دیتے  
مٹ جائے گی مخلوق، تو انصاف کرو گے  
منصف ہو اگر تو حشر اٹھا کیوں نہیں دیتے

مغربی بنگال کی وزیر اعلیٰ، ہماری دیدی ممٹا بنرجی نے کہا ہے کہ بنگال، آسام کے پناہ گزینوں کو دل میں جگہ دیں گے اور ہم لوگوں کا یہ فرض ہے کہ ان مظلوموں، جن کے اپنے ان سے بچھڑ گئے ہیں، ان کو بھرپور ریلیف ملے۔

وائس چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کے ذریعے میں یہ بات ایوان کے توجہ میں لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ بنگال کے ضلع جل-پائی-گڑی، سب-ٹویرن علی پور دوار میں مومن پورہ اور جسوندانگا نامی ریلیف کیمپ چل رہے ہیں۔ یہ دراصل صحرا میں باغ کا کام کر رہے ہیں کہ وہاں کے جو مظلوم وہاں آئے ہیں، ان کو وہاں صحیح مقدار میں ریلیف دیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ لوگ تو حالت سدھرنے کا انتظام کر رہے ہیں اور اپنے گھر واپس جانے کو تیار تھے، لیکن تازہ تشدد کی خبروں نے ان کا حوصلہ پست کر دیا ہے اور وہ وہاں رہنے پر مجبور ہیں۔



میں ممنا بنرجی کی باتوں کی دوبراتا ہوں کہ آسام کے پناہ گزینوں کی جانب ہمارا فرض ہے کہ ان کی معقول دیکھ بھال کی جائے۔ میں یہاں زور دے کر کہوں گا کہ کافی وقت گزر گیا ہے اور مزید وقت برباد نہیں کیا جائے۔ ان پناہ گزینوں کی بازآبادکاری، یعنی ریہیبیلیٹیشن، کا کام فوراً جنگی پیمانے پر شروع کیا جائے۔ جانیں تو جا چکی ہیں، وہ تو واپس نہیں کی جاسکتیں، پھر بھی جہاں تک ممکن ہو، ان کے جانی و مالی نقصان کی پوری طرح بھرپائی کی جائے، یعنی ان کو کمپنیشن دیا جائے۔

ظلم کی بات ہی کیا، ظلم کی اوقات ہی کیا۔  
ظلم پھر ظلم ہے، آغاز سے انجام تک  
خون پھر خون ہے، نو سو شکلیں بد سکتا ہے  
ایسی شکلیں کہ مٹاؤ تو نہ دے،  
ایسے شعلے کہ بجھاؤ تو بجھائے نہ دے،  
اور ایسے نعرے کہ دباؤ تو دبائے نہ مرے۔

وائس چیئرمین صاحب میں آخر میں کہوں گا کہ جب آئندہ 15 اگست کو لال قلعہ پر ترنگا

لہرائے گا اور ہم گنگنائیں گے

سارے جہاں سے اچھا، ہندوستان ہمارا،  
ہم بلبل ہیں اس کی یہ گلستاں ہمارا۔

تو آسام کے لوگوں کے دل پر کیا گزرے گی، ذرا سوچئے۔ وائس چیئرمین صاحب، آج اس ایوان سے یہ پیغام جانا چاہئے کہ اے آسام کے لوگوں، تم اپنے دکھ اور درد میں اکیلے نہیں ہو، بلکہ سارا ملک تمہارے ساتھ ہے۔

سر، وزیر اعظم صاحب یہاں موجود ہیں اور وہ خود آسام سے ہیں۔ میں پھر ایک بار دوبراؤں گا کہ ریہیبیلیٹیشن اور کمپنیشن کا کام وہاں پر فوری طور سے شروع کیا جائے۔ اس کے ساتھ جو ان سے یہ اپیل ہے، بلکہ ہمارے سارے بنگال کی اپیل ہے کہ وہاں کے لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال پھر سے کی جائے۔

سر، آخر میں، میں ایک شعر کہہ کر اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں کہ

مذہب نہیں سکھاتا، آپس میں بیر رکھنا  
بندی ہیں ہم وطن ہیں، ہندوستان ہمارا۔

شکریہ۔

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अवसर देने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

असम में जो हुआ, उसकी मैं भर्त्सना करता हूँ और मेरा दल भी उसकी भर्त्सना करता है। मैं तो प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सिर्फ असम ही नहीं, देश के किसी भी भग में अगर ऐसी कोई भी घटना हो, तो केन्द्र सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह उस घटना को गम्भीरता से ले। मुझे दुख है कि राज्य सरकार को जितनी गम्भीरता और तत्परता दिखानी चाहिए थी, जो मीडिया में आया, मैं तो तब असम में नहीं था, लेकिन वह बहुत अच्छा नहीं दिखाई दिया। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, यह तो वहां के लोग ही बता सकते हैं। इस पर मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट बारूत के एक मुहाने पर खड़ा हुआ है। मैं अभी फाइनांस कमेटी की ओर से शिलांग गया था। गोवाहाटी gateway of North-East है, जो seven sisters of country कहलाते हैं। अगर वहां के लोगों का विश्वास हमारे प्रति हटता चला गया--मैं थोड़ी-सी बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं चाहता कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट कश्मीर बने, लेकिन अगर वहां के लोग हमारे पड़ोसी मुल्क को अपने नजदीक समझेंगे और हमसे दूरी बनाने की बात करेंगे, तो हमें इसको बहुत गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए। मेरे ख्याल से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का सबसे बड़ा स्टेट अरुणाचल प्रदेश है और उसके बाद असम आता है। आज अरुणाचल की जो स्थिति है, वह आपसे छिपी नहीं है। आज अरुणाचल में अगर हम as a tourist जाना चाहें, तो कहीं-न-कहीं हम अपने को असुरक्षित समझने लगते हैं।

अगर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की यही स्थिति बनी रही, प्रधान मंत्री जी, तो देश के सामने फिर एक गंभीर होगी। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार सख्त रवैया नहीं अपनाती है? ग्रिड की पॉवर फेल हो सकती है, लेकिन सरकार की पॉवर फेल नहीं हो सकती है। ग्रिड की पॉवर तो फेल हो गई, देश में दो बार ग्रिड की पॉवर फेल हुई, लेकिन अगर सरकार की पॉवर फेल हो गई, तो?

राजनीति में बहुत खामोशी भी अच्छी नहीं होती है। खामोशी को हां पक्ष वाला अपने हक में ले लेता है और ना पक्ष वाला अपने हक में ले लेता है, यानी दोनों पक्ष उसको अपने हक में ले लेते हैं और इससे स्थिति बड़ी भयावह हो जाती है। आज केन्द्र सरकार की चुप्पी में ही अन्ना हजारे जैसे लोगों को मौका मिल गया, कल एक बाबा बैठने जा रहे हैं, उनको मौका मिल गया। हमने तो हर दम खुलेआम इस चीज का विरोध किया कि चंद लोग इकट्ठा हो जाएं और देश के कानून बनाने की बात करने लगे, हमारा देश इससे सहमत नहीं है। राजनीतिक लोग देश की समस्या को राजनीतिक तरीके से निपटाएं। हो सकता है कि कुछ लोग यहां पर उन्हीं चीजों से सहमत हो, जो भगवान के नाम पर सत्ता में पहुंच सकते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि शासक इसी के सहारे हम सत्ता में पहुंच जाएं, लेकिन हम इससे बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हैं, क्योंकि राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों की बहुत मजबूरी होती है। हम राजनीतिक लोगों को भिन्न-भिन्न परिस्थितियों से गुजरना पड़ता है, हमें तो खुशी है कि अब वे लोग भी राजनीति में उतर रहे हैं। कम से कम उनको पता लगेगा कि राजनीति क्या है। हमारे उधर तो कहा जाता है कि अगर अपनी पिछली तीन पीढ़ी के बारे में मालूम करना हो, तो एक चुनाव लड़ लो, विपक्ष वाले खुद ही सब कुछ बता देंगे। थोड़े दिन बाद यही सब चीजें खुद देखेंगे।

यह खाली असम की समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि आज विदेश में भी जो हिन्दुस्तानियों के

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

साथ हो रहा है, अमेरिका में जो सिखों के साथ हुआ, उसके बारे में आज ही बात हो रही थी, आस्ट्रेलिया में जो हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ हो रहा है, कनाडा में जो हो रहा है, दुबई में जो हो रहा है, आज देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में जहां हम सुनते हैं, वहां हिन्दुस्तानियों के साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है, लेकिन हम चुप हैं। हम रोज पाकिस्तान से बात करते हैं, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान नहीं होता है। अभी पाकिस्तान के टीवी पर आया कि वहां अल्पसंख्यकों का खुलेआम धर्म परिवर्तन किया गया और उसको टीवी पर दिखाया गया, लेकिन हम चुप बैठे हैं, हम बोल ही नहीं सकते हैं। अगर हम अपने लोगों के बचाव के लिए ठोस कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, अगर हम उनके बचाव के लिए कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं तो यह हमारी कमजारी कहलाएगी। यह कमजोरी उचित नहीं है और मैं इसका पक्षधर नहीं हूं।

मैं खुलेआम इस बात को कहता हूं और इसका पक्षधर भी हूं कि सत्ता में सत्ता के तरीके से चलें। साम, दाम और दंड के लिए सत्ता है, सत्ता खामोशी के लिए नहीं है, सत्ता कोई साधु के लिए नहीं है, सत्ता है देश के हित के लिए और मैं आपसे कहूंगा, हम सब लोग इस बात के पक्ष में हैं। ठीक है, अभी आलोचना हो रही है, सुबह तो श्रद्धांजति अर्पित हो रही थी, लेकिन अभी उसका राजनीतिकरण हो गया। जब सदन शुरू हुआ, तब असम में जो बाढ़ से मारे गए, असम में जो इस हिंसा में मारे गए, सबके लिए हम लोग श्रद्धांजलि दे रहे थे, लेकिन अभी उसका राजनीतिकरण हुआ। लेकिन, अगर देश के हित में कोई निर्णय लेंगे, तो यह सदन आपके साथ खड़ा होगा। हम सब आपके साथ खड़े होंगे, कम से कम कोई निर्णय तो लीजिए। यह न हो कि हम चौराहे पर हम लोग नंगे किए जाएं और सदन चुप रहे। राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों के प्रति अपशब्द कहे जाएं और हम अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ चुप रह कर कर लें, सिर्फ चुप रहना राजनीति में बहुत अच्छा नहीं होता है, बल्कि राजनीति में पलट कर जवाब देना बहुत अच्छा होता है और मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि असम की समस्या को गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

जो सबने कहा, वहीं मैं भी कहता हूं कि अगर देश में घुसपैठ नहीं रोकੀ गई, तो देश की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ती चली जाएगी। अगर इतनी तेजी से आबादी बढ़ेगी, तो हम बाहर के कितने लोगों को खिलाते चले जाएंगे? आखिर यह ठेका हम लोगों का तो नहीं है, यह सब ठेका हिन्दुस्तान ने नहीं ले रखा है। जैसे हमने कश्मीर में घुसपैठ रोकी, वैसे ही हम वहां उस बॉर्डर को क्यों नहीं सीज कर सकते हैं? हमें उस बॉर्डर को भी सीज करना चाहिए, लेकिन जो देश में रह रहा है, जो देश में आ गया, उसकी रक्षा करना हमारा परम कर्तव्य है, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, चाहे वह मुसलमान हो, चाहे सिख हो या चाहे ईसाई हो। यह हम सबका कर्तव्य है। मैं तो आपसे इतना कहूंगा कि इस पर चिंता कीजिए, विचार कीजिए कि आखिर ऐसा असम में क्यों हुआ और इसका स्थाई समाधान क्या होगा? आज हम मुख्य मंत्री को दोष दे दें, वहां की सरकार को दोष दे दें, वहां की व्यवस्था को दोष दे दें, तो खाली दोष देने से कुछ नहीं होता है। दोष तो कायर लोग देते हैं, जो हिम्मत वाले होते हैं, वह स्थाई समाधान की बात करते हैं और हम अंत में इतना ही कहेंगे,

"न हिन्दू हैं हम, न मुसलमान हैं हम,

इंसान की औलाद हैं, इंसान हैं हम।"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी:** वाइस चेयरमैन जी, असम में जो वायलेंस हुई है, उस विषय पर आज यहां चर्चा हो रही है। मैं उसी जगह, यानी बोडोलैंड टेरेट्रियल काउंसिल से हूँ।

सर, सबसे पहले मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह घटना शुरू कैसे हुई, क्योंकि इस घटना की चर्चा यहां बहुत ही नई-नई समस्याओं से जोड़ कर की गयी है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस मामले में इस पार्लियामेंट से सहायता मिले ताकि वहां पर फिर से शान्ति स्थापित हो। जो विकिटम्स फैमिलिज़ और लोग हैं, वे एक साथ रह सकें, इसके लिए आप लोगों की सहायता बहुत ही जरूरी है। इसके लिए वहां की जो सत्य घटनाएं हैं, उनको जानना भी बहुत जरूरी है। वहां पर जो इन्सर्जेंन्सी या एक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स की प्रॉब्लम है, उसको लेकर इस घटना की शुरुआत हुई थी। वहां हर समय किडनैपिंग होती है, एक्सटॉर्शन होता है, किलिंग होती है और ऐसा वहां होता रहता है। वहां सिर्फ मुस्लिम, बोडो, इसमिज़ या बंगाली ही नहीं, बल्कि वहां के सभी साधारण आम आदमी भी एक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स के विकिटम्स हैं। बोडोलैंड के सारे इनाकों में एक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स एक्टिव हैं। वहां नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड (उनडीएफबी) के दो ग्रुप्स हैं, एक गोबिन्द बसुमतारी का ग्रुप और दूसरा रंजन दैमारी का ग्रुप। यह सबको पता है कि वहां अल्फा, मुस्लिम्स का मुस्लिम यूनाइटेड लिबरेशन टाइगर्स ऑफ असम (मल्टा) और आदिवासियों का कोबरा मिलिटेंट्स एवं बिरसा कमाण्डो फोर्स जैसे दो-तीन एक्सट्रिमिस्ट्स ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशंस हैं। वहां पर राजबोंगशी कम्युनिटी का कामतापुर लिबरेशन ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशन (केएलओ) है, जो कामतापुरी की डिमांड कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह के वहां कई अंडरग्राउंड ऑर्गेनाइज़ेशंस हैं, जिनकी हर समय कुछ न कुछ एक्टिविटी होती रहती है। वहां पर मुस्लिम भाइयों की ऑल असम माइनोंरिटीज़ स्टूडेंट्स युनियन (आमसू) है और बोडोलैंड इलाके में ऑल बोडोलैंड माइनोंरिटीज़ स्टूडेंट्स युनियन है। जब वहां मुस्लिम्स के साथ किडनैपिंग, एक्सटॉर्शन या कभी-कभी किलिंग्स की घटनाएं होती हैं, तो वे लोग यह आवाज़ उठाते हैं कि मुस्लिम लोगों को वहां पर निरापदता देनी चाहिए। इस कारण, वे लोग सरकार से यह मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि हमको निरापदता दी जाए और उन लोगों को निरापदता देने में सरकार कामयाब नहीं हुई। **Unfortunately**, लास्ट मोमेंट आते-आते यह हुआ कि बोडोलैंड टेरेट्रियल काउंसिल वहां के चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हैं-कोकराझार, चिरांग, उदलगुड़ी और बाकसा। इन चार जिलों में बोडोलैंड टेरेट्रियल काउंसिल के बारे में अभी हमारे तिवारी साहब बता रहे थे। हगरामा मोहिलरी, जो बोडो लिबरेशन टाइगर्स का चेयरमैन था, वह ऐग्रीमेंट करने के बाद, आर्म्स सरेण्डर करने के बाद और पॉलिटिकल पार्टी बनाने के बाद इलेक्ट्रेड गवर्नमेंट चला रहा है। वह वहां का डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल चला रहा है और इसी कारण मुस्लिम लोग सोचते हैं कि अगर वह चाहे, तो उन्हें निरापदता दे सकता है, लेकिन **unfortunate** बात यह है कि बोडोलैंड टेरेट्रियल आउंसिल में लॉ एंड ऑर्डर सिचुएशन को कंट्रोल करने की क्षमता नहीं है, वहां पर पुलिस के ऊपर कोई पावर नहीं है। वहां पर जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर है, वह बोडोलैंड टेरेट्रियल काउंसिल के अंदर नहीं आता है, जो लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को देखता है। वहां मोहिलरी साहब की जो गवर्नमेंट है, वह निरापदता के मुद्दे पर सजेशन देने के सिवाय कुछ नहीं कर सकती है, क्योंकि वह खुद अपनी निरापदता के लिए और इस तरह के हादसों को रोकने के लिए गवर्नमेंट होते हुए भी समय-समय पर धरने देती है कि हमको **sufficient force** चाहिए, हमारे बोडोलैंड एरिया में सिक्योरिटी को टाइट किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन, हमारे मुस्लिम्स भाइयों को यह पता नहीं है

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था के अन्दर क्या है। उसके लिए उन लोगों को यह गलतफहमी है कि ये हगरामा के कारण हो रहा है और चूंकि हगरामा बोडो है, इसलिए वे लोग बोडो जाति के ऊपर हर समय कुछ न कुछ मंतव्य करते हैं।

सर, जून-जुलाई के महीने में अचानक ही बहुत नई-नई घटनाएं होने लगीं। सबसे पहले नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट (एनडीएफ) ने एक राजबोंगशी परिवार को कुछ लाख रुपयों की मांग करते हुए एक एक्सटोर्शन नोटिस दिया था। उन्होंने पुलिस को बताया कि हमें एक्सटोर्शन नोटिस मिला है, अब हमें क्या करना चाहिए? पुलिस ने उन लोगों के साथ प्लान करते हुए कहा कि आप उन लोगों को बुलाइये, हम उन्हें पकड़ते हैं और एक दिन पुलिस **ambush** में रही और उनको बुलाने के लिए कहा। तब एन.डी.एफ.बी. से कहा गया कि आपका पैसा तैयार है, आप आकर ले जाओ। इसके बाद जब वहां दो लड़के मोटरसाइकिल से पैसे लेने आए, तो वहां पुलिस को देख कर वे भागने लगे, तब पुलिस ने उन पर फायर किया।

बाद में पता लगा कि वे लड़के मुस्लिम थे। लेकिन वह डिमांड नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड के आर्गनाइजेशन का था, जिसने **extortion notice** दिया था। लेकिन बतलाना मुश्किल हो गया, क्योंकि वे दोनों मर गये थे। एन0डी0एफ0बी0 के नाम पर सिर्फ पैसा लेने के लिए वे लोग ब्लैकमेल किया है या नेशनल डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट ऑफ बोडोलैंड ने उन लोगों को इस्तेमाल किया है पैसा कलेक्शन करने में। दोनों में से एक हो सकता है। तब ज्यादा विद्रोह हो गया **All Minority Student Union (AMSU)** की तरफ से कि वहां पर दो इन्नोसेंट मुस्लिम लड़कों को मार डाला है। इसके बाद एक दिन स्कूल में सर्वशिक्षा अभियान का काम चल रहा था, जहां पर मुस्लिम लेबर थी, उन लोगों को भी गोली मारा गया जिससे दो मर गए और दो इन्जर्ड हो गए। मुस्लिम लोग समझने लगे कि इनको एन0डी0एफ0बी0 ने ही मारा है, एन0डी0एफ0बी0 बोडो है, इसलिए मह लोग बोडो के साथ नहीं रहेंगे और उनके साथ युद्ध करना चाहिए। हजारों लोगों ने थाने का घेराव किया जिससे बहुत टेंस हुआ और वहां पर बात करके बिगड़ती स्थिति को संभाला गया। इन्जर्ड लोगों ने बतलाया कि यह आदिवासी एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट थे बोडो नहीं है, एकच्युअली वह एन0डी0एफ0बी0 नहीं है। इसके बाद दोनों मरने वाले आदिवासियों को पकड़ा भी गया, जो मारने में इवोल्ड थे। इसके बाद एक दूसरी घटना हुई, एक ब्रिज का काम चल रहा था जहां आकर गोलीबारी की गई। वहां के कांटेक्टर को पहले **extortion notice** दिया था और फिर बाद में भी पैसा नहीं मिला। इस कारण कैम्प में जो लेबर वगैरह रहती है, उन पर गोलीबारी कर दी। इस कारण दो लोग मर गए। फिर हल्ला हो गया कि इनको एन0डी0एफ0बी0 ने मारा है। इस वजह से गाड़ी वगैरह तोड़ी गई तथा उनको जलाया गया। पुलिस इन्वेस्टिगेशन में निकला कि यह **KLO-Kamatapur Liberation Organisation** ने किया है। पुलिस ने कुछ लोगों को अरेस्ट भी किया। इसके बाद लास्ट मोमेंट में एक घटना और हुई कि दो मुस्लिम लोगों को गोली मार दी गई। वह **police constable** था और कुछ **arms smuggling** के कारण वह सस्पेंशन में था तथा इसने इंसीडेंट होने के चार-पांच दिन पहले फिर से ड्यूटी में जॉइन भी कर लिया था। इसके बाद पुलिस ने इन्वेस्टिगेशन करके बतलाया कि इनके स्मगलिंग के कारोबार में किसी से झगड़ा होने के कारण ऐसा हुआ है। इसलिए यह मामला **individual** है तथा इसमें किसी एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट का कोई हाथ नहीं है। उसी रात इन्जर्ड पर्सन को कोकराझार में **Runath Brahma Civil Hospital** में लाया

गया था। कोकराझार पुलिस स्टेशन के एक मिलोमीटर दूरी पर जयपुर गांव है। उस गांव में बोडो और मुस्लिम एक साथ रहते हैं। जो लोग इन्जर्ड पर्सन को अस्पताल में ले गए थे, उन लोगों ने वहां बोडो के घरों में और लोगों को पत्थर वगैरह मारा तथा उनके खिलाफ कुछ स्लोगन देकर चले गए। उस घटना को लेकर यहां बोडो और मुस्लिम दोनों टेंस हो गए। वह 19 तारीख की घटना थी, फिर next दिन ईवनिंग में 20 तारीख को जयपुर गांव में ऐसा हल्ला वगैरह हुआ कि किसी ने गांव में आकर blank fire किया है। पुलिस को सूचना मिलने पर गांव में पुलिस आ गई। उसी समय चार लड़के मोटर साइकिल से आ रहे थे जिनको पुलिस ने रोक लिया तथा उनको थाने में ले जाने की कोशिश की।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please try to conclude. दो मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: मैं घटना को बतला रहा हूं कि वह कैसा घटित हुई। तो वहां के कुछ मुस्लिम लोगों ने बोडो लोगो को बतला दिया कि आपके कुछ लड़कों को पुलिस ने रोक रखा है। और पब्लिक वहां पर बहुत tense है। वह किसी भी टाइम उन लोगों को मार सकती है। आप किसी पुलिस ऑफिसर को बोलकर उन लोगों को लेकर जाइए। तब वहां के Superintendent of Police को बताया गया कि जयपुर में कुछ लड़को को पुलिस ने रखा और उनको पब्लिक मारना चाहती है। क्या आप इस बारे में जानते हैं? तो वहां ड्यूटी पर जो आ0सी0 था, उसने एस0पी0 बता दिया कि व उनके हाथ में हैं। S.P. फिर से बता दिया कि हां, लड़के पुलिस के हाथ में हैं और tense होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन फिर 10-15 मिनट बाद खबर आई कि उन चार लड़कों को पुलिस के हाथ से लेकर वहां मार दिया गया है। इस कारण रात में पूरा माहौल tense हो गया। फिर यह घटना होने के बाद 21 तारीख से tension शुरू हो गया और रैली वगैरह निकली कि पुलिस की presence में उनको मार दिया गया। उसी दिन शाम को, जाहां एक मुस्लिम और बोडो गांव साथ-साथ थे, वहां के लोग शांति कमेटी बनाने के लिए मीटिंग कर रहे थे, ऑल बोडो मुस्लिम स्टूडेंट्स यूनियन की तरफ उन पर आक्रमण किया गया। वहां दो बोडो महिलाओं को मार डाला गया और उनके घरों को जला दिया गया। साथ ही कुछ लोग injured भी हुए। इसके बाद last moment में situation uncontrolled हो गयी। फिर वहां प्रोपेगेंडा भी चला कि उधर से मुस्लिम ऐसे अटैक कर रहे हैं। बोडो लोगों पर अटैक हो रहा है और बोडो लोग भी उतर रहे हैं। तो उसी दिन से यह situation 26 तारीख तक चली आ रही है। तो यह मूल घटना है और मैं यहां क्लैरीफिकेशन देना चाहूंगा कि बोडो लैंड को लेकर इसमें कोई गलतफहमी नहीं है कि मुस्लिम लोगों को भगाने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है या बोडो लैंड काउंसिल का इसमें हाथ है या बोडोज का इसमें डायरेक्ट हाथ है। Actually ऐसा कुछ नहीं है जबकि ऐसी कहानी बनायी जा रही है। दूसरा, वहां विदेशी की समस्या है। इस बारे में सभी को पता है। इस बारे में हमको पॉलिसी डिजीजन लेना है। इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए जब तक हमारी सरकार एक अच्छी पॉलिसी नहीं बनती, तो इस तरह की समस्या पैदा होती रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए व्यवस्था करे। इसे delay नहीं किया जाए। अभी Border fencing की बात बतायी गयी है। West Bengal में बॉर्डर फेंसिंग नहीं हो

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

रही है। West Bengal Govt. की तरफ से जमीन नहीं दी गयी है। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार जल्द West Bengal Govt. से बात करे ताकि वह फेंसिंग के लिए जमीन दे। उसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर हम ऐसे ही बात करते रहेंगे, तो कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude it now.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: वहां शांति के लिए आप लोगों का cooperation चाहिए। वहां मुस्लिम और बोडो लोग वापस अपने गांवों को जाना चाहते हैं। उसमें दोनों तरफ के समान लोग मरे हैं। उसमें उन लोगों को रिलीफ की भी जरूरत है। इस तरह से सारी situation वहां बिगड़ी हुई है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि अगर जरूरत पड़े तो पार्लियामेंट की तरफ से भी एक delegation जाना चाहिए और दोनों तरफ के लोगों को समझाना चाहिए। इस बारे में कोई गलतफहमी पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए। वहां मुस्लिम, हिंदू जैसी बात नहीं है। वहां पर कोई-न-कोई घटना होने के बाद फायदा उठाने के लिए और कोई पुरानी समस्या उसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है, उस समस्या को जोड़कर कोई-न-कोई comment आते रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि बोडो लैंड की समस्या को हल करके वहां शांति का परिवेश लाने में help की जानी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि वहां लोगों को फिर से बसाने के लिए relief and rehabilitation की व्यवस्था जल्द होनी चाहिए।

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानता हूं कि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता। हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने असम के कोकराझार में घटी घटना के बारे में विस्तार से सारी बातों को बताया है। मेरा मानना है कि आजादी के एक लम्बे समय के बाद भी अगर हमारे देश में इस तरह की घटना होती है, तो उसके लिए हम सबको उसके लिए चिंता करने की आवश्यकता है। खास तौर पर जब हम सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव की बात करते हैं, एकता और मिलजुलकर चलने की बात करते हैं और जब वहां इस तरह की कोई घटना हो जाती है तो इससे समाज के अंदर जो आपसी मन-मुटाव पैदा होता है, वह दूरगामी होता है और इसका नुकसान आने वाले समय में हमें उठाना पड़ता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि इस बात से पूरा सदन सहमत होगा कि जो कुछ भी वहां घटा है, तो भी घटना वहां घटी है, वह निंदनीय है और उससे अभी लोगों को दुख पहुंचा है, पूरे देश को दुख पहुंचा है। हमें इस ओर गंभीरता से देखना चाहिए, इसकी जड़ में जाना चाहिए, ताकि आने वाले दिनों में आगे ऐसी घटना फिर से न घटे। यह एक सच्चाई है कि चाहे किसी समुदाय के लोग हों उनको उस जगह पर, उस क्षेत्र में एक साथ रहना है अच्छे पड़ोसी बन कर रहना है। इसलिए हमें एक ऐसा माहौल बनाने की जरूरत है, जिससे उनमें आपस में मतभेद के बजाय एक मेल-मिलाप की भावना बने। वहां जो घटना घटी, जो नुकसान हो चुका, वह तो सामने है, मगर आगे ऐसी घटना भविष्य में न घटे उसके उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने का कि चार लाख से ज्यादा लोग वहां शरणार्थी कैम्पों में गए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आजादी के बाद से देश में शायद ही कहीं ऐसी घटना घटी हो कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग अपने गांव, अपने घरों को छोड़कर शरणार्थी

कैम्पों में जाने के लिए मजबूर हुए हों। अब यह भी एक अच्छी खबर आई है कि लोग धीरे-धीरे शरणार्थी कैम्पों से अपने घरों को, अपने गांव को वापिस होने लगे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वे तभी वापिस होना चाहेंगे, जब उनमें पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा की भावना आएगी कि वह वहां सुरक्षित रहेंगे। इसके लिए वहां के स्थानीय एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को उनको यह विश्वास दिलाना पड़ेगा कि उनके लिए सुरक्षा की पूरी व्यवस्था है, उनकी जान-माल, उनकी आबरू की पूरी व्यवस्था है और तभी लोग अपने-अपने गांव में, अपने-अपने घरों में वापिस जाना चाहेंगे। अब केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार के सामने जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था हो, यानी उनके रीहेबिलिटेशन का काम हो ताकि, वहां लोग अपने-अपने घरों में, अपने-अपने गांव में वापिस जा सकें। इसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो उपाय किए जा रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वे ठीक हैं, लेकिन उनको और तेजी से करने की आवश्यकता है। जहां तक मरने वालों के आश्रितों को जो मुआवजे दिए गए हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए, वैसे तो जान की कोई कीमत नहीं होती है, लेकिन कम से कम उनको दस लाख रुपए का मुआवजा देना चाहिए, जो लोग सीरियसली इन्जर्ड हुए हैं, उनको लगभग दो लाख का मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए और जिनको छोटी-मोटी इन्जुरी हुई है उनको भी पचास हजार की सहायता सरकार की ओर से मिलनी चाहिए। फिर जैसे जो मकान बर्बाद कर दिए गए हैं, जला दिए गए हैं, उनको फिर से बनाने की व्यवस्था उनके लिए होनी चाहिए, तभी लोग विश्वास करेंगे कि सरकार ने उनके पुनर्वास की पूरी व्यवस्था की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं वे स्वयं असम से आते हैं, उन्हें वहां के बारे में सारी जानकारी है। वहां की समस्या के सुधार के लिए हम जितनी जल्दी कदम उठाएं, उतना अच्छा है। हम समझते हैं कि वहां जो हमारी विफलता रही है, वह इंटेलेजेन्स की रही है और वहां की जो स्थानीय पुलिस या वहां का जो लोकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है उसकी रही है। जाहिर है कि वहां जो बाहर से पैरा-मिलिटरी फोर्स या आर्मी को बुलाया गया, वहां बहुत ही जरूरी था, आवश्यक था, क्योंकि वहां की स्थानीय एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की विफलता सामने दिखाई पड़ रही थी। यह जरूरी था कि वहां पर केन्द्र की सहायता दी जाए। वहां प्रधान मंत्री जी भी जा चुके हैं, हमारे होम मिनिस्टर भी वहां गए थे और जाहिर है कि इनके वहां जाने के बाद से कुछ चीजें नियंत्रण में आई हैं, लेकिन अभी भी घटना घट रही है। कल के अखबारों में हमने देखा, आज भी वहां से जो हमारे पास खबरें आ रही हैं, लोगों में अभी भी एक टेन्स बना हुआ है, एक असुरक्षा की भावना बनी हुई है, जिसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। जितनी जल्दी हम इसको ठीक करेंगे मैं समझता हूं कि वहां उतनी जल्दी शांति लाने में हमें मदद मिलेगी। मैं यही उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान देगी।

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the recent large-scale violence in Assam, particularly the three districts of Kokrajhar, Darrang and Dhubri in which hundreds have been killed and lakhs have been rendered homeless and refugees in their own motherland, is really shocking and condemning. On behalf of my party, I offer our sincere and heart-felt condolences to the bereaved families. The hon. Prime Minister has visited the affected areas and I urge upon him to see that the relief and rehabilitation measures are taken up on a war-footing.



[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

In fact, the agenda paper which has been circulated, erroneously mentions it as the incidents of communal, violence in Assam. The issue is not communal. It is not a Hindu *versus* Muslim issue. The issue is not even ethnic. The issue is, Indians *versus* foreigners. Is the country going to stand by its Indian citizenry or is it going to bail out the foreign infiltrators? That is the issue.

In this regard, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the Election Manifesto of our Party for the Lok Sabha Elections, 2009 in which we have mentioned, “A major problem India has been facing with regard to its neighbours is the porous Indo-Bangladesh border which has encouraged the infiltration of Bangladeshi nationals into the North-Eastern Region, particularly West Bengal and Assam. The UPA Government has not been able to complete the much expected border fencing and roads. As a result, infiltration by Bangladeshis has been continuing unabated and in such volumes that the infiltrators outnumber the locals in many districts of several States. This has understandably caused tremendous strain on the job market and resources in these areas, resulting in considerable tension and unrest. Even the electoral and religious dynamics in these areas have changed considerably.”

In fact, the issue of illegal Bangladeshi migration and a covert move to legalise it had been first noticed in Mangaldoi in Darrang district in a Lok Sabha by-election in 1978 when around 45,000 illegal migrants’ names were found on the voters list. The first strike against this was kick-started on 8th June 1979, resulting in the massive ‘Assam Agitation’ led by All Assam Students’ Union, AASU, against Bangladeshi infiltration from 1979 to 1985.

While it is too early to blame either side of the ethnic divide for the ongoing violence in Assam, the growing fear among the indigenous Bodo community of being swamped by illegal Bangladeshi migrants has to be taken seriously. Moreover, there is a general suspicion in Assam that most of the local political parties depend on the votes of these illegal migrants for their hold on power. A porous border, continued illegal immigration, nexus between Bangladesh-based terror outfits and extra regional forces with local militant groups, and arms trafficking across the border create a situation of distrust, anxiety and insecurity in volatile districts like Kokrajhar. But policy makers often tend to ignore such harsh realities of an ethnically volatile region and adopt an ad hoc strategy without a deeper understanding of the social and political contradictions existing on the ground. Even after 27 years of signing of the Assam Accord, the fence along the India-Bangladesh border has not been completed. Both the Central and the State Governments of the UPA have failed to check the flow of illegal migrants, upgrade the National Register

of Citizens, arrest arms traffickers, and deal with armed movements. Unless the social and political impact of land loss on ethnic communities of Assam due to unabated migration from Bangladesh is checked, Assam will continue to remain vulnerable to ethnic clashes, armed violence and communal tensions in the near future.

I urge upon the Central Government to tackle the situation on a war-footing. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, today, I want to make my observations on the issue of Assam.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please be brief because your Party has already taken full time.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, I want to make my speech in Assamese.

\*Honourable Vice-chairman, sir, my state Assam has been going through an unfortunate phase since some time now. First of all, there were devastating floods which inundated thousands of villages and destroyed the lives of lakhs of people. Then again, in the GS Road incident, in the middle of the Guwahati metropolitan city, a woman was tortured and publicly molested. In Shivsagar town a girl was raped by the security personnel.

Sir, very unfortunate incidents have been occurring in the entire state of Assam. Women are being harassed and insulted on the streets in the centre of Guwahati city. And, now, there is this issue involving the Bodos and other people. Lakhs of people are suffering due to the violent incidents occurring there. Losing their hearth and home, Lakhs of people had to take shelter in relief camps. Reportedly, more than 5 lakh people took shelter in the camps. More than a hundred were killed. Sir, the Chief Minister of Assam has referred to the situation more accurately than me. Yesterday he said that Assam is sitting over a volcano. The Bodoland is in fire. It is burning. But who is responsible for that? Certainly, not the people of Assam. Neither the Bodo people, nor the Muslims can be blamed for the problems. It is the Government of Assam who is responsible for the present situation there. It is also the Central Government who is responsible.

Sir, let us go to the roots of the problem, there are fourteen Tribal Belt Blocks in Assam. In those Blocks people were allowed to settle illegally. And to prevent this illegal settlement AASU started a Movement against that in 1974. We had 14 Charter

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\* English translation of the original speech in Assamese.

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

of Demands during that Movement demanding release of the Blocks from the illegal settlers. But the settlers were not removed. The tribal population in those areas did not get protection against those illegal settlers.

Sir, we had started an Agitation against illegal foreigners. At the end of our Movement there was an Accord. According to the Accord it was agreed upon that there will be identification, deletion, and deportation of those foreign nationals. Nothing has happened so far excepting a few detection. But the Muslims of Assam are not responsible for that. Neither the Bodos, nor the Assamese people are responsible. It is only the Central Government and the State Government who are responsible.

Sir, then we had the Bodo Movement. As an outcome of that Movement, by an agreement BTAD was formed in Assam. But unfortunately, some absolutely non-Bodo villages were also included in the BTAD outside the agreement. The Bodos and non Bodos were divided. Differences showed up among the inhabitants of the area. This had happened at the instance of the Government. The State and Central Government are responsible for that. Sir, in the recent case also, timely measures were not taken. The Chief Minister did not take adequate steps on time. On the other hand, putting the blame on the Central Government, he said that the Central Government is not helping out. "I am requesting for help, but they are not responding", he said. The Chief Minister is helpless. The Chief Minister of Assam says he is helpless, "I am not getting any help from the Centre" —the Congress Chief Minister of Assam complains against the Central Government. The CM belongs to the Congress Party, and the same Congress Party is in power in the Centre. Sir, if proper preventive measures had been taken in the BTAD at the first instance of violence then the situation would not have become so serious.

Sir, foreign nationals have been immigrating into Assam in many different ways. And because of this illegal immigration there have been problems in the State. The Central Government is a total failure in arresting those problems. One Hon'ble Member said that the AGP Government did not do anything during their tenure. Yes, the AGP was supposed to have taken responsibility for the people of Assam; for the people of India. The Congress Government is unable to do that. They want votes from those people coming from Bangladesh. Those people are used as vote banks by the Congress. Therefore, the Congress needs their help and so those people are allowed to stay on in Assam. That is the Congress' motto. And now they have been blaming us. Yes, we could not detect and deport the illegal foreigners because of IDMT Act. But, what is the Congress doing? How many foreign nationals are

identified, deleted, and deported from Assam by the present Congress government in power after abolishing of IDMT? The erstwhile AGP Government, the Bodos, the Muslims or the people of Assam are not responsible for not deporting the foreign nationals.

Sir, we are thankful to the different political parties of India for their solidarity with us. The CPI, CPM BJP, Shiv Sena and people from other parties are visiting Assam and showing their solidarity with the suffering people of the State. We also thank the Prime Minister and the Home Minister of India for visiting the affected people. But the Government has not taken any effective step to solve the problem. Everybody will agree with that. All the political parties will agree that the responsibility of providing security is with the Government. When they came into power in Assam the Congress Government came with the promise of giving protection to life and property of the people of Assam. But have they done that? The Chief Minister says there is a Third Force. A third power is involved in the incidents occurring in Kokrajhar. Who is it? Where is it? If there is any Third Force involved then what is the Chief Minister doing? What was his responsibility to check such Third Force? Should not he have prevented recurrence of such incidents? He did not do anything. The Government of Assam is a total failure today. The Government is indifferent towards dangerous and volatile situation prevailing in the State.

Sir, one Hon'ble member said today that due to the disturbances in Kokrajhar running of trains was stopped for one day in Assam. It is totally wrong. He has misled the House. Trains were stopped for 3 days. He also misled the House saying NRC update is in progress in Assam. Let him tell us where it is working. In which district is it working? It is not working. It is inactive. And it is stopped by the State Government and the Central Government. We want that the problem of illegal immigration is solved permanently. All of us want that. Then, let us take a decision that in the next two years, after identifying and deporting the foreigners we will bring a permanent solution to this burning problem and free the State from the illegal immigration. Let us take a decision. I wish to request all those present here, who seriously want a permanent solution, to take a decision in the floor of the House. Again I must say this attack on Muslims in Assam has not occurred for the first time. It happened in 1950 when the Congress was in power. Then it happened again in 1983 under the Congress Rule. Again in 1995 there was communal disturbances during the Congress Rule. It all happened in a large scale. Thousands of Muslims were massacred. All these happened during Congress Rule. There was no communal disturbance when the AGP was ruling the State. When they were in power minorities

[Shri Kumar Deepak Das]

were not harassed. We can claim that with full faith. We want peace. The people of Assam want peace.

Sir, yesterday the Congress said they will demand CBI enquiry. We welcome that. But first let there be peace in the State. The atmosphere should be made peaceful. Let the people go home from the refugee camps. ..’.

I need a little more time, sir...

The people who are still in refugee camps should be given protection to go home. They are not getting security. The children in the camps are not getting food. They want food. The Government should take care of their food. The students can not go back to school because they do not have books. Everything is burnt. The Government should provide them with books. Atmosphere should be created to bring normalcy to BTAD. All of us here should consider this as our responsibility to bring normalcy there.

Sir, I want to say a few words about the communal harmony in Assam. There is no need to teach us communal harmony. I want to say something there is a place called Hajo in Assam. There is a Masjid and a Mandir side by side there.

Hindus and Muslims both visit the Masjid and the Mandir. You will not find such harmony anywhere else in India. People of India should learn about communal harmony from the people of Assam. Those who are talking about Third Force is saying that only to divide us the people of Assam. If they know of any such thing they should bring that force out to light and punish them. Sir, there is no real Government in Assam now. If there is any Government it should work as a Government. Efforts should be made to bring back peace to Assam. With these words, I thank you sir, for giving me time to speak.

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 8th August, 2012, adopted the following motion:-

“That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint one member of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to examine

matters relating to allocation and pricing of telecom licences and spectrum in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Prof. P.J. Kurien from Rajya Sabha and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha so appointed, may be communicated to this House.”

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### SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

#### on recent incidents of communal violence in Assam (contd.)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Tarun Vijay. Before you start, I want to tell you that your party's time is over. So, how much time will you take?

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Whatever time you want to give to express the pain and anguish of a nationalist, I will agree to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take five to seven minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, when will the reply be given?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will have to ascertain it from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. Okay, now, Shri Tarun Vijay.

श्री तरुण विजय: आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं भारत की रक्षक भुजा की वेदना और आक्रोश को प्रकट करने के लिए यहां आया हूं। जब मैं तीन दिन पहले वहां से लौटा, तो वहां के एक कार्यकर्ता ने मुझे एक कागज थमाया और कहा कि जब आप संसद में जायें, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछिए कि उन्होंने यह शपथ ली थी,

“I do swear in the name of God that I will uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India and that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, for every citizen of this country.”

उन्होंने कहा कि आप कृपया प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछिए कि वे भारत का कानून यहां असम में लागू क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? कृपया प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह पूछिए कि जो भारत के देशभक्त नागरिक हैं, उनको इस भूमि में आकर विदेशी घुसपैठिए जब मारते हैं, उनके घर जलाते हैं, उनकी हत्या करते हैं, तो भारत के प्रधान मंत्री, भारत के कानून के अनुसार, भारत के नागरिकों की रक्षा क्यों नहीं करते? उनसे कृपया यह पूछिए कि जिन लोगों ने शपथ ली है कि वे भारत की एकता, अखंडता की रक्षा करेंगे। उन्होंने शपथ ली है कि वे बिना भेदभाव,

[श्री तरुण विजय]

जाति, पंथ, धर्म के भारत के नागरिकों की रक्षा करेंगे, वे नागरिक जब अपने घर से उजड़ते हैं और उन नागरिकों की जमीन पर जब विदेशी घुसपैठिए आकर कब्जा करते हैं और जब भारत के नागरिक इसी सरकार के राज में शरणार्थी बन जाते हैं, तब भारत सरकार हिन्दुस्तान का कानून लागू क्यों नहीं करती? वह हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की रक्षा क्यों नहीं कर पाती? ये प्रश्न वे लोग इस संसद से पूछना चाहते हैं, वे यह नहीं चाहते कि आप कहें कि वहां हिन्दू और मुसलमान का झगड़ा है, वे नहीं चाहते कि आप कहें कि उन लोगों ने, जिन्होंने उनके घर उजाड़े, उन्होंने मुस्लिम मानसिकता के कारण उनके घर उजाड़े, वे कहते हैं कि विदेशी थे, जो सीमा-पार से आए, ब्रह्मपुत्र पार से आए, जिनको यहां की सरकार, असम की सरकार अपना बनाकर उनको नागरिकता देती है, वोट का अधिकार देती है और हिन्दुस्तान के chicken and egg situation पर जो बोडोलैंड का क्षेत्र है, जहां से दैमारी साहब आये हैं, वे कांग्रेस के समर्थक हैं, वे युपीए के समर्थक हैं, लेकिन मैं आज 100 प्रतिशत दैमारी साहब के साथ खड़ा हूं और हमारी पार्टी उनके साथ में खड़ी है और बोडोलैंड के तमाम देशभक्त नागरिकों के साथ खड़ी हैं, जिन पर अमानुषिक अत्याचार हुए और जो अपने ही घर में रिफ्यूजी बना दिय गये।

महोदय, अभी मुझ से पूर्व माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस ने वहां पर सबकी रक्षा की है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं, लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि Gopinath Bardolai, B.K. Nehru Sahib, B.P. Chaliha Sahib, भारतीय जनता पार्टी (जनसंघ), शिव सेना या एजीपी के नेता नहीं थे, ये सभी नेता भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के नेता थे। इन विदेशी मुस्लिम बंगलादेशी, जो तब ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आते थे, उनको Gopinath Bardolai ने रोकने के लिए भरसक प्रयास किया था, और B.P. Chaliha Sahib ने भी इसके लिए भरसक प्रयास किया था, यह रिकार्ड है। संजय हजारी ने Penguin से एक किताब निकाली है, उसमें उन्होंने स्पष्ट लिखा है कि तमाम केन्द्र की सावधानियां बरतने के बाद असम बचाने का प्रश्न है। जो घुसपैठिए असम की जमीन पर एनक्रोचमेंट करने के लिए ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आ रहे हैं, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करना मेरा कर्तव्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चालिहा साहब कांग्रेस के नेता थे। B.K. Nehru, नेहरू खानदान के अंग थे और वे असम के गवर्नर भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपनी पुस्तक में भी लिखा है कि "I do not belong to this Congress which puts party interest on priority. I am not an old Congressman. I belong to the Congress which had always put the national interest on top of the agenda." उन्होंने यह तब लिखा जब यह कहा कि "I am very sad to see that the infiltration from across the border is continuing, but nothing is being done by the Government to stop infiltration from across the border." Sir, they were the Congress people. They belong to your Party, Sir. What did you do to remove their pains and anguish? I am not quoting any non-Congress person. हिन्दुस्तान के वे लोग जो असम में रहते हैं और चीखते-चिल्लाते हैं कि हमें विदेशियों से बचाओ, वे हमारी जमीन हड़प गए, हमारे मकान जला गए, हमारी औरतों के साथ बलात्कार कर गए और पुलिस भी

**5.00 P.M.**

उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करती है। चार बोड़ो जवान आ रहे थे। पुलिस ने उनको बुरी तरह से मारा। महोदय, they were not killed. They were butchered before the eyes of the police officers in Jaipur. Nothing was done.

महोदय, कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। ये कहां जाएंगे, क्या ये मांगेंगे कि हम बंगलादेश चले जाएं, उनके जैसे हो जाएं और जब हम वापस असम से आए तब असम सरकार हमारी हिफाजत करेगी। क्या हिन्दुस्तानियों को भारत में घुसपैठिए के रूप में आकर अपनी हिफाजत मांगनी पड़ेगी? वे लोग कहते हैं कि दिल्ली के सुल्तान हमारी वेदना तक तक नहीं समझेंगे जब तक कि ये बंगलादेशी मुस्लिम घुसपैठिए दिल्ली में बहुमत में नहीं आ जाएंगे। वे सांसदों और विधायकों को उनके बंगलों से बाहर निकालकर जब शरणार्थी बनाएंगे, तब उनको पता चलेगा कि अपने घर से उजड़ने का मतलब क्या होता है, तब उनको पता चलेगा कि अपनी जमीन खोने का मतलब क्या होता है तब उनको पता चलेगा कि अपने गांव से बीस मिलोमीटर दूर हिन्दुस्तान के नन्हे नागरिक को, आजाद आकाश के तले जन्म नहीं दिया गया, हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद आकाश के नीचे एक शरणार्थी के रूप में आज नन्हें बच्चे को जन्म दे रहे हैं। वह बच्चा स्वतंत्र नागरिक के रूप में नहीं पैदा हो रहा है। वह हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के जश्न के साए तले एक रिफ्यूजी के रूप में जन्म ले रहा है, इससे बढ़कर हिन्दुस्तान की विडम्बना और क्या हो सकती है। वे कहते हैं कि साहब हमको कुछ नहीं चाहिए। आपने, कांग्रेस ने और राजीव गांधी साहब ने जो आश्वासन दिया, मेहरबानी करके उसको पूरा कर दीजिए। उन्होंने लाल किले से आश्वासन दिया था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Just one minute, Mr. Tarun Vijay. It is now 5.00 p.m. I think it is the sense of the House that we should continue with this discussion. This discussion is very important. Let us proceed and finish it.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: How many Members are still there to speak?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Only five Members are there. They will finish in ten minutes. Now, Mr. Tarun Vijay, you proceed

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken eight minutes. You take two more minutes and conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इनको सिर्फ एक बात याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया में एक भी मुल्क ऐसा बता दीजिए, जहां की सरकार विदेशियों की आवभगत करके काम करती हो। हमारे यहां पर बंगलादेश की सरकार बनकर काम किया जा रहा है। वे लोग पूछना चाहते हैं कि यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के बोड़ो की आवाज बनकर किसने बोला? आपने IMDT Act बनाया है। आपने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए दूसरा कानून, असम के लिए दूसरा कानून बनाया है, ताकि आप घुसपैठियों को बचा सकें। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सर्वानन्द सोहनेवाल ने पांच साल



[श्री तरुण विजय]

तक लड़ाई लड़ी, तब जाकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उसको स्ट्राइक किया और कहा कि यह गैर कांस्टीट्यूशनल है। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आपसे पूछा कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं, आपने कहा, we have created 36 Tribunals to detect and deport the Bangladeshi infiltrators. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की तारीख तक एक भी ट्राइब्यूनल काम नहीं कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि 36 बने हैं, लेकिन आज तक एक भी ट्राइब्यूनल काम नहीं कर रहा है। इससे बढ़कर बंगलादेशियों की आवभगत करने वाला कौन हो सकता है। अभी इलेक्शन कमिशनर श्री ब्रह्मा ने इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में...(व्यवधान)...वे पोलिटिशियन नहीं...(व्यवधान)...सर, एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय: उन्होंने कहा है कि ये घुसपैठिए...(व्यवधान)...बोडो मारे जा रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party's time is over. You have taken 13 extra minutes. Please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय: ये सभी पार्टी के लोग नहीं हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Tarun, please conclude.

श्री तरुण विजय: इस परिस्थिति में हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसा लगता है कि असम में हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार नहीं, बल्कि बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों के लिए बनी सरकार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): आपकी पार्टी का टाइम हो गया है, आपके 13 मिनट्स एक्स्ट्रा हो गए हैं। तरुण जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: ये लोग यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान की आवाज बनकर नहीं, बल्कि बंगलादेश की आवाज बनकर बात करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि "सबसे पहले मर्द बन हिन्दोस्तां के वास्ते, हिंद जाग उठे तो फिर सारे जहां के वास्ते।" अगर तुमने हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं बचाया तो तुम्हारे पैसे और तुम्हारी विद्या पर धिक्कार है। जय भारत।

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is his maiden speech.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Yes, yes. This is the maiden speech of my fourth term in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It can be treated as his maiden speech.

SHRI K. RAHMAN, KHAN: Sir, I was saying that for eight years I did not get an opportunity to speak. So, now, I have to learn once again how to speak.

Sir, the violence in Assam led to killing of more than 75 innocent people, injured thousands of people and rendered more than 4 lakh people homeless and are living in camps. It is an unfortunate and condemnable incident. As has been stated by so many of my colleagues, this incident has started with a few killings and counter-killings and led to such a mass violence. But, today the fact is that a large-scale violence has taken place which made the people to live as refugees in their own country. Sir, I call it a human tragedy. Let us not, now, try to accuse each other when such human tragedy has taken place. This is not a natural tragedy; it is a manmade tragedy. We should discuss this now, because lakhs of people remain in the camps. We should discuss how they should be rehabilitated. We can always discuss the causes why it has taken place, who is responsible, what needs to be done on long-term basis. We can definitely debate it in this House. It is our duty. But, this is not the time to blame each other and to win a point by saying that you are responsible and you are responsible when people are suffering there. What is needed? Relief is needed. Rehabilitation is needed. People are dying due to diseases, etc. The hon. Prime Minister has gone there. The then Home Minister had visited Assam. And, necessary steps have been taken to contain the violence. The Army has been sent. Yes; this incident has taken place and we require to find out as to how it has happened and how to avoid such incidents in future. The Prime Minister has said that those who are responsible will definitely be dealt with sternly. The enquiry will reveal what actually had happened and what steps need to be taken.

Sir, communal harmony is very important. We cannot run away from the fact. If you look at the background, in Assam, being a border State, the question of infiltration will be there. This is not a new phenomenon. As has been said, the Assam Accord has dealt with it and it is nobody's case that Assam Accord should not be implemented. The Assam Accord should be implemented as early as possible.

Sir, the point is that infiltrators have to be deported. As has rightly been said, we should identify and deport the infiltrators but, in the name of infiltration, in the name of deportation, we should not trouble innocent Muslims because the people who are called infiltrators, unfortunately, are also Muslims. The people who live there are Muslims. In the name of deportation, the people of the land should not be troubled. That is very important. Now, if that is done, the Government is blamed of indulging in vote-bank politics. Let us not get into the debate on who is playing vote-bank politics. People understand who is playing vote-bank politics. But the question today is that there should be relief and rehabilitation provided to the affected people. People should go back to their homes. They should be provided adequate security. I urge the Government to keep the Army there till normalcy is

[Shri K. Rahman Khan]

restored. Security has to be provided. We should do everything to bring these people together. All that has to be done. By making flowery speeches, we should not further destroy the harmony that exists amongst the people. We should try to strengthen that harmony. We should try to see to it that normalcy is restored.

Sir, it is very unfortunate. I respect Mr. Tarun Vijay. He said that the Government was inviting infiltrators. I very humbly say that it is a very irresponsible statement. No Government invites infiltrators for the sake of building its vote-bank. This sort of mindset of certain people that the Government is allowing infiltration to build its vote-bank should change. I strongly condemn this statement that the Government is responsible for infiltration.

Yes, every one of us should put our efforts to see to it that infiltration is stopped, to see to it that no foreigner has sheltered in our country. But, at the same time, in the name of foreigners, a particular community members should not be targeted. That is our request. I hope, the Government will take adequate steps to see that ...*(Interruptions)*

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह: सर,...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You may please sit down.

श्री के. रहमान खान: अप बैठिए। मैंने कोई आपत्तिजनक बात नहीं कही।

इसलिए, मैं गवर्नमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह वहाँ पीस को रेस्टोर करे। वहाँ जो लोग अपने घर छोड़ कर चले गए हैं, वे वापस आएँ और अपनी जगह पर रहें तथा एक अच्छा माहौल पैदा करें। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह भी अर्ज करूँगा कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स का एक ऑल पार्टी डेलिगेशन वहाँ पर जाए, लोगों से मिले और आपस में हारमोनी की बात कह कर लोगों के दिलों को जोड़े, लोगों के दिलों को नहीं तोड़े। यही मेरी इत्तिजा है। आपका धन्यवाद।

† جناب کے رحمان خان : آپ بیٹھئے۔ میں نے کوئی آپتی جنک بات نہیں کی۔

اس لئے میں گورنمنٹ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ وہاں پیس کو ریستور کریں۔ وہاں جو لوگ اپنے گھر چھوڑ کر چلے گئے ہیں، وہ واپس آئیں اور اپنی جگہ پر رہیں اور ایک اچھا ماحول پیدا کریں۔ میں پرائم منسٹر صاحب سے یہ بھی عرض کروں گا کہ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبرس کا ایک آل پارٹی ڈیلیگیشن وہاں پر جائے، لوگوں سے ملے اور آپس میں ہارمونی کی بات کہہ کر لوگوں کے دلوں کو جوڑے، لوگوں کے دلوں کو نہیں توڑے۔ یہی میری التجا ہے۔ آپ کا دھنیواد۔

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, as part of a delegation from my party, I had been to Assam; I had been to all the disturbed districts of Assam. In fact, during my visit, I met my friend Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita; he was also visiting that area. I had been to all the camps in Bilasipara, Dhubri and Kokrajhar. I could see in these camps people who belonged to different communities. I met people who belonged to Bodo community; I met people who belonged to non-Bodo community, mostly Muslims. Sir, I do not take this time to discuss the entire history of Assam. Assam and North-East are a very important region, very strategic region for India. We will have to discuss how we should address the problems of North-East. But, I would like to confine to the current violence that took place in Assam, particularly in the Bodo region. Sir, the clash began on July 6th. I think, once that incident happened on July 6th, the State Government of Assam should have woken up. The State Government of Assam should have called for deployment of the Army immediately. There, I find fault with the State Government. It is the failure of the State Government. The State Government suffers from a sense of complacency. Since the spectacular victory that the Congress Party had in the last Assembly elections, the State Government has a mindset to take everything for granted thinking that peace and normalcy have returned to the State of Assam and everything is normal. That is how the State Government suffered from the sense of complacency. I think, my friend Bhubaneswar Kalita will agree with me. That is the failure of the State Government. Firstly, it is the failure of the State Government. Now, I could see the deployment of the Army units at many places, considered to be very sensitive places.

Sir, what is the condition of the relief camps? Very deplorable, very pathetic and very worse. Thousands of people—men, women and children, even newborn infants—are in the camps. These camps are all in schools and colleges. The schools and colleges are supposed to reopen on 1st August. My Assam friends will concur with me. But the institutions have extended the vacation up to 15th August.

And it has been affecting the education of children not only living in those areas, but of those children who live in the camps also. Sir, these are all educational institutions. We all know that the toilets available there cannot meet the requirements of women, children; and they do not have safe drinking water. This is leading to health havoc, health problems, dysentery, diarrhea, fever. All these diseases one can see in those camps. This is the pathetic condition there. The compensation announced by the Government is so inadequate, so meagre that it is a mockery of the people who are in the camps. It is such a meagre and inadequate compensation that the Government has announced.

[Shri D. Raja]

Now, Sir, what is the immediate task? According to me, the immediate task is, the Government should ensure medical aid to all those who still live in the camps. Doctors do visit. But the people say, 'occasionally'. Even in some camps, people reported that the medicines given by doctors do not give them any relief, and do not work at all. Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita knows it. This is the condition of the camps. So, people must be provided good medical help because they are all in the camps, Sir. This is number one. Number two, people should have enough food. They do not have enough food. They supply some rice, dal, some oil, some salt. But they do not have gas or firewood to cook the meal. And in some camps, they told us that they get only one meal in a day. Sir, people should get enough food. Children are there; infants are there. How can they live in the camps? The State Government, or whatever local authorities are there, must see that people get food.

Then, Sir, people want to go back. At many places, they said that they want to go back provided they must get adequate security. If there is no adequate security, they will be massacred once they return. This is what the people told us. The Assam comrade friends can tell me if I am wrong. This is what people say, "We prefer to go and rebuild our life. But we need protection. If there is no protection, we are not sure of our life. We will be massacred." This is what people say there. I think the State Government and the Union Home Ministry should address this issue as to how the Army's deployment can be made so that the people can return and restart their life, rebuild their life and their rehabilitation can be safely ensured. For that, I think, there is a need for deployment of Army for some time, relatively, till the normalcy returns. These are certain immediate things which the Government will have to do, Sir. The Government will have to enhance the compensation. Then only the people can rebuild their life.

Sir, having said that, what are the issues in the current clash? I find that land is such a crucial issue. How will this land question be addressed? Those who live in camps are all farmers, peasants, agricultural workers. In Assam, Sir, it is not like any other State. It is one crop. Cultivation means one crop. This is the monsoon season. This is the time they will have to raise their one crop. Now, they have lost their land; they have lost their cultivation. No cultivation is there. So, how can they live? So, this land question need to be resolved by the State Government as well as by the Bodo local authority. I do not know how far the Bodo Territorial Council has powers. It is another issue. Somebody has said it is some clash between the ethnic groups. But what is the clash between the ethnic groups? There is a political issue involved in it. The non-Bodo ethnic groups want certain adequate representation in the Bodo Territorial Council.

And it is not given. That is one complaint which I heard. If I am wrong, you can tell me or any other friend from Assam can tell me. That is an issue which we should address. (*Time-bell-rings*) Then, Sir, comes the issue of possession of arms, the free movement of arms. Every group has arms. That is what people tell us. These are all sophisticated arms, illegal arms and the Government knows how these arms come in, how these arms are distributed. Why can't Government take any step to confiscate these arms? Since these arms prevent the entry.. (*Time-bell rings*). This is a serious issue, Sir. What we are discussing is not an Assam issue is India's issue, it is nation's issue and with a sense of anguish, I am speaking this. The movement of these arms in the North East, it is not only in Assam, but in Manipur also we have the same problem, in other regions also we have the same problem. There is no arms control, arms are freely supplied and arms are in the possession of several groups. These are all sophisticated arms. This needs to be addressed. Then people were talking about some kind of migration, infiltration, every thing, but, yes, there was an Accord, there is an Accord signed by Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the then student leaders, Mohanta and Phukan. Even after Assam Accord—my friend Tarun Vijay was referring to Election Commissioner—there is a problem in Assam. If I am wrong I stand corrected. There is a category called D-voters, doubtful voters, some 1.5 lakh D-voters. What is this category, the doubtful voters, and how long such things can continue? These are certain important issues of land, arms and D-voters. These are all very sensitive issues. Unless the Government addresses these issues, you cannot restore normalcy in the State of Assam. The Prime Minister was here, we are thankful and he was listening to some of the speeches. But the Prime Minister represents Assam, Sir, in Rajya Sabha, therefore, he should have personal obligation of how to address these concerns of the people of Assam. We want peace and harmony to be restored in the State of Assam. The whole nation should stand by the people of Assam in their time OF ordeal and trauma. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

**श्री मोहम्मद अदीब** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में असम की हालत को देख कर एक अजीब-सा माहौल पैदा हो गया है, इसी पर आज यह सदन बहस करने बैठा है। मेरे जो भाई और colleagues असम से एमपीज़ चुन कर आए हैं, चाहे वे इस तरफ के हों या उस तरफ के हों, हमने उनका दर्द भी सुना और यह भी समझा कि वहां प्रॉब्लम क्या है। लेकिन, मुश्किल यह है कि यह हाउस सियासत का अड्डा है और एक जेहन यह भी देखा कि आज इस पर भी सियासत हो रही है। उस प्रदेश का चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कह रहा है कि असम में volcano जैसी पोजिशन है और हम आज भी इसको इस नजरिए से देख रहे हैं कि किसको बुरा कहें और किसको अच्छा कहें? जहां तक यह सवाल है कि घुसपैठिए आ गए हैं, तो इस पर मेरा यह कहना है कि पचास साल हो गए, सौ साल हो गए, उनकी नस्लें यहां

[श्री मोहम्मद अदीब]

आ गई, लेकिन हुकूमतें क्या कर रही हैं? जहां तक घुसपैठियों का सवाल है, तो वह तो हमने नाइनटीज़ में सुना था कि जुनून अपनी इन्तहा पर पहुंच गया था कि बाबर की औलादों, या पाकिस्तान जाओ, या कब्रिस्तान जाओ। तो, यह तो मालूम है। वह ज़ेहाद अब खत्म कर देना चाहिए, इंसान को इंसान समझिए। वहां कैम्प में खाना नहीं है, इस पर गुप्तगू नहीं हो रही है। इसके बारे में मेरे साथी यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि क्या किया जाए। वहां दवाएं नहीं हैं, इस पर बात नहीं हो रही है, लेकिन यह कहा जा रहा है कि नहीं साहब, यह कुछ नहीं है, यह वह है, यह वह ज़ेहनियत है।

मुझे याद है कि कश्मीर में भी ऐसा ही तमाशा हुआ था। मेरे कश्मीरी पंडित भाई वहां से निकाले गए, वे बेघर हो गए। छः साल कुव्वत हमारे पास रही, छः घर बना कर भी उनको न दिए, लेकिन बीस साल से उसको भुनाने में लगे हुए हैं। वहां भी यही हालत कर रखी है।

असम को देखिए, वहां इंसानियत मर रही है। देखिए, वहां क्या हो रहा है? मेरी बहन ने अभी कुछ कहा, ये असम से आई हैं, इनके दर्द को महसूस कीजिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह हाउस संजीदगी से यह फैसला करे कि हर कीमत पर, हर पार्टी के ऊपर जाकर उस वक्त की जो मुसीबत है, उससे निकला जाए, उनको मुख्य धारा में जोड़ा जाए, उनकी दवाओं का, उनके रहने का, उनके खाने का इंतजाम किया जाए। हकीकत यह है कि हुकूमत ने कहीं न कहीं गलती जरूर की है, अगर हुकूमत ने गलती न की होती, तो लाखों-लाख लोग आज घर से बेघर कैसे हो जाते? इसमें हमें एनलिसिस करना चाहिए, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी बनती है। हम उस वक्त सरकार की आलोचना नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हम सरकार से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि जो हो गया, सो हो गया, लेकिन आगे देखिए कि क्या होना चाहिए। यह सही बात कही गई कि बॉर्डर को सीज कर दीजिए और उन लोगों को आने से रोकिए और यह फैसला कीजिए कि क्या आ रहा है। इसकी भी एनलिसिस कीजिए कि जो **infiltration** हुआ है, जो लोग बाहर से आए हैं, अब कम आ रहे हैं। ये लोग तब आए थे और अब इन्होंने यहां अपनी दुनिया बसा ली, यहां इनके बच्चों ने नए ख़ाब देख लिए, इन्होंने मजदूरी के लिए अपने हाथ उठा लिए। अगर ये सौ साल पहले सोसाइटी का हिस्सा बन गए तो यह जुल्म क्यों, यह सजा क्यों? ये लोग हमारे इलेक्शन में हिस्सा लेते हैं, हमारे गम और गरीबी में हिस्सा लेते हैं लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए कि वे मुसलमान हैं, एकदम कान खड़े हो जाते हैं। जब बंगला देश बना था तो कितने हिन्दू वहां से भागकर आए थे। उनको भी तो हमने जगह दी थी, इंसान की हैसियत से दी थी। हम इस बात को बारबार सदन में कहते हैं कि कुछ तो हम गांधी जी से सीखें, कुछ तो देखें कि यह मुल्क बना क्यों था और यह मुल्क है किस के लिए। हम उस सोच पर नहीं जा सकते, जिस सोच की आज वहां नकल की जा रही है, जहां हमारे सिख भाईयों को यह कह कर गोली मार दी जाती है कि इनकी दाढ़ी है, इसलिए ये तालिबानी होंगे। हमें ऐसे ज़हनों पर नहीं जाना चाहिए हमारी तारीख है। नालन्दा से लेकर वेदान्त तक हमारी एक तारीख है। हम उस तारीख को गंवाएं नहीं। मैं गुजारिश करता हूं अपने भाईयों से, अजीजों से, साथियों से कि यह वक्त इमीडिएट **rehabilitation** का है जो हमको, सबको मिलकर करना चाहिए। क्योंकि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब चले गए, लेकिन बरहाल वे आए थे, वे वहां के हैं, वे समझते हैं। हम कुछ मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट होम मिनिस्टर से मिले थे, उनसे

میں نے کہا تھا کہ اسکو روکیے۔ تب ہمکو یہ پتا لگا کہ وہاں اسلحاہ ایک عام چیز ہے۔ یہ ذمہ داری حکومت کی بنتی ہے کہ حکومت وہاں کے لوگوں کو اسلحاہ نہ دے، کام دے اور اس کے اوپر آگے کا ایک پلان بناے، جس میں لیڈر آف اپوزیشن بیٹے، لیڈر آف پارٹی بیٹے، دوسرے لیڈر بیٹے اور ایک خااتا بناے اور یہ کہیں کہ اس میں جیسی گटना کہیں اور نہ ہو۔ بہت-بہت شکریا۔

†جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): سر، آج پورے ہندوستان میں آسام کی حالت کو دیکھ کر ایک عجیب سا ماحول پیدا ہو گیا ہے، اسی پر آج یہ سدن بحث کرنے بیٹھا ہے۔ میرے جو بھائی اور colleagues آسام سے ایم پیز۔ جن کر آئے ہیں، چاہے وہ اس طرف کے ہوں یا اس طرف کے ہوں، ہم نے ان کا درد بھی سنا اور یہ بھی سمجھا کہ وہاں پر اہم کیا ہے۔ لیکن مشکل یہ ہے کہ یہ ہاؤس سیاست کا اڈہ ہے اور ایک ذہن یہ بھی دیکھا کہ آج اس پر بھی سیاست ہو رہی ہے۔ اس پردیش کا چیف منسٹر یہ کہہ رہا ہے کہ آسام میں volcano جیسی پوزیشن ہے اور ہم آج بھی اس کو اس نظریے سے دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ کس کو برا کہیں اور کس کو اچھا کہیں۔ جہاں تک یہ سوال ہے کہ گھس پیٹھنے آگئے ہیں، تو اس پر میرا یہ کہنا ہے کہ پچاس سال ہو گئے، سو سال ہو گئے، ان کی نسلیں یہاں آ گئیں، لیکن حکومتیں کیا کر رہی ہیں؟ جہاں تک گھس پیٹھیوں کا سوال ہے، تو وہ تو ہم نے نائنٹیز میں سنا تھا کہ جنون اپنی انتہا پر پہنچ گیا تھا کہ بابر کی اولادوں، یا تو پاکستان جاؤ، یا قبرستان جاؤ۔ تو، یہ تو ہمیں معلوم ہے۔ وہ ذہن اب ختم کر دینا چاہئے۔ انسان کو انسان سمجھئے۔ وہاں کیمپ میں کھانا نہیں ہے، اس پر گفتگو نہیں ہو رہی ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں میرے ساتھی یہ نہیں کہہ رہے ہیں کہ کیا کیا جانے؟ وہاں دوائیں نہیں ہیں، اس پر بات نہیں ہو رہی ہے، لیکن یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ نہیں صاحب، یہ کچھ نہیں ہے، یہ وہ ہے، یہ وہ ذہنیت ہے۔

مجھے یاد ہے کہ کشمیر میں بھی ایسا ہی تماشہ ہوا تھا۔ میرے کشمیری پنڈت بھائی وہاں سے نکالے گئے، وہ بے گھر ہو گئے۔ چھ سال قوت ہمارے پاس رہی، چھ گھر بنا کر بھی ان کو نہ دئے، لیکن بیس سال سے اس کو بھنانے میں لگے ہوئے ہیں۔ وہاں بھی یہی حالت کر رکھی ہے۔ آسام کو دیکھئے، وہاں انسانیت مر رہی ہے۔ دیکھئے، وہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے؟ میری بہن نے ابھی جو کچھ

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.



کہا، یہ آسام سے آئیں ہیں، ان کے درد کو محسوس کیجئے۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ ہاؤس سنجیدگی سے یہ فیصلہ کرے کہ ہر قیمت پر، ہر پارٹی کے اوپر جاکر اس وقت کی جو مصیبت ہے، اس سے نکلا جائے، ان کو مکھنے دھارا میں جوڑا جائے، ان کی دواؤں کو، ان کے رہنے کا، ان کے کھانے کا انتظام کیا جائے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ حکومت نے کہیں نہ کہیں غلطی ضرور کی ہے، اگر حکومت نے غلطی نہ کی ہوتی، تو لاکھوں لاکھ لوگ آج گھر سے بے گھر کیسے ہو جاتے؟ اس میں ہمیں اینالیز کرنا چاہئے، یہ ہماری ذمہ داری بنتی ہے۔ ہم اس وقت سرکار کی آلوچنا نہیں کر رہے ہیں، بلکہ ہم سرکار سے یہ امید کرتے ہیں کہ جو ہو گیا، سو ہو گیا، لیکن آگے دیکھئے کہ کیا ہونا چاہئے! یہ صحیح بات کہی گئی کہ بارڈر کو سیز کر دیجئے اور ان لوگوں کو آنے سے روکنیے اور یہ فیصلہ کیجئے کہ کیا آ رہا ہے۔ اس کا بھی اینالیز کیجئے کہ جو infiltration ہوا ہے، جو لوگ باہر سے آئے ہیں، اب کم آ رہے ہیں۔ یہ لوگ تب آئے تھے اور اب انہوں نے یہاں اپنی دنیا بسا لی، یہاں ان کے بچوں نے نئے خواب دیکھ لئے، انہوں نے مزدوری کے لئے اپنے ہاتھ اٹھا لئے۔ اگر یہ سو سال پہلے سوسائٹی کا حصہ بن گئے تو یہ ظلم کیوں، یہ سزا کیوں؟ یہ لوگ ہمارے الیکشن میں حصہ لیتے ہیں، ہمارے غم اور غریبی میں حصہ لیتے ہیں لیکن صرف اس لئے کہ وہ مسلمان ہیں، ایکدم کان کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں۔ جب بنگلہ دیش بنا تھا تو کتنے ہندو بھی وہاں سے بھاگ کر آئے تھے۔ ان کو بھی تو ہم نے جگہ دی تھی، انسان کی حیثیت سے دی تھی۔ ہم اس بات کو برابر سدن میں کہتے ہیں کہ کچھ تو ہم گاندھی جی سے سیکھیں، کچھ تو دیکھیں کہ یہ ملک بنا کیوں تھا اور یہ ملک ہے کس کے لئے۔ ہم اس سوچ پر نہیں جا سکتے، جس سوچ کی آج وہاں نقل کی جا رہی ہے، جہاں آج ہمارے سکھ بھائیوں کو یہ کہہ کر گولی مار دی جاتی ہے کہ ان کی داڑھی ہے، اس لئے یہ طالبانی ہوں گے۔ ہمیں ایسے ذہنوں پر نہیں جانا چاہئے ہماری تاریخ ہے۔ نالندہ سے لے کر ویدانت تک ہماری ایک تاریخ ہے۔ ہم اس تاریخ کو گنوائیں نہیں۔ میں گزارش کرتا ہوں اپنے بھائیوں سے، عزیزوں سے، ساتھیوں سے کہ یہ وقت immediate rehabilitation کا ہے جو ہم کو، سب کو مل کر کرنا چاہئے۔ کیوں کہ پرائم منسٹر صاحب چلے گئے، لیکن بہر حال وہ آئے تھے، وہ وہاں کے ہیں، وہ سمجھتے ہیں۔ ہم کچھ ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ہوم منسٹر سے ملے تھے، ان سے بھی ہم نے کہا تھا کہ اس کو روکنے۔ تب ہم کو یہ پتہ لگا کہ وہاں اسلحہ ایک عام چیز ہے۔ یہ ذمہ داری حکومت کی بنتی ہے کہ حکومت وہاں کے لوگوں کو

اسلحہ نہ دے، کام دے اور اس کے اوپر آگے کا ایک پلان بنائے، جس میں لیڈر آف اپوزیشن بیٹھیں، لیڈر آف پارٹی بیٹھیں، دوسرے لیڈر بیٹھیں اور ایک کھانا بنائیں اور یہ کہیں کہ آسام جیسی گھٹنا کہیں اور نہ ہو۔ بہت بہت شکریہ۔

**श्री संजय राउत:** धन्यवाद, सर। असम की वेदना, असम का दर्द यह पूरी देश का दर्द है। इस सदन में यह कोई नहीं कहेगा कि यह हिन्दू और मुसलमानों का झगड़ा है, यह स्वदेशी और विदेशी का झगड़ा है।

मुझे लगता है कि असम में, वहां के जो भूमि पुत्र हैं, वहां के नागरिक अपने हक के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। हमें मालूम है कि बंगलादेशियों की पीड़ा क्या है, इसे हम मुम्बई में देखते हैं। जब तक असम जलता रहेगा, तब तक देश अस्थिर रहेगा, असुरक्षित रहेगा। आज असम जल रहा है। बशीर बद्र का एक शेर है,

"लोग टूट जाते हैं, एक घर बनाने में,  
तुम तरस नहीं खाते, बस्तियां जलाने में।"

आज यही हालात असम में हैं और असम में जो हो रहा है, वह एक सुनियोजित साजिश है। इस साजिश के पीछे पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश के आतंकवादी संगठन हैं। यह असम में पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। सन् 2008 में असम के उदलगिरि जिले के सोनारीपाड़ा और बखलपुरा गांव में बोडो आदिवासियों के घरों को जलाने के बाद बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों द्वारा पाकिस्तानी झंडा लहराया गया था और "पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद" के नारे लगाए गए थे। असम की जो हिंसा है, वह पाकिस्तान पुरस्कृत जेहादी इस्लाम से प्रेरित है और यह चिंगारी सिर्फ असम में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में भड़क सकती है। सरकार की निष्क्रियता और सियासत से असम देश का दूसरा कश्मीर बनने जा रहा है। आज जिस तरह के हालात वहां बन रहे हैं, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि असम कश्मीर की तुलना में देश के लिए ज्यादा विस्फोटक बन सकता है।

वर्ष 1990 में आतंकवाद कश्मीर के रास्ते इस देश में घुसा था और देखते-देखते इसने पूरे देश को अपनी चपेट में ले लिया था। मुम्बई, दिल्ली, कोयम्बटूर, अहमदाबाद और ऐसा कौन-सा शहर है, जहां कश्मीरी आतंकवादियों ने कहर नहीं बरपाया। आज वहीं काम बंगलादेशी कर रहे हैं। मुम्बई में, कल पूणे में हुए विस्फोट में बंगलादेशी हूजियों का नाम आया है। मुम्बई में जितने विस्फोट हुए हैं, वह भी बंगलादेशियों का काम है। हमने अपनी आंखों से देखा कि किस तरह से उनका नेटवर्क चलता है। वे आतंकवादी असम के रास्ते मुम्बई, कोलकाता और दिल्ली में आते हैं। आज पूरा देश इनकी चपेट में है।

वर्ष 1990 में तीन लाख कश्मीरी पंडित कश्मीर से निर्वासित किए गए और आज तक राहत शिविरों में वे नरक समान जीवन जी रहे हैं। कश्मीर में पाकिस्तानी घुसे हैं और असम में बंगलादेशी घुस रहे हैं। वे वहां कश्मीरी पंडितों की तर्ज पर बोडो आदिवासियों को भगा रहे हैं। आज पूरे देश में चार करोड़ बंगलादेशी घुसपैठिए मौजूद हैं और कांग्रेस ने उन्हें वोट बैंक

[श्री संजय राउत]

बनाने के इरादे से राशन कार्ड, पैन कार्ड, पासपोर्ट और अब आधार कार्ड भी दिए हैं। यह सिर्फ असम की ही बात नहीं है, बल्कि महाराष्ट्र के मुम्बई शहर, ठाणे शहर, पूणे शहर, नासिक शहर की बात करता हूँ। मुम्बई और असपास के इलाके में 10 लाख से ज्यादा बंगलादेशियों को वोटर्स बनाया गया है। उनके पास पैन कार्ड तक है। हमने जो भी जांच की है उसमें देखा है कि कांग्रेस के बड़े-से-बड़े नेता व मंत्री उन्हें अपना वोट बैंक बनाने के लिए अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में ला रहे हैं।

जब बंगलादेश में खालदा जिया की सरकार थी, तब अलकायदा के सदस्य संगठन हूजी ने हमारे देश के तमाम हिस्सों में बंगलादेशियों के माध्यम से आतंवादी कार्यवाही बढ़ाई। ऐसे में आज क्या हो रहा है? हम अपने खर्चे से हिंदुस्तानियों का पेट काटकर चार करोड़ फिदायीन को पाल रहे हैं, जोकि बंगलादेशी हैं। कश्मीर में आतंक पाकिस्तानियों ने फैलाया, लेकिन उसकी चोट हमारे हिंदुस्तानी मुस्लिम भाइयों पर पड़ती है। बंगलादेशी मुसलमानों के पाप का जो ठीकरा हिंदुस्तानी मुसलमानों पर फूट रहा है, वह गलत है। देश में इन बंगलादेशी फिदायीन के खिलाफ शिव सेना ने आवाज उठायी। 1990 में हमारी पार्टी ने पहली बार आवाज उठायी थी कि जहां भी बंगलादेशी हो—मुम्बई में हो या देश के किसी भी कोने में हो, सभी को यहां से उठाकर वापस बंगलादेश भेजना चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में जब बीजेपी व शिव सेना की सरकार थी, तब हमने कार्रवाई शुरू की थी, लेकिन दिल्ली और पूरे देश के कांग्रेस के लोगों ने हमको सांप्रदायिक ठहराया था। हम बंगलादेशियों को यहां से उठा रहे थे और ये नाम मुसलमानों का ले रहे थे, लेकिन ऐसी नहीं था, बल्कि हम बंगलादेशी नागरिकों को उठा रहे थे। हम वहां से उनको पकड़-पकड़ कर बंगलादेश भेज रहे थे, लेकिन हमारे खिलाफ सबसे ज्यादा आवाज कांग्रेसियों ने उठायी थी और आज हम उसकी कीमत चुका रहे हैं।

दूसरी बात, बंगलादेशियों की समस्या सिर्फ असम की समस्या नहीं है। यह पूरे देश की समस्या है, पूरे राष्ट्र की समस्या है। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि आज सिर्फ मुम्बई में चार लाख बंगलादेशी हैं और हमारा महाराष्ट्र इन बंगलादेशियों की समस्या को भोग रहा है।

11 जुलाई का जो आतंकवादी हमला मुम्बई की टोनों में हुआ, वहां 11 सीरियल विस्फोट हो गए थे, उसमें हूजी का हाथ था। सदन में भी यह बात सामने आई थी कि इसमें हूजी का हाथ है और यह हूजी बंगलादेशी आतंकवादियों का संगठन है। आज के दिन तक गृह मंत्रालय उस कांड की जांच पूरी नहीं कर सकी है। असम और बंगाल बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों का प्रवेश-द्वार हो गया है, लेकिन मुम्बई के आर्थिक केन्द्र होने की वजह से हमारा महाराष्ट्र आतंकी निशाने पर हो गया है। इसलिए बंगलादेशी घुसपैठियों को रोकना चाहिए, इसके लिए कठोर कानून बनाना चाहिए और असम ही नहीं, मुम्बई हो या दिल्ली हो देश के कोने-कोने में जहां भी इस प्रकार के लोग घुसे हैं उनको खदेड़ कर निकाल देना चाहिए। इतना मैं कहूंगा धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Sanjay Raut. Now, Mr. Ram Kripal Yadav; आपको पांच मिनट हैं, सात से कम।

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव** (बिहार): सर, सब के लिए आठ मिनट, मेरे लिए पांच मिनट। अभी तो मैंने प्रारंभ भी नहीं किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में शामिल होने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। असम की घटना से पूरा देश चिंतित है, पूरा सदन चिंतित है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर जैसा अहसास हो रहा है कि असम में लगभग 75 लोगों की जान चली गई, हजारों लोग घायल हो गए, लगभग चार लाख लोग बेघर हैं, जो आज शिविरों में शरण लिए हुए परेशानी की हालात से गुजर रहे हैं। हमको उनके घावों पर मरहम लगाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके घावों पर मरहम न लगाकर कुछ लोगों द्वारा उनके घावों को कुरेदने का काम किया जा रहा है। यही हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है।

महोदय, सदन को चिंता होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश के असम राज्य में जो यह समस्या है, इसका निदान हम कैसे निकालें? क्या हम एक-दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगा कर या किसी खास समुदाय पर अंगुली उठाकर देश में अमन और शांति कायम कर सकते हैं? क्या असम में जो मुसलमान हैं, वे सभी बंगलादेशी हैं? चिंता का विषय यही है कि कुछ लोग नहीं चाहते कि इसका कोई सॉल्यूशन निकालें बल्कि वे अपनी राजनैतिक गोटी फिट करने का काम करते रहते हैं। कुछ लोगों ने सदन में जिस तरह की चर्चा करने का काम किया, उससे मुझे बेहद तकलीफ हुई। इसमें मैं जो हिंसा हो रही है, मैं समझता हूँ, जैसी मुझे दो दिनों से समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से जानकारी प्राप्त है, आज भी वहां हिंसा रुक नहीं रही है, लोगों की जान जा रही है। निश्चित तौर पर असम की यह घटना दुखद है और हम सब लोग चिंतित हैं। मैं इस घटना की अपनी और अपने दल की ओर से भर्त्सना करना चाहता हूँ। इसमें निश्चित तौर पर सरकार की कोई-न-कोई खामी रही है, जिसकी वजह से असम में इस तरह की स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आज असम में शांति कैसे बहाल हो, असम में लोगों का कॉन्फिडेंस कैसे गेन कराएं, ताकि वे लोग अपने घरों को वापिस जा सकें, इसके लिए हम लोगों को प्रयास करना चाहिए। कालिता साहब ने कहा कि लोग धीरे-धीरे अब अपने घरों को जा रहे हैं। हमारे लिए यह एक शुभ संकेत है, मगर हाल के दिनों में जो घटना हुई, पांच लोगों की जान चली गई, हिंसा हो गई, इससे लोगों का कॉन्फिडेंस लूज कर रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर भारत सरकार के माध्यम से राज्य सरकार को पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आपने सेना भेजी है, असम के मुख्य मंत्री जी का बयान आया कि विलंब से पहुंची है। मैं उस विषय में नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, मगर अगर सेना समय पर गई होती तो शायद हम पहले ही असम प्रदेश को पीसफुल बना लिए होते। वहां जो भी कमी या खामी रही हो, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए और पूरे तंत्र को मजबूत करके वहां लोगों को सुरक्षा देनी चाहिए और चार लाख लोग जो वहां शिविरों में परेशान हालात में हैं, जिनको पर्याप्त मात्रा में दवा नहीं मिल रही है, पर्याप्त मात्रा में राहत सामग्री नहीं मिल रही है, खाना नहीं मिल रहा है, पीने का शुद्ध जल नहीं मिल रहा है, उसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। निश्चित तौर पर हम सब लोगों को आज उन सब चीजों से ऊपर उठना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं कहूंगा कि सेना की वापसी अभी तुरंत न हो, वहां जिस तरह से आपने व्यवस्था कर रखी है, जरूरत पड़े तो और सेना भेजनी चाहिए और इस समस्या का स्थाई

[श्री राम कृपाल यादव]

समाधान निकालना चाहिए, क्योंकि आए दिन वहां इस तरह की घटना अभी भी हो रही है, जैसा कि असम से आए कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ऐसा कहने का काम किया है।

इस समस्या का स्थाई हल निकालने के लिए सरकार को पहल करनी चाहिए। राज्य सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार मिलकर इसका कुछ ठोस उपाय निकालें, ताकि भविष्य में दोबारा इस प्रकार की घटना न हो और देश शर्मसार न हो। मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, मैं इसका पक्षधर हूँ कि वहां पर एक सर्वदलीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजा जाए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को समझाया-बुझाया जा सके और उनसे सही स्थिति की जानकारी लेकर केन्द्र सरकार को सुझाव दिए जा सकें। यह बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आज वहां के जो हालात हैं, उनसे वहां के लोगों को निकालने के लिए हमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठना चाहिए तथा इस समस्या का राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम इस तरह से समस्याओं का राजनीतिकरण करते रहेंगे तो देश में इस तरह की समस्याएं बढ़ती रहेंगी। क्या आप हर मुसलमान को शक की दृष्टि से देखेंगे? अभी हमारे शिव सेना के भाई बता रहे थे कि पूरे देश में बंगलादेशी बढ़ गए हैं। यह क्या है? क्या आप हर मुसलमान को शक की दृष्टि से देखेंगे? आप इतनी बड़ी आबादी को...(व्यवधान)

**श्री संजय राउत:** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा....(व्यवधान)

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, अब मुझे कहने दीजिए। मैंने तो आपके वक्त में कुछ नहीं कहा...(व्यवधान)

**श्री संजय राउत:** मैंने सारे मुसलमानों को बंगला देशी नहीं कहा है....(व्यवधान)

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** आपने कहा कि पूरे देश में बंगला देशी हैं। हर मुसलमान आपको बंगला देशी ही नज़र आएगा? हर मुसलमान आपको आतंकवादी ही नज़र आएगा? इस देश को बनाने और बढ़ाने में इस देश के मुसलमानों का भी कंट्रीब्यूशन है। इस देश को सजाने और संवारने में भी उनकी भूमिका रही है...(व्यवधान) जब देश का बंटवारा हो रहा था, तो जिन मुसलमानों ने पाकिस्तान को लात मारकर, हिंदुस्तान को अपना वतन माना, वे सब हमारे भाई हैं, उनके दिल में भी हिंदुस्तान के प्रति उतना प्रेम है, जितना प्रेम आपके मन में है। इसलिए उनका भी हक बनता है। जब बाबरी मस्जिद की शहादत हुई, उसके बाद से देश में जो आतंकवाद का सिलसिला चला, वह आज तक बंद नहीं हो पाया है। आप इतनी बड़ी आबादी को शक की दृष्टि से मत देखिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों को इन चीजों से ऊपर उठना चाहिए। अगर देश प्रेम है, तो देश के हित में काम कीजिए। हिंदुस्तान में रहने वाले सारे के सारे लोग अपने हैं और इनको हिंदुस्तान से प्रेम है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज कहीं न कहीं, किसी न किसी रूप से हमारा देश अशांत है और मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं हम साजिश के भी शिकार हो रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि हमारा देश अशांत है। आज देश तरक्की की ओर जा रहा है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हम सभी लोगों को एक भावना रखकर, सभी को एक ही दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए और आज असम में जो समस्या है, उसका समाधान निकालना चाहिए।

आपने जो मुआवज़ा दिया है, वह अपर्याप्त है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मुआवज़े की राशि को बढ़ाया जाए और निश्चित तौर पर यह प्रयास किया जाए कि वहां अमन हो और

शांति बहाल हो। असम के लोग शांति प्रेमी लोग हैं। आज असम अशांत हो गया है, वहां शांति बहाल करने की आवश्यकता है। इसमें हम सब लोग उनकी विशेष जिम्मेदारी है। वे वहां गए थे। मुझे भरोसा है कि वे सख्त कदम उठाएंगे और वहां शांति होगी। बॉर्डर पर जो समस्या है, उसके लिए आप सुरक्षा बढ़ाएं, उसकी fencing करें और परमानेंट शांति बहाल करने के लिए प्रयास करें। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The discussion is concluded except that ...(Interruptions)... Let me make a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Let me say what I want to say. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने मुसलमानों के बारे में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही है....(व्यवधान) जो लोग बार-बार मुसलमानों की सियासत कर रहे हैं, यह वोट बैंक की राजनीति है और इसे ये लोग असम में और पूरे देश में चला रहे हैं....(व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have made your point. The discussion is concluded except that the Leader of the Opposition will intervene before the reply tomorrow.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 8th August, 2012, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

Business		Time Allotted
1.	Consideration and passing of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha.	Two Hours
2.	Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-	
	(a) The All India Institute of Medical sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012 - to replace an Ordinance.	Two Hours
	(b) The National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore Bill, 2010.	One Hour
3.	Further consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	Two Hours

4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha:-

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| (a) The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010. | Four Hours  |
| (b) The Protection of Women Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010.                      | Three Hours |

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit up to 6.00 p.m. and beyond daily for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 9th August, 2012.