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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

- Homage to the martyrs of Quit India Movement (page 1-9)
- Written Answers to Starred Questions (page 9-82)
- Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (page 82-318)
- Papers Laid on the Table (page 318-19)
- Report of the Department - Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Commerce - *Presented* (page 319)
- Report of the Department - Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 319)
- Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Labour - *Laid on the Table* (page 320)
- Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Petroleum and Natural Gas - *Laid on the Table* (page 320)
- Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Laid on the Table*
(page 320)
- Statement Regarding Government Business (page 320-21)

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PRICE : **Rs. 50.00**

RE: Issue of Reservation in Promotions for SC's and ST's (page 321-323)

Short Duration Discussion—

On recent incidents of communal violence in Assam (page 323-337)

Government Bill—

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012
- *Passed* (page 337-368)

Special Mentions - *Laid on the Table*

Demand to take effective measures to check fire accidents in Trains in the country (page 368-369)

Demand to take appropriate measures to protect farmers from adverse impact of scanty rainfall in country (page 369)

Demand for strict action against doctors and nursing homes involved in the scam of removing uterus of a large number of women in Chhattisgarh (page 370)

Demand to take strict action against the agents sending women workers in the Gulf countries leading to their exploitation (page 370-71)

Demand to check spread of pollution due to mining activities in Selaulim Irrigation Reservoir in South Goa (page 371)

Demand to take speedy steps for inter-linking of Rivers in the country (page 371-72)

Demand to allot adequate funds to Indian Society of International Law for development of international law in every zone of the country (page 372)

Demand to start new production units and ban the export of rare earth metals from the country (page 372-73)

Demand to review the meat export policy of the country (page 394-95)

Demand to start running of trains in the newly-converted broad gauge railways line from Tirunelveli to Tenkasi in Tamil Nadu (page 395-96)

Demand to implement the recommendations of a high level safety review Committee of Railways to check train accidents in the Country (page 396-97)

Private Members Bills - *Introduced*

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (page 373)

The Armed Forces Covenant Bill, 2012 (page 374)

The Victims of Naxalite Acts of Violence (Relief and Rehabilitations) Bill, 2012 (page 374)

The Renewable Energy (Promotion and Compulsory Use) Bill, 2012 (page 374)

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (page 375)

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (page 375)

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2012 (page 375)

The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 2012 (page 375)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of the Preamble and Article 1) (page 375)

The Constitutions (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Articles 243G and 243W) (page 376)

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Articles 124 and 217) (page 376)

Private Member's Bill- *Withdrawn*

The Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011 (page 376-386)

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011 (page 386-394) (397-412)

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 9th August, 2012/18th Sravana, 1934 (saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

HOMAGE TO MARTYRS ON 70th ANNIVERSARY MOVEMENT OF QUIT INDIA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*...

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

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, जरा सा मुझे कह लेने दीजिए। Hon. Members, today is the 70th anniversary of the historic day when "Quit India Movement" was launched in the year 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The whole nation responded to the clarion call of Gandhiji and participated in the movement with single-minded commitment and dedication, which culminated in our achieving Independence five years later.

We pay our humble and respectful homage to all those martyrs who gave their lives and also to those who suffered untold suffering for the cause of our freedom.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 21. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: मायावती जी, यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, कृपया उनकी बात सुन तो लीजिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: कृपया पहले आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपकी सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आपकी सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो कर सकते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

सुश्री मायावती: सभापति जी, कृपया आप कुछ समय के लिए प्रश्नकाल स्थगित करके देश में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के पदोन्नति में आरक्षण एवं वरिष्ठता को लेकर संविधान में संशोधन लाने से संबंधित जरूरी विषय को रखने का मौका मुझे दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन ऑवर में दूसरे सब्जेक्ट्स नहीं उठेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठ जाइए। क्वेश्चन ऑवर में दूसरे सब्जेक्ट्स नहीं उठ सकते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह कैसे होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका स्टेटमेंट रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप दूसरे वक्त पर बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, ऐसे चलने से क्या फायदा है? अगर आप इस मसले को नहीं सुनेंगे तो कौन से मसले को सुनेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, आप इस सवाल को उठाइए, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह 25 करोड़ लोगों का मामला है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने आश्वासन दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: यह 25-26 करोड़ लोगों के हितों का मामला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप इस सवाल को उठाइए, प्रोसिजर्स के अंडर उस पर डिस्कशन कीजिए, पूरा हाउस इस पर सहमत है, लेकिन प्रश्नकाल में यह सवाल नहीं उठ सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: डिस्कशन तो हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इस पर डिस्कशन हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: वह अलग बात है, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इस पर आपने पूरे दिन डिस्कशन करायी थी, लेकिन उसके बाद निर्णय क्या आया? एक खोखला सा आश्वासन दिया कि हम ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग कराएंगे। आज तीन महीने हो गए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मायावती: आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप हमारी लीडर को बोलने का मौका दीजिए। आप अगर इस प्रश्न पर बोलने का मौका नहीं देंगे तो किस पर देंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the Minister concerned.

सुश्री मायावती: पहले आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दीजिए। हम मंत्री जी को नहीं बोलने देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, हम लोगों ने भी नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Please give her a minute, and, then, we will respond. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने पिछले सत्र के दौरान माननीय सदन में दिनांक 30 अप्रैल, 2012 को देश में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के पदोन्नति में आरक्षण एवं वरिष्ठता को लेकर एम. नागराज के केस में माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की संवैधानिक पीठ के आए निर्णय पर संविधान में संशोधन लाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया था, जिसके तहत 3 मई, 2012 को इस विषय पर माननीय सदन में कई घंटों तक चर्चा हुई थी। इस चर्चा में लगभग सभी दलों के जिम्मेदार नेताओं ने पार्टिसिपेट किया था और अपने विचार रखे थे। जिसमें मेरी इस बात पर, उसी दिन लगभग आम राय भी अमेंडमेंट लाने के लिए बन चुकी थी। फिर भी, उस दिन केन्द्र की सरकार की ओर से इस संबंध में जल्दी ही सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाकर, इस पर अंतिम निर्णय लेने की बात कही गयी थी। किन्तु खेद की बात यह है कि 3 मई से लेकर आज 9 अगस्त तक इस मामले में केन्द्र की सरकार ने सर्वदलीय बैठक नहीं बुलाई है। ऐसी स्थिति में, अब हमारी पार्टी का यही कहना है कि केन्द्र की सरकार इस मामले में सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने के बजाय अब इसी सत्र में इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी सीधा संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक लाये।

श्री सभापति: थैंक्यु।

सुश्री मायावती: वरना पूरे देश में इन वर्गों के लोग वर्तमान केन्द्र की सरकार को कभी भी माफ नहीं करेंगे। इसके साथ ही, मैं यह भी चाहूंगी कि केन्द्र की सरकार इस मामले में अपना जवाब माननीय सदन के सामने आज जरूर रखे। आज माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी भी हाउस में मौजूद हैं। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह रिक्वेस्ट करती हूँ कि देश में अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों का जो प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का मामला है, वरिष्ठता का मामला है, उस पर विचार करें। मैं जिन तबकों की बात कर रही हूँ, उनकी तादाद कोई मामूली-सी नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप जल्दी खत्म कर लीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: देश में जितनी कुल आबादी है, उसकी 25-26 प्रतिशत इनकी तादाद है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I have also given a notice for ...*(Interruptions)*... I may also be allowed to speak, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: आप इनके हितों की अनदेखी नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, आपसे मेरी यह रिक्वेस्ट है कि अब आप इसके उपर सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने में देरी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मैंने भी इस बारे में नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: क्योंकि हाउस के अंदर सभी दलों ने अपनी राय दे दी थी कि इसके उपर अमेंडिड बिल आना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब हाउस के अंदर सभी दलों की राय आ गई थी, तो इसके लिए सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने की क्या जरूरत थी? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

सुश्री मायावती: इस मामले को सरकार की ओर से लटकाया गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister for personnel ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: हम आपकी मजबूरी समझते थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम आपकी मजबूरी समझते थे कि आप यह सोचकर चल रहे थे कि देश में राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव आ रहा है, उपराष्ट्रपति का चुनाव आ रहा है। अब दोनों चुनाव हो चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब आप किस बात के लिए देरी लगा रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister of Personnel ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री मायावती: अब सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। अब हाउस के अंदर इसका फैसला होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब हाउस के अंदर अमेंडमेंट लाया जाना चाहिए। वरना हम हाउस को नहीं चलने देंगे। हमें सर्वदलीय बैठक की जरूरत नहीं है। अब फैसला हाउस के अंदर होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह एक पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister for Personnel ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। पहले आप ज़रा मंत्री जी को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पासवान जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, यह एक पार्टी का मामला नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a debate, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us hear the Minister for Personnel. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): We are also concerned about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, हम लोगों ने भी इस संबंध में नोटिस दिया है और यह गंभीर मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन एकदम खत्म कर दिया गया है। हम इस बात से सहमत हैं कि सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाने के बजाय संविधान संशोधन लाया जाए। जो अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति एक्ट है, उसके संबंध में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था और नारायणसामी जी ने कहा था, लेकिन अभी तक अमेंडमेंट के लिए बिल नहीं आया है, इसलिए बिल को लाया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: निजी क्षेत्र में आरक्षण लागू करने के लिए हम लोगों ने डा. अम्बेडकर की मूर्ति के सामने धरना दिया, कल हम लोगों ने महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति के सामने भी धरना दिया और आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो हम लोग यहां भी धरना देंगे। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए और आज ही अनाउंस करना चाहिए।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, during the last session, the Government promised ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Yes, Mr. Rashtrapal. ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: It was the UPA Government which introduced a Bill regarding reservation in services for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in 2002. However, a small mistake occurred in the said Bill where a list of 44 institutions was given. The Bill said ...*(Interruption)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... One by one ...*(Interruption)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: As far as the State Government of Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the same issue ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप क्या बोलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप रिजर्वेशन नहीं चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: The same issue came up in Madhya Pradesh, but the matter was not properly ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You have finished it. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: A wrong judgement was given by the court. ...*(Interruptions)*... The same issue came up in Madhya Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. That is enough.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL : I want the reservation act should be

introduced and also ...(*Interruptions*)... Amendment may be introduced as early as possible. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please ...(*Interruptions*)... बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, during the last session of Parliament, there was a detailed discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, during the last session of Parliament, there was a detailed discussion on this issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... There was a consensus that reservation in promotions must be safeguarded. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government promised to convene an all party meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हाउस डिस्टर्ब हो रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

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

SHRI D. RAJA: A notice was issued to convene an all-party meeting, but that meeting did not take place. Now, we want to ask the Government ...(*Interruption*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(*Interruption*)... Mr. Rudy, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप जरा बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the stand of the Government? We want to know whether the Government is willing to bring a comprehensive Bill on reservation. ...(*Interruptions*)... We want to know whether the Government is ready to go for amendments in order to safeguard reservation in promotions. The Government will have to respond to it. ...(*Interruptions*)... These are the two pointed issues. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Thank you.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: मुख्तार साहब, एक मिनट।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, इस पर बहस की आवश्यकता नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are getting there. Please, be patient. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: That is why, on behalf of everybody, I am asking the Government two pointed questions. It's the promise of the Government. It's the commitment of the Government. Now, I am asking two pointed questions. One, will the Government come forward with a comprehensive Bill on reservation? Two, is the Government willing to take adequate steps to safeguard reservation in promotions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(*Interruptions*)... One at a time, please.

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैंने भी एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर नोटिस दिया है कि काला धन, विदेशी बैंकों ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं यह सब नहीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री शान्ता कुमार: स्वामी रामदेव जी रामलीला ग्राउंड पर बैठ रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... पूरा देश इससे चिंतित है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं इस पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग जरा बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... एक मिनट, जरा बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, इस पर सरकार का जवाब आने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... शान्ता कुमार जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... ब्लैक मनी के विषय को लेकर, आज रामदेव भी बैठे हुए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: पहले सरकार का जवाब तो सुन लीजिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): यह ऐसा मामला है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार ने सदन में उपस्थित नहीं की है।

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I just want to a point. In the last session, we had discussed this issue thoroughly. There was a commitment by the Government that they would consult all the parties and take a decision. A meeting was convened but that meeting, on the last moment, could not take place. I don't know the reasons why it did not take place. Now, since that meeting did not take place, the Government has to answer to the House as to what it proposes to do. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is precisely what is being suggested. आप बैठ जाइए...(*व्यवधान*)... Yes, Mr. Narayanasamy. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMAY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heard with rapt attention the senior Member of this House, Behen Mayawatiji, who raised the issue. She raised the issue of reservation in promotion for SC/ST in the

month of April. That issue was discussed threadbare. ...(*Interruptions*)... She gave notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am referring to that. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the Members cutting across party lines wanted the Government to address the issue. We understood the concerns of hon. Members and a meeting was about to be called and thereafter, it was postponed because a little consultation had to be done. Now, I would like to assure this House that in this session itself, the hon. Prime Minister will call an all party meeting to resolve the issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will do it in this session itself. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, in the course of this session, an all party meeting will be called and the issue will be resolved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

सुश्री मायावती: हमें ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग नहीं चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमें उसकी जरूरत नहीं है ...(*व्यवधान*)... पिछले सत्र में भी इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमें इस पर निर्णय चाहिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग ...(*व्यवधान*)... पार्टियों की राय जानने के लिए मीटिंग बुलाई जाने वाली थी ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस सदन में जो डिबेट हुई ...(*व्यवधान*)... उस डिबेट में सभी पार्टी के नेताओं ने पार्टिसिपेट किया है ...(*व्यवधान*)... और सभी की राय आ चुकी है ...(*व्यवधान*)... पार्टियों के सहयोग में ...(*व्यवधान*)... सरकार कोई निर्णय ले ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you have to say? ...(*Interruptions*)... Persuade your colleague to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सभी पार्टी के लोगों ने बोला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: All party meeting has a meaning when the House is not in session. ...(*Interruptions*)... When we are here, you come up with a proposal. We will discuss it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सभापति जी ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: पासवान जी, आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: सभी दलों के नेताओं ने इस पर बोला है ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in the last session ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी ...(*व्यवधान*)... माननीय मंत्री जी का उत्तर हो गया है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप सब कुछ सुन रहे हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप शान्ता कुमार जी को काले धन का विषय उठाने दीजिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

सुश्री मायावती: इसके बाद ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Let this be finished first. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति जी, उनको यह विषय उठाने दीजिए ...(ब्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the wish of the House for Question Hour to proceed? ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 12 o'clock.

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

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Revised fiscal deficit target

*21. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

- (a) whether the fiscal deficit for the April-December, 2011 period reached 92.3 per cent of the full-year target;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has revised its fiscal deficit target for the current financial year;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps that are being taken to reduce the fiscal deficit for this year and the next?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The fiscal deficit was Rs. 3,81,012 crore for the period upto December, 2011, which was 92.3 per cent of the budgeted fiscal deficit of Rs. 4,12,817 crore;

(c) to (e) The fiscal deficit has been estimated at Rs. 5,13,590 crore in BE 2012-2013. The fiscal deficit target for the current financial year will be reassessed after mid-year review depending on the pace of expenditure and resource position of the Government.

(f) The Government has reverted to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has taken the following steps to contain the fiscal deficit:

- (i) In the current financial year, Government has imposed economy measures like rationalization of expenditure and optimization of available resources with a view to improve the macroeconomic environment. This include 10% mandatory cut on Non Plan expenditure in the current financial year, ban on creation of Plan and Non Plan posts, restrictions on foreign travel, restrictions on re-appropriation of funds, strict observance of discipline in fiscal transfers to States, Public Sector Undertakings, Autonomous Bodies, etc.
- (ii) Government has also proposed to introduce 'Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement', setting forth a three-year rolling target for expenditure indicators with a view to undertaking a de-novo exercise for allocating resources for prioritised schemes and weeding out others that have outlived their utility. It would also encourage efficiencies in expenditure management.
- (iii) Government also endeavours to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies. Similar steps are expected to be continued in the coming year. to contain the fiscal deficit.

Details of funds spent in Bihar

*22: SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A table showing funds allocated and released to Bihar during the last three years and the current year, for various purposes under Grant No. 35 operated by the Ministry of Finance, is given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) Based on ongoing assessment of the overall and Inter State development priorities and absorptive capacity of States, Government of India provides assistance to supplement the developmental efforts of States with due regard to overall availability of resources. The quantum of Central assistance released to Bihar from Demand No. 35 has increased from Rs. 5917 crore in 2009-10 to Rs. 7358 crore in 2011-12.

Statement

Fund released to Bihar during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 under Demand No. 35 of Ministry of Finance

Rs. in crore										
Items	AP 2009-10		AP 2010-11		AP 2011-12		AP 2012-13		as on 4.8.2012	
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
A PLAN ASSISTANCE										
1.	Normal Central Assistance	938.17	903.79	1068.59	980.14	1130.7	1036.47	1219.4	406.48	
2.	ACA* for Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	600	349.8	700	234.61	700	223.77	1000	37.26	
3.	ACA for Externally Aided Projects (EAPs)^	0	764.22	180.47	941	174.63	1037.79		200.42	
4.	ACA for Specific Projects/ One Time ACA	33	33	42	42	48	48	51		

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

11

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5. ACA for National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)	555.77	597.76		704.48	560.02	747.38	971.48	1027.2	249.19
6. SCA **for Border Area Development Programme (BADP)	31.72	36.6		37.15	31.96	55.77	55.77	60.84	
7. ACA for Jawahar National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)	1000	76.33		445	19.25	479.58	25.82	573.68	106.54
8. ACA for (Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF)	1637.67	1000		2000	2000	1470	1479.43	1770	
9. ACA for National E-Governance Programme (NEGP)	26.58	0		30.51	6.74	12.1	11.4	10.31	
10. National Prog. for Adolescent Girls (NPAG)	13.8	2.78							
11. ACA for Forest Cover			1.76						
TOTAL (A)	4836.71	3766.04		5208.24	15.72	4818.2	4889.93	5712.43	999.89

12

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

B Finance Commission Transfers

1.	Local Bodies Grants	353.2	381.6	522.66	489.58	888.63	899.31	1209.22	45.94
2.	State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/Contingency Relief Fund	125.59	125.59	250.87	250.87	263.41	268.41	276.58	
3.	Capacity Building	10	2.37	5	5	5		5	
4.	National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)^		267.48	0.00	0.00	0.00			
5.	Maintenance of Road and Bridges	77.34	77.34	0	0	94	94	105	105
6.	Forest sector/water Management	1	1	4.8	4.8	80.8	80.8	85.6	
7.	State specific needs	100	120.54	0	0	461.25	361.67	461.25	
8.	Elementary Education	638.31	638.31	585	585	699	699	818	818
9.	Improving Outcomes of which								
(a)	Improvement in supply of Justice Delivery			76.99	76.99	76.99	38.5	76.99	

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

13

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Incentive for issuing of UIDs				73.84	36.92	73.84		73.84	
(c) District Innovation Fund						19	19	19	
(d) Improvement of Statistical system at State and district level				7.6		7.6	7.6	7.6	
(e) Employee and Pension Data base				2.5	2.5	0			
(f) Health Sector		447.14	447.14						
10. Maintenance of Public Buildings		89.9	89.9						
TOTAL (B) FC transfers	1842.48	2151.27		1529.26	1451.66	2669.52	2468.29	3138.08	968.94
GRAND TOTAL A+B	6679.19	5917.31		6737.46	6267.38	7487.72	7358.22	8850.51	1968.83

*ACA- Additional Central Assistance

**SCA- Special Central Assistance

^^ No State-wise allocations are made as releases are linked to calamity / progress of project.

14

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Malnourishment among baby girls

23. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that perception of pediatricians indicates high rate of malnourishment among baby girls;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 'overall, girls and boys are about equally likely to be undernourished'. 43.1% of girls and 41.9% of boys under the age of 5 years are underweight in the country.

(b) Malnutrition is manifestation of several underlying factors and causes and is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature. The causes are varied and include inadequate consumption of food, frequent infections, lack of availability of safe drinking water and proper sanitation, illiteracy specially in women, poor access to health services, low purchasing power, socio-cultural factors such as early marriages of girls, lack of care during pregnancy and infancy, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children etc.

(c) The approach to dealing with the nutrition challenges has been two pronged: First is the Multi-sectoral approach for accelerated action on the determinates of malnutrition in targeting nutrition in schemes/programmes of all the sectors. The second approach, is the direct and specific interventions targets towards the vulnerable groups such as children below 6 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating mothers.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among children and young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UT Administrations. The schemes/programmes include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA. Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National

Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

Request to increase Haj Quota

†*24. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has been requested by Uttarakhand State or through its public representatives to increase its quota of pilgrims going to Haj;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is considering increase in the Haj quota at present; and

(c) if not, whether Government intends to consider it in future?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Allocation of Haj seats to each State/Union Territory is done by the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) in proportion to population of Muslims in the State/U.T. *vis-a-vis* the national population of Muslims as per 2001 Census. Uttarakhand has been allocated its quota on the basis of this formula. However, following the order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, some more seats have become available. These seats will be distributed by HCOI among States/UTs, with applications in excess of their quota, in proportion to their Muslim population. Uttarakhand will get its due share from these surplus seats.

Risk-Based deposit insurance premium structure

*25. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received risk-based deposit insurance premium structure from RBI and Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) for hiking existing deposit insurance ceiling as on date;

(b) if so, further action that has been taken and by when the existing deposit insurance ceiling would be increased and what would be the ceiling limit, and

(c) the action that has been taken by RBI and Government to provide deposit insurance cover to the deposits of various credit societies?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee-Corporation (DICGC) sent a proposal to increase the deposit insurance coverage limit from the existing Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh, for the approval of the Government. The proposal was examined and to rationalize the deposit insurance premium structure, the Government has suggested to the DICGC and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to adopt a Risk-Based Deposit Insurance Premium Structure, before the proposal of the DICGC is considered for approval.

(c) In terms of the provisions of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) Act, 1961, the deposit insurance coverage is also applicable to the eligible deposits held in all the eligible Co-operative Banks as defined in Section 2(gg) of the DICGC Act, 1961.

Declining rate of Indian Economy

*26 Dr. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noticed the declining rate of growth of Indian economy;

(b) if so, the reasons for the declining trend in growth.

(c) whether Prime Minister has proposed the setting up of a special purpose vehicle to accelerate private foreign investment in the economy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per the revised estimates of annual national income, 2011-12, released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on May 31, 2012 the growth rate of the Indian economy measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices declined from 8.4 per cent each in 2009-10 and 2010-11 to 6.5 per cent in 2011-12.

(b) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. 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.

(c) and (d) No such proposal for the setting up of a special purpose vehicle to accelerate private foreign investment in the economy has been initiated by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Ashram Schools for promotion of girls education

†*27. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Rajasthan has sent a proposal to Government of India for opening 'Ashram Schools' under the Central Scheme for promotion of girls education among tribals;

(b) if so, the number of Ashram Schools proposed to be established and the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) the time by when Central Government plans to make the allocation after giving approval to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has received a proposal for construction of Ashram Schools for ST girl students from State Government of Rajasthan during the current financial year 2012-13 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas". However, the proposal is incomplete.

(b) The State Govt. has proposed to construct 25 Ashram Schools during the year 2012-13 for which an amount of Rs. 72.50 crore has been requested as grant-in-aid from this Ministry.

(c) The scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas is need-based and demand-driven and no State-wise allocation is made. The Ministry considers proposals received from various State Governments, which are complete in all respects, including details of physical progress reports and utilization of previous years releases and subject to availability of funds under the scheme.

Safety clearance for the Jaitapur Nuclear Plant

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

(a) whether the Ministry has given all safety clearances for the Jaitapur Nuclear Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Jaitapur area is located in high earthquake sensitive zone; and
- (d) whether the AREVA developed reactors have used the operating system joined with safety system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V.NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Safety clearances for nuclear power projects are accorded by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) and not by the Central Ministries. These are accorded stage-wise, viz. siting, construction, equipment erection, commissioning, fuel loading, criticality and power operation. Presently, site evaluation report in respect of the proposed Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant has been submitted to AERB for the siting clearance.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) In respect of the reactors proposed to be set up at Jaitapur site, the issue of interlinking of safety systems and control systems has been addressed through redesign of the architecture of the instrumentation and control systems.

Help to disabled persons

*29. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether according to population census 2001, there were 2.2 crore persons with disabilities, who composed 2.1 per cent of the population;
- (b) the details of programmes formulated and implemented for their rehabilitation and treatment; and
- (c) the number of disabled persons who were provided standard aids and appliances and artificial limb during each of the last three years under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, State/Union Territory and District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the Census 2001, there were a total number of 2.19 crore persons with disabilities in the country which constituted 2.13% of the total population.

(b) The following major schemes are being implemented by the Government for the rehabilitation and treatment of persons with disabilities:

(i) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

Under the scheme, grant in aid (GIA) is provided to non-governmental organizations for purpose like special schools for disabled, Vocational

Training Centres. Half Way Homes, Community Based Rehabilitation, Early Intervention Centres for Disabled and Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons, District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) etc.

(ii) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP)

Under ADIP Scheme, the funds are released to the various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The scheme also envisages conduct of medical/corrective surgeries, wherever required, before providing an assistive device.

(iii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA)

Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, particularly for creating barrier free environment, supporting District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs), Composite Regional Centres (CRCs) etc. Under the scheme, eight CRCs have been set up at Guwahati, Sundernagar, Bhopal, Patna, Lucknow, Srinagar, Ahmedabad and Kozhikode.

(iv) National Institutes

The Ministry supports the following seven autonomous National Institutes which provide rehabilitation services and undertake development of human resources and research for various types of disabilities:

- (a) National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun
- (b) National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Mumbai

- (d) National Institute for the Orthopedically Handicapped, Kolkata, West Bengal
- (e) Swami Vivekanand National Institute for Rehabilitation Training and Research, Cuttack, Odhisha
- (f) Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute for Physically Handicapped, New Delhi
- (g) National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- (v) The Ministry has established an Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) at New Delhi, in July, 2011. The Centre will lead the way in the study, academic development and propagation of Indian Sign Language and in its teaching and training and will meet a major need of hearing impaired community.
- (vi) The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) provides concessional credit to persons with disabilities for self-employment, through State Channelising Agencies.
- (c) State/Union Territory and district-wise number of persons who were provided aids and appliances under ADIP Scheme during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement I and II (See below)

During 2011-12, funds were released for 500 districts. Details of beneficiaries for 2011-12 is yet to be received from the Implementing Agencies.

Statement - I

State/ UT and District-wise Beneficiaries covered under camp activity (including ADIP-SSA camps) and Headquarter activity for the year 2009-10

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	875
	Guntur	508
	Nalgonda	610
	Krishna	225
	Visakhapatnam	575
	Warangal	701

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Mahbubnagar	241
	Kurnool	581
	Anantapur	564
	Khammam	551
	West Godavari	572
	Karimnagar	251
	Rangareddi	583
	Chittoor	495
	Hyderabad	222
	Srikakulam	211
	Nellore	217
	Vizianagaram	510
	Prakasam	226
	Medak	527
	Cuddapah	541
	Nizamabad	1508
	Adilabad	111
	Kurnawl	62
	TOTAL	11467
Bihar	Purba Champaran	281
	Patna	582
	Samastipur	411
	Muzaffarpur	901
	Darbhanga	399
	Purnia	1168

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Gaya	165
	Katihar	215
	Madhubani	420
	Araria	950
	Nalanda	871
	Begusarai	555
	Rohtas	207
	Vaishali	865
	Bhagalpur	573
	Saran	433
	Pashchim Champaran	391
	Sitamarhi	208
	Supaul	148
	Siwan	395
	Bhojpur	166
	Gopalganj	223
	Aurangabad	449
	Munger	291
	Jehanabad	342
	Nawada	416
	Khagaria	204
	Madhepura	258
	Banka	274
	Saharsa	231
	Jamui	464

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Kishanganj	117
	Kaimur (Bhabua)	179
	Buxar	324
	Lakhisarai	370
	Sheohar	391
	Sheikhpura	225
	TOTAL	15062
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	189
	Durg	400
	Bilaspur	255
	Surguja	192
	Rajnandgaon	177
	Janjgir-Champa	59
	Raigarh	199
	Bastar	123
	Korba	44
	Dhamtari	98
	Mahasamund	165
	Kanker	150
	Kawardha	55
	Dantewada	87
	Jashpur	103
	Koriya	85
	TOTAL	2381

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Gujarat	Banas Kantha	405
	Vadodara	657
	Sabar Kantha	254
	Mahesana	309
	Jamnagar	291
	Amreli	383
	Anand	527
	Patan	260
	Kachchh	247
	Gandhinagar	563
	Bharuch	532
	Valsad	214
	Navsari	293
	Porbandar	523
Narmandar	309	
	TOTAL	5767
Haryana	Fatehabad	98
	Yamunanagar	311
	Mahendragarh	79
	TOTAL	488
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	541
	Mandi	414
	Shimla	548
	Sirmaur	315
	Hamirpur	304

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Solan	79
	Bilaspur	384
	Chamba	492
	Una	314
	Lahul and Spiti	251
	Kinnaur	314
	Kullu	378
	TOTAL	4734
Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	109
	Pulwama	63
	Badgam	157
	TOTAL	329
Jharkhand	Palamu	410
	Ranchi	384
	Dhanbad	185
	Purbi Singhbhum	259
	Hazaribag	96
	Pashchimi Singhbhum	162
	Giridih	310
	Dumka	277
	Bokaro	142
	Gumla	72
	Garhwa	113
	Godda	134
	Deoghar	161

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Sahibganj	264
	Chatra	49
	Lohardaga	39
	Kodarma	631
	Pakaur	80
	TOTAL	3768
Karnataka	Bangalore	1680
	Tumkur	253
	Kolar	246
	Mysore	310
	Bellary	378
	Davanagere	292
	Bagalkot	111
	Chikmagalur	152
	Raichur	188
	Udupi	226
	Kodagu	69
	Madhugiri	203
	Kodappa	195
	TOTAL	4303
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	162
	Malappuram	172
	Kollam	324
	Kozhikode	480

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Thrissur	11
	Alappuzha	81
	Kannur	214
	Kottayam	494
	Pathanamthitta	43
	Kasaragod	266
	Wayanad	272
	TOTAL	2519
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	921
	Bhopal	1226
	Jabalpur	835
	Chhindwara	1052
	Satna	903
	Rajgarh	919
	Balaghat	936
	Sehore	950
	Guna	434
	Betul	817
	Vidisha	951
	Sidhi	1666
	Shahdol	286
	Seoni	1990
	Damoh	285
	Narsimhapur	908
	Neemuch	736
	TOTAL	15815

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	580
	Thane	647
	Solapur	451
	Nagpur	586
	Amravati	301
	Aurangabad	454
	Jalgaon	517
	Mumbai	613
	Latur	459
	Yavatmal	540
	Buldana	660
	Bid	674
	Jalna	567
	Osmanabad	348
	Sangli	714
	Akola	476
	Dhule	584
Raigarh	654	
	TOTAL	9825
Odisha	Ganjam	201
	Cuttack	390
	Khordha	375
	Puri	255
	Baleshwar	431

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Jajapur	358
	Bhadrak	378
	Bargarh	276
	Sundargarh	202
	Kendrapara	452
	Kendujhar	138
	Kalahandi	332
	Balangir	96
	Anugul	321
	Dhenkanal	188
	Sambalpur	393
	Nabarangapur	96
	Jagatsinghapur	265
	Koraput	246
	Nayagarh	212
	Rayagada	94
	Jharsuguda	40
	Nuapada	179
	Gajapati	39
	Sonapur	37
	Debagarh	195
	Baudh	143
	Maikangiri	38
	TOTAL	6370

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Punjab	Ludhiana	2448
	Amritsar	143
	Gurdaspur	224
	Jalandhar	469
	Ferozpur	194
	Patiala	77
	Hoshiarpur	75
	Bathinda	224
	Rupnagar	77
	Moga	106
	Fatehgarh Sahib	33
	Muktsar	120
	Mansa	45
	Nawanshahr	147
	Kapurthala	40
Faridkot	86	
	TOTAL	4508
Rajasthan	Jaipur	724
	Jodhpur	689
	Pali	277
	Alwar	457
	Udaipur	53
	Sikar	470
	Nagaur	142
Jalor	268	

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Bharatpur	310
	Barmer	134
	Banswara	244
	Ajmer	294
	Bhilwara	105
	Chittaurgarh	219
	Dungarpur	77
	Ganganagar	459
	Churu	149
	Jhunjhunun	162
	Kota	182
	Dausa	339
	Tonk	193
	Dhaulpur	255
	Hanumangarh	334
	Sawai Madhopur	159
	Rajsamand	71
	Bikaner	269
	Jhalawar	151
	Karauli	134
	Bundi	147
	Baran	164
	Sirohi	136
	Jaisalmer	93
	TOTAL	7860

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	833
	Chennai	173
	Vellore	222
	Dharmapuri	266
	Tirunelveli	520
	Kancheepuram	497
	Madurai	215
	Thiruvallur	367
	Erode	483
	Viluppuram	232
	Dindigul	219
	Kanniyakumari	537
	Tiruchirapalli	205
	Thanjavur	642
	Nagapattinam	79
	Salem	198
	Tiruvannamalai	118
	Thoothukkudi	67
	Virudhunagar	238
	Pudukkottai	493
Thiruvarur	254	
Ramanathapuram	52	
Theni	246	
Namakkal	20	
The Nilgiris	43	

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Ariyalur	100
	Karur	115
	Perambalur	67
	TOTAL	7501
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	412
	Allahabad	328
	Azamgarh	507
	Agra	161
	Varanasi	712
	Barabanki	1451
	Jaunpur	615
	Etah	338
	Sultanpur	409
	Aligarh	871
	Kheri	220
	Hardoi	371
	Lucknow	382
	Muzaffarnagar	171
	Deoria	227
	Bulandshahr	475
	Maharajganj	258
	Sitapur	457
	Rampur	313
	Kanpur Dehat	353
	Gorakhpur	251

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Saharanpur	450
	Unnao	207
	Bareilly	469
	Rae Bareli	257
	Pratapgarh	190
	Firozabad	988
	Ballia	571
	Budaun	1
	Ghaziabad	326
	Moradabad	435
	Gonda	250
	Ghazipur	706
	Mathura	98
	Farrukhabad	432
	Bijnor	450
	Shahjahanpur	276
	Bahraich	133
	Ambedkar Nagar	98
	Jhansi	1650
	Meerut	247
	Basti	424
	Siddharthnagar	551
	Hathras	97
	Fatehpur	187
	Jalaun	107

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Kushinagar	319
	Pilibhit	522
	Balrampur	117
	Mirzapur	383
	Banda	247
	Chandauli	254
	Faizabad	162
	Mainpuri	345
	Lalitpuri	71
	Sant Kabir Nagar	262
	Kannauj	388
	Auraiya	206
	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	109
	Mau	301
	Gautam Buddha Nagar	169
	Etawah	354
	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	139
	Kaushambi	266
	Baghpat	160
	Sonbhadra	135
	Hamirpur	39
	Chitrakoot	399
	Shrawasti	248
	Mahoba	169
	TOTAL	25136

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Uttarakhand	Hardwar	733
	Udham Singh Nagar	499
	Dehradun	652
	Garhwal	238
	Tehri Garhwal	229
	Nainital	147
	Almora	104
	Champawat	140
	Bageshwar	152
	Rudraprayag	141
	Uttarkashi	247
	Chamoli	151
Pithoragarh	133	
	TOTAL	3566
West Bengal	Medinipur	1140
	North Twenty Four Parganas	2072
	Murshidabad	1810
	Barddhaman	79
	Hugli	557
	Nadia	1436
	Kolkata	230
	Haora	582
	Bankura	260
	Koch Bihar	127
Maldah	419	

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Birbhum	315
	Puruliya	45
	Darjiling	545
	Uttar Dinajpur	55
	Dakshin Dinajpur	97
	TOTAL	9769
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	23
	TOTAL	23
Delhi	North West	54
	South	234
	West	280
	North East	46
	South West	45
	East	158
	North	39
	Central	5
	New Delhi	36
TOTAL	897	
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	151
	Tirap	148
	Changlang	103
	East Siang	111
	Lohit	162
	Yineklong	126
	Zero	143
	Dibangvally	125
	Along	106
	TOTAL	1175

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Assam	North Cachar Hills	112
	Hailakandi	215
	Dhemaji	361
	Marigaon	96
	Golaghat	562
	Lakhimpur	601
	Goalpara	441
	Tinsukia	791
	Dibrugarh	525
	Bongaigaon	474
	Nalbari	969
	Sibsagar	791
	Barpeta	1111
	Karimganj	41
	Dhubri	340
	Sonitpur	1177
	Darrang	1602
Kamrup	51	
Nagaon	1587	
Cachar	1296	
	Total	13148
Tripura	North Tripura	993
	Agartla	36
	Dhalai	128
	Kailachahor	399
	South Tirpura	526
		TOTAL

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	76
	Ri Bhoi	48
	East Garo Hills	166
	Jaintia Hills	91
	East Khasi Hills	76
	Jawai	121
	Hongstorm	77
	West Garo Hills	76
	TOTAL	731
Nagaland	Phek	96
	Wokha	123
	Mokokchung	60
	Zunheboto	109
	Dimapur	103
	Kohima	60
	Mon	89
	Tuensang	161
	TOTAL	801
GRAND TOTAL		160025
II. Beneficiaries covered under Headquarter activities		
Number of beneficiaries covered through headquarter activities by NGO's / National Institutes / ALIMCO		65667
Headquarter activity in North-East by ALIMCO		6328
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE YEAR		232020

Statement - II

State/ UT and District-wise Beneficiaries covered under camp activity (including ADIP-SSA camps) and Headquarter activity for the year 2010-11

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur	283
	Chittoor	317
	Guntur	283
	Hyderabad	330
	Mehbubnagar	118
	Nellore	141
	Nizamabad	263
	Vishakhapatnam	121
	Warangal	404
	CY. S.R. (cuppapah)	195
	TOTAL	2455
Bihar	Samastipur	533
	Darbhanga	517
	Araria	1489
	Bhojpur	346
	Buxar	423
	Gopalganj	397
	Jamui	368
	Kaimur	349
	Kishanganj	453
	Lakhisarai	850
Medhepura	442	

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Nawada	378
	Paschimi Champaran	345
	Purbi Champaran	323
	Rohtas	462
	Shekhpura	351
	Siwan	446
	Supaul	401
	TOTAL	8873
Chhatisgarh	Bastar	204
	Bijapur	103
	Bilaspur	259
	Dantewada	89
	Dhamtari	109
	Durg	133
	Jangir Champ	38
	Jashpur	102
	Kabeerdham	79
	Kankar	179
	Korba	189
	Koriya	59
	Mahasamund	31
	Narayanpur	37
	Raigarh	198
	Raipur	288
	Rajnandgaon	18
	Sarguja	178
	TOTAL	2293

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	187
	Rajkot	242
	Banas Kantha	1257
	Sabar Kantha	1012
	Mahesana	227
	Amreli	1052
	Anand	1050
	Patan	818
	Kachchh	812
	Gandhinaga	375
	Bharuch	627
	Valsad	548
	Navsari	533
	Porbandar	482
	Narmada	122
	Bharuch	251
	Porbandar	311
Anand	305	
	TOTAL	10211
Haryana	Yamunanagar	208
	Rohtak	255
	TOTAL	463
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	65
	Mandi	1071
	Shimla	106

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Sirmaur	113
	Hamirpur	129
	Solan	328
	Bilaspur	250
	Chamba	101
	Una	86
	Lahul and Spiti	85
	Kinnaur	327
	Kullu	158
	TOTAL	2819
Jharkhand	Gumla	192
	Khunti	96
	Bokaro	289
	Chatra	176
	Godda	178
	Jamtara	268
	Latehar	167
	Lohardaga	21
	Pakaur	189
	Palamu	259
	Ramgarh	74
	Ranchi	568
	Koderma	165
	Hazaribagh	165
	Giridh	534

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Dhanbad	276
	Deogarh	421
	Sahebganj	103
	Simdega	67
	Chaibasa	19
	West Singhbhum	97
	East Singhbhum	143
	Dumka	329
	TOTAL	4796
Karnataka	Bangalore Bangalore Rural	2063
	Chitradurga	286
	Davangere	191
	Haveri	251
	Kolar	227
	Mandya	102
	Tumkur	207
	Madugiri	78
	Chikkabellapura	188
	TOTAL	3593
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	76
	Bhopal	121
	Burhanpur	22
	Chhatarpur	234
	Chhindwara	61
	Datia	167

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Dewas	211
	Jabalpur	105
	Mandsaur	289
	Narsimhapur	56
	Neemuch	207
	Ratlam	197
	Sagar	197
	Satna	259
	Seoni	84
	TOTAL	2286
Maharashtra	Pune	1479
	Mumbai	446
	Mumbai (sur urban)	235
	Ahmadnagar	969
	Chandrapur	405
	Nagpur	880
	Nanded	363
	Nasik	433
	Amravati	1027
	Aurangabad	827
	Jalgaon	848
	Latur	770
	Osmanabad	413
	Yavatmal	732
	Kolhapur	298

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Bhandara	74
	Buldana	240
	Bid	840
	Jalna	376
	Parbhani	566
	Sangli	799
	Satara	129
	Sindhudurg	83
	Solapur	190
	Akola	626
	Dhule	897
	Nandurbar	569
	Hingoli	624
	Gadhchirauli	156
	Gondia	168
	Raigarh	162
	Ratnagiri	100
	Washim	378
	Wardha	225
	Thane	348
	TOTAL	17675
Odisha	Cuttack	1173
	Khordha	998
	Mayurbhanj	527
	Baleshwar	1154

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Jajapur	727
	Bhadrak	674
	Bargarh	757
	Sundargarh	539
	Kendrapara	798
	Kendujhar	580
	Kalahandi	271
	Koraput	423
	Balangir	1145
	Puri	143
	Anugul	272
	Dhenkanal	534
	Sambalpur	411
	Nabarangapur	545
	Jagatsinghapur	294
	Nayagarh	445
	Rayagada	351
	Kandhamal	724
	Jharsuguda	254
	Nuapada	263
	Gajapati	292
	Ganjam	583
	Sonapur	179
	Debagarh	323
	Baudh	401
	Malkangiri	271
	TOTAL	16051

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Punjab	Ludhiana	1762
	Amritsar	289
	Barnala	89
	Bhatinda	301
	Faridkot	167
	Fatehgarh	97
	Firozpur	402
	Gurdaspur	282
	Hoshiarpur	313
	Jalandhar	288
	Kapurthala	302
	Mansa	201
	Monga	169
	Muktsar	134
	Patiala	215
	Roopnagar	47
	Sangrur	167
	SAS Nagar	73
	Tarantaran	221
	Ropar	189
Mohali	27	
	TOTAL	5735
Rajasthan	Jaipur	994
	Jodhpur	510
	Pali	485

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Alwar	721
	Udaipur	619
	Sikar	605
	Nagaur	683
	Jalor	624
	Bharatpur	660
	Barmer	598
	Banswara	433
	Bundi	67
	Ajmer	457
	Bhilwara	489
	Chittaurgarh	694
	Dungarpur	571
	Ganganagar	751
	Churu	470
	Jhunjhunun	576
	Jhalawar	224
	Kota	117
	Dausa	339
	Tonk	439
	Hanumangarh	362
	Sawai Madhopur	394
	Rajsamand	354
	Bikaner	601
	Karauli	106

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Baran	197
	Sirohi	306
	Jaisalmer	381
	TOTAL	14827
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	928
	Erode	1104
	Viluppuram	1040
	Cuddalore	533
	Perambalur	205
	Virudhnagar	363
	Kancheepuram	433
	Nagapattinam	516
	Salem	1178
	Chennai	305
	Coimbatore	24
	Dindigul	53
	Kanyakumari	83
	Krishangiri	169
	Madurai	202
	Nahapattinam	84
	Nilgiris	38
	Pudukotal	189
	Ramnatpuram	62
	Sivgangai	26
	Thiruvanamalai	306

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Thiuvapur	511
	Tiruvallur	27
	Toothukudi	39
	Vellore	460
	Trichi	132
	TOTAL	9010
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	567
	Azamgarh	946
	Agra	460
	Varanasi	455
	Barabanki	874
	Jaunpur	253
	Aligarh	338
	Kheri	381
	Hardoi	228
	Lucknow	323
	Deoria	623
	Kanpur	352
	Kanpur Dehat	347
	Bareilly	414
	Firozabad	432
	Ghaziabad	348
	Moradabad	541
	Mathura	373
	Farrukhabad	213

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Jhansi	351
	Basti	499
	Jalaun	217
	Mirzapur	520
	Maharajganj	274
	Meerut	52
	Pilibhit	265
	Chandauli	447
	Faizabad	457
	Mainpuri	303
	Lalitpur	193
	Auraiya	143
	Ambedkar Nagar	153
	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	110
	G.B. Nagar	84
	Ghaziabad	188
	Gonda	174
	J.P. Nagar	152
	Badayu	250
	Bahraich	94
	Ballia	581
	Balrampur	115
	Rampur	86
	Rai bareilly	923
	Sant Kabir Nagar	173

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Banda	180
	Bijnor	102
	Etah	158
	Bulandshar	241
	Mau	413
	Chitrakoot	241
	Sonbhadra	203
	Sahjanpur	290
	Siddharthnagar	246
	Sitapur	257
	Shrasvati	184
	Hamirpur	274
	Kannoj	420
	Kushi nagar	278
	Mahoba	220
	TOTAL	18979
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	248
	Tehri Garhwal	160
	Uttarkashi	410
	Champawat	61
	Udhamsingh Nagar	422
	Pitorgarh	229
	Almora	180
	TOTAL	1710
West Bengal	Medinipur (paschim)	747
	Hugli	533

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
	Kolkata	417
	Maldah	2957
	Darjiling	980
	Bankura	958
	Bardhman	132
	Birbhum	231
	Cooch Behar	592
	Dakshin Dinajpur	429
	Howrah	818
	Murshidabad	1112
	North 24 Praganas	542
	Purbi Medinipur	195
	Paschim Medinipur	602
	Purulia	481
	South 24 Praganas	482
	Uttar Dinajpur	477
	TOTAL	12685
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	175
	TOTAL	175
Delhi	East	223
	West	134
	South	179
	North	139
	Central	26
	New Delhi	89
	TOTAL	790

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Assam	Hailakandi	1163
	Sonitpur	271
	Barpeta	560
	Baska	79
	Bongaigaon	353
	Dhemaji	497
	Karbi Anglong	941
	Lakhimpur	332
	Kokrajhar	1351
	Tinsukia	844
	Dibrugarh	1037
	Sibsagar	1388
	Dhubri	1099
	Golaghat	185
	Nalbari	332
	Goalpara	301
	Jorhat	179
	Kamrup	463
	Karimganj	379
	N.C. Hills	36
Nagaon	483	
Silchar	56	
Morigaon	483	
Darrang	1570	
Cachar	2088	
	TOTAL	16920

State/UTs	Districts	No. of Beneficiaries
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	438
	Rai-Bhoi	268
	TOTAL	706
Nagaland	Kohima	33
	TOTAL	33
Sikkim	East	23
	South	16
	West	20
	TOTAL	59
Tripura	Dhalai	66
	North Tripura	439
	South Tripura	478
	West Tripura	985
	TOTAL	1968
GRAND TOTAL		155304
Beneficiaries covered by NGOs under Headquarter activity		29735
Beneficiaries covered by National Institutes under Headquarter activity		44324
GRAND TOTAL		*229363

*During the year 2010-11, grant-in-aid was given to 59 NGOs, out of which information regarding 6 NGOs is not included as it has not been received

Women cheated by NRI husbands

*30. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received a large number of complaints/representations, especially from women who have been harassed/cheated by their NRI husbands, seeking help and assistance from Government;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received during the year 2011 and the action taken on them;

(c) whether there are complaints that the officers at Embassies do not treat the victims sympathetically when they approach them for help; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and remedial action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Complaints/representations received from women who have been allegedly harassed/cheated/deserted by their NRI husbands, seeking help and assistance from the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) in 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as per the details stated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of complaints received in MOIA
1	2010-11	15
2	2011-12	31
TOTAL	2010-2012	46

(b) 15 complaints were received during 2010-11 and 31 complaints were received during 2011-12 in this Ministry. Such complaints relate to desertion, dowry demand/harassment, cheating, physical and mental harassment, victimization, domestic violence, non-payment of maintenance etc. State-wise break-up of these 46 cases is as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of Complaints during 2010-11	Number of complaints during 2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	3
2.	Assam	1	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Delhi	7	3	10
4.	Gujarat	-	3	3
5.	Haryana	-	1	1
6.	Karnataka	1	1	2
7.	Kerala	1	5	6
8.	Maharashtra	-	3	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	2	2
10.	Punjab	1	6	7
11.	Tamil Nadu	-	3	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1	1
13.	West Bengal	2	1	3
TOTAL		15	31	46

The country-wise break-up of above 46 cases is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Number of Complaints during 2010-11	Number of complaints during 2011-12	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	U.S.A	8	9	17
2.	U.K.	1	6	7
3.	Canada	3	1	4
4.	Australia	1	3	4
5.	New Zealand	-	1	1
6.	Abu Dubai (UAE)	-	3	3
7.	Qatar	1	-	1
8.	Singapore	1	-	1
9.	Nepal	-	1	1
10.	Italy	-	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Norway	-	1	1
12.	Saudi Arabia	-	2	2
13.	Muscat (Oman)	-	1	1
14.	Mauritius	-	1	1
15.	South Africa	-	1	1
TOTAL		15	31	46

Such complaints are dealt with in the Ministry depending upon the nature of the complaint and the assistance sought. Some are forwarded to the Authorities concerned including Indian Missions abroad. Police authorities, State Governments etc for taking appropriate action in the matter. National Commission for Women (NCW) is designated by the Government of India as the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process such complaints related to Indian women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses with effect from 28th April, 2009. NCW in coordination with Central and State authorities take suitable action for helping the victims. In eligible cases, this Ministry provides financial assistance for taking up the cases of such complainants in the foreign courts through empanelled NGOs under its Scheme of legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas spouses.

The Indian women may either approach Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs or Indian Missions/Posts abroad directly seeking financial assistance under the scheme. Accordingly, financial assistance rendered during the financial years 2011-11 and 2011-12 is given below:

Financial Year	Name of Country	Total Number of beneficiaries
2010-11	Australia	01
	USA	03
	New Zealand	03
	United Kingdom	36
2011-12	New Zealand	02
	United Kingdom	05
TOTAL		50

(c) No such complaints have been received against Embassy officials in the Ministry. Indian Missions extend consular access/services and possible assistance to women complaining of harassment/cheating/desertion by their NRI husbands. Indian Women's Associations, NGOs empanelled with the Indian Missions also provide them legal assistance in fighting their cases in the local courts.

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

Collection of biometric data of foreigners

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch a pilot project in the Indian Consulates in certain other countries to collect the biometric data of all foreign nationals applying for visas to visit India;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) by when this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to start enrolment of biometric procedures as a pilot project in our Indian Missions and Posts in USA, UK and Pakistan. The enrolment of biometric procedures include capturing of ten fingerprints and facial biometrics.

(c) Government proposes to complete the process of implementation of biometric procedures by September 2014 subject to completion of all requirements in the Indian Missions and Posts and other local factors in the host countries.

Malaysian model for Haj

†*32. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to adopt Malaysian model of Haj;

(b) if so, by when it would be adopted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration. However, a report on 'Haj Management Reforms' was submitted in 2006 to the Hon'ble Prime Minister *suo motto* by a Task

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Force comprising a group of Members of parliament led by then Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The Tabung Haji model envisaged in that report was examined by the Ministry and was also studied at the level of Committee of Secretaries in March 2007. Keeping in view the socio-political, economic and legal environment obtaining in India, it was not found feasible to accept the recommendations of the Task Force.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Does not arise.

Death of tribal children

*33. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deaths of tribal children due to severe malnutrition is rampant in the tribal dominated Melaghat region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last four years, year-wise; and

(c) the remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take to prevent the deaths of tribal children due to malnutrition in Melaghat, Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) According to the information received from State Government of Maharashtra, no death has occurred in Melaghat Tribal Area due to severe malnutrition.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra is making various measures to improve the health of malnourished children. In addition to the regular foods/ supplementary nutrition supplied under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and implementation of SABLA and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana in Amravati district; the State Government is providing micronutrient foods like Chikki, multivitamin syrup, Ayurvedic Biscuits, Calcium syrup etc. to improve the health of malnourished children.

Intended economic reforms

*34. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various economic reforms which Government intends to bring about but is not able to introduce due to opposition from certain quarters;

- (b) the details of issues under each reform measure being opposed; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to solve these issues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Economic reforms, which began in 1991 in the wake of a crisis in Balance of payments, were focused on macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment. Reforms are an ongoing process and far reaching changes have been made in the macroeconomic and sectoral policies since then. In the last three years, Government has taken several initiatives. The Budget for 2012-13 has indicated the reform measures taken and proposed to be taken for boosting growth and developing product and financial markets. These include: resumption of the process of fiscal consolidation to support growth with a medium term expenditure frame work statement as a part of the amendments to FRBM Act; endeavor to restrict the expenditure on Central subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in 2012-13; steps for expediting the passage of Direct Tax Code (DTC) Bill at the earliest after examining the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee in this regard; steps taken/proposed to deepen the capital market and encourage investment in infrastructure sector through a rise in investment limits of foreign institutional investor in both equity and debt segments.

In the area of legislative reforms, the Budget for 2012-13 has indicated that the Government has received the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Finance on "The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011", "The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011" and "The Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008". It was also indicated that the official amendments to these Bills will be moved in the Budget session of the Parliament. In India, with a federal structure and vibrant multi-party democratic polity, reforms have been made possible through the process of dialogue and consensus with the different stakeholders. Reforms are possible only with broad based consensus amongst all the stakeholders after dialogue and discussions.

Mentally retarded persons in the country

*35. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any efforts to ascertain the number of mentally retarded persons in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and outcome thereof indicating the number of such persons, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps during the last three years to rehabilitate mentally retarded persons in the country;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Madhya Pradesh, along with the amount spent thereon during the said period; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted 58th Round Sample Survey in July-December 2002. The State-wise estimated number of persons with mental retardation per 1,00,000 population is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) financial assistance is provided through Non- Governmental Organisations (NGO) for various projects including projects for providing education and vocational training and rehabilitation of persons with mental retardation. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP), financial assistance is provided to the implementing agencies for distribution of aids and appliances to the needy persons with disabilities including mentally challenged persons for their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation. Statements indicating State-wise details of amount released to the NGOs under these schemes during the last three years, including the State of Madhya Pradesh is at Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See* below). National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped (NIMH), Secunderabad has been established with the objective of Human Resource Development, Research and Rehabilitation in the field of Mental Retardation. Another Institute namely National Institute for the Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), has been established at Muttukadu, Tamil Nadu with the objective of rehabilitation of persons having multiple disabilities (same person having more than one disability which includes mental retardation also). Further, National Trust, a statutory body set up under the "National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999", implements various schemes like, Samarth (residential care scheme), Gharaunda (life long shelter and care facilities), Sahyogi (care givers training and deployment) Nirmaya (health insurance scheme), Gyan Prabha (scholarship scheme). Uddyam Prabha (incentive to promote self employment), Aspiration (early intervention programme) etc. for the rehabilitation of such persons.

Statement - I

Number of persons with Mental Retardation per 1,00,000 persons for each State/UTs as per 58th Round of National Sample Survey, 2002

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Persons with Mental Retardation Per 1,00,000 Population
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	104
2.	Himachal Pradesh	118
3.	Punjab	116
4.	Chandigarh	64
5.	Uttarakhand	104
6.	Haryana	92
7.	Delhi	44
8.	Rajasthan	82
9.	Uttar Pradesh	92
10.	Bihar	70
11.	Sikkim	39
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	11
13.	Nagaland	54
14.	Manipur	47
15.	Mizoram	127
16.	Tripura	24
17.	Meghalaya	63
18.	Assam	45
19.	West Bengal	114
20.	Jharkhand	63

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	104
22.	Chhattisgarh	84
23.	Madhya Pradesh	72
24.	Gujarat	93
25.	Daman and Diu	58
26.	D and N Haveli	67
27.	Maharashtra	99
28.	Andhra Pradesh	90
29.	Karnataka	98
30.	Goa	240
31.	Lakshadweep	249
32.	Kerala	194
33.	Tamil Nadu	113
34.	Puducherry	95
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	78
	All-India	94

Statement - II*State-wise details of grant-in-aid released under DDRS*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1586.81	2063.86	2500.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.72	3.36	9.66
4.	Assam	87.40	184.57	174
5.	Bihar	45.48	100.57	137.67

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
6.	Chandigarh	10.50	0.00	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	31.52	20.07	54.68
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
9.	Daman And Diu	0.00	0.00	0
10.	Delhi	170.24	249.67	188.78
11.	Goa	18.30	14.05	0
12.	Gujarat	57.40	50.88	49.68
13.	Haryana	78.36	107.58	159.14
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17.99	52.39	38.3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.19	21.92	15.62
16.	Jharkhand	12.01	24.02	0
17.	Karnataka	857.24	1057.62	1146.62
18.	Kerala	386.96	789.99	1005.52
19.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	99.56	175.81	158.72
21.	Maharashtra	150.51	217.50	228.91
22.	Manipur	130.14	305.91	191.06
23.	Meghalaya	25.64	73.60	63.99
24.	Mizoram	6.58	40.45	22.67
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Odisha	448.66	591.15	605.58
27.	Puducherry	13.36	6.55	12.65
28.	Punjab	35.38	130.28	97.64
29.	Rajasthan	168.81	179.45	144.45
30.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
31.	Tamil Nadu	366.18	421.49	405.1
32.	Tripura	21.36	6.20	10.66
33.	Uttar Pradesh	718.82	612.36	597.64
34.	Uttrakhand	53.60	132.60	63.83
35.	West Bengal	543.22	591.74	544.52
TOTAL		6155.94	8225.64	8628.21

Statement - III

*State-wise release of funds for CAMP activity under ADIP
during the last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137.00	-	256.87
2.	Bihar	16.99	41.00	252.47
3.	Chhattisgarh	7.50	-	40.60
4.	Goa	0.00	-	3.00
5.	Gujarat	85.45	101.17	140.09
6.	Haryana	23.50	14.00	39.50
7.	Himchal Pradesh	25.00	43.00	32.06
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	76.00	34.50
9.	Jharkhand	46.00	103.00	70.86
10.	Karnataka	73.00	21.00	121.00
11.	Kerala	140.00	-	32.82
12.	Madhya Pradesh	140.40	6.71	161.79
13.	Maharashtra	129.25	179.34	124.36
14.	Odisha	97.00	198.79	124.00
15.	Punjab	56.50	8.33	47.07

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
16.	Rajasthan	128.00	309.00	307.81
17.	Tamil Nadu	159.11	291.50	250.76
18.	Uttar Pradesh	240.25	333.01	403.75
19.	Uttarakhand	17.75	45.00	34.93
20.	West Bengal	100.20	46.36	99.17
21.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	6.00	3.83
22.	Chandigarh	0.00	-	1.93
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.00	3.00	3.00
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00	-	3.69
25.	Delhi	5.60	19.00	16.65
26.	Lakshadweep	2.00	3.00	1.91
27.	Puducherry	0.00	13.00	8.29
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.00	49.00	33.83
29.	Assam	317.50	337.48	180.25
30.	Manipur	0.00	42.00	12.79
31.	Meghalaya	40.00	40.00	-
32.	Mizoram	34.00	34.00	10.35
33.	Nagaland	37.00	-	11.27
34.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0
35.	Tripura	71.00	-	11.87
TOTAL		2185.00	2364.22	2877.07

Basic Grant to Andhra Pradesh

*36. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Basic Grant to Andhra Pradesh has come down to Rs. 300 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 480 crore in 2010-11;

(b) if so, the reasons for this sharp decline;

(c) whether no Basic Grant has been allotted to Andhra Pradesh for 2012-13; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) No, Sir. The General Basic Grant for Panchayati Raj Institutions for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 to Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 480.74 crore and Rs. 615.85 crore respectively. While the first instalment of Rs. 304.70 crore against allocation for 2011-12 has been released, the second instalment would become due on elections to Panchayats being held in the State and constitution of Panchayats there upon.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The estimated Basic Grant for Andhra Pradesh for 2012-13 is Rs. 659.53 crore.

Stealing of money from ATM/Banks

*37. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fraudsters have stolen crores of rupees from several Indian banks cleverly exploiting a design flaw in the Automated Teller Machine and their net-work nature;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the fraud involves withdrawing only a part of the money at an ATM machine throws up and letting it to swallow the rest and the machine cannot count the retracted notes:

(d) if so, the details thereof including the value of money lost and the number of ATM/Banks affected:

(e) whether the banks have executed any change of the design in their cash machine to combat it; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Some of the frauds are taking place at ATMs as a fraudster picks up major part of the amount and leaves a few notes in the bin which are swallowed back by the machine after cut-off time. These transactions are marked as unsuccessful transactions and amount is credited back to drawer's account. There is no mechanism in the ATMs to

count the retracted notes by the ATM Machine. RBI has reported that no separate data is maintained on the nature of ATM frauds. However, the details of incidents of fraud related to ATMs/Debit Cards and amount involved for the last 4 years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Calendar year	Total cases reported	Amount involved
1.	2008	153	246.01
2.	2009	296	279.00
3.	2010	275	335.19
4.	2011	487	706.82

(d) RBI has quoted Federal Bank Ltd.s report dated May 30, 2012 stating that ATM frauds containing 874 incidents were noticed across India involving an amount of Rs. 83.35 lakhs. As per the report, few persons have defrauded the bank by taking part of withdrawal amount and allowing the balance to be taken back by ATM; however, full transaction of withdrawal was not accounted for in their account.

(e) and (f) With regard to change in design in ATMs, the following action has been taken by:

- RBI has given approval to the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI), the operator of National Financial Switch (NFS) which is the largest ATM Network in the country, to disable cash retraction feature in ATM machines so that frauds due to partial withdrawal of cash may be stopped.
- NPCI has reported that cash retraction feature had been disabled at only 39,169 ATMs out of 99,995 ATMs as on June 30, 2012.
- RBI *vide*, letter dated July 27, 2011 has advised NPCI that cash retraction feature should be disabled in all ATMs by August 31, 2012.

Posts lying vacant in ministries/departments

*38. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge number of posts, both under General category and also under SC/ST category, are lying vacant in almost all the Ministries and Departments under Central Government;

(b) if so, the detail of such posts, Ministry-wise and Department-wise; and

(c) the details of Government's programme to fill up those posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONEL, PUBLIC, GRIEVANCE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Ministry wise / Department wise details of sanctioned posts and persons in positions are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Instructions exist that timely action be taken for filling up of vacancies and that even anticipated vacancies be included in the proposal being sent for appointment.

Government is making all efforts to fill up backlog reserved vacancies. Instructions have been issued that if sufficient of SC/ST candidates do not become available to fill up vacancies reserved for them in the first attempt of recruitment, a second attempt should be made for recruiting suitable candidates belonging to the concerned category in the same Recruitment year or as early as possible before the next recruitment. Special Recruitment Drives are launched from time to time for filling up of the backlog vacancies. More than 60,000 backlog vacancies of SCs and STs were filled during the last Special Recruitment Drive (SRD).

Another drive was launched in 2008 which has concluded on 31.3.2012. The Ministries/Departments have been requested to send the final progress report of the Drive. This was for the first time SRD was launched to fill up backlog vacancies reserved for OBCs also. The drive has concluded on 31.03.2012. As per information received so far, more than 43,000 reserved backlog vacancies have been filled up.

Statement

Group-wise and status (G/NG) wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2010

Sl. No.	Ministry/Deptt.	Number of Sanctioned Posts					Number in Position				
		A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)*	Total	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agricultural Research and Education	17	6	9	18	50	17	6	8	12	43
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	691	580	652	4542	6465	625	525	590	4109	5849
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	336	187	503	3384	4410	259	142	411	3082	3894
4.	Atomic Energy	9478	1021	11249	15009	36757	8649	885	10501	12136	32171
5.	AYUSH	64	24	67	129	284	42	12	53	77	184
6.	Bio-Technology	81	37	42	106	266	58	8	35	85	186
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	52	41	97	152	342	49	30	83	125	287

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	78	98	33	151	360	64	89	26	102	281
9.	Civil Aviation	380	94	163	888	1525	254	66	112	641	1073
10.	Coal	44	40	51	273	408	33	35	44	220	332
11.	Commerce**	668	884	1034	4474	7060	668	884	1034	4474	7060
12.	Consumer Affairs	237	203	280	627	1347	175	146	196	488	1005
13.	Corporate Affairs	534	51	609	862	2056	339	43	360	611	1353
14.	Culture**	424	377	916	9176	10893	424	377	916	9176	10893
15.	Defence (Civilian)	13628	12084	14366	438570	478648	13046	11723	11057	328892	364718
16.	Development of NE Region	57	47	37	202	343	46	31	19	143	239
17.	Disinvestment	19	8	11	20	58	17	8	11	15	51
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	26	18	26	45	115	20	12	9	25	66
19.	Earth Sciences	570	1248	3271	3693	8782	357	1055	2168	2427	6007
20.	Economic Affairs	200	131	139	885	1355	159	121	105	722	1107

74

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

21.	Environment and Forests**	516	318	615	3632	5081	516	318	615	3632	5081
22.	Expenditure	164	142	184	587	1077	112	140	142	438	832
23.	External Affairs	1601	586	2238	3134	7559	1534	560	2203	2275	6572
24.	Fertilizers	55	32	82	160	329	62	31	63	107	263
25.	Financial Services	269	148	325	833	1575	208	111	244	653	1216
26.	Food and Public Distribution	192	145	348	837	1522	120	128	299	589	1136
27.	Food Processing Industries	50	12	22	74	158	39	12	14	64	129
28.	Health and Family Welfare**	2723	742	1197	20195	24857	2723	742	1197	20195	24857
29.	Heavy Industry	50	42	52	132	276	43	39	46	96	224
30.	Higher Education	251	88	301	748	1388	229	100	283	702	1314
31.	Home Affairs	17281	6638	21558	814585	860062	12802	4234	18278	720035	755349
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	695	18093	0	48970	67758	501	15230	0	28928	44659

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	324	190	251	1833	2598	324	190	251	1833	2598
34.	Information and Broadcasting	433	733	648	4695	6509	325	526	464	3729	5044
35.	Information Technology	2837	1114	76	1821	5848	2751	991	68	1467	5277
36.	Labour and Employment	1395	1150	689	5740	8974	975	725	582	4280	6562
37.	Land Resources	26	16	28	52	122	17	17	23	34	91
38.	Law and Justice and Election Commission	418	323	386	2213	3340	312	245	300	1881	2738
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	258	404	62	1410	2134	258	404	62	1410	2134
40.	Mines	3458	705	949	9900	15012	1754	435	731	6134	9054
41.	Minority Affairs	51	26	52	119	248	41	19	41	81	182
42.	New and Renewable Energy**	99	23	106	143	371	99	23	106	143	371
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	30	23	38	104	195	29	22	20	75	146

76

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

44.	Panchayati Raj	26	12	20	42	100	26	12	17	32	87
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	23	14	32	82	151	23	14	29	63	129
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1448	368	2220	5834	9870	1028	291	1872	5253	8444
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	92	24	61	148	325	89	21	56	119	285
48.	Planning Commission	502	304	312	725	1843	273	135	235	541	1184
49.	##Posts**	623	1858	5533	198320	206334	623	1858	5533	198320	206334
50.	Power	592	317	241	874	2024	401	213	242	617	1473
51.	President's Secretariat	28	39	71	196	334	24	39	71	149	283
52.	Prime Minister's Office	42	58	99	298	497	40	56	89	213	398
53.	Public Enterprises	31	9	24	62	126	21	8	21	38	88
54.	Railways	8748	7652	0	1560388	1576788	8988	7863	0	1344668	1361519
55.	Revenue	7827	25360	28160	73265	134612	5880	22966	21949	53008	103803
56.	Road Transport and Highways	349	176	294	1128	1947	269	180	272	954	1675

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57.	Rural Development	92	103	152	231	578	74	89	120	137	420
58.	School Education and Literacy	67	69	89	171	396	61	69	89	148	367
59.	Science and Technology	607	822	311	10710	12450	363	651	254	6789	8057
60.	Shipping	274	176	648	1517	2615	208	161	476	1096	1941
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	114	97	175	387	773	96	78	154	336	664
62.	Space	7780	515	2879	5272	16446	7878	465	2594	3758	14695
63.	Statistics and Programme Implementation	491	1502	2887	1426	6306	390	1233	1876	1128	4627
64.	Steel	48	55	66	158	327	39	49	59	125	272
65.	Telecommunication**	762	188	448	1448	2846	762	188	448	1448	2846
66.	Textiles	318	490	441	3652	4901	260	424	421	3261	4366
67.	Tourism	62	87	52	365	566	57	79	50	345	531
68.	Tribal Affairs	65	40	74	123	302	50	36	43	90	219
69.	Union Public Service Commission	181	233	396	1227	2037	143	203	348	871	1565

70.	Urban Development@@ 2696	575	2479	18685	24435	2409	537	2141	13868	18955	
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	0	48	59	5	3	0	43	51
72.	Water Resources	1730	1190	2976	6703	12599	1277	963	2106	5148	9494
73.	Women and Child Development	80	22	124	488	714	58	18	101	392	569
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	40	75	60	302	477	36	63	47	244	390
TOTAL		96504	91307	115086	3299398	3602295	82926	80405	95483	2809545	3068359

* Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

** Sanctioned strength/In position are provisional.

\$ Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC

Excluding Grameen Dak Sewak.

@@ Including HUPA.

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Starred Questions

79

Lauchning a Women's Helpline

39. SHRIMATI KNIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning launching a Women's Helpline;
- (b) if so, when this would be launched; and
- (c) whether this would be a 1800-tollfree number and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Working Group on Women's Agency and Empowerment for the Twelfth Five Year Plan set up by the Planning Commission, and the Steering Group on Women's Agency and Child Rights for the Twelfth Five Year Plan had recommended setting up of a women's helpline. However, a decision on launching this new plan scheme has not been taken by the Government including appraisal by the prescribed appraisal mechanism within the Government. As such it is premature to prescribe the contours of the women's helpline and the date when this will be launched.

Unprecedented lowest mark of rupee against US dollar

*40. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Rupee has touched the unprecedented lowest mark against US dollar recently and traded for Rs. 57 per dollar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for fall in Indian currency;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and
- (f) the steps that Government has taken to regulate serious irregularities in derivative trade which were reported during rupee fall during 2008 in view of recent fall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The exchange rate value of the Indian rupee touched a low of Rs. 57.2 per US dollar on June 27, 2012 (Reserve Bank of India's reference rate).

The reason for the decline of the value of the rupee against US dollar is the

supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficits and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the safe haven status of US Treasuries.

The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to augment supply to foreign exchange to stem the decline in the exchange rate value of the Rupee. Recent measures taken, *inter alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government securities); enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity; higher interest rate foreign currency Non-resident deposits; and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external commercial borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

As a result, the rupee's exchange rate recovered to Rs. 55.8 per US dollar on July 31, 2012 from the low of Rs. 57.2 per US dollar on June 27, 2012.

(f) In order to curb speculation by banks and corporates in the foreign exchange market, the RBI announced a number of measures on December 15, 2011. These are as follows:

- (i) No rebooking permitted for forward contracts under contracted exposures, involving the Rupee as one of the currencies, booked by residents to hedge current account transactions, and capital account transactions, once cancelled.
- (ii) The facility for importers availing of the past performance facility was reduced to 25 per cent of the computed limit *i.e.* 25 per cent of the average of the previous three financial years' (April to March) actual import/export turnover or the previous year's actual import/export turnover, whichever is higher. In case of importers who had already utilised in excess of the revised/reduced limit, no further bookings were allowed under this facility. Further, all forward contracts booked under this facility by both exporters and importers were mandated to be on fully deliverable basis henceforth. In case of cancellations, exchange gain, if any, cannot be passed on to the customer.

- (iii) All cash/tomorrow/spot transactions by the Authorised Dealers on behalf of clients is to be undertaken for actual remittances/delivery only and cannot be cancelled/cash settled.
- (iv) Forward contracts booked by the FIIs, once cancelled, cannot be rebooked. The forward contracts may, however, be rolled over on or before maturity.
- (v) The Net Overnight Open Position Limits (NOOPL) of Authorised Dealers were reduced across the board and the intra-day open position/daylight limits of Authorised Dealers too were reduced with the stipulation that it should not exceed the existing NOOPL approved by the Reserve Bank. Keeping in view the fact that the genuine hedging requirements of the real sector are met without much difficulty, some of the above measures were relaxed subsequently.
- (vi) Further, on May 21, 2012, it was mandated that positions taken by banks in currency futures/options cannot be offset by undertaking positions in OTC market and the NOOPL of the banks as applicable to the positions involving Rupee as one of the currencies will not include position taken by banks on the exchanges.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Estimated cost of Kudankulam Nuclear Project

156. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the initial estimated cost and schedule fixed for the Kudankulam Nuclear Project;
- (b) the details of the time and cost overruns of various atomic power plants under consideration including Kudankulam Nuclear Plant;
- (c) whether Government has received assistance/loan from any of the foreign country for the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The initial estimated cost of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2 (KKNPP 1 and 2) was Rs. 13,171 crores and completion dates for Unit 1 and 2 were December 2007 and December 2008, respectively.

(b) Of the four nuclear projects, Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant, Units 3 and 4 (KAPP Units) 3 and 4 - 2x700 MW), Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant, Units 7 and 8 (RAPP Units 7 and 8 - 2x700MW) are progressing on schedule. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant KKNPP Units 1 and 2 and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR), Kalpakkam have time and cost overrun. The details in this regard are as follows:

	KKNPP Unit 1 and 2	PFBR, Kalpakkam
Original completion date	December 2007 (Unit 1) and December 2008 (Unit 2)	September 2010
Expected completion date	August 2012 (Unit 1) and March 2013 (Unit 2)	September 2014
Original completion cost	Rs. 13171 crores (Unit 1 and 2)	Rs. 3492 crores
Expected completion cost	Rs. 17270 crores (Unit 1 and 2)	Rs. 5677 crores

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A credit of Rs. 6416 crores has been advanced by the Russian Federation for the KKNPP Units 1 and 2.

India's quest for NSG

157. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's quest for Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is at a tricky juncture;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last NSG plenary session in Seattle, U.S., many members of NSG have objected of India's admission to NSG;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has made any renewed effort to get NSG membership; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) The Government has expressed its interest in the full membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). United State, France and Russia have publicly stated their support for India's membership of NSG, Deliberations during

NSG plenary sessions are confidential in nature. A decision on India's membership is subject to consensus among NSG members.

Commercial production by Kudankulam Nuclear Project

158. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation expects the Kudankulam nuclear project's first unit to commence commercial production by August, 2012 and the second of the two 1,000 MWe units by March, 2013.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the final inspection of the equipment at the first unit is also nearly through and the process of obtaining clearance from the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board of India for fuel loading is underway;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any defect has been noticed during the final inspection of the equipment at the first unit; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY): (a) and (b) The first and second units of Kudankulam project are scheduled to reach critically (first start of fission chain reaction) in August 2012 and March 2013 and commence commercial operation by October 2012 and June 2013, respectively.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The inspection of the Reactor Pressure Vessel using a specially designed remote controlled machine has been completed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Shutting down of nuclear power stations

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

(a) whether Government has any information about the recent decision by Japan and other Governments to shut down nuclear power stations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is re-looking into the policy related to nuclear power based on international development; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Post Fukushima incident, there were announcements in Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Taiwan regarding gradual phase out of nuclear power. As per available information, these countries have not shut down all their nuclear power reactors. Japan has recently started two nuclear power reactors, Ohi-3 and 4. Germany continues to operate nine of their seventeen nuclear power reactors. It has shutdown remaining eight nuclear power reactors which have completed their economic life. Switzerland continues to operate all the five nuclear power reactors. Similarly, Taiwan continues to operate its six nuclear power reactors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Installation of American Nuclear Reactor in India

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

(a) whether India and the US are on the track to cross a significant milestone by firming up on early works agreement for the installation of the first 1100 mw American nuclear reactor in India under the India-US nuclear deal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department of Atomic Energy had sought a specific safety approval from the US nuclear regulator on the AP-1000 series after the Fukushima incident; and

(d) if so, whether the assurance has been conveyed lending confidence for the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) to proceed with negotiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A memorandum of Understanding and a confidentiality agreement between Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) was initially signed in 2009. An amendment to extend the term of the earlier signed MoU till May, 2014 was signed on June 12, 2012. The amendment also includes a clause to sign an Early Works Agreement.

(c) and (d) The review of safety provisions in design of AP-1000 systems to

withstand extreme natural events like earthquakes and Tsunamis, post Fukushima incident, has been carried out in the vendor country. Westinghouse Electric Company has made a presentation on the same to the Indian side. The Design Certification of the AP-1000 reactor was issued by United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC) in December 2011, after the Fukushima accident.

Pending proposals of State Governments

161. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of proposals on infrastructural as well as other development issues, which has been forwarded by the State Governments of the North East region to be funded through Non lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and North Eastern Council (NEC) are delayed to get final approval and sanction;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along-with detailed list of pending proposals with the Ministry and steps taken for disposal of proposals, State-wise for last three years; and

(c) whether Government has adopted any criteria for fast dispersal of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) For funding of scheme/project under Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) Scheme, State Governments of North Eastern Region submit priority list of projects every year for retention. NLCPR Committee, which administers NLSPP Scheme, considers these priority lists and retains some/all of the projects for detailed examination, depending on availability of funds. Detailed Projects Reports (DPRs) of retained projects submitted by State Governments are examined in consultation with concerned line Departments/Ministries of Government of India and are recommended for sanction by NLCPR Committee.

Details of projects retained from priority lists of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12, number of projects sanctioned, dropped/withdrawn by the State Governments, under examination in line Departments/Ministries and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and projects pending with State Governments for submission of original/revised DPR, is given below:

(Rs. crore)

Year of Priority List	Projects retained		Projects sanctioned		Projects dropped/ With drawn		Projects under examination in line Ministries and DoNER		Projects pending with State Govts. (Original and revised)	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
2009-10	163	1623.74	76	792.13	4	29.93	23	309.72	60	517.22
2010-11	108	1652.28	45	679.71	2	9.27	24	356.11	37	529.15
2011-12	117	2001.02	10	232.94	0	0.00	47	727.56	60	974.71
TOTAL	388	5277.04	131	1704.78	6	39.20	94	1393.39	157	2021.08

For early sanction of projects, State Governments in North Eastern Region are advised to submit comprehensive DPRs of retained projects within two months of retention. To reduce time taken in vetting of DPRs, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has established a small Technical Wing for preliminary examination of DPRs, before sending DPRs to line Departments/Ministries for final vetting. Line Ministries are reminded to expedite vetting of DPRs, in case of undue delay. A list of projects under examination in line ministries and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is given in Statement-I (*See* below)

North Eastern Council (NEC) has been making efforts to approve developmental projects posed to it by State Governments of North Eastern Region at the earliest, subject to availability of funds and receipt of comments from line Ministries. NEC has a system of firming up Shelves of Projects to be taken up after due consideration of *inter se* priorities accorded to project proposed by State Governments, PMO Guidelines, availability of concept paper/DPRs, overall Sectoral and General guidelines and fund availability (subject to condition that on going projects are fully funded). Proposals that are included in Shelves of Projects (with in-principle approval of Competent Authority) are sanctioned on receipt of complete information from concerned Implementing Agencies. A list of pending Road and Power projects, State-wise, and steps taken for their disposal is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) For early dispersal of funds to State Governments, release of funds under NLCPR Scheme for approved projects is restricted to 3 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% and State Governments have been advised to transmit funds to implementing agencies within 15 days of release by this Ministry.

Statement - I

Projects pending with Line Ministries and Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Construction of road from Hawaii to Manchal Bridge point (Phase II) of Rs. 64 crore and part - I thereof, Anjaw District	32.00
2.	Augmentation of water supply under Boleng PHE Sub-Division, West Siang District	10.00
Assam		
3.	Construction of RCC bridge no.8/1 over river Bogipung on road from Kawpatani to Nalbari and Bridge no.9/2 over river Betoniholla and Br.no. 14/1 over river Ratna on road from Chowldhuce Bali to Chutiakari via Deodubi Kaibarta.	8.86
4.	Establishment of Spun Silk Mill	6.00
5.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.2/1 on the road from NH-52 to Kuwaripukhuri via Fakirpara and RCC Bridge No. 7/1 on Nimtoli Kachomari road including approach and protection work	5.24
6.	Construction of Girls' Hostel with 100 capacity accommodation facility at Maibong Higher Secondary School	1.00
7.	Construction of Guidebund near RCC bridge No.8/2 over river Tonganee on the road from NH-52 to Kuwaripukhuri via Fakirpara	2.17
8.	Conversion of SPT Br. No. 1/1,2/1,3/2,7/1,11/1,11/2 and 14/1 to RCC bridge on Kamalpur-Marrowsa road.	7.61
9.	Construction of RCC bridge no 1/1 on NH-31 (Targhat to Ashra kandi Ghegeralga road) on Targhat Channel)	2.83
10.	Construction of Road with RCC bridges (2 Nos.) from Pazipor Dhurkuchi to Borbori Narpara road	5.05

1	2	3
Manipur		
11.	Vocational Training Centre for Rehabilitation of ex-militants at the Rehabilitation Centre, Jiribam and at 12 designated Camps (under SoO Ground Rules), Imphal East, Jiribam- Restricted to components of Infrastructure development only	3.55
12.	Construction of RCC bridge over Iril river on Tinseed road, Imphal East	5.34
13.	Composite Check Post Taphou, Senapati	1.00
14.	Pedestrian suspension bridges in 5 Hill districts	16.00
Meghalaya		
15.	Construction/renovation of Durama College, Tura	3.00
16.	Construction of a road from Ranikor to Phlangdiloin including a major bridge over Wah Rilang (180m span.) (Portion from 30th km of MBGM Road upto Bridge point) - West Khasi Hills Distt. (Retained for 4.00 km)	16.00
17.	Construction of Jordan Counselling Centre cum Clinic under Salvy Foundation, Dkhiah West Jaintia Hills	2.58
Nagaland		
18.	Providing water supply to New District HQ Complex, Peren	10.63
Sikkim		
19.	Augmentation of Namchi water supply scheme by lifting water from Bermely khola, South Sikkim	95.00
Tripura		
20.	Construction and establishment of Science City	32.00
21.	North District Hospital-Phase-II (Hospital Quarters)	14.62
22.	South District Hospital-Phase-II (Hospital Quarters)	14.62
23.	Dhalai District Hospital-Phase-II (Hospital Quarters)	14.62
TOTAL		309.72

Projects pending with Line Ministry and DoNER during 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. crore)
Arunachal Pradesh		
1.	Construction of road from Yembung-Yemsing road to Tarak village (Phase-I) in East Siang District	30.00
Assam		
2.	Central Packaging Centre	15.87
3.	Setting up of Guwahati Campus of Tata institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai	59.00
4.	Construction of road from Rongaichara bazar to Bhola Bazar	3.28
5.	Construction of road side drainage system including improvement of town roads in Nagaon Urban area	29.58
6.	Improvement and Strengthening of hard crust road from Laisong to Laiko Border Road (length 30km) under Mahur Road Division	8.45
7.	Construction of Kaliapani RCC bridge No. 21/1 over River Dibru on Domdoma Dighaltarang Natun Gaon road with approach Road in Tinsukia	12.45
8.	Storm water drainage system for Margherita town.	36.61
9.	Improvement of Morigaon -Pachatia-Damal-Dharamtul Road including construction of RCC bridge No. 5/1 over river Kolong	6.80
Manipur		
10.	Installation of 2x5 MVA 33/11 KV SS along with the associated 33 KV line and related works at Kakwa, Imphal West	5.00
11.	Improvement of road from Gamnom Junction to Khayang via Chamu (75 Km), Ukhrlul district	28.00
Meghalaya		
12.	Construction of school building of Mawkyllei higher secondary School Mawkylli, West khasi Hills District	3.00

1	2	3
13.	Construction of an approach road from Chokpat in South Garo Hills to Jetra (Jetrage)(0-17km)	18.00
14.	Eco tourism in Tura	3.00
Mizoram		
15.	Construction of community Halls at Kolasib, Kolasib District	3.60
16.	Construction of School building within LADC (Phase II), Lai-Autonomous District Council	11.32
Nagaland		
17.	Construction of road from Jendang-Saddle-Noklak-Pangsha, Tuensang District-62 Km (Phase-I for 31Km)	31.00
18.	Construction of Tribal Boys Hostel near Fazi Ali Collage, Mokokchung town, Mokokchung District	4.71
Sikkim		
19.	Rural Water Supply Scheme for Amba, Taza and part of Linkey Tareything GPU in East Sikkim	9.25
20.	Construction scholars residence at Namgyal, Institute of Tibetology Park, Deorali, Gangtok	3.00
21.	Construction of road from Middle Tumin to Dhanbari <i>via</i> Namrang (under Special Incentive Scheme)	4.19
Tripura		
22.	Upgradation of Regional College of Education at Panisagar, North Tripura District for 2nd work i.e. auditorium, 300 seated Girls Hostel Volleyball, Tennis Ground and Handball ground and athletic Track etc. (2010-11=Rs.5.00 Cr.,2011-12=Rs. 5.00Cr.)	10.00
23.	Establishment of 3 ITIs in Sub-division Headquarters	15.00
24.	Establishment of 1 ITI in Sub-division Headquarters	5.00
TOTAL		356.11

Projects pending with Line Ministry and DoNER during 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Cost (Rs. crore)
1	2	3

Arunachal Pradesh

1.	Construction of Tamen-Tali road from 49 KM to 60 KM (Phase-II) in Kurung Kumey District	15.59
2.	Strengthening and Improvement of Changlang to Khimyang Road (Phase-II) Changlang District	7.10
3.	Development of Rangfrah Govt. Degree College, Lumbusung, Changlang	13.50
4.	Infrastructure Development of Government Higher Secondary School Hawaii (C/o School Building only) in Anjaw District	10.00
5.	Establishment of VKV (Girls Resident School) at Chayangtajo East Kameng District.	10.00
6.	Construction of Road from Murga Bridge point to Rho village Phase-I	15.00
7.	Inter-District road connection for Chayangtajo of East Kameng District to Passang CO Circle of Kurung Kumey District, Phase-I	20.00
8.	Construction of a well-equipped 50 bedded hospital at Yingkiong	16.51
9.	Construction of Road from Kaying - Gaseng Gate road in West Siang District (70 KM) (Part A of Phase-I)	17.25
10.	C/o in-Patient Department for District Hospital at Tawang Arunachal Pradesh	15.00

Assam

11.	Medical Gas pipe line system, Modular Ot's ICU, NICU, RICU for Jorhat Medical College and Hospital, Assam	17.86
12.	Improvement of Singimari-Suaikuchi Road including cross drainage works and road side drains in Kamrup district	20.00

1	2	3
13.	Improvement of road from 40th km of Nagaon Bhuragaon Road (SH-10) to Singaheruah road by M and BT including const of RCC Br. No. 1/1 with approaches and protection works.	6.40
14.	Const. of RCC Br. No. 4/1 over river Belsiri including approaches and river training and protection works on Kalakuchi Garjuli road under Sonitpur Rural Road Divn.	7.00
15.	Construction of RCC Bridge No.1/1 over river Pahumara at Madhapur Ghat on Madhapur Bhawanipur road (PMGSY road)	10.50
16.	Construction of road from Bijni Subhajibhar road at village Nayapara No. 2 to Kathalguri <i>via</i> Sanyasiguri including construction of RCC bridge No. 1/2 over river Chara in Chirang district	3.66
17.	Met. and BT of road from No. 2 Goladangi to No. 1 Goladangi with 1(one) no. RCC Bridge including Cross drainageworks with protection work in Kokrajhar district	7.40
18.	Improvement of road from Khairabari to Jamuguri	13.72
19.	Conversion of washed out SPT bridge No. 2/1 over river Hell into RCC Bridge on Shialmai Moinaguri Road in Kokrajhar district	18.18
20.	Const. of Rangia Dhamdhama Road including RCC Br. No. 18/1, 18/2, 19/2, 20/1 and 20/3	9.44
21.	Const. of RCC Br. No. 6/2, 7/3, 8/1, 8/2, 10/1 and 11/1 over Branches of river Kaloo on A.P.S. Road under Dhubri Riral Road Divn.	12.64
22.	Improvement of Naginimora Jajoli Road from Ch.8.346 Km to Ch, 13.650 Km including conversion of SPT Bridge No. 14/1 to RCC Bridge	4.40
23.	Construction of R.C.C. Bridge No. 1/1 over river Barak at Sadarghat Silchar on Silchar -Kumbhirgram road.	60.00
24.	Improvement/Upgradation of Mangaldoi Bhutiachang Samrang road from CH-47722M to CH-48292 and from CH-50000 to CH-62500M including cross drainage works	28.41
25.	Rajendrapur flow Irrigation Scheme	20.50
26.	Phangcho Basti Irrigation Scheme 9.20	

1	2	3
Manipur		
27.	Water Supply Scheme at Tousem, Tamenglong district	3.50
28.	Construction of RCC Bridge over Maklang river, Ukhrul district	5.00
29.	Water Supply scheme in Govt. Polytechnic Campus, Takeyl Imphal West district	5.00
30.	Setting up of Handloom Work Sheds in Manipur in all nine districts (100 Group Work Sheds only)	3.00
31.	Construction of 300 Nos of Model Primary Schools under six Autonomous District Councils of Manipur (in hill districts)- 3rd and final retention of the project	41.27
Mizoram		
32.	Infrastructure Development of Kamalanagar College in CADC	3.00
33.	Construction of Students Hostel for Lai Autonomous District Council at Aizawl	6.32
34.	Construction of Bus Terminal at Kolasib	3.90
35.	Construction of 33 KV D/C line on tower from E.Lungdar Sub-Station to Maicham Ph-II with LILO of one circuit ay Zaizawhtlang Sub-Station	12.64
36.	Construction of District Council Secretariat Building of MADC, Saiha	18.94
37.	Infrastructural Development of Sinlung Hills Development Council (SHDC) Complex at Sakawrdai. (Office Building etc.)	5.73
Nagaland		
38.	Construction of Government High Schools for 4 backward Districts of Mon, Tuensang, Longleng and Kiphire [Phase-I: 3 Schools each in 2 Districts of Mon and Tuensang]	10.00
39.	Construction of road from Jendang-Saddle-Noklak-Pangsha in Tuensang District - 31 Km (Ph-II)	31.00
40.	Construction of road from Chen HQ to Wangti (23 km)	23.00

Sikkim

44. Remodelling of Power distribution system at Rangpo Town, East Sikkim	15.00
45. Augmentation of Namchi Water Supply in South Sikkim	65.00
46. Establishment of 11/11 KV switching Sub-station, upgrading of 11 KV transmission system, augmentation and rejuvenation of distribution sub-station, extension, phase balancing and enhancing the load carrying capacity of ET distribution network and improvement of service connection system under Pakyong Division in East Sikkim	23.94

Written Answers to [9 AUG, 2012] Unstarred Questions 95

Tripura

47. Construction of Birchandra State Central Library at Agartala, West Tripura (Phase-I)	10.04
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TOTAL	727.56
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Statement - II

A list of pending road and power projects, State-wise and steps taken for their disposal

Roads

Sl. No.	Projects / Schemes	State	Reasons for pending	steps taken for dispersal
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pakke-Seijosa-Itakhola Pakke-Seijosa-Itakhola	Arunachal Assam	-	Agenda Papers circulated to Ministry of DoNER on 15.3.2012 for convening EFC/SFC meeting.
2.	Bishnupur-Nungba	Manipur		EFC/SFC has already cleared the
3.	Aghunato-Mokokchung via Suruhoto road	Nagaland	-	proposals
4.	Reshi to Bermick	Sikkim		
5.	Bhawanipur-NH-31 to Manas National Park via Saudarvitha Ananda Bazar road	Assam	-	Agenda Papers circulated to Ministry of DoNER on 15.3.2012 for convening EFC/SFC meeting

6.	Khedacherra-Damcherra-Zamuang-Kawrtethaw-Tuilutkawn	Mizoram	-	Agenda Papers circulated to Ministry of DoNER on 31.7.2012 for convening EFC/SFC meeting
7.	Rymbai-Bataw-Borghat-Jalalpur	Meghalaya	Comments of Planning Commission awaited	Line Ministries being pursued for
8.	Kynshi-Myriaw-Nongriat-Mirza	Meghalaya	Comments of Planning Commission and MoRT and H awaited	comments
9.	Taliamura-Amarpur-Jatanbari	Tripura	Comments of MoRT and H awaited	
10.	Dhodar Ali	Assam		Dropped from NEC 11th Five Year Plan. Since this is included under SARDP- NE Programme.
Power				
1.	Augmentation and Improvement of T and D System in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Reply to CEA's observation/ queries awaited from State Govt.	Government of Arunachal Pradesh has been reminded for early action.

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

97

Funds earmarked for NEC for Thirteenth Five Year Plan

162. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals being forwarded and total number of proposals sanctioned by North Eastern Council (NEC) for last three years including till date along with their present status as well as number of proposals pending, reason for pending and action taken for dispersal of such proposals by NEC, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated, amount sanctioned, amount released, unspent balance and achievement made by NEC during this Twelfth Five Year Plan alongwith brief summary of area covered for development in North Eastern Region by the Council; and

(c) the details of amount earmarked for NEC for Thirteenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) Sector-wise and State-wise details of proposals forwarded, sanctioned/pending, reasons for pendency and action taken for disposal of proposals, funds allocated, amount sanctioned /released, unspent balance and achievements of NEC during the last three years of Eleventh Plan and current financial year are available on website of this Ministry at www.mdoner.gov.in. Twelfth Five Year Plan of NEC, including financial allocations and area covered have not yet been finalized. No details of Thirteenth Five Year Plan for NEC are available.

Special Awareness Campaigns

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

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to run special awareness campaigns at the national level to educate people of North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region under Advertising and Publicity scheme provides financial assistance/grants-in-aid to Central/State

Governments, PSUs, Trusts, NGOs etc. for organizing business summits, trade expose, conventions, seminars/workshop for generating awareness among people of North-East and dissemination of information on various developments economic, social and cultural aspects. In 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 7.00 crore was spent for the purpose under the scheme.

- (c) Does not arise.

Minister's visit to Russia

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

(a) whether Minister of External Affairs had made a visit to Russia and Russian Government had complained about hurdles being created for Russian companies in India;

(b) whether keeping in view the India's traditional friendly relationships with Russia, Government of India, is taking any step to provide special protection to Russian companies functioning in India; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The Minister of External Affairs (EAM) visited Moscow on November 17-18, 2011, for the 17th India Russia Inter-Governmental Commission Meeting. During the visit, he held talks with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and the then Russian Deputy Prime Minister Sergei Ivanov. In the discussions, India and the Russian Federation reviewed the entire gamut of bilateral relations, including mutual trade and investment, and supported enhanced bilateral economic and business-to-business cooperation. No specific issues concerning Russian companies in India were raised by the Russian side during the visit.

EAM also visited Russia on 12-14 April 2012 for the 11th Russia-India-China Foreign Ministers Meeting. During the visit, he also had an interaction with the Russian Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin. The Russian side raised the specific issue of cancellation of 2G licences in the case of M/s Shyam Sistema Telecom Limited.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is committed to work with the Russian Government to expand and deepen the 'special and privileged' strategic partnership, through enhanced economic and trade cooperation. Trade and economic linkages have therefore been given continued focus and are reviewed regularly by both sides.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy of India, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route, is permitted in most sectors/activities, subject to applicable laws and regulations; security and other conditionalities. Further, there is no discrimination between investments from the Russian Federation and those from other countries.

Concerns of various Russian companies operating in India are periodically discussed with the Russian side, using the existing bilateral mechanisms that are in place.

Arrest of Fishermen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of fishermen are being arrested in sea by the coast guard in our country as well as neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the number of Indian fishermen arrested during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government is taking for the release of fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) During the period 2009 till July 2012, 1543 Indian fishermen were arrested by concerned coast guard authorities in Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Maldives and Bangladesh for reportedly crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line. Immediately on receipt of information of the arrest of the Indian fishermen, our Missions in all the neighbouring countries took up the issue with the concerned local Departments/agencies for securing expeditious release of the arrested fishermen. As a result of Government of India's efforts, most of the arrested fishermen have been released and repatriated.

Atrocities on Hindus, Sikhs and Sindhis in Pakistan

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

(a) whether Government is aware of atrocities being committed on Hindus, Sindhis and Sikhs in Pakistan;

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

(c) whether India has done nothing to ameliorate the condition of Hindus, Sindhis and Sikhs in Pakistan and there is no legal protection to minorities in Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect minority community in Pakistan from atrocities committed by Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government has seen reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported.

It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its constitutional obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community. While, the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the Welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Compensation to Tamilian from Myanmar

167. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tamilians from Myanmar left the agricultural lands, houses and shops in 1942-44 in the custody of British-Burma Government in exile in Simla; and

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to appoint dedicated authorised officer to deal with issue and open up the diplomatic channel to get the compensation or possession of the property to the Tamilian population living now in Sivaganga Parliamentary Constituency, Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of immovable properties claimed to have been left in the custody of the so called "British-Burma Government in exile in Simla" during the period 1942-44.

Government has, however, consistently taken up the grievances of Indian citizens brought to its notice. In this context, the matter pertaining to the thirty eight compensation cases received from Indian citizens whose property had been acquired

by the Myanmar Government for nationalization in 1962 has been taken up with the Government of Myanmar.

Haj Quota for Madhya Pradesh

168. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Haj quota allotted to various State Haj Committees every year *vis-a-vis* application received from Haj aspirants during the last three years including current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has any plan to increase the Haj quota of Madhya Pradesh State Haj Committee in view of a large number of pending applications of Haj aspirants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Details are given in statement (*See* below).

(b) No.

(c) and (d) Allocation of Haj seats to each State/Union Territory is done by the Haj Committee of India in proportion to the Muslim population in each State/U.T. *vis-a-vis* the national population of Muslims as per 2001 Census. Madhya Pradesh has been allocated its quota on the basis of this formula. However, following the order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, some more seats have become available. These seats will be distributed by HCOI among States/UTs, with applications in excess of their quota, in proportion to their Muslim population. Madhya Pradesh will get its due share from these surplus seats.

Statement

Chart indicating Quota and Applications recieved during Haj- 2010, 2011 and 2012

Year	2010		2011		2012	
	Final Quota	No. of Appl. Received	Final Quota	No. of Appl. Received	Final Quota	No. of Appl. Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andaman and Nicobar	119	119	30	79	28	79
2. Andhra Pradesh	6792	17831	7104	17045	6680	16754
3. Assam	4220	4220	3951	3957	3586	3618
4. Bihar	6268	6268	5815	5841	6662	6679
5. Chandigarh	43	43	36	47	34	61
6. Chhattisgarh	398	1322	417	1265	392	1322
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	15	7	28	6	20
8. Daman Diu	54	54	12	47	12	37
9. Delhi	1579	6305	1651	6976	1552	7302
10. Goa	341	341	94	159	88	151
11. Gujarat	4466	27085	4671	32071	4391	37215
12. Haryana	1189	4337	1243	4650	1170	4229
13. Himachal Pradesh	187	187	103	95	114	191
14. Jammu and Kashmir	6605	22763	8208	24739	6494	21832
15. Jharkhand	2896	2896	3039	3052	3504	3513
16. Karnataka	6284	16719	6572	12901	6179	15474
17. Kerala	7645	38113	7996	41445	7518	49403

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. Lakshadweep	56	561	296	624	55	640
19. Madhya Pradesh	3735	16197	3905	16209	3672	15340
20. Maharashtra	9986	37183	10443	39101	9819	41996
21. Manipur	354	354	194	470	183	516
22. Odisha	740	948	776	791	729	909
23. Pondicherry	321	321	60	305	57	257
24. Punjab	372	798	388	577	365	592
25. Rajasthan	4656	14235	4869	14859	4578	13938
26. Tamil Nadu	3374	11999	3530	10491	3318	12110
27. Tripura	108	108	134	134	63	63
28. Uttar Pradesh	29887	55711	31258	51605	29387	36726
29. Uttarakhand	984	3322	1028	3463	967	3823
30. West Bengal	10325	10325	10410	10481	12397	12410
31. Quota Increase	850					
32. Govt. Quota	11000		6761			
TOTAL	125850	300680	125000	303507	114000	307207

Assistance for projects in neighbouring countries

169. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Security Advisor had called a meeting of Indian envoys posted in neighbourhood countries to strengthen bilateral ties and increase stakes in infrastructure development in the region to counter China's diplomatic and economic leverage;

(b) whether China is assisting a number of major projects in neighbouring countries;

(c) whether the progress of all bilateral projects would be reviewed to ensure that they are completed on time;

(d) whether a Development Partnership Agency (DPA) is created in the Ministry on the lines of such agencies in the UK and US; and

(e) the outcome of the meeting and the status of the projects undertaken by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) In July 2012, the National Security Adviser chaired separate Inter-Ministerial meetings to take stock of India's relations with some neighbouring countries. The Indian Ambassadors/High Commissioners to these countries attended the meetings.

(b) Yes.

(c) Such meetings are part of regular reviews of India's foreign policy initiatives, programmes and actions.

(d) On January 18, 2012, the Ministry of External Affairs established a Development Partnership Administration (DPA) with the primary responsibility of ensuring speedy and efficient implementation of Government of India's aid commitments and assistance programmes through the stages of their conception, launch, execution and completion.

(e) During the course of these meetings, a holistic analysis of recent developments in our relations was undertaken including progress in implementation of key projects.

Parliamentary delegation to Sri Lanka

170. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All Party Parliamentary delegation from India to Sri Lanka discussed 10 Points proposal for strengthening the process of rehabilitation of Tamil Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and refugees staying in India; and

(b) if so, the projects aided by India that are being implemented in Sri Lanka more so in Eastern and Northern Parts of Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A 12-member Joint Parliamentary delegation, led by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha, during their visit to Sri Lanka from 16 to 21 April 2012, *inter alia*, discussed the progress made with regard to rehabilitation and resettlement of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Sri

Lanka including at their meetings with the president and Ministers of the Sri Lankan Government.

The delegation also visited several places, including Vavuniya, Mullaitivu, Jaffna, Kankesanthurai and Batticaloa in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka, where projects are being implemented under Government of India assistance, including those related to the development of rail and port infrastructure, connectivity and transportation, education, public health, housing, de-mining, vocational training and economic revival.

Death of Indian Fishermen

171. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government in the aftermath of the unfortunate deaths of Indian fishermen while working off the waters of Dubai;

(b) the actions initiated with the US Government in order to bring the guilty to justice; and

(c) whether any compensation has been offered to the families of the deceased and the injured fishermen by the private fishing company of the US Government, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government of India (GOI) is in contact with the Governments of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the United States of America (USA) with regard to the death of an Indian fisherman off the coast of UAE following firing by a US Naval Ship. GOI has sought from the US Government a full, transparent and expeditious investigation into the shooting incident. The UAE Government has registered a case and is conducting an independent enquiry into the incident. Our Ambassador in Abu Dhabi and our Consulate officials in Dubai have visited the injured fishermen in hospital and have extended all possible assistance in their medical treatment. GOI has also assisted in the transportation of the mortal remains of the deceased fisherman to his home town in Tamil Nadu.

(b) The United States has expressed regret on the loss of life of the Indian fisherman and injury to three other and has conveyed that it is carrying out full investigation into the incident. The US Embassy in New Delhi issued a statement on 17 July 2012 conveying its condolences to families of Indian fishermen who came under fire from the US Naval Ship. The US Government has further conveyed that

its Department of Defence has launched two separate investigations into the incident. GOI is in touch with the authorities in the US and UAE who are carrying out full investigation into the circumstances leading to the incident.

(c) The US Government has conveyed to GOI that it is exploring the possibility of providing humanitarian assistance and relief to the affected families without prejudice to the outcome of the investigation.

Amount earmarked for SCSP/TSP

172. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount earmarked for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to the Ministry for the last three years;
- (b) the actual amount spent under these plans, separately, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of beneficiaries and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Nil, as the Ministry of External Affairs does not have/operate the Budget Heads for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Increase in Haj Quota

173. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Haj quota fixed for the various authorities/agencies/Wakf Board/State Government including Member of Parliament;
- (b) whether the quota was fixed long back;
- (c) if so, whether Government proposes to increase the quota; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) Government of India (GOI) and Saudi Arabia annually sign a bilateral Haj Agreement in which the overall Haj Quota for India for the year is specified. For Haj 2012, Government of Saudi Arabia allocated 1,70,000 Haj seats to India - 1,25,000 for pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and

45,000 for pilgrims facilitated by Private Tour Operators (PTOs). The HCOI Haj quota is distributed among States/Union Territories (UT) in proportion to their Muslim population. As per the Order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, 300 seats have been allocated for discretionary allocation. Distribution of these 300 seats as per the Order is limited to - 100 seats for allotment on recommendation of the Hon'ble President, 75 each on recommendations by the Hon'ble Vice-President and Hon'ble Prime Minister and 50 by the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister.

(b) The overall Quota is decided at the time of signing the annual bilateral Haj Agreement. This year the Agreement was signed on 14.3.2012.

(c) and (d) GOI requests the Saudi authorities every year for additional quota to accommodate, even if partially, the excess applications received by HCOI. In 2010 and 2011, 10,000 additional seats were released at GOI's request by the Saudi authorities and were distributed through the HCOI to States/UTs with applications in excess of allocated quota.

Orders/Judgments on Haj matters

174. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various orders/judgments of various courts on Haj matters this year; and

(b) the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) The details of orders/ judgments of various courts on Haj matters this year are listed below. They can be accessed on websites indicated order- wise below:

Order No. and date	Hon'ble Court which passed the Order	Website Address
1	2	3
SLP (C) 28609/2011 dt. 24th February 2012	Hon'ble Supreme Court	www.supremecourtfindia.nic.in
SLP (C) 28609/2011 dt. 8th May, 2012	Hon'ble Supreme Court	www.supremecourtfindia.nic.in
W.P. (C) 3275/2012 and C.M. No. 6983/2012 dt. 31st May 2012	Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, New Delhi	www.delhihighcourt.nic.in

1	2	3
W.P. (C) No. 12264 of 2012 (G) dt. 26th June, 2012	Hon'ble High Court of Kerala at Ernakulam	www.highcourtofkerala.nic.in
SLP (C) 28609/2011 dt. 23rd July, 2012	Hon'ble Supreme Court	www.supremecourtfindia.nic.in
SLP (C) 28609/2011 dt. 27th July, 2012	Hon'ble Supreme Court	www.supremecourtfindia.nic.in

Copy of the Orders/Judgements mentioned above will be submitted

(b) MEA is implementing the directions and orders passed by the Hon'ble High Courts and Supreme Court in Haj related matters.

Haj Quota for MP and UP

†175. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that each State has been allotted a Haj quota on the basis of its Muslim population;
- if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- the reasons Madhya Pradesh has been allotted very less quota; and
- the steps being taken by Government to increase the Haj quota of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and the time by which it would be done?

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

(b) Details of allocation of seats to each State/Union Territory for Haj-2012 are given in Statement (*See* below)

(c) and (d) Allocation of Haj seats to each State/Union Territory is done by the Haj Committee of India in proportion to the Muslim population in each State/U.T. vis-a-vis the national population of Muslims as per 2001 Census. UP and MP have been allocated their quota on the basis of this formula. However, following the order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, some more seats have become available. These seats will be distributed by HCOI among States/UTs, with applications in excess of their quota in proportion to their Muslim population. UP and MP will get their due shares from these surplus seats.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Statement

*State-wise distribution of quota for the pilgrims of Haj-
2012 as per 2001 census*

Sl. Name of States/Union No. Territory		Final Quota (*)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6680
3.	Assam	3586
4.	Bihar	6662
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	34
6.	Chhattisgarh	392
7.	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	6
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	12
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1552
10.	Goa	88
11.	Gujarat	4391
12.	Himachal Pradesh	114
13.	Haryana	1170
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6494
15.	Jharkhand	3504
16.	Karnataka	6179
17.	Kerala	7518
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	55
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3672
20.	Maharashtra	9819

1	2	3
21.	Manipur	183
22.	Odisha	729
23.	Pondichery (UT)	57
24.	Punjab	365
25.	Rajasthan	4578
26.	Tamil Nadu	3318
27.	Tripura	63
28.	Uttar Pradesh	29387
29.	Uttarakhand	967
30.	West Bengal	12397
TOTAL		114000

Welfare officers in Indian missions abroad

176. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether welfare officers are present in all the Indian Missions abroad to assist Indian citizens, to take care of incidents such as the one happened in Norway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Missions abroad are not able to take care of the needs of Indian citizens at exigencies; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Indian Missions and Posts abroad have Consular/Community Welfare Wings with designated Officers to attend to the welfare issues of distressed Indian nationals. The Consular/Community Welfare Officers can be contacted by Indian nationals at any time for advice and assistance. Contact details of these officers are displayed both on the website of the Indian Missions/Posts as well as on the Notice Boards in the Embassy premises.

Government has consistently taken all measures to ensure that Indian Missions and Posts abroad are able to take care of the needs of Indian citizens during exigencies.

Indo-Pak foreign secretary level talks

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks were held recently in New Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details of the issues discussed during the meeting;
- (c) whether the issue of Pakistan's role in 26/11 attack on Mumbai was also discussed; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on Peace and Security, including Confidence Building Measures (CBMs), Jammu and Kashmir and Promotion of Friendly Exchanges were held in New Delhi on July 4-5, 2012.

The issue of Peace and Security, including CBMs, was discussed in a comprehensive manner. The Foreign Secretaries reviewed the ongoing implementation of the already adopted Nuclear and Conventional CBMs. It was decided that separate meetings of the Expert Level Groups on Nuclear and Conventional CBMs will be held to discuss implementation and strengthening of the existing CBMs and suggest additional mutually acceptable steps that could build greater trust and confidence between the two countries, thereby contributing to peace and security.

The Foreign Secretaries discussed the issue of terrorism which poses a continuing threat to peace and security. On the Mumbai terror attacks, the need for Pakistan to take credible and effective action to fulfil its stated commitments to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attacks to justice was conveyed. It was also underscored that the arrest and the ongoing interrogation of Abu Jundal has now added urgency to the matter. Pakistan stated its commitment to fight terrorism and to bring to justice those responsible for the Mumbai attacks.

The two sides had an exchange of views on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir and agreed to continue discussions in a purposeful and forward looking manner with the view to finding a peaceful solution by narrowing divergences and building

convergences. Both sides recognized the need to strengthen the existing Cross-LoC CBMs for streamlining the arrangements to facilitate travel and trade across LOC. They decided to convene a meeting of the Working Group on Cross-LoC CBMs on July 19, 2012 in Islamabad.

The Foreign Secretaries underlined the importance of greater people to people contacts and friendly exchanges in building a relationship of trust and friendship between the two countries.

Release of Sarabjeet Singh from Pakistan's jail

‡178. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the family of innocent Sarabjeet Singh, who has been under imprisonment for many years in Pakistan has been mocked by informing the family that he is going to be released;

(b) if so, the reason therefor and whether Government have had any discussion with Pakistan's Government on this issue;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) On June 26, 2012, Pakistani media reports had suggested that Shri Sarabjit Singh, an Indian national, on death row in Pakistan, was to be released. However, later on the same day, Pakistani government authorities clarified that it was another Indian prisoner, Shri Surjeet Singh, and not Shri Sarabjit Singh, who was to be released. Subsequently, Shri Surjeet Singh was released from Kot Lakhpat Jail in Lahore and repatriated to India on June 28, 2012.

Government has consistently urged the Government of Pakistan, on several occasions, to take a sympathetic and humanitarian view in the case of Shri Sarabjit Singh. Prime Minister was assured by President Musharraf during their meeting in New York in 2005, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly that he would look at the question of clemency to Sarabjit Singh in a humanitarian way. On June 27, 2012, External Affairs Minister (EAM) renewed the request to the President of Pakistan to release Sarabjit Singh. The issue was also taken up with Pakistan during the Foreign Secretary level talks held on July 4-5, 2012 in New Delhi. EAM again raised the issue with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan in a meeting on the sidelines of a Conference on Afghanistan, in Tokyo, on July 8, 2012.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rules for implementation of RTI ACT

179. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report that various high courts in the country have prescribed rules for implementation of RTI Act in violation of the parent Act, making the implementation of the new difficult; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Sections 27 and 28 of the RTI Act, 2005 empower the appropriate Governments and the competent authorities respectively to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. State Governments and High Courts have prescribed their own rules under the above provisions.

(b) The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commissions in its 1st report titled 'Right to Information: Master Key to Good Governance' had *inter-alia* recommended that States may be required to frame Rules regarding application fee which are in harmony with the Central Rules. It needs to be ensured that the fee itself does not become a disincentive. Accordingly, the Central Government *vide* its communication No. 1/5/2011-IR dated 26.04.2011 has requested the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs, where the Act is applicable, the Registrars of all the High Courts and the Registrar of the Supreme Court to review their Fee Rules and to prescribe fee in consonance with the fee prescribed by the Government of India.

L-1 visa to Indian employees

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

(a) whether the number of L-1 visas granted to Indian employees for working in US has declined significantly by 28 per cent in 2011 from 2010;

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

(c) the steps being taken to increase such visas to help Indian employees in US?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) A report compiled by an independent organization, the National Foundation for American Policy in November 2011, states that the L-1

visas issued by the United States to Indians declined by 28% in U.S. Fiscal 2011 compared to U.S. Fiscal 2010. The United States issued 25,898 L-1 visas to Indians in 2011 while 35,896 L-1 visas were issued in 2010.

(c) The Government uses every opportunity, including during trade-related meetings, to raise with the U.S. Government its concerns regarding visa difficulties faced by Indian professionals. The issue was again raised by the External Affairs Minister with the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton during the third India-U.S. Strategic Dialogue held in Washington on 13 June 2012. The two leaders recognised that steps should be taken to facilitate greater movement of professionals, investors and business travelers to further strengthen economic partnership between the two countries.

Construction of "Haj Ghars"

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

(a) whether Government has constructed "Haj Ghars" in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the funds allocated and spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) "Haj Ghars" are constructed by the respective State Governments. Haj Committee of India (HCOI) provides financial assistance as per laid down norms to the extent of one third of the total cost of the project or Rs. 1.5 Crore, whichever is less for construction of Haj House in a State in which Embarkation Points for Haj pilgrims are located. Accordingly, HCOI has provided financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for construction of Haj House at Nampally. The details of payments are as follows:

Date	Amount
06.12.1999	Rs. 25,00,000/-
12.02.2001	Rs. 24,60,000/-
22.10.2001	Rs. 30,00,000/-
TOTAL	Rs. 79,60,000/-

(b) During the last three years, HCOI has provided financial assistance only to Maharashtra State Haj Committee for construction of Haj House at Nagpur, as per following details:

Date	Amount
10.18.2006	Rs. 37,50,000/-
14.08.2007	Rs. 37,50,000/-
11.02.2008	Rs. 37,50,000/-
14.06.2010	Rs. 37,50,000/-
TOTAL	Rs. 1,50,00,000/-

Talks on Sir Creek maritime boundary

182. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTENAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any significant progress in the talks held between India and Pakistan on Sir Creek Maritime Boundary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED) : (a) to (c) Under the resumed dialogue process between India and Pakistan, talks on Sir Creek issue were held in New Delhi on June 18-19,2012. The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. The two sides discussed the land boundary in the Sir Creek area and also delimitation of International Maritime Boundary between India and Pakistan. The discussions have contributed to better understanding of each other's positions. Both sides reiterated their desire to find an amicable solution of the Sir Creek issue through sustained and result oriented dialogue. They agreed to hold the next round of the talks on Sir Creek issue in Pakistan at mutually convenient dates, to be determined through diplomatic channels.

Problems of Indian in Oman

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

(a) whether Government is aware that out of the Indians residing in Oman, one Indian is committing suicide every sixth day;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has made efforts to find out the reasons behind depression and incidents of suicide among the Indians residing there;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the efforts made by Government to make Indians residing in Oman depression free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Over 700,000 Indians are residing in Oman. 54 cases of suicide deaths of Indians were reported in 2011 and 39 such cases have been reported till July 2012.

(b) and (c) Most of the suicide incidents have reportedly occurred due to depression on account of personal/family reasons.

(d) Our Embassy in Muscat has taken the following steps to safeguard the interest of Indian nationals in Oman:-

- (i) A dedicated Community Welfare Wing looks after Welfare of the Indian community in Oman and also caters to the needs of distressed Indian workers;
- (ii) Three local law firms are on the panel of the Embassy to advise and assist Indian Nationals in legal matters; Free legal counseling session is held twice every week to guide and assist Indian nationals on their legal rights and responsibilities *vis-a-vis* their grievances;
- (iii) Financial assistance is provided from the Indian Community Welfare Fund to needy and deserving Indians;
- (iv) Holding of Open House sessions every third Friday of the month to provide an additional informal platform to address the problems of Indian nationals;
- (v) A 24x7 helpline for distressed Indian workers;
- (vi) In addition various social organizations and individuals in Oman have been encouraged to reach out to Indian nationals, including those working in interior areas of Oman, through anti-suicide campaigns.

Control of private travel agents

184. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any control on Private Travel Agents who offer foreign tours;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government has any proposal to make any fresh guidelines to be issued to Private Travel Agents in view of the recent happenings in Egypt and Mongolia; and
- (d) the measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The information is being sought and a reply to the question shall be tabled in the House after obtaining information from the concerned Ministries.

Declining foreign exchange reserves

185. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country's foreign exchange reserves have gone down considerably in the past few months;
- (b) if so, the factors responsible for steep fall in foreign exchange reserves;
- (c) whether Government has since made any efforts to maintain its foreign exchange reserves; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The country's foreign exchange reserves have declined to US\$ 288.8 billion at end July 2012 from US\$ 292.8 billion at end January 2012.

(b) The change in foreign currency assets occurs mainly on account of buying and selling of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the foreign exchange market in India. Besides, income arising out of the deployment of foreign exchange reserves, external aid receipt of the Central Government, movements of the US dollar against other currencies in which foreign currency

assets is held also impact the level of reserves. The decline in foreign exchange reserves between January-July 2012 was mainly due to sale of foreign currency assets by the RBI.

(c) and (d) Though the foreign exchange reserve declined to US\$ 288.8 at end July, 2012, the reserves are at adequate level in terms of import coverage.

NBFCs involvement in gold loan business

186. DR. JARNARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI asked Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) involved in gold loan business to revise their Fair Practices Code (FPC) norms:

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

(c) whether these fair practices would also include service conditions of the staff of these NBFCs to stop their exploitation through retention of original educational certificates; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to save young employees from financial and mental exploitations in these NBFCs through such tactics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI), *vide* its circular dated 28.09.2006, issued guidelines to all Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) on Fair Practices Code (FPC) to be adopted by them while doing lending business, which, *inter-alia*, covered general principles on adequate disclosures on the terms and conditions of a loan and also adopting a non-coercive recovery mechanism. In view of the creation of a new category of NBFCs *viz.* NBFC-MFIs and also rapid growth in NBFCs lending against gold jewellery, RBI has issued revised guidelines, whereby, the NBFCs are required to put-in place a modified FPC with the approval of their Boards. NBFCs are also required to publish and disseminate the FPC, besides hosting the same on the web-site of the company, if any, for the information of the public. The NBFCs lending against collateral of gold jewellery have been advised to adopt a Board-approved policy, which should also cover the following-

(i) Proper assaying procedure for the jewellery received;

(ii) Internal system to satisfy ownership of the gold jewellery;

(iii) Adequate systems for storing the jewellery in safe custody;

(iv) Insurance of the jewellery;

(v) Board-approved policy laying down a transparent procedure for auction of the jewellery in case of non-repayment; etc.

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

Penalty for acquisition case to Vodafone

187. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Vodafone has been asked to pay Rs. 20,000/- crore tax interest and penalty for its 2007 acquisition case following the amendment to the Income Tax Act with retrospective effect; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Vodafone's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) An order under sections 201(1) and 201(1A) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961, was passed on 22.10.2010 determining a tax liability (including interest) of Rs. 11,218 crore. An order under section 271C of the Income-tax Act, 1961, was passed on 29.04.2011 imposing a penalty of Rs. 7,900 crore. However, this penalty demand was not forced in view of the Supreme Court's directions dated 15.04.2011.

Subsequently, the Supreme Court by order dated 20.01.2012 quashed the above-mentioned order dated 22.10.2010 levying tax and interest. After the order of the Supreme Court, Parliament passed the Finance Act, 2012. Section 119 of the Finance Act seeks to validate the above referred order dated 22.10.2010. The Assessing Officer, as a quasi judicial authority, will take appropriate action in the light of the Supreme Court judgement and section 119 of the Finance Act, 2012.

Amnesty to wealthy citizens

188. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Government has offered an amnesty to more than 100 wealthy citizens who had evaded taxes by hiding funds in the accounts of the Swiss unit of HSBC Holdings Plc. As has been reported in media; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act

‡189. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 is still in force, if so, the details thereof and if any amendment has been made, then details of the year of amendment and its present form; and

(b) whether this 1978 Act applies to both kind of companies, the ones which make dealer by selling their products and the other companies, which promise investors to double or triple their capital without selling any products, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) In the year 1978, Government enacted a Central Legislation "The Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978". The provisions of the Act prohibit any persons from promoting or conducting any Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme as defined in the said Act. In terms of Section 5 of the Act, printing, publishing or distributing any document relating to any such scheme is also made an offence. Section 7 of the Act empowers the competent police officer to search and seize in case of violation of the provisions of the Act, in such circumstances as provided in the Act. An offence under Section 3 of the Act, *ibid*, read with Section 10 is a cognizable offence. Though this is a Central Legislation, the executing powers under the Act have been vested with the State Governments.

Economic progress during 2012-13

‡190. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage at which, progress of Indian economy will reach in the year 2012-13;

(b) whether Government is emphasising the acceleration of economic reform programmes to gear up the speed of economic progress of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Economic Survey 2011-12 the growth rate of real GDP for 2012-13 is projected to be 7.6 (+/-0.25) per cent.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Economic reforms, which began in 1991 in the wake of a crisis in Balance of Payments were focused on macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment. Reforms are an ongoing process and far reaching changes have been made in the macroeconomic and sectoral policies since then. In the recent years, Government has taken several initiatives in this direction. The fiscal policy aims at fiscal consolidation by restricting the expenditure on subsidies to under 2 per cent of GDP in the Budget 2012-13. This would be facilitated by the move towards nutrient based subsidy in fertilizers and the use of unique identity based 'Aadhaar' system for rationalizing subsidies. Steps have been taken for expediting the passage of Direct Tax Code Bill and evolving a consensus among stake holders in implementation of goods and services tax. A National Manufacturing Policy with the objective of raising, the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore jobs within a decade has been announced. A number of legislative measures/amendments are being taken up as part of financial sector reforms.

Seventh pay commission for Central Government employees

191. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BUNDER: Will the Minister OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to constitute the Seventh Pay Commission for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether the Thirteenth Finance Commission has also recommended for an increase in pay of Central Government employees from the future date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government has not taken any decision on the constitution of the Seventh Pay Commission.

(c) and (d) The 13th Finance Commission had recommended that structural shocks such as arrears arising out of Pay Commission awards should be avoided by making the pay award commence from the date on which it is accepted.

Photographs of icons on the currency notes

192. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI is trying to have photographs of other noteworthy icons on the currency notes;

- (b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard; and
- (c) if so, who besides Mahatma Gandhi is going to appear on the currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) RBI has informed that in terms of provisions of Section 25 of RBI Act, 1934, the design, form and material of banknotes shall be such as may be approved by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board (of RBI). The Reserve Bank constituted a Committee to recommend designs for new series of banknotes. Reserve Bank of India had been continually and intermittently receiving requests for incorporating various personalities on Indian banknotes over a period of time through different modes.

Review of the design of currency notes including security features is a dynamic and continuous phenomena which is carried out in accordance with extant guidelines.

Investigation made in 2G Spectrum Scam

193. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether investigation made by Enforcement Directorate in the 2G Spectrum Scam is fully completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay and time by which investigations are likely to be completed;
- (d) whether there has been any delay in taking action on the guilty; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, reasons therefor and reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (e) As a result of investigation conducted so far, attachment has been made under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). Investigations under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 have been concluded in 9 cases and Show Cause Notices for alleged contravention of provision of FEMA have been issued. There has been no delay in taking action against those involved.

Pending proposals with SEBI

194. DR. BHARAT KUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any time limit for SEBI to sanction the names of Public Interest Directors recommended to it by stock exchanges, if so, the details as the same is not clear;

(b) the reasons for the names of Public Interest Directors forwarded by Vadodara Stock Exchange have not been sanctioned and finalized;

(c) the number of such other proposals from different stock exchanges with SEBI that are pending clearance and since how long; and

(d) the number of cases that are pending with SEBI for issuing new registration to those applicants who have applied through Stock Exchanges on transfer of cards duly approved by respective boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No time limit has been specified in the SEBI Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchange and Clearing Corporations) Regulations, 2012 (SECC) Regulations), for sanctioning the names of the Public Interest Directors (PIDs) forwarded by stock exchanges. The stock exchanges, while forwarding the names to SEBI for approval of the PIDs have to submit the same along with other relevant information in this regard. Before approving the appointment of PIDs on the Board of stock exchanges, SEBI conducts necessary verifications which may entail some time.

(b) Vadodara Stock Exchange (VSE), *vide* their letter dated July 6, 2012, had requested for the approval of the appointment of PIDs on their Board. As is usually done, SEBI has sought further information on these appointments from VSE. Upon receipt of this information and further verification as required, SEBI will take suitable decision in the matter.

(c) Five proposals from various stock exchanges for the appointment of PIDs on their respective Boards are pending decision with SEBI. The details of the pending cases are given below:

Name of the Stock Exchange	Date of Proposal
Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange Ltd.	May 15, 2012
OTC Exchange of India	May 13, 2012

Name of the Stock Exchange	Date of Proposal
Calcutta Stock Exchange Ltd.	July 18, 2012
Jaipur Stock Exchange Ltd.	July 19, 2012
Pune Stock Exchange Ltd.	July 26, 2012

(d) As on 31/072012, four such applications are pending with SEBI for registration.

SEBI instructions

195. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that SEBI, on many occasions, pass on instructions on phone to stock exchanges etc. though specific request for reply in writing is made;

(b) whether it is observed on several occasions that even in such cases only verbal reply is given and hence the details thereof;

(c) whether it is not essential that all instructions, directives and interpretations etc. have to be given in writing by SEBI as an authentic document/confirmation or the verbal communication is allowed on all such important matters, clarify; and

(d) whether it is fact that SEBI is allowed to enquire even on anonymous complaints where the identify of complaints is not disclosed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. SEBI has a structured mechanism of communication and interaction with Stock Exchanges. Instructions and directions of SEBI are communicated to Stock Exchanges through surveillance meetings, circulars, letters, regulatory orders and sometimes by e-mails.

(c) It is essential that all instructions, directives, interpretations etc. of SEBI are given in writing as it enables the creation of records and also facilitates the monitoring of their compliance.

(d) There is an established process for dealing with complaints including those that are anonymous. In the case of anonymous complaints, various parameters such as the seriousness of the complaints, its verifiability, the interests of investors

and the securities market that may be affected by any action that is referred to in the complaint etc. are taken into consideration while examining them.

Amount earmarked for SCSP/TSP

196. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for Scheduled Caste Special Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) to the Ministry for the past three years;

(b) the actual amount spent under these plans, separately, year-wise; and

(c) the details of beneficiaries and achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is no earmarking of funds in the Demands for Grants operated by the Ministry of Finance for Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Castes and Schemes for the Development of Scheduled Tribes as reflected in Statement No. 21 and 21A of the Expenditure Budget Vol.I.

Outstanding Bank farm loans

197. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of outstanding bank farm loans as on 31 March, 2012 as compared to that on 31 March, 2011;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been unexpected rise in indebtedness of the farmers; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and the steps Government proposes to combat the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The credit outstanding of Public Sector Banks to agriculture sector was Rs. 419,346 crore in March 2011 and Rs. 472,894 crore in March 2012.

(b) and (c) As per the report on the "Indebtedness of Farmer Households" (NSS 59th Round) released by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in May, 2005, of the 89.35 million farmer households, 43.42 million farmer households (48.6%) were reported to be indebted to either formal or informal or both sources of credit. There is no report available with the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to indicate as to whether there has been unexpected rise in the indebtedness of the farmers.

The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008, has de-clogged the lines of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the scheme Rs. 52,275.55 crore has been released by the Government to RBI and NABARD to give benefit to 3.45 crore farmers.

In order to increase the institutional credit to farmers on affordable terms, the Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, *i.e.*, those who repay their loan in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10 and 2% in 2010-11. This has been increased to 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against Negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Government in the Budget Speech of 2012-13 announced continuation of the Scheme in 2012-13 as well.

Draft guidelines for basel-III capital requirements norms

198. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has released draft guidelines for the Basel-III capital requirements norms for banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total amount of capital that needs to be raised by private sector and public sector banks to reach the minimum capital-requirement norms;
- (d) whether this capital raising exercise could have an adverse impact on lending and in turn the country's economic growth over the coming years;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) released the final guidelines on Implementation of Basel III Capital Regulations in India on May 2, 2012 which is available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

- (c) The quantum of capital that would be required by Indian banks due to

implementation of Basel III capital standards depends on numerous factors such as actual economic growth in the real sector, growth in the Risk Weighted Assets of the banks, profitability of banks and extent of retained earnings, level of non-performing assets, growth in capital markets, investors risk appetite and their confidence in the banking system etc.

(d) to (f) RBI has informed that Basel III will be implemented in India over a sufficiently long transition period to avoid any unintended consequences on growth and lending activities of banks.

Draft General Anti Avoidance Rules

199. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued draft General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some objections have been received in this regard from PMO and other quarters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The draft guidelines in this regard have been published which is in the public domain. These are placed as Annexure. [*See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 3*]

(c) No objection has been received from PMO. However, suggestions in this regard have been received from the quarters.

(d) The representations from 14 persons/institutions have been received. The list is given in Statement (*See below*)

(e) The Government has constituted a four member Committee headed by Dr. Parthasarathi Shome for examining issues related to GAAR guidelines. The suggestions received from the various stakeholder are under examination by the Committee.

Fake currency detected during 2011-12

200. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:
SHRI PRABHAT JHA:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of fake currency detected during 2011-12;
- (b) whether there has been 20 per cent increase in counterfeit notes detected by RBI during 2011-12 in comparison to previous year;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there has been 54 per cent increase in circulation of Rs. 1,000/- fake currency notes;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the details of action Government has taken to check circulation of fake currencies of higher denominations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per information compiled by RBI, a statement. I indicating the details of fake currency notes detected in the banking channel in the year 2011-12 as well as 2010-11 is given. RBI has further reported that in the banking channel the counterfeit notes are detected at RBI as well as at bank branches. As compared to the previous year, there is 19.64% increase in the percentage of counterfeit notes detected by the banking system as detailed in the above statement I. It may be seen that while detection of counterfeit notes at RBI level has decreased compared to previous year, there is a simultaneous increase at bank branch level. This is largely due to the following policy initiatives taken by RBI;

RBI on November 19, 2009 has instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines. For this purpose, it is mandatory for banks to use such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts above Rs. 50 lakh by March 2011. A directive in this regard under Section 35A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was issued to all scheduled banks.

(d) and (e) RBI has reported that there is 53.90% increase in the percentage of counterfeit notes of Rs. 1000/- denomination detected by the banking system as compared to the notes detected in the year 2010-11 as detailed in Statement -II (*See below*)

(f) The steps taken by RBI are enumerated in Statement - II

Statement - I*Forged notes detected at RBI and Bank branches during the year ended March 2011*

Source-wise	Denomination						Total pieces
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1000	
At RBI	47	74	3113	23075	16124	2802	45235
At Bank Branches	92	52	7849	10144	229925	51310	390372
TOTAL denominations -wise year ending March 2011	139	126	10962	124219	246049	54112	435607

Forged notes detected at RBI and Bank branches during the year ended March 2012

Source-wise	Denomination						Total pieces
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100	Rs. 500	Rs. 1000	
At RBI	49	53	2713	15839	15214	3822	37690
At Bank Branches	77	163	9744	107559	286464	79458	483465
TOTAL denominations -wise year ending March 2012	126	216	12457	123398	301678	83280	521155
Increase /Decrease in pieces V/s last year	-13	90	1,495	-821	55,629	29,168	85,548
%+/--(pieces)	-9.35	71.43	13.64	-0.66	22.61	53.90	19.64

Statement - II*Steps taken by RBI to address the problem of counterfeit notes*

To check the menace of counterfeiting of banknotes, the Reserve Bank has initiated several measures. These measures include augmenting security features on the bank notes so as to render counterfeiting difficult and expensive and running education campaigns for members of public and cash handlers so as to facilitate detection of counterfeits. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as follows:

- (1) Incorporating new security features/new designs in the banknotes to stay ahead of the counterfeiters is an ongoing process. New security features were added to banknotes in all denominations during the year 2005-2006.
- (2) Instructions have been issued to banks to disburse only sorted and genuine notes through their counters/ATMs.
- (3) The Reserve Bank regularly conducts training programmes on detection of counterfeit notes for employees/officers of banks and other organizations handling large amount of cash. The Reserve Bank's website provides information to the public on security features of banknotes. Posters on Know Your Banknotes are also displayed at bank branches. A film depicting the security features of a genuine note has been made by Films Division and the same has been released by them in theatres besides being exhibited by Regional Offices of RBI at various exhibitions, bus stations/railway station.
- (4) RBI on November 19, 2009 has further instructed all scheduled banks that banknotes in denominations of Rs. 100/- and above should be re-issued by banks over their counters or through ATMs only if these banknotes are duly checked for authenticity/genuineness and fitness by machines. For this purpose. It is mandatory for banks to use such machines in all their branches having average daily cash receipts above Rs. 50 lakh by March 2011. A directive in this regard under Section 35A of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 has been issued to all scheduled banks.
- (5) The bank has also launched a multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign, initially through Doordarshan channels from August 15, 2010. The 60 second film is titled "Paisa Bolta Hai" and is being shown in Hindi and eleven other languages. The Film's message to the common man is to form a habit of examining the banknotes. The contents are also available in www.paisaboltahai.rbi.org.in.

- (6) All cases of detection of counterfeit notes at the bank branches/ treasuries are required to be promptly reported to Police Authorities in the following manner.
- (i) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes upto 4 pieces, in a single transaction, a consolidated report as per the format prescribed in the annex should be sent to the police authorities at the end of the month.
 - (ii) For cases of detection of counterfeit notes of 5 or more pieces, in a single transaction, FIRs should be lodged with the Nodal Police Station/Police Authorities as per jurisdiction.
- (7) In the Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13 it has been announced that the IBA, in consultation with the banks, will ensure that all bank personnel handling cash are trained on features of genuine Indian bank notes with the objective to train all such personnel within a period of 3 years. The Reserve Bank will also provide faculty support and training materials.
- (8) In the RBI's Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, the banks have been advised to ensure that the notes recieved over the counters are re-circulated only after ensuring their proper authentication through machines; and to streamline their system in a manner which will make them bear the risk of counterfeit bank notes rather than the common man who unknowingly comes in possession of such notes. Instructions on recirculation of notes have been issued to banks on May 09, 2012.
- (9) The Deputy Governor (looking after the affairs of Currency Management) is holding one-to-one meetings with a view to sensitize the Chairman/Managing Directors of banks on the problems relating to counterfeit notes.

Criteria for loan disbursement by SBI

†201. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of loans disbursed by SBI for various schemes during last three years and the amount of such loans which have not been recovered, so far;
- (b) the criteria adopted by the SBI for loan disbursement and whether those criteria were followed while disbursing the above loans;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the names of 20 biggest loanees of the SBI and the details of the process of recovering loans from them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (b) The details of loans disbursed by State Bank of India (SBI) for various schemes during last three years and the amount of loan which has not been recovered is as under:-

Year	Advances (As on 31st March)	Gross NPA (as on 31st March)
2012	7,58,265	37,849
2011	6,63,065	24,068
2010	5,69,208	19,263

The criteria adopted in sanctioning loans are in accordance with the Board approved policies of the Bank and prudential regulatory norms.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the practices and usages customary amongst the banks and in conformity with provisions of statutes governing the financial institutions as also the provisions of the Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983, information relating to the names of individual defaulters is not divulged.

Loan given to kingfisher by SBI

‡202. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loan given by the State Bank of India to Kingfisher;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bank had not made any arrangement for guarantee and collateral guarantee for the repayment of loan and as a result Kingfisher now owes 1400 crore rupees to State Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to recover that amount and the officials responsible for giving loan in this manner and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that they have

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

extended loan aggregating to Rs. 1,411 crore (Fund based - Rs. 1,189 crore, Non-fund based-Rs. 222 crore) to Kingfisher Airlines Limited (KAL). The loan to KAL has been extended in compliance with Bank's guidelines as also Reserve Bank of India's guidelines. Personal/corporate Guarantees of Promoters are available for bank's facilities.

Depreciation of Indian Rupee

‡203. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when depreciation of Indian rupee has taken place against US dollar during the last three years and the extent to which it has been depreciated;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any measures has been taken by Government to check present depreciation of Indian Rupees against US Dollar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The exchange rate of rupee against the US dollar during the last three years is given in the table below:

Period	Exchange rate of rupee per US dollar (month average)	Appreciation(+) / Depreciation (-) March over March of previous year
March 2010	45.50	12.6
March 2011	44.97	1.2
March 2012	50.32	(-)10.6

(b) The reason for the appreciation/depreciation of exchange rate value of the rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. The recent decline is due to widening of trade and current account deficit and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in Euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the safe haven status of US Treasuries.

(c) and (d) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost exports in order to

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

augment supply of foreign exchange to stem Rupee decline. Recent measures taken, *inter alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail external commercial borrowing up to ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14, the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

Persons hoarding black money

†204. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken by Government during last one year against the persons hoarding black money in the country and abroad;

(b) whether Government will take action to bring back the black money hoarded and stashed in foreign countries and to declare it national assets;

(c) if so, the time by which and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has information about the names of the persons hoarding black money in the country and abroad; and

(e) if so, the names of the persons hoarding black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Drive against tax evasion is a continuous and ongoing process. The Income Tax Department takes several punitive and deterrent steps to unearth unaccounted money and curb tax evasion. These include scrutiny of tax returns; surveys, search and seizure actions; imposition of penalty; and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. Information technology is used in a systematic way for collection and collation of information to take anti-evasion action against tax evaders.

The Government has also framed a comprehensive five-pronged strategy in order to bring back the country's money illegally stashed abroad. The strategy comprises of;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) Joining the global crusade against 'black money';
- (ii) Creating an appropriate legislative framework;
- (iii) Setting up institutions for dealing with Illicit Funds;
- (iv) Developing systems for implementation; and
- (v) Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action.

(b) Necessary action in accordance with the provisions of the Direct Tax laws is taken as and when any credible information regarding any undisclosed transaction is received by the Department so as to bring to tax any untaxed amount. Penalty and prosecution proceedings are also initiated in appropriate cases.

(c) No time-frame can be assigned to bring back black money stashed abroad as drive against tax evasion is an ongoing and continuous process.

(d) Income Tax Department receives information from various sources including foreign governments under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA)/ Tax Information Exchange Agreement (TIEA).

(e) The information received is covered by the confidentiality clause under the DTAA's and can only be used for the tax purposes specified therein. Thus, the contents of the information received under DTAA cannot be disclosed to persons other than those involved in the assessment or collection of, the enforcement or prosecution in respect of, or the determination of appeals in relation to, the taxes covered by the Agreement.

General Anti Avoidance Rules

205. SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) are referred to any committee for further study;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any cases were decided as per the existing GAAR provisions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has constituted a four member Committee headed by Dr. Parthasarthi Shome. The detail and terms of reference of the Committee and the

various timelines are as per order of Constitution of the Committee which is given in Statement (See below).

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

F. No.A.50050/95/2012-Ad.1
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Revenue, New Delhi

Dated 17th July, 2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Constitution of an Expert Committee on GAAR to undertake stakeholder consultation to finalize the guidelines for General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR)-Reg.

An Expert Committee on GAAR has been constituted with the approval of the Prime Minister to undertake stakeholder consultations and finalise the guidelines for General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR). This Committee would manage the consultation process and finalise the draft GAAR Guidelines. The Expert Committee consist of the following persons:-

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| (i) Dr. Parthasarathi Shome | - | Chairman |
| (ii) Shri N. Rangachary, former Chairman
IRDA and CBDT | - | Member |
| (iii) Dr. Ajay Shah, Professor, NIPFP | - | Member |
| (iv) Shri Sunil Gupta, Joint Secretary, Tax
Policy and Legislation, Deptt. of Revenue | - | Member |

The terms of reference of the Committee is to:-

- (i) Receive comments from stakeholders and the general public on the draft GAAR guidelines which have been published by the Government on its website.
- (ii) Vet and rework the guidelines based on this feedback and publish the second draft of the GAAR guidelines for comments and consultations.
- (iii) Undertake widespread consultations on the second draft GAAR guidelines.

- (iv) Finalise the GAAR guidelines and a roadmap for implementation and submit these to the Government.

The Committee will work to the following time schedule:-

- (i) Receive comments from stakeholders and general public till end-July 2012.
- (ii) Vet and rework the guidelines based on this feedback and publish the second draft GAAR guidelines by 31 August, 2012.
- (iii) Finalise the GAAR guidelines and a roadmap for implementation and submit these to the Government by 30 September, 2012.
2. The Department of Revenue shall provide all necessary support to the Expert Committee to facilitate its work including office assistance and assistance to facilitate consultations.
3. The non-official members of the Committee shall be allowed travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(M.L. Meena)

17.7.12

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Copy to:

- (i) Dr. Parthasarathi Shome.
- (ii) Shri N. Rangachary, former Chairman, IRDA and CBDT.
- (iii) Dr. Ajay Shah, Professor, NIPPP.
- (iv) Shri Sunil Gupta, Joint Secretary (TPL), Deptt. of Revenue.
- (v) Joint Secretary, ES-I, PMO.
- (vi) PPS to Finance Secretary.
- (vii) PPS to Chairman (CBDT).

(M.L. Meena)

17.7.012

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Slow down of economy rate

206. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian economy slowed to 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 from 8.4 per cent in 2010-11 while GDP growth in January-March quarter of Twelfth Five Year Plan shoed dismal growth to a nine year low of 5.3 per cent from 9.2 per cent last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the concrete/corrective steps taken by Government till date to ensure speedy implementation of all public Sector Projects casting Rupees one thousand crore or above after indentifying and monitoring such projects so that Government are able to revive growth rate and put India's economy back on track?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the revised estimates of annual national income, 2011-12 released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on May 31, 2012 the growth rate of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2011-12 is 6.5 per cent. As per the quarterly data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), India's growth rate (measured in terms of GDP at factor cost in constant 2004-05 prices) was 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of the financial year 2011-12. This growth is the lowest since the fourth quarter of 2008-09, when the growth rate was 3.5 per cent.

(b) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. 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.

(c) In order to reduce the delays and cost overruns in the projects, the Government has taken several steps which *inter-alia* include adoption of two-stage clearance system and stricter appraisal of projects before investment approval; monthly and quarterly monitoring of time and cost overrun of projects costing Rs. 150 crores and above by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(MOSPI); in-depth review of projects on quarterly basis by the concerned infrastructure Ministry; faster appraisal through departmental Committees like Expanded Railway Board in lieu of PIB; setting up of Standing Committees by the Government in the Ministries/Departments headed by respective Additional Secretaries to fix responsibility for time and cost overruns; appointment of nodal officers for each project with continuity of tenure and regular review of the infrastructure sector by MOSPI, etc.

India credit rating

207. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Global rating agencies namely Standard and Poor's (S and P) and FITCH have recently lowered India's credit rating outlook from stable to negative, citing heightened risk to medium to long/term growth potential, lack of economic reform and weak public finances;

(b) whether India faces an awkward combination of slow and elevated inflation when GDP growth in 2012-13 was estimated at 6.5 per cent and fiscal deficit at 5.6 per cent to 5.9 per cent; and

(c) if so, what remedial steps taken by Government so far to create more positive operational environment for business and private investment during 2012-13, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

Standard and Poor's (S and P) released its research update on India's sovereign credit ratings on 25th April, 2012. In this report, S and P has affirmed its BBB (-) long-term and A-3 short-term sovereign rating on India. However, S and P revised the outlook on the long-term ratings on India from Stable to negative.

In its release dated 18 June 2012, Fitch Ratings also revised the outlook on India's long-term ratings to negative, while affirming the long-term rating at BBB- and Short-term at F-3.

(b) India's economic growth declined in 2011-12 when compared to 2010-11. GDP growth at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated at 6.5 per cent in 2011-12 as compared to 8.4 per cent in 2010-11 (Quick Estimates).

However, inflation, as measured by WPI, has decreased to 8.94 per cent in 2011-12 as compared to 9.56 per cent in 2010-11.

Therefore, while there has been a slowdown in the rate of economic growth, inflation has marginally declined.

The Government is taking various steps with a view to improving the economic growth and reducing inflation.

(c) Various measures contained in the Budget for 2012-13 including those aimed at fiscal consolidation and development of infrastructure and industrial sectors would also help in creating a more positive operational environment for business and private investment.

These measures include the various initiatives taken to deepen the capital markets, for capitalization of banks and financial holding companies and steps to improve financial inclusion.

The measures for the development of infrastructure and industrial sectors include launching of the first infrastructure debt fund, allowing tax free bonds of Rs. 60000 crore for financing infrastructure projects, bringing about the national manufacturing policy and further liberalizing the External Commercial Borrowings for some infrastructure sectors.

On Aug 6, 2012, the Finance Minister announced a number of additional steps with a view to overcoming the challenges being faced by the Indian economy. These include measures to formulate a path of fiscal consolidation, to remove the constraints on supply side with a view to reducing the pressure on prices, to attract more investment, to take corrective actions with regard to the tax regime and to remove the bottleneck to quicken implementation of key infrastructure projects. These steps would also help in creating a more positive operational environment for business and private investment. The full text of the Finance Minister's Statement is available at http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2012/fm_speech_Economy_RoadMap.pdf

Report of Ashok Chawla Committee

208. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ashok Chawla Committee has submitted its report on allocation of natural resources in the wake of the 2G spectrum scam to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendation; and

(c) the number of recommendations that have been accepted by Government and how many are yet to accept and what is the time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Ashok Chawla Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR) which submitted its Report on 31st May, 2011, gave 81 recommendations covering eight natural resources *viz.* coal, minerals, petroleum, natural gas, spectrum, forests, land and water. The detailed recommendations of the CANR are at Annexure. [See Appendix 226 Annexure No. 4]

(2) Government has accepted 69 recommendations of the Ashok Chawla Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources (CANR). One recommendation has not been accepted by the Government. Eleven Recommendations of CANR are under consideration.

Smuggling fake Indian currency

209. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is clandestinely smuggling fake Indian currency notes to destabilise our economy;

(b) in this connection whether India is planning to make a request to the USA to divulge their strategies involved in checking counterfeit dollars;

(c) whether the Centre is planning support to top class research in right earnest to come up with a paper that is unique for our country in identifying notes; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, under the Indo-US Homeland Security Dialogue, one of the areas prioritized for co-operation is combating the menace of counterfeit currency.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is made.

(d) "Nil" in view of (c) above.

Revision of 'A' and 'B' category cities

†210. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal for putting some new cities of the State of Uttarakhand under 'A' and 'B' category;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of these cities and by when this proposal is likely to be approved; and

(c) if not, whether Ministry is ready to consider such proposals of the State in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Sir. Consequent upon the decision taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, the earlier classification of cities for grant of House Rent Allowance to the Central Government employees has been revised *viz.* A-1 to "X"; A, B-1 and B-2 to "Y" and C and Unclassified to "Z" w.e.f. 01.09.2008. In determining the revised classification, the population of Urban Agglomeration area of the city as per latest decennial census report *i.e.* 2001 census has been taken into consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Action for revision of such classification is initiated based on the population as per latest final decennial census report. In case of reorganization of a city resulting in changes in the population figures of that city, action is initiated only upon receipt of information in this regard from the concerned State Government.

Slow growth rate

‡211. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of the development in the country stands at lowest level as against the last several years;

(b) if so, the estimated lowest level of this growth rate;

(c) whether feedback on the reasons of level of growth being the lowest has been received; and

(d) if so, reasons mentioned in the feedback?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the revised estimates of annual national income, 2011-12 released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) on May 31, 2012 the growth rate of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2011-12 is 6.5 per cent. This is the lowest rate of GDP growth recorded during the years 2003-04 to 2011-12.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil etc. 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.

Growth rate of inflation

‡212. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the annual growth rate of inflation stands at an unbearable level in the country even during the current financial year;

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

(c) whether it is estimated that there will be a decline in this rate by October on the basis of projections of Government sector; and

(d) if so, the basis of this estimate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) during financial year 2010-11 was 9.56 per cent, which declined to 8.94 per cent in 2011-12. It further came down to 7.43 per cent in first quarter (Apr-Jun) of 2012-13 and was placed at 7.25 per cent in June 2012. All India inflation based on Consumer Price Index for new series averaged 10.21 per cent in first quarter (Apr-Jun) of 2012-13 and was placed at 10.02 per cent in June 2012.

(b) Inflation at its current level is due to high rate of increase in prices of vegetables, pulses and edible oils. Also, inflation in protein-rich items like milk, eggs, fish and meat have continued to be high, reflecting both structural demand-supply imbalances and input cost pressures. Supply side measures as well as sector/commodity specific interventions have been initiated by the Government to address the concerns on food inflation.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India, as part of the process of monetary policy formulation, makes projections for inflation. Based on the recent trends in

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

food inflation, trends in global commodity prices and the likely demand scenario, the baseline projection of WPI inflation for March 2013 as set out by RBI in their Quarterly Policy Review of July 31, 2012 is 7.0 per cent.

Reduction in budgetary support to Railways

213. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gross budgetary support provided to Railways as a part of budgetary support is being reduced from 5.9 per cent, to 4.8 per cent, on the other hand the gross budgetary support provided to railway as part of the total plan outlay of Ministry of Railways has been reduced from 43 per cent in 2009-10 to 39.9 per cent in 2012-13; and

(b) the reasons for the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The gross budgetary support to Railways as part of Total Plan expenditure has reduced from 5.9% in 2009-10 to 4.8% in BE 2012-13. As part of the Total Plan Outlay of Railways, the Gross budgetary support (GBS) in BE 2012-13 is 41.8% as against 45% in 2009-10 (including share of diesel cess for Railway Safety Fund), as shown in the Table below.

Rs. in crore				
Year	Budget Support to Railways (including diesel cess)	Plan Outlay of Railways	GBC to Railways as % of Rail Plan Outlay	GBS to Railways as % of total GBS
2008-2009	10319	36544	28.2%	3.7%
2009-2010	17980	39936	45.0%	5.9%
2010-2011	19318	40790	47.4%	5.1%
2011-2012 (RE)	24060	49467	48.6%	5.6%
2012-2013 (BE)	25102	60100	41.8%	4.8%

(b) Considerable increase of 74.2% was provided in GBS to Railways in 2009-10 over 2008-09. As a result, Plan Support to Railways went up from 3.7% of

Total GBS in 2008-09 to 5.9% in 2009-10. As percentage of the Railways Plan Outlay also, the GBS share increased from 28.2% in 2008-09 to 45% in 2009-10. The increase provided as GBS support to Railways in subsequent years has been on this higher base. However, the GBS to Railways as per cent of their Plan Outlay has shown a steady increase from 45% in 2009-10 to 48.6% in 2011-12 (RE). The decline in budget support to Railways as per cent of Plan Outlay of Railways in BE 2012-13 is attributed to substantial increase in Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) estimated by Railways in 2012-13 *i.e.* from Rs. 25,407 crore in RE 2011-12 to Rs. 34,998 crore in BE 2012-13.

Utilisation of central funds by Odisha

214. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Odisha is repeatedly alleging about Central Government negligence to Odisha regarding Natural Calamity Assistance, Plan Assistance, Backward Area Development Assistance, on the other hand the State Government is not able to utilize the funds released by Central Government; and

(b) the total funds released to Odisha State in last three years for Natural Calamity assistance, Plan Assistance, Backward Area Development Assistance and the percentage of utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Central Assistance released to the State of Odisha in the last three years for Natural Calamities, Plan Assistance, including assistance under the State Component of Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) is as given below:

Release of funds under different Schemes to Odisha state

	Rs. in crore			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
A. Plan Assistance	7994.16	11899.62	12361.27	2829.23
B. Natural Calamity Assistance				
1. Calamity Relief Fund/ State Disaster Response Fund	176.5	293.69	308.37	161.9

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
2. National Calamity Contingency Fund /National Disaster Response Fund	-	560.17	678.65	-
TOTAL Natural Calamity Assistance	176.5	853.86	987.02	161.9

*As on 31.7.2012

The releases are made on State's certifying utilization of funds for the purposes specified in the guidelines of respective Schemes/programmes. Request of the State Governments for funds, received from time to time are factored in at the time of finalization of Annual Plan of the State after an assessment of overall and inter-State development priorities and absorptive capacity of the State within the overall availability of resources.

Encouragement for Public Sector Banks

215. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has encouraged Public Sector Banks to spread their business overseas and has drawn up a list of 42 countries, especially from South America, Africa and South East Asia into which 26 Public Sector Banks can foray;

(b) whether the Ministry has also promised all possible support to the banks including capital support in expanding their overseas presence;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether foreign operation of Indian Banks expended to 244 Offices/Branches in 2010-11 as compared to 233 in the previous year and expected to reach 260 in 2011-12; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been having overseas

business for a long time and the Government on its part have always supported PSBs considering benefits of entering overseas jurisdictions, particularly those geographically important from national perspective as well as for the PSBs and for the trade, economy, the people of both sides and the jurisdictions. The Government has been keeping all the PSBs adequately capitalized.

(d) and (e) Indian banks had 229, 242 and 250 overseas offices abroad as on 30th March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively.

Slow down in growth during twelfth Five Year Plan

216. SHRI VIJAY HAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the backdrop of changing dynamics of domestic and global economic scenario, it will impact the growth in the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) and the projected growth will be less than nine per cent originally anticipated by Planning Commission;

(b) if so, whether the opinion expressed by Environmental Expert that real GDP growth in terms of accounting for ecological degradation, loss of natural resources, loss of bio-diversity, would drastically reduce the real GDP to around 6 per cent against the estimated 9 per cent; and

(c) if so, whether a well-structured holistic economic appraisal would be undertaken to arrive at a real GDP growth rate so that out budgetary allocations are based upon a firmer base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan approved by National Development Council (NDC) the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is likely to grow at an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the Twelfth Plan period.

(b) and (c) A "Green" National accounting process is still in a nascent stage. Accounting for ecological degradation, loss of natural resources and loss of bio-diversity is likely to reduce the real GDP. However, no estimates on extent of effect are known. Further, due to lack of adequate data and acceptable methodology, no such holistic economic appraisal could be undertaken.

Settlement of pending issues of fertilizers

217. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR;
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action that has been taken by Central Government in coordination with Ministry of Fertilizers to settle backlog pending issue of fertilizer units of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh as Central Government has not reimbursed additional State levies to fertilizer units and Central Government has already implemented new policy in this regard which is implemented from April, 2011 but before that period, these units have suffered losses and State Governments has never refund this collected State taxes; and

(b) whether Central Government would provide one time financial grant to settle this matter keeping in view that State Governments would never respond to this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To resolve the issue of settlement of backlog arrears in respect of Non-recognised Input levied by State Governments of Gujarat and U.P., consultation process is going on with the stakeholders. Appropriate decision shall be taken by the Government, taking into account views of State Governments and interests of farmers and fertilizer companies.

Depreciation of Indian Currency

‡218. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian currency is increasingly weakening against US dollar resulting in more pressure on Indian companies in foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why Indian currency is not succeeding in remaining stable against US dollar;

(d) the details of the steps taken to check the depreciation of Indian currency and their effect;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details thereof; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the prices of the essential edible items increase due to continuous depreciation of Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The impact of exchange rate depreciation on Indian companies depend on a set of factors, including exchange rate and elasticity of exports and imports. Theoretically, the depreciation of a currency should boost country's export as goods produced by domestic companies become cheaper in the international market. Therefore, while the rupee depreciation should benefit export oriented companies, though with a lag, the same makes the imports costly for import oriented companies. In the present scenario however, exchange rate depreciation is one of the factors affecting the performance of Indian companies. The other factors are slowdown in global and domestic demand.

(c) The reason for the decline of rupee against US dollar is the supply-demand imbalance in the domestic foreign exchange market. This is due to widening of trade and current account deficit and slowdown in portfolio flows on account of escalation in euro zone crisis and strengthening of US dollar in the international market due to the *safe haven* status of US Treasuries.

(d) and (e) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have taken a number of steps to facilitate capital inflows and boost export in order to augment supply of foreign exchange to stem the decline in the exchange rate value of the Rupee. Recent measures, *inter alia*, include hike in FII investment in debt securities (both corporate and Government), enhancing all-in-cost ceiling for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) between 3-5 year maturity, higher interest rate ceiling for foreign currency Non-resident deposits and deregulation of interest rates on rupee denominated NRI deposits. The manufacturing and infrastructure sector companies can now avail of external commercial borrowing up to a ceiling of US\$ 10 billion for repayment of outstanding rupee loans towards capital expenditure. Besides, under the Annual Supplement 2012-13 to Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14 the Government has announced initiatives to boost exports to about US\$ 360 billion in 2012-13.

As a result, rupee exchange rate recovered to Rs. 55.8 per US dollar on July 31, 2012 from the all time low of Rs. 57.2 per US dollar on June 27, 2012.

(f) The rupee decline makes imports more expensive. In situations where the higher cost is passed on to the consumers, it would contribute to inflationary pressures and general price rise. It is however, not possible to specifically estimate impact of exchange rate movements on inflation.

Economic/GDP growth achieved during fourth quarter

219. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the economic/GDP growth achieved during fourth quarter of the last financial year;

(b) whether economic growth of the country during the fourth quarter has been worst quarterly growth during last nine years as per the data released by Government on 31st May, 2012;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the reasons for drop in the growth rate of economy;

(e) whether Government has taken steps to boost the economic growth of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof along with outcome thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the quarterly data released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), India's growth rate (measured in terms of GDP at factor cost in constant 2004-05 prices) was 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of the financial year 2011-12. This growth has been the lowest since the fourth quarter of the financial year 2008-09, when the growth rate was 3.5 per cent.

(d) The slowdown in the growth of the economy is mainly on account of the slowdown in the industrial sector and lower growth registered in the agriculture sector. This reduction in the growth rate is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies; hardening of international prices of crude oil, etc. 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) and (f) Certain specific measures taken by the Government to achieve the growth target, *inter alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture

sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector focusing on Public Private Partnerships, a number of legislative measures to develop the financial sector and introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. These measures are expected to help in achieving the higher growth levels in the current year.

(g) Does not arise in view of (e) and (f) above.

Fema Violation cases

220. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) violation and money laundering has been reported/registered against private companies/MNCs during last two years;

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

(c) the details of action taken in this regard, case-wise;

(d) whether violation of FEMA and money laundering by M/s Reebok India has been reported;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes Sir,

The Directorate of Enforcement issued Show Cause for alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) and the cases of, prima-facie, offence of money laundering registered under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) against Private Companies/MNCs in the last two years are as under:-

Years	FEMA	PMLA
2010-11	34	31
2011-12	37	23

In addition to action taken by Directorate of Enforcement for violations of FEMA, 1999, RBI entertains applications from person (resident and non-resident) who seeks compounding of an admitted contravention of FEMA for procedural violation except violations under Section 3(a) of the Act. Details of compounding applications received by RBI from Companies/MNCs are given below:-

Period	No. of Applications
July 1, 2010-June 30, 2011	581
July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012	478

(d) to (f) Investigations under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) in respect of M/s Reebok India has been initiated.

Service tax on medical facilities

221. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is imposing service tax on medical facilities; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to protect the poor people like tribals, State-wise, including Andhra Pradesh at the same time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) Question does not arise, in view of reply to (a) above.

Fall in collection of direct taxes

222. SHRI. P. RAJEEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a fall in the collection of direct taxes in the last year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether any steps are being taken to check this fall in the taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Sir, the Net Direct Tax collection for the last two FYs are given in the table below:

(Rs. in crores)

FY	Net Direct Tax collection	Growth over Previous Year
2011-12	Rs. 494,799*	10.71%
2010-11	Rs. 446,935	-

*Provisional (Source: Pr CCA, CBDT)

Thus net Direct Tax collection during FY 2011-12 has increased in comparison to the collection to the collection during FY 2010-11.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply (a) above.

Impact of other economics on Indian Economy

‡223. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the economies of other countries of the world affect Indian economy;

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

(c) whether above situation could be avoided by making the economy of the country self-reliant; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Due to increasing globalization of the Indian economy-both in terms of current and capital account transactions of the Balance of Payment - developments in other economies of the world are having greater impact on the Indian economy. The economy has been particularly affected by the escalation in the euro zone crisis.

(c) and (d) To minimize the impact of global slowdown on the Indian economy, the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India have been undertaking a number of measures to manage the external sector as an integral part of maintaining macroeconomic stability.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Service tax for more services

†224. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many more services have been brought under Service Tax Act for recovering tax from them in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of services in the country from which tax would be recovered by Government now;

(c) whether Government's annual revenue would increase by this step; and

(d) if so, the quantum of amount thereof and the effect on inflation in the country as a outcome of this tax recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Sir, comprehensive approach to taxation of services has been introduced, due to which more services will come under service tax in the country;

(b) Since selective approach has come to an end, it is not feasible to specify the total number of services from which tax would be recovered by Government now;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Budget Estimate for the current financial year, in respect of service tax, is fixed as Rupees 1,24,000 Crore, an increase of 27 per cent. over the previous year; impact of service tax levy on inflation is a complex phenomenon which depends on interplay of a number of factors, particularly the extent to which the new tax is passed on to the consumer. Therefore, it is not possible to specify the effect on inflation as a outcome of service tax recovery.

Policy for unclaimed fund

†225. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 22,016 crores of insurance policy, Provident Fund and Fixed Deposit are lying as unclaimed funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government has chalked out any policy to utilize this money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) and Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amount of unclaimed amount for insurance industry and Fixed deposits by all Scheduled Commercial Banks are as below:

- (i) Unclaimed amount in Insurance sector Rs. 3,037.46 crore (as on 31.03.2012)
- (ii) Unclaimed funds in Fixed Deposit Rs. 425.89 crore (as on 31.12.2011)
The Ministry of Labour and Employment has informed that there is no unclaimed fund lying with Employee, Provident Fund Organization. However, there are certain accounts which are classified as Inoperative Accounts and all such accounts have a definite claimant. For the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 22,636.57 crore (provisional) is lying in Inoperative Accounts.

(c) No, Sir. However, (i) In respect of unclaimed amount in insurance industry, IRDA has advised the insurers that unclaimed sum would not be appropriated/written back.

- (ii) In respect of unclaimed funds in Fixed Deposits, the Government has introduced the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2011 wherein provision has been made for the establishment of a "Depositor Education and Awareness Fund" to take over inoperative deposit accounts which have not been claimed or operated for a period of 10 years or more.
- (iii) The Ministry of Labour and Employment has further informed that the amount lying in the Inoperative Account under Employees' Provident Fund Organization cannot be utilized except for the settlement of the members' account.

Free electronic fund transfer in banks

†226. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to make the electronic fund transfer free in banks;

(b) if so the time by which;

(c) whether it is fact that Oriental Bank Of Commerce has removed all kinds of charges on the transfer of the amount upto rupees one lakh;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (d) if so, the time by which other banks would implement this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Government has been motivating the banks to promote payments through electronic mode so as to increase systemic efficiency and reduce costs by realizing the potential of technology and rationalization of charges-structure of various products of the payment systems in India. One such measure to promote use of electronic payments is by reducing / eliminating charges for National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) transactions. Keeping this larger objective in view, the Government advised all the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to take appropriate effective measures for promotion of transactions through electronic mode, and also for elimination of charges for NEFT transactions upto Rs. 1 lac. All PSBs including the Oriental Bank of Commerce, have eliminated charges on NEFT transactions upto Rs. 1 lac.

Falling value of the rupee

227. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the consistently falling value of the rupee against the dollar has resulted in foreign exchange reserves of the nation slipping at alarming levels.
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the remedial measures that Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The country's foreign exchange reserves have declined to US\$ 2888.8 billion at end July 2012 from US\$ 292.8 billion at end January 2012.

The change in foreign currency assets occurs mainly on account of buying and selling of foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the foreign exchange market in India. Besides, income arising out of the deployment of foreign exchange reserves, external aid receipt of the Central Government, movements of the US dollar against other currencies in which foreign currency assets is held also impact the level of reserves. The decline in foreign exchange reserves between January-July 2012 was mainly due to sale of foreign currency assets by the RBI. The foreign exchange reserves of US\$ 2888.8 at end July, 2012, however, are at adequate level in terms of import coverage.

Corruption by staff in SEBI

228. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been conducted into the allegations of irregularity, bribery and corruption by the staff in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI);

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and by when these investigations likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir.

(i) An investigation, in terms of Regulation 86(1) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee's Service) Regulations, 2001, is being held against Shri Jerome K Alexander, Assistant General Manager, SEBI, relating to his alleged involvement in the issuance of a forged letter in the matter of Pyramid Salmira Theatre Limited. Shri Jerome K. Alexander, has been placed under suspension from April 15, 2011.

(ii) CBI, Kolkata has informed SEBI that two cases have been registered against Shri Rajesh Pratap Singh, Assistant General Manager, SEBI, for the alleged possession of disproportionate assets and alleged acceptance of bribe under section 7 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The employee has been placed under suspension from February 01, 2010 in terms of Regulation 74(1) and 86(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) Regulations, 2001.

(iii) CBI, Gandhinagar, has informed SEBI that a case has been registered against Shri Avarjeet Singh, Deputy General Manager, SEBI, for allegedly demanding illegal gratification. The employee has been placed under suspension from May 31, 2012 in terms of Regulation 74 (1) and 86(1)(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employee's Service) Regulations, 2001.

(c) The alleged involvement of Shri Jerome K. Alexander, in the matter of issuance of a forged letter is yet to be concluded by CVO, SEBI.

The alleged corruption case against Shri Avarjeet Singh, is being investigated by CBI.

Anti-Corruption Bureau, CBI, Kolkata, has initiated prosecution against Shri Rajesh Pratap Singh, and filed two charge sheets against him before the Hon'ble Special Judge, CBI Court, Alipore, Kolkata.

Target of cyber hackers

†229. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber hackers are now targeting the financial institutions and the banks of our country after hacking European financial institutions;
- (b) if so, whether Government has been paying attention upon this matter to tackle it;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on 14.06.2001 on Internet banking in India focusing on (i) technology and security issues (ii) legal issues and (iii) regulatory and supervisory issues. The Financial Institutions and Banks have their Information Security Policy which caters to the cyber security system including threat from the cyber hackers. They also engage the experts in the field of cyber security who regularly monitor such threats/attacks. No specific instance of cyber hacker targeting the FIs and banks has come to light.

NBFCs mechanism of interest rate

230. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether data regarding total credit doled out by Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) available with Government, if so, the details for last three years, sector-wise;
- (b) the mechanism of interest rate determination by NBFCs, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether it is a fact that in certain cases, the effective interest rate charged by NBFCs have been found to be as high as 24 per cent, if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of total credit (loans and advances) of the Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) for the last three years, as at the end of March, are as under.

(Rs. in crore)		
2010	2011	2012 (provisonal)
4,61,321	5,86,093	7,63,825

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has de-regulated the interest rate charged by the NBFCs on loans and advances. However, vide its circular dated 24.03.2007, RBI has advised the NBFCs to lay-out appropriate internal principles and procedures for determining interest rates, processing and other charges. Further, vide its circular dated 02.01.2009, RBI has also advised the NBFCs that the Board of each NBFC to adopt an interest rate policy for determining the rate of interest to be charged on loans and advances taking into account the relevant factors, such as, cost of funds, margin, risk premium, etc.

RBI has also stipulated, vide its circular dated 02.12.2011, an interest cap on individual loans for all Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) at the rate 26% per annum to be calculated on a reducing balance basis.

Women self help groups

231. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) that have been created with the help of NABARD in the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to ensure backward linkages of these SHGs with technology and credit resources, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to ensure forward linkages of these SHGs with market, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Details of State-wise SHGs with outstanding savings bank account at the end of March 2009, March 2010 and March 2011 are given in

statement (*See below*) NABARD has mentioned that about 80% of the SHGs are Women SHGs. In order to encourage backward linkage of the Matured SHGs, NABARD conducts a Micro Enterprise Development Programme (MEDP) which focuses on skill up gradation, development of livelihoods and venturing into micro enterprises by members of matured SHGs. During the year 2011-12, 1,914 MEDPs were conducted for 56,292 members on various location-specific farm, non-farm and service activities. For forward linkage NABARD extends grant assistance for setting up of marketing outlets, known as 'Rural Mart', at district and sub-district level by Producers Groups, SHGs and their federations, activity groups, farmers' club, etc., for marketing farm and non-farm products including products of rural SHGs/rural artisans/handicraft sector. The support is intended to cover the risks involved in the initial stages of rural retail marketing. 465 rural marts with a grant support of Rs. 490.34 lakh were sanctioned cumulatively as on 31st March 2012.

Statement

Progress in formation of SHGs

Savings of SHGs-State-wise position as on 31 March 2009, 2010 and 2011

Sl. No.	Region /State	As on 31 March 2009	As on 31 March 2010	As on 31 March 2011
1	2	3	4	5
Northern Region				
1.	Haryana	33257	36762	35319
2.	Himachal Pradesh	41744	50182	53113
3.	Punjab	39155	45005	40919
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	2349	4366	5569
5.	Rajasthan	192479	213295	233793
6.	New Delhi	2014	2191	3095
7.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	964
TOTAL		310998	351801	372772
Northern Eastern Region				
1.	Assam	180996	218352	245120
2.	Meghalaya	9625	11787	10653

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Nagaland	6057	5926	9866
4.	Tripura	22811	31349	34312
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	5148	6418	7079
6.	Mizoram	4230	5097	4592
7.	Manipur	9474	10831	10306
8.	Sikkim	1752	2428	2811
	TOTAL	240093	292188	324739
	Eastern Region			
1.	Bihar	130005	140824	248197
2.	Jharkhand	49753	79424	87205
3.	Odisha	441960	503172	521152
4.	West Bengal	609439	647059	666314
5.	A and N Islands (UT)	2478	3763	4750
	TOTAL	1233635	1374242	1527618
	Central Region			
1.	Chhattisgarh	112982	113982	118167
2.	Madhya Pradesh	173725	178226	153817
3.	Uttarakhand	34302	43997	44295
4.	Uttar Pradesh	391906	429760	470157
	TOTAL	712915	765965	786436
	Western Region			
1.	Goa	5892	6745	7926
2.	Gujarat	105046	168180	192834
3.	Maharashtra	685324	770695	760161
	TOTAL	796262	945620	960921

1	2	3	4	5
Southern Region				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1280900	1448216	1466225
2.	Karnataka	457389	534588	564545
3.	Kerala	358863	394197	493347
4.	Lakshadweep			164
5.	Tamil Nadu	730092	826710	943098
6.	Puducherry		19723	22081
	TOTAL	2827244	3223434	3489460
	GRAND TOTAL	6121147	6953250	7461946

New services for banks priority area

‡232. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRADAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is being contemplating to add certain new services in the priority area earmarked for the banks;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the details of these new services;

(c) whether the decision has also been taken to provide loan amount under these services; and

(d) if so, the ceiling of loan amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, revised its guidelines on Priority Sector Lending (PSL) on 20.07.2012. The revised guidelines are available on the website of RBI at www.rbi.org.in. The details of important changes in the activities included in the revised Priority Sector Lending guidelines are as under:

- Overall target under priority sector is retained at 40 per cent. The targets for both direct and indirect agricultural lending are kept unchanged at 13.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit, respectively.
- The following important activities, among others, form part of priority sector lending as per the revised guidelines:
 - Loans to Micro and Small Service enterprises up-to Rs. 1 crore and all loans to Micro and Small Manufacturing Enterprises.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Loans upto Rs. 25 lakh for housing in metropolitan centres of population above 10 lakh and Rs. 15 lakh at other centres.
 - Loans to Food and Agro processing units.
 - Loans to individuals for educational purposes including for vocational courses upto Rs. 10 lakh in India and Rs. 20 lakh abroad.
 - Loans for housing projects exclusively for economically weaker sections and low income groups, provided the cost does not exceed Rs. 5 lakh per dwelling unit.
 - Loans to distressed farmers indebted to non institutional lenders.
 - Overdrafts upto Rs. 50000/- in No-Frill account.
 - Loans to State Sponsored Organisations for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
 - Loans to individuals for setting up of off-grid solar and other off-grid renewable energy solutions for households.
 - Loans to individuals other than farmers upto Rs. 50000/- to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders.
- Foreign banks having 20 or more branches in the country have been brought on par with domestic banks for priority sector targets in a phased manner over a maximum period of 5 years starting April 1, 2013.
 - The foreign banks with less than 20 branches will have no sub targets within the overall priority sector lending target of 32 per cent.
 - Bank loans to primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Farmers' Service Societies (FSS) and Large Adivasi Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies (LAMPS) ceded to or managed/controlled by such banks for on-lending to farmers for agricultural and allied activities are included under direct agriculture.

Major economic reform after 2009

‡233. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no major economic reform has been made by Government since the year 2009;

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) if not, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the economy of the country is facing crisis due to the decrease in investments;
- (e) if so, the concrete initiative taken by the Government during the last one year to promote investments;
- (f) whether Government has any policy for economic reforms at present; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Economic reforms initiated in 1991 are a continuous process focused on promoting growth, enhancing investment, stabilizing prices and seek efficiency gains through progressive liberalization of trade, financial sector, product and factor markets and providing social protection to the poor and vulnerable sections. On fiscal policy, the Budget for 2012-13 seeks to reduce fiscal deficit to 5.1 per cent of GDP and limit subsidies to 2 per cent of GDP. The Government also announced a National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011 with the objective of raising the share of manufacturing in GDP and creation of 10 crore jobs. The NMP encourages the setting-up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones across the country. Interest rates on savings banks deposits were deregulated on 25th October 2011. External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) has been further liberalised by allowing their use for part financing rupee debt of existing power projects in order to provide low cost funds to some stressed infrastructure sectors, the rate of withholding tax on interest payments on ECBs has been reduced from 20 per cent to 5 per cent for three years for sectors like power, airlines, roads and bridges, ports and shipyards, affordable housing, fertilizer; and dams; investment linked deduction of capital expenditure incurred in the case of cold chain facility, warehouses for storage of food grains, hospitals, fertilizers and affordable housing has been enhanced to 150 per cent, as against the current rate of 100 per cent. Some of the reform measures like the introduction of goods and services tax and some legislations on the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill are at various stages of the process of implementation.

(d) and (e) The Indian economy experienced a growth slowdown to 6.5 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 due to certain domestic and external factors; nevertheless this level of growth relative to other economies was among the highest. Government

is taking measures to shore up the medium term growth prospects and revive investment and bring down inflation. During 2011-12, several steps were also taken to deepen the capital market and encourage investment in infrastructure sector, including raising of FII investment limit in long-term infrastructure bonds, corporate bonds and government securities, raising limit on ECB for infrastructure, allowing qualified foreign investors to invest in specified Indian mutual funds and directly in equities. For the year 2012-13, tax-free bonds for Rs. 60,000 crore has been announced for financing infrastructure projects.

(f) and (g) Economic reforms is a continuum with various steps taken by the Government to encourage investments, liberalise trade and promote sustainable growth in the economy. Government is engaged in wide ranging consultations with key stakeholders in accelerating the measures and legislations that are at various stages of implementation.

Negative rating of Indian economy

234. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International rating agencies have downgraded the rating of Indian economy to 'negative' and 'speculative' which indicates that India's economy is in flames and going through very difficult phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof, agency wise;

(c) the details of the reaction of Government thereon;

(d) whether Government has reviewed the economic situation of the country after downgrading of our economy;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the details of the outcomes thereof; and

(g) the details of measures to be taken by Government in this regard to ameliorate the economic scenario of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Six major international credit rating agencies usually rate India's sovereign debt. These are: Standard and Poor's (S and P), Moody's

Investor Services, Fitch Ratings, Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS), Japanese Credit Rating Agency (JCRA) and Rating and Investment Information Inc., Tokyo (R and I). The current ratings assigned by these agencies are given in Statement. (See below)

Government of India has not borrowed from overseas markets in foreign currency. Nevertheless, as Annexure-I shows, all the six agencies have rated India's long-term foreign currency denominated sovereign debt as investment grade. None of these agencies have downgraded the rating on India's sovereign debt to 'negative' and 'speculative.'

It may, however, be mentioned that S and P and Fitch recently revised their outlook on India's sovereign rating from Stable to Negative while reaffirming the ratings on India's sovereign debt.

(c) Government has taken note of the concerns expressed by the sovereign credit rating agencies.

(d) to (g) As mentioned above, India's sovereign credit rating has not been downgraded. Notwithstanding this, the Government is monitoring the economic situation closely and has taken a number of steps with a view to further strengthening and sustaining economic growth. . The measures taken include those that are contained in the 2012-13. Budget, and aim at the fiscal consolidation, improvement in the investment environment, development of the infrastructure and industrial sectors, and further development of the human resources.

The measures for fiscal consolidation are underway and being strongly pursued. Efforts are also underway towards enactment of Direct Taxes Code (DTC) and drafting of model legislation for Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The measures for strengthening the investment environment include various initiatives taken with a view to deepen the reforms in the capital markets, capitalization of banks and financial holding companies, steps to improve financial inclusion etc.

The measures for the development of infrastructure and industrial sectors include launching of the first infrastructure debt fund, allowing tax free bonds of Rs. 60000 crore for financing infrastructure projects, bringing about the national manufacturing policy, further liberalizing the External Commercial Borrowings for some infrastructure sectors etc.

The measures towards further development of the human resources include

increase in the funding for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), launching National Urban Health Mission, etc.

On Aug 6, 2012, the Finance Minister announced a number of additional steps with a view to overcoming the challenges being faced by the Indian economy. These include measures to formulate a path of fiscal consolidation, to remove the constraints on supply side with a view to reducing the pressure on prices, to attract more investment, to take corrective actions with regard to the tax regime, to remove the bottlenecks for quicker implementation of key infrastructure projects, etc. The full text of his statement is available at

http://www.finmin.nic.in/press_room/2012/fm_speech_Economy_RoadMap.pdf.

Statement

India's Sovereign Credit Rating by the six credit rating agencies

Rating Agency	Date of affirmation of ratings	Foreign Currency		Local Currency	
		Ratings	Outlook	Ratings	Outlook
DBRS	06.08.2012	BBB(low) (LT)	Stable	BBB (low) (LT)	Stable
Moody's	20.12.2011 (re-confirmed on 25.6.2012)	Baa3	Stable	Baa3 (upgraded from Bal)	Stable
Fitch	15.06.2012	BBB- (LT) F3 (ST)	Negative (changed from stable)	BBB-	Stable
S and P	25.04.2012	BBB-(LT) A-3 (ST)	Negative (changed from stable)	No ratings were given for local currency	
JCRA	09.12.2011	BBB+	Stable	No rating were given for local currency	
R and I	14.06.2011	BBB+ (LT) a-2 (ST)	Stable	No rating were given for local currency	

Migration of Indian citizens through fake agents

235. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are a number of migrants leaving the country through fake recruitment agents;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to monitor and regulate the migration of Indian citizens; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) Emigration of Indian workers seeking employment in 17 Emigration Check Required (ECR) notified countries is regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983. Despite the existing framework to facilitate legal migration and the efforts made by the Government to prevent irregular migration, complaints regarding fraudulent offers of overseas employment and cheating of job seekers are received by the Ministry from time to time. Such complaints include fraudulent advertisements for jobs abroad, fake recruitments for non-existing employers or for foreign employers who never authorized the agents, thus rendering the workers without jobs; and offers of exaggerated benefits to lure job seekers. These complaints are received against registered Recruiting Agents, unauthorized intermediaries as well as some Foreign Employers. The details of the complaints received against unregistered agents during the last four year and the current year ending July, 2012 are given below;

Year	No. of complaints	Prose-cution Sanction issued	Cases referred to State Government/POE for action
2008	93	56	37
2009	136	14	136
2010	166	10	166
2011	225	9	225
2012 (31st July)	183	10	171

(c) and (d) The Government has taken steps to monitor and regulate the emigration of Indian workers, to reform and simplify the emigration process and to prevent illegal emigration. These, *inter-alia*, include the following:

- (i) Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders need to obtain clearance from any of the 9 POE offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Jaipur, Cochin, Kolkata and Chandigarh before emigrating for overseas employment to any of the 17 ECR notified countries.
- (ii) The Ministry has amended the Rules vide Emigration (Amendment) Rules 2009 on 9th July, 2009. The important changes are as under:
 - The amount of security to be furnished by the Recruiting Agent (RA) in the form of Bank Guarantee has been increased to twenty lakh rupees for all, in place of the three earlier categories, on the basis of the number of workers to be recruited by the RA.
 - The application fee for Registration Certificate has been increased from Rupees Five thousand to Twenty five thousand rupees.
 - In order to obtain a permit for direct recruitment of workers from India, the Foreign Employer will have to furnish a Bank Guarantee of Ten thousand rupees per worker subject to a minimum of One lakh rupees and a maximum of Twenty lakh rupees, valid for a period of one year over and above the duration of the employment contract.
 - the recruiting agents have been entrusted with specific duties and responsibilities with a view to safeguarding the interests of the emigrant workers. They will also have to maintain certain basic facilities.
- (iii) A National Awareness-cum-Publicity campaign is undertaken from time to time to create wider awareness among the general public and particularly among the potential migrants on the risks of illegal migration and safeguards against illegal practices by unauthorized intermediaries and fraudulent recruiting agencies.
- (iv) The Government has constituted a high level Core-Group to lead and monitor action of combating and preventing irregular migration. The Core-Group is headed by Secretary, MOIA and has representatives from the relevant central Ministries and State Governments. The Core-Group

- has circulated a template amongst state governments to formulate action plans against irregular migration from their states.
- (v) An Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been established which runs a 24x7 helpline in 8 languages to provide information and guidance to emigrants.
 - (vi) Migrant Resources Centres have been established in Cochin, Hyderabad and Panchkula, Haryana for information dissemination and counselling of potential migrants.
 - (vii) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been established in UAE.
 - (viii) The Ministry has been holding annual consultation with the major states of origin to ensure better coordination and enforcement of various provisions of Rules and Regulations.
 - (ix) Attestation of work contracts by the Indian mission concerned has been made mandatory in all cases of women workers holding ECR passports, emigrating to ECR countries.
 - (x) Whenever a complaint is received against a registered Recruiting Agent about cheating or exploitation of an emigrant, action is initiated for suspension or cancellation of the registration certificate of the recruiting agent. If the recruiting agent indulges in forgery of documents he is also prosecuted through the state police. Complaints against illegal agents are referred to the state police for prosecuting them. If there is a complaint against an employer about exploitation of the worker, proceedings for blacklisting of the employer are initiated.
 - (xi) The Ministry has signed bilateral labour MoUs with all the GCC countries (except Saudi Arabia) and with Jordan and Malaysia to enhance bilateral cooperation in the management of migration. Joint Working Groups have been constituted under these MoUs that meet regularly to resolve labour issues.

Indian Muslims residing abroad

236. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indian Muslims settled/residing abroad, country-wise;

- (b) the problems being faced by them; and
- (c) the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) to (c) No break-up of figures of Overseas Indians on religion, regional, provincial or linguistic basis/group is maintained by this Ministry.

NRI wives deserted by their husbands

237. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of NRI wives who have been deserted by their husbands abroad, State-wise;
- (b) the steps Government is planning to take to help these women in distress; and
- (c) whether Government would come forward with a legislation to ensure that all marriages with NRIs are registered before the couples go abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The Ministry does not maintain exclusive data in respect of NRI wives who have been deserted by their husbands abroad. However, complaints received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) pertaining to desertion/harassment/deception/cheating by their overseas spouses State-wise are given in statement-I (*See below*) and the complaints received by the National Commission for Women, the coordinating agency at the national level to receive and process such complaints relating to Indian women deserted by their overseas husbands, are given in statement II (*See below*)

(b) Legal and financial assistance is already being provided to Indian women who have been deserted by their NRI husbands by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, National Commission for Women and Non-Governmental Organizations empaneled with the Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 14th February, 2006 in the case of *Seema Vs. Ashwani Kumar* has directed that marriage of all persons who are citizens of India belonging to various religions should be compulsorily registrable in their respective States. State Governments have taken steps for compulsory registration of marriages in their respective States.

Statement-I

State wise complaints received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs from Indian women against harassment/desertion by their overseas spouses from 2005 to 2012 (till 30/6/2012).

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42
2.	Assam	5
3.	Bihar	4
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Delhi	74
6.	Gujarat	21
7.	Haryana	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (J and K)	8
10.	Karnataka	7
11.	Kerala	19
12.	Maharashtra	21
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6
14.	Odisha	2
15.	Punjab	101
16.	Puducherry (U.T.)	1
17.	Rajasthan	6
18.	Tamil Nadu	31
19.	Uttar Pradesh	22
20.	Uttaranchal	02
21.	West Bengal	18
TOTAL		418

Statement - II

State-wise complaints received in the National Commission for Women from September, 2009 till March 2012.

State-Wise Data

Sl. No.	State	Total number of complaints
1.	Delhi	135
2.	Uttar Pradesh	68
3.	Haryana	56
4.	Punjab	53
5.	Maharashtra	46
6.	Gujarat	39
7.	Andhra pradesh	51
8.	Karnataka	23
9.	West Bengal	30
10.	Tamil Nadu	30
11.	Rajasthan	25
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18
13.	Uttrakhand	11
14.	Bihar	10
15.	Himachal Pradesh	04
16.	Assam	03
17.	Jharkhand	04
18.	Chhattisgarh	02
19.	Odisha	09
20.	Kerala	07
21.	Goa	02
22.	Tripura	02
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	04
	Others*	126
	TOTAL	758

* Complete address not available and details sought.

Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

238. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana;
- (b) whether any training and infrastructure is provided under the above Yojana;
- (c) if so, the details of training provided to elected representatives from Andhra Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise and district-wise and also infrastructure projects undertaken in each of the panchayats during the same period, year-wise and district-wise; and
- (d) the efforts the Ministry is making for getting more allocations in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) The Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), implemented in districts not covered by the Scheme of Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF), focuses primarily on providing financial assistance to the States/UTs for Training and Capacity Building of elected representatives (ERs) and functionaries of Panchayats so that they can perform the functions devolved upon them and the schemes entrusted to them effectively. Assistance is also provided for Satellite based training infrastructure for Distance Learning for the ERs and Functionaries of the Panchayats and, in respect of the Hill States and States in the North Eastern Region, for capital expenditure on establishment of Panchayat Resource Centers/Training Institutes at Divisional/District level. There is a small component of Infrastructure Development under which assistance is provided to States/UTs for construction of Panchayat Ghars at Gram Panchayat level.

(c) Details of the training programmes conducted in Andhra Pradesh under RGSY are given in statement (*See below*) No financial assistance was provided under this Scheme during this period for infrastructure projects in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has already proposed higher allocations for capacity building during Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement

Trained particulars under RGSY - 2006-2007

Sl No.	Categories	Type of Course	Venue	Place of Training	SC	ST	General	Total
1.	Chair Persons - ZPP	Foundation Course	In Campus	APARD	2	-	7	9
2.	Vice Chairpersons	„	In Campus	APARD	-	-	8	8
3.	ZPTC members	„	In Campus	APARD	65	21	254	340
4.	Mandal President	„	In Campus	APARD	68	26	273	367
5.	MPTC Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	898	279	3539	4716
6.	Sarpanches	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	1740	725	12029	14494
7.	Tribal Sarpanches	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL		362	-	362
8.	Ward Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	7050	2590	33354	42994
GRAND TOTAL 2006-07					9823	4003	49464	63290

176 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Trained particulars under RGSY - 2008-2009

Sl No.	Categories	Type of Course	Venue	place of Training	Women	SC	ST	General	Total
1.	ZPTC members	Refreshment Course	In Campus	APARD	28	16	5	61	82
2.	Mandal President	„	In Campus	APARD	32	18	6	77	101
3.	MPTC Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	1764	1234	384	4872	6490
4.	Sarpanches and Upa Sarpanches	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	1212	891	371	6130	7392
5.	Ward Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	3036	2159	766	11140	72605
6.	DPC members	„	In Campus	APARD	52	25	9	122	156
GRAND TOTAL 2008-09					6124	4343	1541	22402	86826

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 177

Trained particulars under RGSY - 2009-2010

Sl No.	Categories	Type of Course	Venue	Place of Training	Women	SC	ST	General	Total
1.	ZPTC members	Sectoral Course	In Campus	APARD	65	37	12	145	194
2.	Mandal President	„	In Campus	APARD	63	35	13	140	188
3.	MPTC Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	1333	933	290	3693	4916
4.	Sarpanches and Upa Sarpanches	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	1010	742	309	5067	6118
5.	Ward Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	2728	1500	551	6751	8802
TOTAL 2009-10					5199	3247	1175	15796	20218

178 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Trained particulars RGSY - 2010-2011

Sl No.	Categories	Type of Course	Venue	Place of Training	Women	SC	ST	General	Total
1.	ZPTC members	Sectoral Course	In Campus	APARD	43	24	6	96	126
2.	Mandal President	„	In Campus	APARD	35	19	7	78	104
3.	Special Training for SC/ST MPPs	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	22	61	24	-	85
4.	Ward Members	„	Off Campus	MANDAL LEVEL	24252	12002	4410	57267	73679
TOTAL 2010-11					24352	12106	4447	57441	73994

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 179

KU Band Training Particulars from 2008 to 2011

Sl. No.	Year	Attendance	Remarks
1.	2008	85168	Sarpanches, MPTCs, Ward
2.	2009-10	140185	members and PRI official
3.	2010-11	78213	functionaries were trained
TOTAL		303566	

- Note. 1. RGSY scheme is demand driven in nature and funds are released against receipt of proposal in particular year from respective States / UTs.
2. Panchayat election in the State of Andhra Pradesh which was due in 2011 has not been held due to stay by Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

Implementation of rural business hub programme in Bihar

239. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry's programme of Rural Business Hub has been implemented in Bihar State;

(b) if so, whether this programme has successfully helped in generating employment opportunities and eradicating rural poverty in Bihar; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As the scheme is demand based, no State wise allocation is made. This scheme is applicable to all the BRGF and North-Eastern Region districts. Under the scheme, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj extends token financial support (not exceeding Rs. 25 lakh) for viable RBH projects and the balance project cost has to be converged through other Central/ State Government schemes/Financial Institutions/ Implementing Organizations etc.

In Bihar, only one project has been sanctioned to M/s Gramin Vikas Pratisthan in Paliganj Block of Patna district for Rural Business Hub (RBH) for promotion of Medicinal/Aromatic Plants. Under the RBH scheme, financial support has been given for setting up distillation plants for extraction of oil. Around 60 farmers have reportedly benefited from this particular project.

E-Governance in Panchayats

240. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the implementation of E-governance in panchayats under the National E-Governance Programme (NEGP);

(b) whether Government is aware that number of panchayats are not yet computerized;

(c) if so, the response of Government;

(d) the steps that are being taken by the Government to ensure effective implementation of E-Governance in panchayats; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) e-Governance in Panchayats is sought to be achieved through the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) under which 11 Core Common Software applications are planned. These applications collectively constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suite (PES). Four of these applications namely PRIA Soft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and Local Governance Directory have been rolled out and are in public domain. These can be accessed at <http://Accountingonline.gov.in>, <http://planningonline.gov.in>, <http://panchayat.gov.in> and <http://panchayatdirectory.gov.in> respectively. Six more applications namely Area Profiler, Service Plus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on 24th April, 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayat Day and are in the process of adoption by the States.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Project so far has not provided any funds for hardware including computers. However, the States have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources such as 13th Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), State Funds, etc. for procuring ICT infrastructure including computers at Panchayats.

(d) and (e) For effective implementation of the e-Governance Project, workshops/trainings are organised to demonstrate the applications to the State Govt. functionaries. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also providing trained faculty to provide trainings on all applications. Consultants were provided to 25 States to initiate the rollout of the project. During 2011-12, Rs. 38.5 Crores were released to all States/UTs for setting up of Programme Management Units (PMUs) at States and District levels for adoption of PES applications. Furthermore, States are also incentivized to adopt the PES applications through the annual e-Panchayat Puraskars.

Computerisation of functioning of gram panchayats

241. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government so far as computerisation of the functioning of the Gram Panchayats is concerned;

- (b) the number of Gram Panchayats that are yet to be computerised, State-wise;
- (c) the details of the factors responsible for slow progress in this regard; and
- (d) the steps taken to accelerate the pace of computerisation of Gram Panchayats especially in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (c) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is implementing the e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) that addresses all core aspects of Panchayats' functioning *viz.* Planning, Monitoring, Implementation, Budgeting, Accounting, Social Audit, etc. Under e-Panchayat MMP, 11 Core Common Software applications were planned which collectively constitute the Panchayat Enterprise Suit (PES). Four of these applications namely PRIASoft, PlanPlus, National Panchayat Portal and Local Governance Directory have been rolled out and are in public domain. These can be accessed at <http://Accountingonline.gov.in>, <http://planningonline.gov.in>, <http://panchayat.gov.in> and <http://panchayatdirectory.gov.in> respectively. Six more applications namely Area Profiler, ServicePlus, Asset Directory, ActionSoft, Social Audit and Trainings Management were launched on 24th April, 2012 on the occasion of National Panchayat Day and are in the process of adoption by the States. Since PES adoption is not complete in all Gram Panchayats, the computerization of the functioning of the Gram Panchayats is yet to be achieved. Lack of internet connectivity, power, hardware and insufficient number of trained manpower at Gram Panchayat level are contributing factors in the slow progress of computerization of Panchayats.

(d) For effective implementation of the Project, workshops/trainings are organised to demonstrate the applications to the State Govt. functionaries. Ministry of Panchayati Raj is also provide trainings on all applications. Consultants were provided to 25 States to initiate the rollout of the project. During 2011-12, Rs. 38.5 Crores were released to all States/UTs for setting up of Programme Management Units (PMUs) at State and District levels for adoption of PES applications. Furthermore, States are also incentivized to adopt the PES applications through the annual e-Panchayat Puraskars.

In Jharkhand, over 300 functionaries have been imparted trainings on

PRIASoft and PlanPlus. 380 Panchayat functionaries and elected members were imparted trainings in basic ICT literacy. During 2011-12, 23 Zilla Panchayat, 125 Block Panchayats and 2464 Gram Panchayats made voucher entries in PRIASoft, whereas 9 Zilla Panchayat, 67 Block Panchayats and 1559 Gram Panchayats adopted PlanPlus in Jharkhand.

New Districts under BRGF

†242. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts proposed to be included under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to carry on with the districts getting stable with the development point of view under BRGF Scheme or to put them aside; and

(d) the achievements made till date above mentioned scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V.KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) The District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) presently covers 272 districts. The list of BRGF district is given in statement-I (*See below*)

(c) and (d) It has been decided to restructure the BRGF for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. An exercise is being undertaken to restructure the BRGF including identification of backward areas, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Pending completion of this exercise, the BRGF will continue in 2012-13 in its present form. A statement showing the funds released and utilized under BRGF is given in statement (*See below*) BRGF funds have been used for critical gap filling by taking up development projects identified by the community through decentralized planning. Under the BRGF, communities have been able to fulfill local felt needs and address some of the causes of backwardness in the identified districts.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement - I*List of 272 BRGF districts*

Sl. No.	State	Districts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnam
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahboobnagar
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Warrangal
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansari
15.	Assam	Baksa
16.	Assam	Barpeta
17.	Assam	Bongaigaon
18.	Assam	Cachar
19.	Assam	Chirang
20.	Assam	Dhemaji
21.	Assam	Goalpara
22.	Assam	Hailakandi

Sl. No.	State	Districts
23.	Assam	Karbi Anglong
24.	Assam	Kokrajhar
25.	Assam	Moregaon
26.	Assam	North Cachar Hills
27.	Assam	North Lakhimpur
28.	Bihar	Araria
29.	Bihar	Arwal
30.	Bihar	Aurangabad
31.	Bihar	Banka
32.	Bihar	Begusarai
33.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
34.	Bihar	Bhojpur
35.	Bihar	Buxar
36.	Bihar	Darbhanga
37.	Bihar	Gaya
38.	Bihar	Gopalganj
39.	Bihar	Jamui
40.	Bihar	Jehanabad
41.	Bihar	Kaimur
42.	Bihar	Katihar
43.	Bihar	Khagaria
44.	Bihar	Kishanganj
45.	Bihar	Lakhisarai

Sl. No.	State	Districts
46.	Bihar	Madhepura
47.	Bihar	Madhubani
48.	Bihar	Munger
49.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
50.	Bihar	Nalanda
51.	Bihar	Nawada
52.	Bihar	Paschim Champaran
53.	Bihar	Patna
54.	Bihar	Purbi Champaran
55.	Bihar	Purnia
56.	Bihar	Rohtas
57.	Bihar	Saharsa
58.	Bihar	Samastipur
59.	Bihar	Saran
60.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
61.	Bihar	Sheohar
62.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
63.	Bihar	Siwan
64.	Bihar	Supaul
65.	Bihar	Vaishali
66.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
67.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
68.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur

Sl. No.	State	Districts
69.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
70.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
71.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
72.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham
73.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
74.	Chhattisgarh	Korba
75.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya
76.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasammund
77.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
78.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh
79.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
80.	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja
81.	Gujarat	Banas Khantha
82.	Gujarat	Dahod
83.	Gujarat	Dang
84.	Gujarat	Narmada
85.	Gujarat	Panchmahal
86.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha
87.	Haryana	Mahendragarh
88.	Haryana	Sirsa
89.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
90.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur

Sl. No.	State	Districts
91.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
92.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar
93.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
94.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch
95.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban
96.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
97.	Jharkhand	Chatra
98.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
99.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
100.	Jharkhand	Dumka
101.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
102.	Jharkhand	Giridih
103.	Jharkhand	Godda
104.	Jharkhand	Gumla
105.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
106.	Jharkhand	Jamtara
107.	Jharkhand	Koderma
108.	Jharkhand	Khunti
109.	Jharkhand	Latehar
110.	Jharkhand	Lohardagga
111.	Jharkhand	Pakaur
112.	Jharkhand	Palamu
113.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
114.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
115.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj

Sl. No.	State	Districts
116.	Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharswan
117.	Jharkhand	Simdega
118.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum
119.	Karnataka	Bidar
120.	Karnataka	Citradurga
121.	Karnataka	Davangere
122.	Karnataka	Gulbarga
123.	Karnataka	Raichur
124.	Karnataka	Yadgir
125.	Kerala	Palakkad
126.	Kerala	Wayanand
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
129.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar
130.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
131.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
132.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
133.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur
134.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattarpur
135.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
136.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
137.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
138.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
139.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
140.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua

Sl. No.	State	Districts
141.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
142.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
143.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone
144.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
145.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
146.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
147.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
148.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
149.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
150.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
151.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
152.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
153.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
154.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
155.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
156.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
157.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
158.	Maharashtra	Amravati
159.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
160.	Maharashtra	Bhandara
161.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
162.	Maharashtra	Dhule
163.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
164.	Maharashtra	Gondia
165.	Maharashtra	Hingoli

Sl. No.	State	Districts
166.	Maharashtra	Nanded
167.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
168.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
169.	Manipur	Chandel
170.	Manipur	Churachandpur
171.	Manipur	Tamenglong
172.	Meghalaya	Ri-bhoi
173.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills
174.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
175.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
176.	Mizoram	Saiha
177.	Nagaland	Kiphrie
178.	Nagaland	Longleng
179.	Nagaland	Mon
180.	Nagaland	Tuensang
181.	Nagaland	Wokha
182.	Odisha	Bargarh
183.	Odisha	Bolangir
184.	Odisha	Boudh
185.	Odisha	Deogarh
186.	Odisha	Dhenkanal
187.	Odisha	Gajapati
188.	Odisha	Ganjam
189.	Odisha	Jharsuguda
190.	Odisha	Kalahandi
191.	Odisha	Kandhamal (Phulbani)
192.	Odisha	Keonjhar
193.	Odisha	Koraput
194.	Odisha	Malkangiri

Sl. No.	State	Districts
195.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj
196.	Odisha	Nabarangpur
197.	Odisha	Nuapada
198.	Odisha	Rayagada
199.	Odisha	Sambalpur
200.	Odisha	Sonepur (Subarnapur)
201.	Odisha	Sundargarh
202.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur
203.	Rajasthan	Banswara
204.	Rajasthan	Barmer
205.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh
206.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
207.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
208.	Rajasthan	Jalore
209.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
210.	Rajasthan	Karauli
211.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh
212.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur
213.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
214.	Rajasthan	Tonk
215.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
216.	Sikkim	North District
217.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
218.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
219.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam
220.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
221.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamali
222.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram
223.	Tripura	Dhalai

Sl. No.	State	Districts
224.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar
225.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
226.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun
227.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
228.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
230.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
231.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
232.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
233.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
234.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah
235.	Uttar Pradesh	Farukhabad
236.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
237.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
238.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur
239.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
240.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
241.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
242.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
243.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar
244.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi
245.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar
246.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpurkhiri
247.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
248.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj
249.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
250.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur
251.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
252.	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareilly

Sl. No.	State	Districts
253.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar
254.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
255.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddhartha Nagar
256.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
257.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
258.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
259.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
260.	Uttarakhand	Champawat
261.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal
262.	West Bengal	24 South Paraganas
263.	West Bengal	Bankura
264.	West Bengal	Birbhum
265.	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin
266.	West Bengal	Dinajpur Uttar
267.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
268.	West Bengal	Maldah
269.	West Bengal	Medinipur East
270.	West Bengal	Medinipur West
271.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
272.	West Bengal	Purulia

Statement - II

BRGF: Funds Released and Utilisation Reported from 2008-09 to 2011-12 and Current Financial year (as on 31.07.2012)

Sl. No.	State	No. of BGRF Districts	Annual Entitlement		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total	
			Annual Entitlement from 2007-08 to 2010-11	Annual Entitlement from 2011-12 onwards	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported	Funds Released	Utilisation Reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	348.28	389.77	250.38	250.38	357.39	357.39	348.34	341.70	366.59	70.54	12.34	0.00	1335.04	1020.01
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	15.47	16.38	11.07	11.07	14.67	12.79	12.70	9.46	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.14	33.32
3.	Assam	11	168.19	688.05	53.23	49.72	56.03	54.77	139.12	60.84	59.39	5.49	20.14	0.00	327.91	170.82
4.	Bihar	36	638.99	688.05	421.54	421.54	518.99	491.85	740.25	564.99	408.58	31.75	46.41	0.00	2135.77	1510.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	13	248	269.80	205.44	216.06	216.06	280.90	273.78	259.94	105.64	100.18	0.00		1062.52	800.92
6.	Gujarat	6	107.31	115.64	6.05	6.05	96.64	93.05	103.16	99.61	109.64	8.02	1.16	0.00	316.65	206.73
7.	Haryana	2	30.44	32.15	25.68	25.68	19.35	19.35	39.53	39.53	18.67	9.99	19.26	0.00	122.49	94.55

196 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	30.50	32.22	23.48	23.48	27.41	30.50	30.50	23.62	10.90	8.60	0.00	113.61	92.29	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	48.85	52.06	40.77	40.77	9.00	0.00	41.26	27.21	30.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.43	67.98
10.	Jharkhand	21	343.56	366.31	290.27	290.27	209.18	209.18	331.02	193.79	183.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	1014.07	693.24
11.	Karnataka	5	108.17	118.91	0.00	0.00	103.27	103.27	118.48	103.24	92.74	34.55	4.78	0.00	319.27	241.06
12.	Kerala	2	34.33	36.83	0.00	0.00	24.21	23.84	31.59	20.81	34.66	0.00	0.67	0.00	319.27	241.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	24	452.40	490.50	324.44	324.44	315.65	315.65	535.80	503.05	403.37	66.49	80.65	0.00	1659.91	1209.63
14.	Maharashtra	12	265.57	292.56	29.81	29.81	228.19	228.19	290.95	275.23	255.09	88.95	27.69	0.00	831.73	622.18
15.	Manipur	3	42.09	43.93	14.62	14.62	27.71	27.71	54.32	48.54	32.16	8.72	9.44	0.00	138.25	99.59
16.	Meghalaya	3	40.01	41.44	37.54	37.54	23.50	23.50	50.42	48.84	24.60	10.59	13.68	0.00	149.74	120.47
17.	Mizoram	2	24.98	25.58	2.00	2.00	21.28	21.28	28.68	28.20	24.90	5.42	0.00	0.00	76.86	56.90
18.	Nagaland	3	40.05	41.48	33.31	33.31	43.04	43.04	40.04	40.04	41.48	13.37	0.00	0.00	157.87	129.76
19.	Odisha	19	324.67	339.96	227.84	227.84	223.67	211.56	385.20	380.79	325.95	63.64	4.11	0.00	1166.77	883.83
20.	Punjab	1	16.65	17.80	0.00	0.00	15.08	15.08	18.22	17.83	15.50	0.08	0.00	0.00	48.80	32.99

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21. Rajasthan	12	262.99	289.45	183.50	183.50	141.42	141.42	304.68	288.37	286.15	57.54	17.32	0.00	933.07	670.83	
22. Sikkim	1	13.97	14.58	12.67	12.67	11.59	11.59	15.92	15.92	14.21	2.54	0.53	0.00	54.92	42.72	
23. Tamil Nadu	6	114.04	123.74	113.53	113.53	62.09	62.09	113.28	110.10	106.03	49.88	10.73	0.00	405.66	335.60	
24. Tripura	1	13.21	13.66	11.82	11.82	8.58	8.58	13.21	13.21	13.66	5.57	0.00	0.00	47.27	39.18	
25. Uttar Pradesh	34	636.09	689.05	541.74	541.74	579.87	579.87	668.09	594.45	540.81	166.85	42.06	0.00	2372.57	1882.91	
26. Uttarakhand	3	44.85	47.24	9.00	8.29	0.00	0.00	37.66	27.71	29.54	6.98	4.00	0.00	80.20	42.98	
27. West Bengal	11	11	255.90	283.14	159.53	159.53	181.10	181.10	276.68	205.02	58.03	92.68	0.00	915.00	637.33	
TOTAL	250	4670.04	5049.98	3029.23	3025.04	3534.96	3479.62	5050.00	4396.41	3917.00	881.53	516.43	0.00	16047.63	11782.60	

198 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Computers in Gram panchayats in Maharashtra

†243. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing computers to each gram panchayat of the country;

(b) if so, the number of gram panchayats in Maharashtra that have been provided with the computers;

(c) whether work in these computers is being done by the panchayats where these computers have been made available; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no provision at present for providing computer to Gram panchayats under e-Panchayat Mission Mode Project (MMP) being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The States, however, have been advised to utilize available funds from other sources such as 13th Central Finance Commission grants, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), etc. for computerization of Panchayats.

(c) and (d) In view of reply at (a) and (b) above, details of the work being done by the Panchayats in Maharashtra is not maintained by the Ministry.

Appointment of Chairman/MD of PSUs

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

(a) whether according to guidelines of Government particularly for Public Selection Enterprise Board (PSEB) the IAS, IPS and IRS officers can be appointed as Chairman and Managing Director of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details of such guidelines;

(c) whether persons having financial background are also eligible and consider for the post of CMDs in PSUs of power and petroleum sector; and

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) The policy guidelines contained in Government Resolution No. 27(21) EO-86 (ACC) dated 3rd March, 1987, amended from time to time, constituting the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), include organized services under the Central Government as one of the feeding entities for appointment to Board level positions in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). Organised services under Central Government include *inter alia* IAS, IPS and IRS officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As per prescribed eligibility criteria for appointment of CMDs of CPSEs, persons can be drawn from any of the management functional backgrounds including financial background.

Expenditure on training abroad

‡245. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS and IPS officers who have received training aboard during the last five years and the amount spent on them by Government;

(b) the number of officers who settled over there without any intimation and have not come back to India; and

(c) the number of officers from Rajasthan who have currently gone abroad on study leave?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As the officers of All India Services, viz., IAS and IPS serve both in the Centre and States, such information is not available centrally. However, DOPT sponsors officers, including IAS and IPS officers, for foreign trainings under Domestic Funding of Foreign Training (DFFT) scheme covering short-term programmes, long-term programmes and partial funding of foreign studies. The number of IAS, IPS, Central Services and other eligible officers deputed for training under this scheme along with consolidated expenditure incurred thereon during the last five years is as under:

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	IAS	IPS	Others	Expenditure (Rs. Crores)
2007-08	108	2	120	17.50
2008-09	94	3	154	19.00
2009-10	77	1	35	12.10
2010-11	116	2	127	20.94
2011-12	118	6	100	27.98

(b) The information relating to such officers is not maintained centrally.

(c) No IAS or IPS officer from Rajasthan cadre is currently on ex-India study leave sanctioned by the Government of India.

Attacks on RTI activists

246. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a number of incidents of attack on RTI activists, the latest being killing of a green activist in Chhattisgarh who used RTI to their advantage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to protect the life of the RTI activists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There have been reports in the media that some persons have been killed or attacked allegedly for exercising their right under the RTI Act, 2005.

(b) Data is not centrally maintained. However, media has reported that Sh. Ramesh Agrawal, a green activist, who was exercising right to information, was shot at on 7th July, 2012 in Chhattisgarh.

(c) The framework of existing laws such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code etc. is considered adequate to provide for safety and security to all citizens, including RTI activists. Further, RTI Activists and whistle blowers will also

get protection under the "Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011" passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and is presently in the Rajya Sabha.

Maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security for all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Government concerned. Government of India has drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration. The States have been requested that if any instance comes to their notice, it should be promptly inquired into and action taken against the offenders.

Reservation to castes/tribes

†247. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions have been made in the Constitution to provide reservation indefinitely to castes/tribes protected under Constitution;

(b) if so, whether there is any provision of reservation in promotion also or not, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were talks in Government in recent past for making amendment in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Article 16 of the Constitution of India provides for equality of opportunity in matters related to Public employment. However, Article 16(4) is an enabling provision which enables the State to make provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State. Further, Article 16(4A) provides for reservation in matter of promotion, with consequential seniority, to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 335 provides that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State. It further provides that nothing in this article shall prevent in making of any provision in favour of members of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes for relaxation in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in the matters of promotion to any class or classes of services or posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

(c) There were demands from some Hon'ble Members of Parliament for amendment to the Constitution in the wake of recent judgement of the Supreme Court whereby it has struck down the provision of reservation in promotion in some States on the ground that the States have not complied with the condition *viz.* backwardness, inadequacy of representation and overall administrative efficiency before making provision for reservation as laid down by the Apex Court in M.Nagaraj's case.

Setting information under RTI

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

(a) whether seeking information under RTI Act, 2005 is the fundamental right of every citizen under Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, the reasons for not initiating disciplinary proceedings against Central Public Information Officer (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities who are infringing the fundamental right of information seekers and are not furnishing information within the time stipulated in the Act;

(c) the number of second appeals of senior citizens pending with Chief Information Commissioner and other ICs for more than one, two and three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to fix a time limit for deciding second appeals to check pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Section 3 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 empowers all citizens to have right to information.

(b) The RTI Act, 2005 makes a Public Information Officer liable for disciplinary action, who without any reasonable cause and persistently failed to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified, or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information that was the subject matter of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information within the prescribed time period.

(c) The Central Information Commission does not maintain category-wise list of pending cases before it.

(d) The RTI Act, 2005 does not prescribe any time limit for disposal of second appeals by the Information Commissions. There is no proposal to amend the RTI Act, 2005.

CVC Guidelines on tenders

249. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) guidelines concerning calling and finalization of tenders and limited tenders by the organizations under the purview of CVC;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar is purchasing pulses, rice and spices worth crores of rupees fortnightly through limited tender in violation of CVC guidelines;

(c) whether Chief Vigilance Commissioner, CVC has received complaints in this regard from MPs; and

(d) if so, the action taken by CVC against Kendriya Bhandar and the steps taken to ensure that Kendriya Bhandar follow CVC guidelines scrupulously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In order to bring transparency and accountability in award of contracts, the Central Vigilance Commission has issued a number of instructions/ guidelines. As regard calling and finalization of limited tenders, the Commission has advised organisations under its purview to invite limited tenders from a panel prepared in a transparent manner clearly publishing the eligibility criteria and such panel being updated regularly.

In line with purchase policy approved by the Board of Directors of Kendriya Bhandar, they are purchasing pulses/rice and spices in bulk quantity through limited tenders invited from registered suppliers, normally on fortnightly and monthly basis, respectively. Registration of suppliers for pulses/rice and spices is a continuous process in Kendriya Bhandar.

(c) and (d) The CVC has informed that it has received one complaint from an MP regarding purchase through limited tender in Kendriya Bhandar and the same has been forwarded to Department of Personnel and Training for necessary action.

Grants to Kendriya Bhandar

250. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of one-time assistance or non-recurring grants as grants-in-aid given to Kendriya Bhandar by Government, so far, indicating the purpose for which grants were given to Kendriya Bhandar;

(b) whether Kendriya Bhandar has submitted utilization certificates and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Kendriya Bhandar diverted the funds and used the same for purpose other than for which it was granted; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to get audited the accounts of Kendriya Bhandar from Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) since Government has given grants-in-aid to Kendriya Bhandar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per available records Kendriya Bhandar has not been given any one-time assistance or non-recurring grants as grants-in-aid from the Government. However, the Central Govt. is holding equity share capital in Kendriya Bhandar of Rs. 68.18 lacs as on 31/3/2011.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cases of loss caused to Government

251. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases being investigated, reports filed under section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) by CBI on grounds of loss being caused to Government on account of decision/ decisions taken, orders passed by Ministers and/or officers of Government of India;

(b) the criteria adopted to determine the criminality in the administrative decisions;

(c) the number of such cases being investigated, reports filed under section 173 of Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.) emanating from the States; and

(d) the details thereof, State-wise?

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

registration and investigation of various cases, filed reports under Section 173 of Cr.P.C. in 1625 cases during the last 3 years and current year i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (as on 31.7.2012) on grounds of loss caused to Government on account of decision/decisions taken, orders passed by Ministers and/or officers of Government of India;

The year-wise details of these cases are as follows:-

No. of cases in which reports filed u/s 173 Cr.PC

Year	No. of cases in which Charge-sheet filed	No. of cases closed.	Total
2009	413	86	499
2010	449	55	504
2011	368	55	423
2012 (upto 31.7.2012)	176	23	199
TOTAL	1406	219	1625

b) After investigation of the cases, the decision to file report u/s 173 Cr.PC (Charge-sheet/Closure) is taken by CBI on the basis of availability of evidence and the provision

(c) and (d) CBI registers cases which are referred to it for investigation by the State Government under DSPE Act, 1946 and also by the Constitutional Court (Supreme Court and High Courts). The year-wise details of these cases, in which report U/s 173 Cr.PC have been filed during last 3 years i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (as on 31.7.2012) is follow :-

Year	Referred by State Governemnt	Referred by Supreme Court	Referred by Court
2009	6	0	3
2010	18	2	24
2011	8	1	23
2012 (upto 31.7.2012)	6	1	14
TOTAL	38	4	64

Discontinuation of reservation in promotion in states

‡252. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the provision of reservation in promotion for the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been discontinued in many States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Parliamentary Forum of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has given memorandum to Prime Minister in this regard;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister had assured the resolution of this problem by calling all party meeting; and

(e) if so, the action Government is going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (b) The Supreme Court in the matter of M.Nagaraj Vs. Union of India has held that the constitutional amendments made to enable the State to provide reservation in promotion are constitutionally valid, However, the States have to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class and inadequacy of representation of that class in public employment, keeping in mind maintenance of efficiency, as indicated in Article 335.

Recently, the Supreme Court in the matter of Rajesh Kumar Vs. Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited has struck down the provision of reservation in promotion in the employment of service of State of Uttar Pradesh, because the aforesaid requirements were not complied with. Earlier also, on the similar ground, the Apex Court in the matter of Surajbhan Meena Vs. State of Rajasthan had quashed the provision of reservation in promotion in the employment of service of State of Rajasthan.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (e) An all party meeting on the issue is contemplated.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Delay in communication from Ministry

253. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: (a) whether the planning Commission received a draft Expenditure Finance Committee proposal from the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Systems strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project on 27 April, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether comments of the Planning Commission were not sent back till 24 November, 2011; and

(d) the reasons for this inordinate delay in communication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The draft EFC proposal of the International Development Association (World Bank) assisted Multi-State ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) aimed at strengthening the ongoing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme through the components of Institutional and System Strengthening in ICDS, Community Mobilization and Behaviour Change Communication, Piloting Convergent Nutrition Action and Project Management, Technical Assistance, Monitoring and Evaluation.

In the meanwhile to give effect to the decision of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges held on 24th November, 2010, an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) was set up on 30 June, 2011 under Member, Planning Commission In-charge of Women and Child Development to draft a comprehensive ICDS Restructuring Proposal. The Inter Ministerial Group was also to consider the recommendations of National Advisory Council regarding ICDS Reforms and Strengthening. The Group submitted its final report on 15th September, 2011.

In view of the ongoing deliberations, the final views of the Planning Commission on the proposal of Multi-State ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) were not communicated until the larger framework of ICDS Restructuring was finalised. The draft EFC proposal of the International Development Association (World Bank) assisted Multi-State ICDS System Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) was examined and the comments of Planning Commission were communicated to the Ministry of Women and Child Development on 22nd November, 2011.

Schemes under Bharat Nirman

254. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has evaluated the performance of Schemes under Bharat Nirman;

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

(c) the steps taken to improve the implementation of schemes in the light of findings in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not carrying evaluation studies to know about the implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The time bound business plan of Bharat Nirman programme has six dimensions of Rural infrastructure and are implemented through six schemes namely, PradhanMantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikara Yojana (RGGVY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Rural Telephony.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation (PEO) of Planning Commission has evaluated the performance of five Schemes under Bharat Nirman and these are Rural Roads, Rural Telephony, Irrigation, Water Supply and Housing. An evaluation study on the electrification component of Bharat Nirman namely, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana has recently been initiated by the PEO.

(b) The findings of the evaluation studies conducted by the PEO for the schemes under Bharat Nirman have been brought out in the following reports:-

(i) Evaluation Study on Rural Roads component of Bharat Nirman

(ii) Evaluation Study on Rural Telephony

(iii) Evaluation Study on Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

(iv) Evaluation Study on Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking water Mission

(v) Evaluation Study on Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

(c) and (d) The improvement of the implementation of the Schemes in the light of the findings is going to be carried out in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Funds for development of Parsi Community

255. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) by when Planning Commission is going to approve scheme submitted by Ministry of Minority Affairs for concern of declining population of Parsi community;

(b) the details of the scheme submitted by Ministry of Minority Affairs for Parsi community and

(c) the amount of fund that would be allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The Planning Commission has already accorded 'in-principle' approval to the new scheme namely "Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community" as submitted by Ministry of Minority Affairs.

(b) The objective of the scheme is to increase the number of the dwindling Parsis (Zoroastrian) community in India by a scientific and structured approach. The scheme will be implemented through the Organisations/Societies of the Parsis community.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 2.00 crore has been budgeted for the proposed new scheme in the Annual Plan 2012-13 of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Schemes/projects for backward districts

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

(a) the details of backward and developed districts, State-wise;

(b) whether the gap between the two has widened over a period of time; and

(c) if not, in what way schemes/projects especially crafted for backward districts have helped them to progress especially in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The specific scheme for the development of backward districts in the country is the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), launched in 2006-07, under which 250 districts were identified for coverage. These include the 200 districts covered under the first phase of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and 170 districts identified by

the Inter Ministry Task Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (IMTG) based on 17 socio-economic variables. 120 districts were common in the two lists. The NREGA districts were identified on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each namely, value of output per agricultural worker, agriculture wage rate and percentage of SC/ST population of the district. Subsequently, 22 districts have been added to this list as per the decision taken in June, 2012. The State-wise list of 272 districts covered under the District Component of BRGF is given in Statement (See below)

(b) No study has been done to find out the gap in development between the BRGF districts and the remaining districts of the country.

(c) Apart from various Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation, the specific scheme crafted for the backward districts is the District Component of BRGF which covers 272 districts of 27 States including 23 districts of Jharkhand. The scheme was reviewed by the World Bank in January, 2010. The World Bank review concluded that overall the BRGF has positively influenced the development within the objectives of the programme. In Jharkhand also, the BRGF has influenced the development positively by filling the critical gaps in development. The State Government has reported that from 2008-09 to 2011-12, 4762 schemes have been completed including 2342 Anganwadi Centres, 1103 Panchayat Bhawans, 539 Culverts/Puls/Piliyas, 452 roads, 45 Health Sub-Centres, 22 Check Dams, etc.

Statement - I

Backward Regions Grant Fund - District Component List of 272 Districts

Andhra Pradesh

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Adilabad | 2. Anantapur |
| 3. Chittoor | 4. Cuddapah |
| 5. Karimnagar | 6. Khammam |
| 7. Mahbubnagar | 8. Medak |
| 9. Nalgonda | 10. Nizamabad |
| 11. Rangareddi | 12. Vizianagaram |
| 13. Warangal | |
-

Arunachal Pradesh

1. Upper Subansiri

Assam

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Barpeta | 2. Bongaigaon |
| 3. Cachar | 4. Dhemaji |
| 5. Goalpara | 6. Hailakandi |
| 7. Karbi Anglong | 8. Kokrajhar |
| 9. Lakhimpur | 10. Marigaon |
| 11. North Cachar Hills | 12. Chirang |
| 13. Baksa | |

Bihar

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Araria | 2. Aurangabad |
| 3. Banka | 4. Begusarai |
| 5. Bhagalpur | 6. Bhojpur |
| 7. Buxar | 8. Darbhanga |
| 9. Gaya | 10. Gopalganj |
| 11. Jamui | 12. Jehanabad |
| 13. Kaimur (Bhabua) | 14. Katihar |
| 15. Khagaria | 16. Kishanganj |
| 17. Lakhisarai | 18. Madhepura |
| 19. Madhubani | 20. Munger |
| 21. Muzaffarpur | 22. Nalanda |
| 23. Nawada | 24. Pashchim Champaran |
| 25. Patna | 26. Purbi Champaran |
| 27. Purnia | 28. Rohtas |
| 29. Saharsa | 30. Samastipur |
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- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 31. Saran | 32. Sheikhpura |
| 33. Sheohar | 34. Sitamarhi |
| 35. Supaul | 36. Vaishali |
| 37. Arwal | 38. Siwan |

Chhattisgarh

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bastar | 2. Bilaspur |
| 3. Dantewada | 4. Dhamtari |
| 5. Jashpur | 6. Kabirdham |
| 7. Kanker | 8. Korba |
| 9. Korea | 10. Mahasamund |
| 11. Raigarh | 12. Rajnandgaon |
| 13. Surguja | 14. Narayanpur |
| 15. Bijapur | |

Gujarat

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Banas Kantha | 2. Dahod |
| 3. Dang | 4. Narmada |
| 5. Panch Mahals | 6. Sabar Kantha |

Haryana

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1. Mahendragarh | 2. Sirsa |
|-----------------|----------|

Himachal Pradesh

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Chamba | 2. Sirmaur |
|-----------|------------|

Jammu and Kashmir

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Doda | 2. Kupwara |
| 3. Poonch | 4. Ramban |
| 5. Kishtwar | |
-

Jharkhand

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Bokaro | 2. Chatra |
| 3. Deoghar | 4. Dhanbad |
| 5. Dumka | 6. Garhwa |
| 7. Giridih | 8. Godda |
| 9. Gumla | 10. Hazaribagh |
| 11. Jamtara | 12. Koderma |
| 13. Latehar | 14. Lohardaga |
| 15. Pakur | 16. Palamu |
| 17. Ranchi | 18. Sahebganj |
| 19. Saraikela Kharsawan | 20. Simdega |
| 21. West Singhbhum | 22. Khunti |
| 23. Ramgarh | |

Karnataka

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Bidar | 2. Chitradurga |
| 3. Davangere | 4. Gulbarga |
| 5. Raichur | 6. Yadgir |

Kerala

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|-------------|------------|
| 1. Palakkad | 2. Wayanad |
|-------------|------------|

Madhya Pradesh

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|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Balaghat | 2. Barwani |
| 3. Betul | 4. Chhatarpur |
| 5. Damoh | 6. Dhar |
| 7. Dindori | 8. Guna |
| 9. Jhabua | 10. Katni |
| 11. Khandwa | 12. Khargone |
| 13. Mandla | 14. Panna |
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|----------------|----------------|
| 15. Rajgarh | 16. Rewa |
| 17. Satna | 18. Seoni |
| 19. Shahdol | 20. Sheopur |
| 21. Shivpuri | 22. Sidhi |
| 23. Tikamgarh | 24. Umaria |
| 25. Ashoknagar | 26. Burhanpur |
| 27. Anuppur | 28. Chhindwara |
| 29. Alirajpur | 30. Singrauli |

Maharashtra

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Ahmednagar | 2. Amravati |
| 3. Aurangabad | 4. Bhandara |
| 5. Chandrapur | 6. Dhule |
| 7. Gadchiroli | 8. Gondia |
| 9. Hingoli | 10. Nanded |
| 11. Nandurbar | 12. Yavatmal |

Manipur

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Chandel | 2. Churachandpur |
| 3. Tamenglong | |

Meghalaya

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Ri Bhoi | 2. South Garo Hills |
| 3. West Garo Hills | |

Mizoram

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|--------------|----------|
| 1. Lawngtlai | 2. Saiha |
|--------------|----------|

Nagaland

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|------------|-------------|
| 1. Mon | 2. Tuensang |
| 3. Wokha | 4. Longleng |
| 5. Kiphrie | |
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Odisha

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|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Balangir | 2. Boudh |
| 3. Deogarh | 4. Dhenkanal |
| 5. Gajapat | 6. Ganjam |
| 7. Jharsuguda | 8. Kalahandi |
| 9. Kandhamal | 10. Keonjhar |
| 11. Koraput | 12. Malkangiri |
| 13. Mayurbhanj | 14. Nabarangpur |
| 15. Nuapada | 16. Rayagada |
| 17. Sambalpur | 18. Sonapur |
| 19. Sundargarh | 20. Bargarh |

Punjab

1. Hoshiarpur

Rajasthan

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Banswara | 2. Barmer |
| 3. Chittorgarh | 4. Dungarpur |
| 5. Jaisalmer | 6. Jalore |
| 7. Jhalawar | 8. Karauli |
| 9. Sawai Madhopur | 10. Sirohi |
| 11. Tonk | 12. Udaipur |
| 13. Pratapgarh | |

Sikkim

1. North District

Tamil Nadu

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. Cuddalore | 2. Dindigul |
| 3. Nagapattinam | 4. Sivaganga |
| 5. Tiruvannamalai | 6. Villupuram |
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Tripura

1. Dhalai

Uttar Pradesh

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ambedkar Nagar | 2. Azamgarh |
| 3. Bahraich | 4. Balrampur |
| 5. Banda | 6. Barabanki |
| 7. Basti | 8. Budaun |
| 9. Chandauli | 10. Chitrakoot |
| 11. Etah | 12. Farrukhabad |
| 13. Fatehpur | 14. Gonda |
| 15. Gorakhpur | 16. Hamirpur |
| 17. Hardoi | 18. Jalaun |
| 19. Jaunpur | 20. Kaushambi |
| 21. Kheri | 22. Kushi Nagar |
| 23. Lalitpur | 24. Maharajganj |
| 25. Mahoba | 26. Mirzapur |
| 27. Pratapgarh | 28. Rae Bareli |
| 29. Sant Kabeer Nagar | 30. Shravasti |
| 31. Siddharth Nagar | 32. Sitapur |
| 33. Sonbhadra | 34. Unnao |
| 35. Kanshiram Nagar | |

Uttarakhand

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|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Chamoli | 2. Champawat |
| 3. Tehri Garhwal | |

West Bengal

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|-----------------------|------------|
| 1. 24 Paraganas South | 2. Bankura |
|-----------------------|------------|
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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 3. Birbhum | 4. Dinajpur Dakshin |
| 5. Dinajpur Uttar | 6. Jalpaiguri |
| 7. Maldah | 8. Medinipur East |
| 9. Medinipur West | 10. Murshidabad |
| 11. Purulia | |
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Regional imbalances in States

257. DR. T.SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study/survey to detect regional imbalances that exists within each State of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for the regional imbalances that exists in various States despite implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the allocation of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the backward districts of the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to attain balanced development in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Planning Commission has not conducted any survey to detect regional imbalance within the States of the country. However, an exercise is being undertaken to restructure the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), including identification of backward areas, for the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) Regional imbalances in States result from varying factors such as differences in resource endowment, geographical and historical characteristics and backlog in the availability of infrastructure. Through the implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Flagship Programmes and Special Area Programmes, the objective is to minimize the existing regional imbalances.

(d) to (f) The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area

Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in the country, the Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07. The allocation under the Backward Regions Grant Fund has been increased from Rs. 7300 crore in 2010-11 to Rs. 12040 crore in 2012-13.

Steps to reduce people under BPL

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

(a) whether Government needs to reduce the number of people below poverty line by 10 percent during the five year period, or by an average two percent each year, if a GDP growth of 8.5 percent is to be achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether government has taken any step to reduce the number of people below poverty line, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Increase in economic growth rate is expected to result in poverty reduction. The principal objective of Government in economic policy formulation is to reduce poverty and to achieve GDP growth relatable to this primary objective. Higher growth reduces poverty by way of generating income and employment opportunities that are needed for improving living standards for the bulk of the population and also generating the resources needed for financing social sector programmes and improving infrastructure.

(c) and (d) Government has initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, Total Sanitation Campaign, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) etc. All other policy initiatives of the Government which have led to higher GDP growth in the country have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards

of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution. Over the years the sharp edges of acute poverty have been blunted as a result of various programmes and policies of the Government as also there has been a reduction in the percentage of people living below poverty line.

Steps to increase GDP Growth

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

(a) whether to achieve a GDP growth of 8.5 per cent, the country's economy would have to maintain a farm growth rate of 4 per cent along with manufacturing growth at the rate of 10.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether to achieve the above growth, the country needs to generate 25 million new work opportunities in the non-farm sector and raise the green cover by one million hectare each year; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) As per the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council (NDC), the economy is likely to grow at an average annual growth rate of 9 per cent during the 12th Plan period (2012-17). This 9% Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth target requires a growth target of 4% in agriculture sector and 9.8% growth in manufacturing sector. The Approach Paper states that given the limited capacity of the services sector to absorb most of the job seekers, the manufacturing sector will have to provide at least 100 million additional jobs if the growth is to be inclusive. For this purpose a National Manufacturing Plan has been developed for translating various components of the policy into desired outcomes. The Plan seeks to instill dynamism in the domestic manufacturing by catalyzing its growth through increased value addition, removing bottlenecks and providing enabling business environment. One of the key instruments to catalyze the growth of manufacturing will be establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) to be developed in the nature of green field industrial townships, benchmarked with the best manufacturing hubs in the world. Further, the Approach Paper proposes a target of raising one million hectare of plantation annually. As raising plantation is a labour intensive activity (normally 60% labour component and 40% material component), it is bound to increase the employment opportunities particularly in rural and remote areas. The

Government proposes a Green India Mission in the Twelfth Plan to increase/improve the green cover by 5 million hectare.

Target to bring down the poverty level

†260. SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the targets had been fixed to bring down the poverty level by 2015 in the country;

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

(c) whether there is an apprehension at international level on achieving these targets; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government regarding achieving the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The UNDP's Millennium Development Goal relating to poverty is to "Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line". This implies reduction of poverty ratio from about 47.5 percent in 1990 to about 23.75 percent by 2015. As per the latest estimates of poverty made by the Planning Commission, the poverty ratio in 2009-10 is 29.8%. With continued growth in GDP and an equally robust agricultural growth, the poverty ratio is expected to be close to the MDG target by 2015.

Amount disbursed by BCFDC in AP

261. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount disbursed by the Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation to the backward people in the State of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last ten years, year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period, year-wise scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning giving any special emphasis in the Twelfth Plan:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) The details of amount disbursed to the State of Andhra Pradesh by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) during last ten year, year-wise, scheme-wise and in comparison to other States are given in statement-I, II and III (*See below*)

(c) to (e) The emphasis in the Twelfth Five Year Plan would be on enhancing micro-finance, education loan, imparting training and promoting skill development.

Statement - I

Details of amount disbursed by the Corporation to the State Channelising Agencies in Andhra Pradesh and Other States under the Term Loan Schemes during the last 10 year (2002-03 to 2011-12) for disbursement of loan to Other Backward Classes

(Amount: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Term Loan Scheme									
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1150.00	500.00	250.00	200.00	286.50	525.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	327.44	52.58	30.20	110.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	175.00	7.50	70.00	30.00	47.50	30.00	40.00	25.00	18.00	0.00
4.	Chattisgarh	101.50	25.00	105.38	110.00	50.00	40.00	40.00	50.00	155.63	382.00
5.	Gujarat	2210.42	350.00	241.56	220.00	465.23	300.53	715.70	828.58	455.25	641.02
6.	Goa	122.56	46.67	28.45	41.87	30.00	44.94	45.00	125.00	140.00	50.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	200.00	125.00	300.00	300.00	206.00	160.00	485.00	225.00	650.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	199.75	182.84	235.51	185.93	137.24	143.92	258.01	279.71	373.33	339.98
9.	Jamma and Kashmir	0.00	15.00	38.60	0.00	36.21	50.00	76.00	75.24	140.00	212.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	270.30	0.00	25.00	181.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11.	Karnataka	1200.98	1627.62	962.95	923.50	1261.54	1365.00	1340.00	1700.00	2052.50	1430.44
12.	Kerala	3086.70	2792.50	1306.12	2115.61	2773.93	3277.00	2690.00	3810.00	3325.00	4180.50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	261.75	478.75	48.75	0.00	0.00	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	928.65	2646.50	1711.00	1620.00	1850.00	1300.00	590.00	475.00	648.87	1562.50
16.	Odisha	0.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Punjab	100.00	43.00	200.00	230.00	300.00	350.00	100.00	350.00	450.00	500.00
18.	Rajasthan	199.75	114.68	293.40	368.91	435.28	245.58	535.79	1058.41	400.00	1258.47
19.	Sikkim	60.00	120.00	247.90	339.55	263.90	200.00	303.81	63.56	203.02	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	250.00	375.00	250.00	325.00	700.75	390.40	1304.20	1275.00	854.00	705.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	99.03	50.00	50.00	50.00	10.00	238.46	100.73	100.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	600.00	525.00	390.00	50.00	94.50	200.00	0.00	50.00	27.69	50.00
23.	Uttrakhand	0.00	0.00	52.75	93.21	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	362.00	687.50	405.00	307.50	310.00	165.00	225.00	368.00	203.68	88.37
Sub-total States		11336.50	11110.44	7116.60	7671.08	9623.58	8933.37	8795.31	11256.96	9772.70	12150.28
(1 to 24)											

224 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. Union Territories											
25.	Chandigarh	0.00	15.00	20.20	8.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
26.	Delhi	100.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	49.51	34.00	10.00	34.00	17.00
27.	Puducherry	46.00	50.00	50.00	85.03	75.02	100.00	100.00	170.00	400.00	100.00
Sub-total UTs											
	(25 to 27)	146.00	115.00	120.20	93.03	76.52	149.51	137.00	185.00	434.00	122.00
	TOTAL (I+II)	11482.50	11225.44	7236.80	7764.11	9700.10	9082.88	8930.51	11441.96	10206.70	12272.28

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 225

Statement - II

Details of amount disbursed by the Corporation to the State Channelising Agencies in Andhra Pradesh and Other States under the Micro Finance Schemes during the last 10 years (2002-03 to 2011-12) for disbursement of loan to Other Backward Classes

(Amount: Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Micro Finance Scheme									
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600.00	650.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	525.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Assam	0.00	43.10	50.00	140.00	90.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Chattisgarh	0.00	0.00	2.81	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	108.44	30.00	48.00	149.47	66.50	52.50	15.00	30.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	362.50	94.00	140.00	115.00	75.00	350.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	14.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jamma and Kashmir	10.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	13.80	0.00	12.00	24.76	35.00	8.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

11.	Karnataka	0.00	63.15	37.05	81.50	140.00	635.00	660.00	300.00	347.50	569.56
12.	Kerala	46.70	275.00	391.38	218.39	368.12	1300.00	2315.00	1530.00	2850.00	2012.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13.75	13.75	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	241.00	37.50	239.00	80.00	350.00	200.00	75.00	275.00	600.00	812.50
16.	Odisha	5.00	0.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.09	94.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	341.53
19.	Sikkim	0.00	5.00	10.00	12.50	15.00	0.00	7.50	36.44	0.00	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	75.00	700.00	550.00	1025.00	1425.00	1809.60	2495.48	1740.00	2646.00	3295.00
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.20	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	100.00	25.00	226.00	108.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Uttarakhand	0.00	9.00	0.00	11.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	West Bengal	15.00	62.50	195.00	92.50	290.00	285.00	275.00	235.00	658.00	824.00
25.	NEDFI * (N.E. States)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
Sub-total States											
(1 to 25)		1106.45	1884.00	2101.16	1997.23	3680.67	5098.67	6171.48	4376.90	7326.50	9292.59

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 227

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. Union Territories											
26.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	4.50	2.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Puducherry	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total UTs											
	(25 to 27)	4.00	0.00	4.50	2.00	1.50	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (I+II)		1110.45	1884.00	2105.66	1999.23	3682.17	5098.07	6171.48	4406.09	7326.50	9292.59

228 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement - III(i)

Amount Disbursed by the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to the State of Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh Training expenditure during the last 10 years

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (Rs. In Lakh)
1.	2002-03	4.00
2.	2003-04	1.49
3.	2004-05	7.95
4.	2005-06	8.93
5.	2006-07	3.96
6.	2007-08	20.37
7.	2008-09	1.55
8.	2009-10	1.34
9.	2010-11	1.21
10.	2011-12	2.50
TOTAL		53.30

Statement - III (ii)

State-wise Training expenditure during the last ten years

Sl.N.	Name of States	2002-03 Amt.	2003-04 Amt.	2004-05 Amt.	2005-06 Amt.	2006-07 Amt.	2007-08 Amt.	2008-09 Amt.	2009-10 Amt.	2010-11 Amt.	2011-12 Amt.	Total Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.00	1.49	7.95	8.93	3.96	20.37	1.55	1.34	1.21	2.50	53.30
2.	Assam	1.00	1.97	1.80	0	0.42	0	0	0.77	1.94	5.79	13.69
3.	Bihar	0.00	2.65	10.60	2.12	3.55	3.78	2.16	3.78		3.48	32.12
4.	Delhi	63.63	11.11				3.05	1.75	1.75			81.29
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0.42	0	0	0			0.42
6.	Gujarat	0	0	1.35	26.49	0.41	0.38	0	1.14	1.50		31.27
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	1.94	2.11	1.08	5.30
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1.29	0.65	1.36	1.57	1.14	2.47	4.98	13.46
9.	Karnataka	3.77	8.34	4.5	4.45	68.74	24.24	2.25	2.25	2.43	2.36	123.33

230 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Kerala	0.57	3.02	27.59	0.80	2.20	3.34	32.32	5.23	5.17	3.82	84.06
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	43.14	0.19	43.83
12.	Maharashtra	13.02	1.46	4.61	3.25	14.69	5.56	28.26	8.66	8.11	5.59	93.21
13.	Manipur	0	0	0.60	0.60	0	0	0	1.80	0.45	0.65	4.10
14.	Odisha	0	0	0	0.95	0	0.54	0.87	0.54	0.87	0.9	4.67
15.	Tamil Nadu	3.60	8.52	2.48	1.72	2.94	33.08	2.07	27.51	1.1	11.16	94.18
15.	Tripura	2.80	0	0	0	16.54	0	0	0.40		0.99	20.73
16.	Uttar Pradesh	0	12.11	7.59	151.78	0	30.37	4.61	21.72	5.58	7.50	241.26
17.	West Bengal	1.00	2.97	1.67	0.24	0.24	0.54	2.07	8.35	0.88	1.63	19.59
18.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.86	0	1.57	0	0	0	0			2.43
19.	Uttaranchal	14.71	13.27	2.96	1.85	0.44	1.33	0	0			34.56
20.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0.22	0	0	0	0			0.22
21.	Haryana	0	0	0	0.54	0	16.2	1.92	0	3.30	39.13	61.09
22.	Punjab	0	0	0	8.27	8.75	0	1.12	2.29	0.72		21.15
23.	Rajasthan		12.41		6.05	6.05						24.51

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

231

Inclusion of Backward Classes in atrocities ACT

262. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been demands, particularly from leaders of Backward Classes from Andhra Pradesh to make Atrocities Act applicable to Backward Classes also since atrocities on them have gone up by leaps and bounds during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Ministry has taken on such demand so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) No such demand has come to the notice of Government.

Schooling of disabled persons

263. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 50 per cent of differently abled Indians have never been to school;

(b) whether only five per cent of children with disabilities regularly attend school;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (d) As per the Census 2001, there were a total of 21.9 million persons with disabilities in the country, out of which 10.8 million nearly 50% were reported to be literate. 6.5 million persons with disabilities were in the age group of 5-19 years, out of which 3.3 million which is also nearly 50% persons with disabilities were attending educational institutions. The Registrar General of India's decadal census data conducted neither includes data on disabled persons who have never been to school nor data on children with disabilities attending schools regularly.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) ensures that every child with Special Needs (CWSN), irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided meaningful and quality education. Hence, SSA has adopted a zero rejection policy. This means that no child having special needs should be deprived of the right to education and they should be taught in an environment, which is best suited to his/her learning needs.

Under SSA, out of the total of 31.49 lakhs CWSN identified, 26.93 lakhs CWSN are enrolled in schools. Attendance data of CWSN in the school is not maintained at Central Government level.

Molestation of women in Guwahati

264. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Women Commission has visited Guwahati and taken some enquiry measure on July 9, 2012 incident of molestation of woman on the street of Guwahati, Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the members of the investigating committee has been suspended by the National Women Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the outcome of the enquiry and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) on 13.07.2012 had constituted a three member inquiry Committee to inquire into an incident wherein a girl was allegedly attacked and molested in Dispur Assam. The three members of the Committee were Ms. Wansuk Syiem (Member, NCW), Chairperson of Inquiry Committee, Ms. Hiran Moni Phukat, Lawyer and Ms. Alka Lamba, Social activist, Ms. Alka Lamba was discontinued on 16.07.2012 from being a member of the Inquiry Committee by the Commission.

(d) The Inquiry Committee has submitted its report along with its recommendation *inter-alia* regarding the rehabilitation/financial help/appropriate police action etc. The Commission have given the recommendation to the State Government for appropriate action in the matter.

Government's and NGO's Orphan Homes

265. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and NGO Orphan Homes that are running in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of inmates therein;

(c) whether these inmates get any sort of reservation in the job or not;

(d) if not, whether Government would provide the reservation in the jobs for these inmates; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Orphanages can be set up under three Acts. namely, Women's and Children Institution (licensing) Act, 1956, Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960 as may be applicable in the State/UT concerned and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. License/recognition/registration under these legislations are given by the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. 2000 and is providing financial assistance, under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to State Governments and UT Administrations for setting up an maintenance of Homes and Specified Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for children in difficult circumstances. The State-wise details of number of various types of Homes including children's Homes and SAAs financially assisted so far under ICPS along with number of beneficiaries is given in Statement. (*See below*)

(c) to (e) Reservations in posts and services in the Government falls under the purview of the State Governments and they have to take suitable initiative in this regard. Some of the States, such as. Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have issued directions to include orphans and destitute children in the list of other backward classes allowing them to avail the benefit of reservation in institutions/jobs etc. The practice has been brought to the notice of other State Governments with a request to take similar action.

Statement

State-wise details of number of various types of Homes including Children's Home and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) being run by the Government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) financially assisted under ICPS along with the number of beneficiaries therein

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. Of Homes Assisted		No. of SAAs Assisted		No. Of Beneficiaries in		No. Of Beneficiaries in	
		Government run	NGO run	Government run	NGO run	Government run	NGO run	Government run	NGO run
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	-	23	-	6186	-	230	-
2.	Assam	7	-	-	5	285	-	-	50
3.	Bihar	14	-	-	2	699	-	-	20
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	5	-	-	256	159	-	-
5.	Gujarat	34	23	8	1	629	1316	80	10
6.	Haryana	5	4	-	1	197	164	-	10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	14	-	1	674	999	-	10

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

235

12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
8.	Jharkhand	16	-	-	3	644	-	-	30
9.	Karnataka	52	11	6	17	1883	445	60	170
10.	Kerala	28	-	-	14	1035	-	-	140
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24	-	-	14	601	-	-	140
12.	Maharashtra	39	52	-	17	1682	2064	-	170
13.	Manipur	-	13	-	1	-	507	-	10
14.	Meghalaya	4	14	-	-	69	377	-	-
15.	Mizoram	4	-	1	3	112	-	10	30
16.	Nagaland	2	10	2	2	72	505	20	20
17.	Odisha	12	15	-	18	763	536	-	180
18.	Punjab	15	-	-	5	396	-	-	50
19.	Rajasthan	35	28	2	3	2400	1400	50	30
20.	Sikkim	2	3	-	1	76	152	-	10

236 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

21.	Tamil Nadu	18	23	-	18	1173	1209	-	180
22.	Tripura	11	-	6	3	383	-	60	30
23.	Uttar Pradesh	43	18	5	-	1871	254	50	-
24.	West Bengal	28	27	-	14	1516	1528	-	140
25.	Delhi	18	7	-	-	1534	513	-	-
26.	Puducherry	6	-	-	-	217	-	-	-
TOTAL		535	267	53	143	25353	12128	560	1430

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 237

Survey of disabled persons

266. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted and survey to find out the number of persons with disabilities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of total number of such persons, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has got any scheme to provide necessary equipments free of cost to such disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of such persons provided with such different equipments during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement showing State wise population of persons with disabilities, as per Census 2001, is given in statement-I (*See below*)

(c) and (d) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. The scheme also envisage conduct of medical/corrective surgeries, wherever required, before providing an assistive device. The number of persons provided aids and appliances during 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in Statement -II (see below) The details of such persons for the year 2011-12 is yet to be received from the Implementing Agencies.

Statement - I

Disability wise state-wise number of persons with disabilities in the country as per the Census, 2001.

Sl. No.	State/UT	In seeing	In speech	In hearing	In movement	Mental	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	581,587	138,974	73,373	415,848	155,199	1,364,981

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23,079	2,429	3,072	3,474	1,261	33,315
3.	Assam	282,056	56,974	51,825	91,970	47,475	530,300
4.	Bihar	1,005,605	130,471	73,093	512,246	165,319	1,887,611
5.	Chhattisgarh	160,131	30,438	34,093	151,611	43,614	419,887
6.	Goa	4,393	1,868	1,000	4,910	3,578	15,749
7.	Gujarat	494,624	66,534	70,321	310,765	103,221	1,045,465
8.	Haryana	201,358	24,920	27,682	151,485	49,595	455,040
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64,122	12,762	15,239	46,512	17,315	155,950
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	208,713	16,956	14,157	37,965	24,879	302,670
11.	Jharkhand	186,216	39,683	28,233	138,323	55,922	448,337
12.	Karnataka	440,875	90,717	49,861	266,559	92,631	940,643
13.	Kerala	334,622	67,066	79,713	237,707	141,686	860,794
14.	Madhya Pradesh	636,214	75,825	85,354	495,878	115,257	1,408,528
15.	Maharashtra	580,930	113,043	92,390	569,945	213,274	1,569,582
16.	Manipur	11,713	2,769	2,994	6,177	4,723	28,376
17.	Meghalaya	13,381	3,431	3,668	5,127	3,196	28,803
18.	Mizoram	6,257	2,006	2,421	2,476	2,851	16,011
19.	Nagaland	9,968	4,398	5,245	4,258	2,630	26,499
20.	Odisha	514,104	68,673	84,115	250,851	103,592	1,021,335
21.	Punjab	170,853	22,756	17,348	149,758	63,808	424,523
22.	Rajasthan	753,962	73,147	75,235	400,577	109,058	1,411,979

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	10,790	3,174	3,432	2,172	799	20,367
24.	Tamil Nadu	964,063	124,479	72,636	353,798	127,521	1,642,497
25.	Tripura	27,505	5,105	5,699	13,970	6,661	58,940
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,852,071	255,951	128,303	930,580	286,464	3,453,369
27.	Uttarakhand	85,668	16,749	15,990	56,474	19,888	194,769
28.	West Bengal	862,073	170,022	131,579	412,658	270,842	1,847,174
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	3,321	652	545	1,870	669	7,057
30.	Chandigarh	8,422	882	607	3,828	1,799	15,538
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,346	295	337	795	275	4,048
32.	Daman and Diu	1,898	189	120	690	274	3,171
33.	Delhi	120,712	15,505	8,741	64,885	26,043	235,886
34.	Lakshadweep	603	207	147	505	216	1,678
35.	Puducherry	10,646	1,818	2,277	8,830	2,286	25,857
TOTAL		10,634,868	1,640,868	1,261,722	6,105,477	2,263,821	21,906,769

Statement - II

Number of State-wise beneficiaries covered by NGOs and National Institutes through camp activity under the Ministry's Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids/appliances during the year 2009-10 and 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of beneficiaries	
		2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4
Rest of the country			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9338	-

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	457	1050
3.	Chhattisgarh	152	-
4.	Gujarat	5767	9859
5.	Haryana	409	463
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4734	2819
7.	Jharkhand	-	628
8.	Karnataka	1680	1933
9.	Kerala	2519	-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1831	-
11.	Maharashtra	9363	8587
12.	Odisha	2663	9261
13.	Punjab	2252	1442
14.	Rajasthan	2190	11394
15.	Tamil Nadu	5145	5054
16.	Uttar Pradesh	6412	9067
17.	Uttarakhand	2226	1710
18.	West Bengal	2506	2749
Union Territories			
19.	Delhi	141	84
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	175
North Eastern States			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	675	-
22.	Assam	10615	10142
23.	Meghalaya	366	660
24.	Nagaland	741	-

1	2	3	4
25.	Tripura	726	-
	TOTAL	72908	77077
	Beneficiaries covered by NGOs under Headquarter activity	18591	29735
	Beneficiaries covered by National Institutes under Headquarter activity	37758	44324
	Beneficiaries covered by ALIMCO	102763	78227
	GRAND TOTAL	232020	*229363

* During the year 2010-11, grant-in-aid was given to 59 NGOs, out of which information regarding 6 NGOs is not included as it has not been received

Status of migrated scheduled caste community

‡267. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes community who have migrated from other States before 1952 are conferred the status of Scheduled Castes in the State Government services;

(b) whether it is also a fact that change of place does not cause change of caste;

(c) whether Government will bring such a bill in the Parliament that all the members of the Scheduled Castes/Tribes community of one State will be conferred the same status even if they migrate to any other State of the country;

(d) if so, by when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) President, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 341 of the Constitution of India, made six Presidential Orders, between 1950 and 1978, for specifying castes as Scheduled Castes in relation to various States/Union Territories. In order to be notified as

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scheduled Caste in relation to a State/Union Territory, the person should be permanent resident of that State/Union Territory on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his/her case.

(c) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Clause (1) of Article 341 and Clause (1) of 342 of the Constitution stipulate specification of a caste/tribe etc. as a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, as the case may be, in relation to a State/Union Territory.

Empowering of rural women

268. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is empowering rural women in the States especially the tribals in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years and the funds allocated and spent for each scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The Government is implementing the schemes empowerment of rural women in the States including Andhra Pradesh. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing through the State Governments the following schemes which have special components for women;

(i) **Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)**: The programme guidelines mention that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least one third of the beneficiaries shall be women who are registered and requested for work under the scheme.

(ii) **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**: It is envisaged that 50% of the Self-Help Groups in each block should be exclusively for women who will account for at least 40% of the total Swarozgaries.

(iii) **Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)**: Under this scheme priority is extended to widow and unmarried women and IAY houses are to be allocated in the name of women member of the house hold or alternatively in the joint names of husband and wife.

Similarly Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements following schemes for development of tribals which include men as well women beneficiaries in all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including State of Andhra Pradesh:

- (i) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (ii) Up-gradation of Merit for ST students.
- (iii) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
- (iv) Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, and
- (v) Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas.

(b) The details of funds allocated and spent in the above schemes are given in the statement (*See below*)

- (c) Does not arise.

Statement

(i) Details of funds released and spent by the State of Andhra Pradesh under various Rural Development programmes during the last five years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12

Benefits extended to Scheduled Tribes

Years	Programmes		
	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) Employment generated in lakh person days	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna/National Rural Livelihood Mission (SGSY/NRLM) No. of Swarozgaris assisted	Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY) No. of Beneficiaries assisted
2007-08	257.18	12215	47591
2008-09	354.36	8632	52699
2009-10	594.80	44209	103215
2010-11	537.08	26545	59899
2011-12	508.26	9804	49171

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 245

Central assistance released to Andhra Pradesh for Scheduled Tribes under SGSY/NRLM and IAY during 2011-12

(Rs. in lakh)

Programmes	2011-12
SGSY/NRLM	2581.61
IAY	19216.35

(ii) Details of funds released and spent by the State of Andhra Pradesh under various Tribal Development programmes during the last five years i.e. from 2007-08 to 2011-12

Rs. in Lakh

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Funds released	Funds spent	Funds released	Funds spent	Funds released	Funds spent	Funds released	Funds spent	Funds released	Funds spent
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for ST Students	2284.39	2284.39	1662.13	1662.13	2919.27	2919.27	20036.30	20036.30	16697.74	0.00
2.	Upgradation of Merit for ST Students	12.60	12.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.76	32.76	16.38	0.00

3.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	113.02	0.00
4.	Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	418.30	0.00
5.	Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 247

Categorisation of backward classes

269. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has further sub-categorised the Backward Classes on social, educational and/or economic basis; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the detail of such categorisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Details of State-wise sub-categorization of the Backward Classes is not maintained centrally.

Reservation to backward castes as per population

†270. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplates to provide State-wise reservation in employment and in admission in educational institutions separately to extremely backward castes on the basis of their estimated population.

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

(c) if not, whether Government does not consider it justified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) Reservation Policy of a State is decided by the concerned State keeping in view its demographical features and other factors. Central Government does not interfere in the policy matter of a State. However, there is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to provide reservation in employment or in admission in educational institutions separately to extremely backward castes on the basis of their population.

Amount disbursed by NSCFDC in A.P.

271. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount disbursed by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation to the Scheduled Caste people in the State of Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last ten years, year-wise scheme-wise and district-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period, year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry is planning giving any special emphasis in the Twelfth Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Details of amount disbursed by the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) to its State Channelizing Agency viz. Andhra Pradesh Scheduled Castes Cooperative Finance Corporation (APSCCFC), for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes in Andhra Pradesh under various schemes during the last ten years, year-wise and scheme-wise along with comparative figures relating to other States for the same period are given in Statement I to IV (*See* below) NSFDC. District-wise release of funds is not done by the NSDFC.

(c) to (e) The XII Plan Working Group on "Empowerment of the Scheduled Castes in its report has recommended for assisting more number of beneficiaries by the NSFDC under its various Schemes during XII Plan and to have major focus on organizing skill development programmes.

Statement - I

National scheduled castes finance and development corporation statewise and schemewise - disbursement (2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2002-03			2003-04				2004-05			
		Term Loan	MCF	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2798.32	1111.00	3909.32	2166.39	0.00	1321.00	3487.39	2268.40	80.00	75.00	2423.40
2.	Chandigarh	28.47	0.00	28.47	32.62	4.73	2.00	39.35	30.94	4.54	0.87	36.35
3.	Chhatisgarh	597.00	34.00	631.00	252.78	0.00	0.00	252.78	181.90	15.00	13.50	210.40
4.	Delhi	229.63	0.00	229.63	613.10	0.00	0.00	613.10	156.33	0.00	0.00	156.33
5.	Goa	15.26	0.50	15.76	8.18	0.50	0.00	8.68	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.17
6.	Gujarat	455.85	225.00	680.85	691.23	404.10	150.00	1245.33	11.95	0.76	0.00	12.71
7.	Haryana	261.38	0.00	261.38	93.05	0.00	0.00	93.05	140.03	0.00	0.00	140.03
8.	Himachal Pradesh	304.57	150.00	454.57	203.38	0.00	0.00	203.38	62.71	0.00	0.00	62.71
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	196.11	0.00	0.00	196.11
10.	Jharkhand	303.35	0.00	303.35	283.95	0.00	0.00	283.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

250 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

11.	Karnataka	933.35	300.00	1233.35	414.75	0.00	0.00	414.75	951.00	0.00	150.00	1101.00
12.	Kerala	180.27	100.00	280.27	265.68	123.88	0.00	389.56	314.01	13.62	6.00	333.63
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1468.95	150.00	1618.95	402.29	150.00	150.00	702.29	1025.90	78.15	52.20	1156.25
14.	Maharashtra	1333.55	0.00	1333.55	1333.08	0.00	0.00	1333.08	2478.54	56.15	37.65	2572.34
15.	Manipur	98.05	0.00	98.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Odisha	65.71	75.00	140.71	73.98	0.00	0.00	73.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.02	0.00	0.00	24.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Punjab	99.77	0.00	99.77	32.45	0.00	0.00	32.45	68.08	0.00	0.00	68.08
19.	Rajasthan	305.60	6.80	312.40	195.95	18.45	8.64	223.04	746.24	24.30	45.90	816.44
20.	Sikkim	1.80	0.00	1.80	133.70	0.00	0.00	133.70	78.56	0.00	0.00	78.56
21.	Tamil Nadu	276.14	0.00	276.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tripura	301.15	0.00	301.15	74.80	0.00	0.00	74.80	101.00	72.15	0.00	173.15
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2007.34	540.00	2547.34	0.00	815.00	0.00	815.00	3112.95	945.00	0.00	4057.95
24.	Uttarakhand	467.56	26.00	493.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.62	19.50	0.00	158.12
25.	West Bengal	599.80	150.00	749.80	763.41	100.00	0.00	863.41	287.40	0.00	670.00	957.40
TOTAL		13132.87	2868.30	16001.17	8058.79	1616.66	1631.64	11307.09	12352.84	1309.17	1051.12	14713.13

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 251

MC F : Micro-Credit Finance

MSY : Mahila Samridhi Yojana

Statement-II

NSFDC

State-wise and scheme-wise funds disbursed during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/UT	2005-06				2006-07				2007-08			
		Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3407.38	214.30	600.00	5221.68	2477.62	1551.00	211.26	4239.88	620.59	260.24	0.00	880.83
2.	Chandigarh	22.36	0.92	0.07	23.35	16.80	0.71	3.60	21.11	13.18	2.58	0.00	15.76
3.	Chhatisgarh	569.46	0.00	0.00	569.46	235.60	0.00	0.00	235.60	490.05	0.00	15.00	505.05
4.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	302.50	0.00	0.00	302.50
5.	Goa	1.24	0.30	0.00	1.54	14.14	0.45	0.00	14.59	3.20	0.00	0.00	3.20
6.	Gujarat	950.74	225.00	78.75	1254.49	93.60	270.00	416.25	779.85	625.00	540.00	336.42	1501.42
7.	Haryana	62.51	0.00	0.00	62.51	502.30	0.00	0.00	502.30	510.47	0.00	0.00	510.47
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45.45	49.50	0.00	94.95	394.87	75.00	75.00	544.87	87.87	200.00	0.00	287.87
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	193.40	0.00	15.00	208.40	278.10	7.50	0.00	285.60	226.25	0.00	0.00	226.25

252 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Jharkhand	271.21	32.25	25.88	329.34	158.00	37.50	37.50	233.00	392.70	52.00	56.00	500.70
11.	Karnataka	2110.27	375.00	202.50	2687.77	2246.96	87.00	150.00	2483.96	1023.05	152.40	22.50	1197.95
12.	Kerala	333.05	53.70	11.85	398.60	158.50	23.55	38.10	220.15	298.48	59.70	30.55	388.73
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1206.23	71.85	97.80	1375.88	1583.86	180.00	0.00	1763.86	1203.80	200.00	410.00	1813.80
14.	Maharashtra	1183.02	150.00	0.00	1333.02	1237.15	115.00	115.00	1467.15	810.07	769.00	671.00	2250.07
15.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	289.50	8.55	20.25	318.30
16.	Punjab	161.55	0.00	3.01	164.56	154.61	0.00	6.00	160.61	341.66	0.00	15.84	357.50
17.	Rajasthan	597.00	5.70	20.00	622.70	222.22	22.50	30.00	274.72	439.63	16.05	28.35	484.03
18.	Sikkim	53.67	0.00	15.00	68.67	93.85	0.00	15.00	108.85	12.82	0.00	7.50	20.32
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	575.07	0.00	0.00	575.07	1068.38	272.40	261.45	1602.23
20.	Tripura	87.57	74.10	27.00	188.67	174.95	20.00	0.00	194.95	26.35	40.00	3.75	70.10
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1062.50	145.30	485.40	1693.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Uttaranchal	54.85	0.00	0.00	54.85	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	West Bengal	635.40	0.00	500.00	1135.40	451.23	0.00	649.79	1101.02	409.94	0.00	670.00	1079.94
TOTAL		11946.36	1252.62	1596.86	14795.84	12133.78	2535.51	2232.90	16902.19	9195.49	2572.92	2548.61	14317.02

MCF : Micro-Credit Finance

MSY : Mahila Samridhhi Yojana

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 253

Statement - III

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation State-wise/scheme-wise funds disbursed during 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09				2009-10			
		Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total
1.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.64	0.00	100.00	167.64
2.	Chandigarh	20.22	0.00	0.00	20.22	10.51	1.71	0.98	13.20
3.	Chhatisgarh	312.05	20.40	22.20	354.65	547.00	120.00	20.00	687.00
4.	Delhi	337.50	0.00	0.00	337.50	145.75	0.00	0.00	145.75
5.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.83	0.00	0.00	7.83
6.	Gujarat	837.75	205.74	515.16	1558.65	212.00	226.80	709.83	1148.63
7.	Haryana	291.93	0.00	0.00	291.93	601.30	0.00	0.00	601.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	260.40	62.60	13.80	336.80	88.86	13.40	31.00	133.26
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	285.00	64.80	27.00	376.80	261.14	0.00	18.00	279.14
10.	Jharkhand	276.78	39.00	42.20	357.98	184.80	10.00	30.00	224.80
11.	Karnataka	1248.36	273.55	150.00	1671.91	1670.92	100.00	626.18	2397.10

254 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

12.	Kerala	131.80	108.90	50.60	291.30	285.47	61.25	75.90	422.62
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2201.65	212.00	121.00	2534.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Maharashtra	2756.18	618.00	202.80	3576.98	2374.67	953.00	1239.50	4567.17
15.	Odisha	200.00	69.17	30.00	299.17	19.80	0.00	0.00	19.80
16.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.28	31.40	0.00	189.68
17.	Punjab	460.37	0.00	13.50	473.87	332.90	0.00	0.00	332.90
18.	Rajasthan	819.72	27.90	37.20	884.82	594.53	14.60	51.45	660.58
19.	Sikkim	67.73	0.00	15.00	82.73	37.89	0.00	0.00	37.89
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	175.00	10.00	0.00	185.00
21.	Tripura	163.89	41.00	4.00	208.89	330.54	0.00	160.00	490.54
22.	West Bengal	229.66	0.00	644.90	874.56	944.75	22.50	1440.10	2407.35
TOTAL		10900.99	1743.06	1889.36	14533.41	9051.58	1564.66	4502.94	15119.18

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 255

MCF: Micro-Credit
Finance
MSY : Mahila Samriddhi Yojana
Term loan includes Mahila Kisan Yojana* and Shilpi Samriddhi
Yojana#
*introduced w.e.f. 1.5.2008
#introduced w.e.f.
1.4.2009

Statement-IV

National scheduled castes finance and development corporation statewise and schemes disbursement (2010-11 and 2011-12)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2008-09				2009-10			
		Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total	Term Loan	MCF	MSY	Total
1.	Bihar	0.00	16.00	16.00	32.00	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	35.71	0.15	0.25	36.11	15.03	10.8	11	36.83
3.	Chhatisgarh	558.90	19.20	57.60	635.70	1151.16	0	0	1151.16
4.	Delhi	401.20	0.00	0.00	401.20	170	0	0	170
5.	Goa	5.36	0.00	0.00	5.36	11.75	0	0	11.75
6.	Gujarat	810.00	1119.15	742.50	2671.65	1716.56	337.5	337.5	2391.56
7.	Haryana	99.64	0.00	0.00	99.64	43.95	40	130	213.95
8.	Himachal Pradesh	146.63	42.00	30.00	218.63	297.51	40	10	347.51
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	326.70	19.50	27.00	373.20	690.81	13.5	27	731.31
10.	Jharkhand	248.85	0.00	40.00	288.85	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	2491.50	150.00	99.60	2741.10	3611.26	610	594.9	4816.16

256 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

12.	Karela	384.17	28.00	41.02	453.19	531.26	42.44	27.49	601.19
13.	Maharashtra	3794.42	551.00	868.00	5213.42	945.36	150	52.5	1147.86
14.	Punjab	326.38	0.00	0.00	326.38	400.27	0	0	400.27
15.	Rajasthan	755.98	77.00	96.40	929.38	2269.42	14.6	16.4	2300.42
16.	Sikkim	119.16	0.00	0.00	119.16	210.26	0	0	210.26
17.	Tamil Nadu	559.72	0.00	0.00	559.72	0	0	0	0
18.	Tripura	239.31	60.00	30.00	329.31	605.36	8.8	15	629.16
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	101.25	4.6	2.6	108.45
20.	West Bengal	411.85	1413.45	750.00	2575.30	1609.53	0	1400	3009.53
TOTAL		11715.48	3495.45	2798.37	18009.30	14380.74	1272.24	2624.39	18277.37

MCF: Micro-Credit

Finance

MSY : Mahila Samridhi Yojana

Term loan includes Mahila Kisan Yojana, Shilpi Samridhi Yojana and *Education Loan Scheme

*introduced

w.e.f.1.12.2009

Written Answers to

[9 AUG, 2012]

Unstarred Questions 257

Replacing law for disabled persons

272. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposed to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 with a comprehensive law in harmony with United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Committee was set up on 30.04.2010 consisting of experts in disability sector, representatives of various stakeholders, Central Ministries, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations etc, to prepare a draft new legislation in line with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) to replace the existing Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PwD) Act, 1995. The Committee, *inter-alia*, held as many as 24 State level consultation meetings with various stakeholders including disabled people organisations, civil society organisations working in disability sector. A separate consultation was also held with legal experts. The Committee submitted its report including draft legislation called the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2011, on 30-06-2011 which is under consideration.

Welfare of disabled persons

273. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing financial assistance to rehabilitation centres for the welfare of persons with disability in the country;

(b) if so, the assistance provided to the State Governments during each of the last three years;

(c) whether Government also proposes to extend financial assistance to the urban and rural local bodies for prevention of alcohol and drug abuse in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir. To provide comprehensive

services to the Persons with Disabilities at the grass root level, the Govt. facilitates creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation, training/ guiding of grassroots level functionaries, through setting up District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs).

(b) Amount sanctioned to DDRCs during the financial years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is Rs. 201.08 lakh, Rs. 590.77 lakh and Rs. 410.09 lakh respectively.

(c) and (d) A Central Sector Scheme namely "Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse" for Social Defence Services is being implemented for identification, counseling, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts through voluntary organisations. Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local bodies and organizations/institutions fully funded or managed by State/Central Government are also eligible for financial assistance under the scheme.

Rehabilitation scheme for beggars in the country

‡274. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any scheme to prepare a database regarding actual number of beggars in the whole country;

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme for rehabilitation of beggars after preparing this database; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) At present, there is no reliable and authentic data on beggary in the country. With a view to build up a strong data base, this Ministry has devised a format for collecting some basic information on the incidence of beggary and circulated it to all States/UTs and requested them to furnish the information.

(b) and (c) The database is not yet complete. At present, there is no Central Scheme for rehabilitation of beggars.

Joint venture steel plant with Russian company

275. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Mineral Development Corporation and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Russian Steel Company M/s Severstal have entered into a Joint Venture for opening up a steel plant in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these companies are facing some delay in establishment of steel plant;

(d) the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks in establishment of the steel plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) NMDC Limited and M/S Severstal (a Russian company) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for setting up of a three million tonne per annum steel plant in Karnataka under Joint Venture.

(c) to (e) NMDC has since initiated necessary action and approached the Government of Karnataka for allocation of land and other utilities like water, power, etc. As it is a major project no time line can be indicated at this stage.

Disinvestment of sail

276. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning for disinvestment of SAIL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for disinvestment of SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has decided to disinvest 10.82% of paid up equity in the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) out of its share holding of 85.82% through Offer for Sale of Shares through stock exchange mechanism as per SEBI Rules and Regulations.

(c) The present proposal for disinvestment is in line with policy regarding disinvestment and approach to disinvestment approved by the Government which, *inter-alia* envisages further offerings by listed Central Public Sector Enterprises taking into consideration their capital investment requirements with Governments simultaneously or independently offering a portion of its share holding.

Efficiency of Indian Steel Industry

277. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether efficiency of Indian steel industry is below par and there is a need of improvement;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) to (c) Production of finished steel for sale in the country has been consistently higher than the real consumption of steel. As such, functioning of the Indian Steel Industry has been generally satisfactory. However, in some of the steel units which were installed decades ago, there is a need to adopt latest technologies for their up-gradation/ modernization so as to make them more efficient and viable. Recently, new techno-economic benchmarks on international pattern have been evolved for improvement in performance of steel public sector enterprises and its implementation is monitored on a regular basis. A roadmap for Research and Development for steel industry has been finalized and adopted with a special focus on beneficiation, coal ash reduction and promotion of production of high grade value added steel in the country. Steel making companies like SAIL and RINL both have launched massive expansion/modernization programmes with a view to adopt modern technology which is energy efficient, cost effective and environment friendly. Similarly, majority of Indian Steel Industry in private sector has also shown keenness to adopt latest technologies to make existing steel manufacturing processes more efficient and productive.

Security of Raoghat Project

†278. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Raoghat project in Chhattisgarh could not be started because the State Government did not make security arrangements for it;
- (b) the date when the State Government was asked to make security arrangements for the Raoghat project and Government's reaction to it;
- (c) whether the work related to the construction of railway lines for the Raoghat project has been completed; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

(d) if not, the dates on which the Ministry of Steel had approached the Ministry of Railways for its early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) The work of cutting trees and handing over of the land for initiating mine development work at Rowghat and for construction activity for rail line for Dalli-Rajhara-Rowghat Railway line project has been impeded by naxal threat.

The matter of providing security for Rowghat project was taken up by Secretary (Steel) with the Government of Chhattisgarh (GoC) on 19.9.2011. In response, State Government indicated that the project cannot be started without deployment of a dedicated security force. In view of this, the matter was then taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) which in consultation with all stakeholders has decided to enhance the level of security for this project.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The railway line project is being regularly monitored by a "Joint Working" group comprising representatives of Ministry of Railways and Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL). The matter has also been discussed in the meetings held in the MHA on 7.3.2012, 7.6.2012 and 2.7.2012.

Tourist options in west Bengal

279. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether promotional efforts under the Incredible India Campaign have taken care of tourist options in any part in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many Regional Offices are promoting tourism in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, interalia organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has 5 Regional offices in India:

- (i) Indiatourism, Delhi (For Northern India) 88, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.
- (ii) Indiatourism, Mumbai (For Western and Central India) 123, Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra.
- (iii) Indiatourism, Chennai (For Southern India) 154, Anna Salai, Chennai-600002, Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Indiatourism, Kolkata (For Eastern India) 'Embassy', 4 Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-70 071, West Bengal.
- (v) Indiatourism, Guwahati (For North-Eastern India) Assom Paryatan Bhawan, A.K. Azar Road, Paltan Bajar, Guwahati-781008, Assam.

Durga hat-koti temple on national tourism map

280. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government will include Durga Hat-koti Temple in National tourism map as this temple is ancient and famous in Shimla District of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government will renovate this temple on the pattern of Mata Vaishno Devi Temple; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products is primarily the responsibility of respective State Government/Union Territory Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance to States/Union Territories for the projects for development and promotion of tourism prioritised in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-sepriority and adherence to scheme guidelines. In the year 2006-07, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 30.00 Lakh for development of Hat-koti under the project 'Integrated Development of Rohru and Chanshal as a Tourist Destination'.

Tourism circuits in Jharkhand

281. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to develop tourism circuits in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the tourism circuits identified for development;

(d) whether any such circuits have been identified in the State of Jharkhand for development; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level Consultant (NLC) to identify Tourism Circuits in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union Territory (UT) for integrated development in association with the States/UTs, during the 12th Plan period.

The list of Tourism Circuits identified by NLC for each State and UT (except North Eastern States), including Jharkhand, is given in the Statement - I (*See below*)

For identification/ development of Tourism Circuits in the North-East Region (NER) a study has been conducted by Tata Consultancy Services commissioned by North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

The list of tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the States in the NER is given in the Statement-II

Statement - I

List of Tourism Circuits identified for each State and UT (except North Eastern States)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Identified Tourism Circuits
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	South Andaman District: Port Blair-Neil-Havelock-Little Andaman circuit South Andaman, Middle and North Andaman District: Port Blair-Rangat-Mayabunder-Diglipur circuit
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam-Vizianagaram-Srikakulam Hyderabad-Nalgona-Warangal Chittoor-Anantpur-Kadapa (Tirupati) East Goadavari-West Godavari-Krishna-Khammam

1	2	3
3. Bihar		Buddhist Circuit: Bodh Gaya-Nalanda-Rajgir-Patna- Vaishali, Ramayan Circuit: Vaishali-Sitakund-Ahilya Sthan-Sitamarhi-Ahirauli-Valmiki Nagar Sufi Circuit: Maner sharif-Dargah Sharif-Bihar sharif-Hajipur Phulwari Sharif , Jain Circuit: Vaishali-Rajgir-Pawapuri-Parasnath-Nawada
4. Chandigarh		Destination Development in Chandigarh : Capitol complex- Rock Garden - Sukhana Lake and Wildlife Sanctuary - Kalagram - Ramgarh fort- Nehru Centre for performing Arts- Sardar Beant Singh Memorial - Ropar Wetlands (Kikar Lodge)
5. Chhattisgarh Dhamtari		Raipur - Sirpur Sheori Narayan-Bilaspur Raigarh-Jashpur-Ambikapur-Chirmiri-Guru Ghasidas National Park, Raipur-Kanker-Baloda-Rajnandgaon-Durg-Raipur Jagdalpur - Chitrakote - Kondagaon Kutumsar caves-Kanger Ghati NP-Kailash Gufa-Tirathgarh Falls
6. Dadra - Nagar Haveli and Daman		Silvassa-Khanvel-Dudhani-Daman
7. Delhi		Heritage circuit connecting the major monuments of Delhi, Religious circuits connecting the major religious centres in Delhi
8. Diu		Destination development in Diu
9. Goa		Destinations across Goa
10. Gujarat		Dakor-Phagvel-Utkantheswar-Balasinor-Pavagadh, Gir-Somnath-Dwarka Ahmedpur Mandvi, Becharaji - Patan - Siddhpur Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar-Rajkot-Junagadh

1	2	3
11. Haryana	Kalka - Panchkula - Narayangarh - Yamunanagar - Pehowa -Thanesar-Kurukshetra-Pinjore, Rohtak-Meham,Hansi -Hissar-Dabwali, Surajkund-Damdama-Lake - Faridabad (Badhkal Lake) - Palwal Mahendragarh -Madhogarh-Narnaul -exit towards Shekhawati	
12. Himachal pradesh	Beas Circuit: Swarghat - Bilaspur -Mandi-Kullu - Manikaram - Manali - Naggar Rohtang-Satluj/Shimla Circuit: Kalka-Solan - Shimla- Chail-Kufri - Naldehra Dhauladhar/ Dharamsala Circuit: Chandigarh Rupnagar - Mubarakpur Chintpurni - Jwalaji - Dharamsala Chamba	
13. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar-Sonmarg-Wular-Manasbal-Lolab Bungus - Gurez - Tangmarg - Gulmarg Doodhpathri, Jammu Circuit: Jammu Katra- Patnitop - Lakhanpur - Basholi Surinsar - Mansar-Shivkhori Sudhmahade, Yousmarg - Aharbal - Pahalgam - Verinag -Kokernag - Kishtwar-Bhadarwa, Leh circuit: Leh- Nyoma - Tangste - Basgo Hunder (Nubra)- Turtuk - (Nubra) - Manguie-Temisgang-Khaltsi	
14. Jharkhand	Hazaribagh-Ranchi-Jamshedpur, Dhanbad-Parasnath - Rajgir - Pawapuri, Deoghat Giridih- Parasnath, Ranchi-Betla-Netarhat	
15. Karnataka	Coastal Karnataka: Mangalore-Bappanad (Mulki)-Kaup-Manipal-Malpe-St. Mary's Island - Mattu - Barkur - Gangoli-Rajadi-Maravanthe/ Trasi -Murudeshwar-Netrani Island-Kumta-Yana-Gokarna-Apsarakonda	

1	2	3
	<p>Dandeli - Kali Nadi - Karwar, South Karnataka: Bangalore Nandi Hills Bannerghatta - Anekal - Bidadi - Ramanagaram - Channapatana- Kokkare Bellur Pelicanry - Bheemeshwari - Mekedatu Shivanasamudram Falls Talakad - Somnathpur - Melkote Srirangapatana-Ranganathittu Bird Sanctuary-Mysore Nanjangud B.R. Hills- Bandipur- Kabini Nagarhole-TalacauveryBhagamandala Madikeri - Dubare - Bylakupee - North Karnataka: Bangalore / Hubli Hampi Badami- Pattadakal-Aihole-Bijapur - Bidar Gulbarga -Religious circuit including Hindu, Buddhist and Jain circuit</p>	
16. Kerala	<p>Northern-regional circuit:Kozhikode Malappuram-Nilambur-Wayanad Kannur-Bekal - Kozhikode, Central Regional Circuits: Kochi - Kumarakom - Vagamon Thekkady- Munnar - kalady - Thrissur Guruvayoor- Palakkad - Kochi (or Kozhikode), Southern regional circuit: Thiruvananthapuram- Kovalam-Ponmudi Thenmal -Varkala - Kollam- Pathanamittha - Alappuzha-Kochi</p>	
17. Lakshadweep	<p>Destination development across following islands: Minicoy, Kavaratti, Agatti, Bangaram, Kadmath, Kalpeni</p>	
18. Madhya Pradesh	<p>Gwalior - Shivpuri - orchha - Jhansi Khajuraho, Jabalpur - Bandhavgarh Amarkantak - Bilaspur, Bhopal -Sanchi Bhojpur-Itarsi - Bhimbetka - Satpura - Pachmarchi, Ujjain-Indore-Omakareshwar - Maheshwar - Mandu</p>	

1	2	3
19. Maharashtra	Beaches and Forts of Goa to Mumbai-Vidarbha - Eco Tourism Circuit Aurangabad - Buddhist Heritage Circuit Sahyadri Mountain Range Circuit	
20. Odisha	Bhubaneshwar - Konark-Puri-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur - on - sea, Dhauligiri-Ratnagiri-Lalitgiri - Udaygiri - Langudi-Maniabandh Chandipur - Talsari -Similipal-Bhitarkanika-Panchlingeshwar - Nilgiri, Kuldiah-Koraput Jeypore-Rayagada-Navrangpur-Malkangiri-Gupteshwar - Daringibadi - Chandragiri - Taptapani	
21. Puducherry	Tourist places in Puducherry, Tourist places between Puducherry and Karaikal Cuddalore - Pitchavaram - Chidambaram - Sirkazhi -Thirukadiyur-Poombakar-nquebar-Karaikal)	
22. Punjab	Punj Takhts (Akal Takht in Amritsar, Sri Keshgarh Sahib in Anandpur and Sri Damdama Sahib at Talwandi Sabo), Eco-tourism circuit: Chandigarh-Ropar Hoshiarpur -Talwara-Ranjit Sagar Dam route, Heritage Circuit: Nabha-Patiala Sangrur-Bathinda-Faridkot-Kapurthala Freedom Trail: Patiala-Malerkotal-Ludhiana - Faridkot - Ferozpur - Amritsar	
23. Rajasthan	Jodhpur - Jaisalmer -Bikaner, Jaipur-Ajmer-Pushkar, Chittorgarh - Udaipur - Mt. Abu (Sirohi), Udaipur -Ranakpur- Kumbalgarh-Nathdwara	
24. Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli - Tanjavur - Kumbakonam - Mayilduthurai Vaitheswarankoil - Sirkhazi-Chidambaram - Virudachalam - Tholudur, Chennai - Tiruchirappalli (Chennai),	

1

2

3

-
- Kanchipuram, Thiruvamanmalai, Vellore, Dharmapuri, Salem, Namakkal-Tiruchirappalli) Tiruchirappalli-Pudukkottai-Shivganga - Rameshwaram -Tuiticorin - Tiruchendur - Tirunveli - Kanyakumari Madurai Dindigul-Coimbatore-Ooty.
25. Uttar Pradesh
Braj (Mathura - Vrindavan - Goverdhan - Barsana - Gokul) - Agra, Buddhist Circuit (Kapilvastu, Sarnath, Varanasi, Sravasti, Sankisa, Kaushambi, Kushinagar), Awadh-Ayodhya Circuit: Lucknow, Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Barabanki (Dewa Sharif), Ayodhya, Allahabad - Varanasi Circuit; Allahabad, Vindhayachal, Varanasi, Chunar, Sarnath
26. Uttarakhand
Dehradun - Mussoorie - Kempty -Yamuna Bridge - Chakrata - Kalsi - Dakpathar - Corbett - Nainital, Adi Badri - Simli Karnprayag- Chamoli - Pipalkoti - Urgam - Vridha Badri- Joshimath - Bhavishya Badri Tapovan -Malari- Niti Village, Nanakmatta-Tanakpur-Purnagiri- Champawat -Lohaghat- Abbot Mount - Pithoragarh - Jaul Jibi - Madkot - Munsiyari - Shayama - Kamkot - Begeshwar - Takul - Almora leading to Vanasur
27. West Bengal
Digha - Shankarpur - Mandarmani, Ganga sagar - Birbhum (Tarapith, Bakreshwar, Nalhati, Fullura, Sainthia, Kankalitala)- Tarakeshwar- Furfura Sharif Doars and Darjeeling Circuit Sundarban Circuit: Gadkhali, Jharkhali, Kaikhali, Frazer Island.
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Statement - II*List of Tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the North Eastern Region*

Sl. No.	State	Tentatively identified Tourism Circuit
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati-Bomdilla-Tawang-Tezpur/Guwahati
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh-Sibasagar-Jorhat-Majuli-Kaziranga-Guwahati
3.	Manipur	Silehar-Imphal-Loktak-Imphal-Moreh-Imphal
4.	Nagaland	Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokukchung-Mom-Jorhat
5.	Meghalaya	Guwahati-Tura-Balpakram-Tura-Manas-Guwahati
6.	Mizoram	Silchar-Aizawl and surroundings (including Reiek)- Champhai-zohkawthar-Aizawl.
7.	Sikkim	Gangtok(Buddhist Cultural interpretation Center)
8.	Tripura	Agartala-Udaipur-Agartala-Jampui hills-Aizawl

Development of tourism circuits in India

282. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has been initiating for the development of tourism circuits in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the action plan envisaged by the Ministry to attract more foreign and domestic tourists;
- (d) the details of the locations identified for upgrading in each State; and
- (e) the details of suggestions sought from the respective State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National Level

Consultant (NLC) to identify Tourism Circuits in each State (except North Eastern States) and Union Territory (UT) for integrated development in association with the States/UTs, during the 12th Plan period.

For identification/ development of Tourism Circuits in the North-East Region (NER) a study has been conducted By Tata Consultancy Services commissioned by North Eastern Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

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

(d) and (e) The list of Tourism Circuits identified, in consultation with State/ UT, by NLC for each State and UT (except North Eastern States), including Jharkhand, is given in the Statement-I

[Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 281 (Part a to e)]

The list of tentatively identified Tourism Circuits for the States in the NER is given in the Statement - II

[Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 281 (Part a to e)]

Increase of tourists in the country

283. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the number of domestic tourists *vis-a-vis* foreign tourists in the country;

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

(c) whether any measures are being undertaken by Government to boost tourism in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, and funds allotted for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) During 2011, the number of Domestic Tourist Visits (DTVs) to different States and Union Territories, in the country, registered an increase of 13.8%, over 2010, as compared to an increase of 8.8% in Foreign Tourist Visits (FTVs), during the same period.

The numbers of DTVs and FTVs to different States and UTs, during 2011, are given in the Statement. (*See below*)

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

(d) The expenditure on campaigns released in the International and Domestic Markets is incurred from funds allocated under the "Restructured Scheme of Overseas Promotion and Publicity including Marketing Development Assistance (OPMD)" and "Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality (DPPH)" heads respectively. Details of budgetary allocation under these heads during the last three years and current year are given below:

	(Rs. in crore)	
	OPMD Revised Allocation	DPPH Revised Allocation
2009-10	240.00	56.00
2010-11	249.00	74.75
2011-12	238.50	60.00
2012-13	267.00	84.00

Statement*Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits to States/UTs during
2009-2011*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009		2010		2011 (Provisional)	
		Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.42	0.14	1.81	0.15	2.02	0.16
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1574.90	7.95	1557.90	3.23	1531.20	2.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.95	0.04	2.28	0.03	2.33	0.05
4.	Assam	38.51	0.15	40.51	0.15	43.39	0.16
5.	Bihar	157.85	4.23	184.92	6.36	183.97	9.72
6.	Chandigarh	9.15	0.38	9.05	0.39	9.10	0.37
7.	Chhattisgarh*	5.12	0.01	5.66	0.02	6.44	0.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.07	0.07	4.96	0.02	4.22	0.01
9.	Daman and Diu	5.63	0.06	7.74	0.05	8.33	0.04
10.	Delhi*#	88.34	19.58	135.58	18.94	154.29	21.60
11.	Goa	21.27	3.77	22.02	4.41	22.25	4.46
12.	Gujarat	159.10	1.03	188.61	1.31	210.17	1.66
13.	Haryana	64.08	1.37	69.15	1.06	59.88	1.30
14.	Himachal Pradesh	110.37	4.01	128.12	4.54	146.05	4.85
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	92.35	0.54	99.73	0.48	130.72	0.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	76.10	0.14	68.85	0.16	107.96	0.72
17.	Karnataka	327.02	3.27	382.02	3.81	841.07	5.74
18.	Kerala	77.89	5.49	85.95	6.59	93.81	7.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.07	0.04	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.01
20.	Madhya Pradesh	231.06	2.01	380.80	2.50	441.20	2.70
21.	Maharashtra	306.28	24.26	484.65	50.83	553.33	48.15
22.	Manipur	1.24	neg.	1.14	neg.	1.35	0.01
23.	Meghalaya	5.91	0.05	6.53	0.04	6.68	0.05
24.	Mizoram	0.57	0.01	0.57	0.01	0.62	0.01
25.	Nagaland	0.21	0.01	0.21	0.01	0.25	0.02
26.	Odihsa	68.92	0.46	75.92	0.50	82.71	0.61
27.	Puducherry	8.51	0.54	8.36	0.51	8.98	0.52
28.	Punjab	53.70	1.10	105.84	1.37	164.17	1.51
29.	Rajasthan	255.59	10.73	255.44	12.79	271.37	13.52
30.	Sikkim	6.16	0.18	7.00	0.21	5.52	0.24
31.	Tamil Nadu	1157.56	23.69	1191.88	28.05	1375.13	33.74
32.	Tripura	3.18	0.04	3.42	0.05	3.60	0.06
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1348.32	15.50	1447.55	17.33	1554.30	18.87
34.	Uttarakhand	219.35	1.06	302.06	1.27	259.46	1.25
35.	West Bengal	205.29	11.80	210.72	11.92	222.57	12.13
TOTAL		6688.00	143.72	7477.03	179.10	8508.57	194.95

*Estimated using all-India growth rate

*# DTVs estimated using all-India growth rate, Figure of advance estimates of Foreign Tourist Arrivals at Delhi Airport adopted for FTVs

Note: totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Promotion of tourist spots in Juhu, Mumbai

284. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether promotional efforts under the "Incredible India" campaign have taken care of tourist spots in Juhum Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of regional offices in India to promote tourism; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, as part of its on-going activities releases print, electronic and online media campaigns, under the 'Incredible India' brand-line, to promote India as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets. The holistic promotion includes promotion of various Indian tourism products and destinations. Besides, the Ministry through its overseas offices, *interalia* organises Road Shows, Know India Seminars, Workshops, participates in various Fairs, Exhibitions and Events to promote various Indian tourist destinations and products.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tourism has 5 Regional offices in India:

- (i) Indiatourism, Delhi (For Northern India) 88, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.
- (ii) Indiatourism, Mumbai (For Western and Central India) 123, Maharshi Karve Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-400020, Maharashtra.
- (iii) Indiatourism, Chennai (For Southern India) 154, Anna Salai, Chennai-600002, Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) Indiatourism, Kolkata (For Eastern India) 'Embassy', 4 Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-700071, West Bengal.
- (v) Indiatourism, Guwahati (For North-Eastern India) Assom Paryatan Bhawan, A.K. Azad Road, Paltan Bajar, Guwahati-781008, Assam.

Development of tourism in Kerala

285. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a special package for development of tourism in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of assistance provided to all States for the promotion of tourism in the country; and

(d) steps being taken to promote tourism in other States of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se-priority* and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. The Ministry of Tourism has not prepared any special package for development of tourism in Kerala.

(c) The details of CFA given to various State/UTs during 11th five year plan for promotion and development of tourism in the country have been given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) The Ministry of Tourism runs centralized campaigns in electronic, print and online media, in both international and domestic markets to promote various Indian tourism destinations and products. Besides, the Ministry participates in various International Tourism/Trade fairs, exhibitions, events to promote Indian tourism destinations and products. The Ministry through its overseas offices also, *interalia*, organizes Road Shows, Know India Seminars/Workshops to create awareness about Indian destinations and products, invites international tour operators, media persons and opinion makers under its hospitality scheme to give them first hand experience of Indian tourist destinations and products.

Statement

Details of projects sanctioned for the development and promotion of tourism infrastructure in all States/UTS in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Amount
		Sanctioned	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	244.62
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	174.25

1	2	3	4
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
4.	Assam	26	95.94
5.	Bihar	18	57.59
6.	Chandigarh	19	30.99
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	45.58
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	0.24
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0.12
10.	Delhi	27	78.29
11.	Goa	8	77.90
12.	Gujarat	17	86.36
13.	Haryana	35	99.78
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45	128.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	145	391.17
16.	Jharkhand	21	67.27
17.	Kerala	40	163.53
18.	Karnataka	31	140.48
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.82
20.	Maharashtra	23	162.96
21.	Manipur	36	137.82
22.	Meghalaya	28	61.64
23.	Mizoram	33	79.59
24.	Madhya Pradesh	59	203.19
25.	Nagaland	75	176.96
26.	Odisha	40	127.95

1	2	3	4
27.	Puducherry	20	74.75
28.	Punjab	16	66.69
29.	Rajasthan	28	125.41
30.	Sikkim	86	213.68
31.	Tamil Nadu	49	160.78
32.	Tripura	48	91.56
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	168.39
34.	Uttarakhand	31	198.68
35.	West Bengal	48	149.54
	GRAND TOTAL	1226	4090.31

Plan to develop places along the Rivers

†286. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any plan to develop such places as tourist places from where rivers like Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati flow;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented; and
- (c) further steps taken by Government for immediate implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) Development, Promotion and implementation of tourism projects at identified tourism spots including at the locations through which major rivers pass is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories. The projects which are complete as per scheme guidelines are sanctioned subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Some indicative projects for the cities/locations through which Ganga and Yamuna pass, sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan are at Annexure.

(c) Implementation and completion of tourism projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administration. Ministry of Tourism also monitors the implementation of projects through Regional Conferences, field inspection by the officers of the Ministry, periodical review meetings with the State/UT officers, etc.

Statement

Some indicative projects for the cities/locations through which Ganga and Yamuna pass, sanctioned during the 11th Five Year Plan.

State	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction
Bihar	Development of Ganga Ghat at Patna	2009-10
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh	Development of Yamunanagar-Panchkula Paonta Sahib in Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as a mega Tourism circuit	2010-11
Uttar Pradesh	Construction of Ghats at the right bank of river Ganga at Karnavas in Distt. Bulandshahar as a tourist circuit	2010-11
	Construction of Bathing Ghats on right bank of Ganga river at Avantika Devi Temple in Distt. Bulandshahar	2010-11
	Construction of Bathing Ghats on right bank of Ganga river at Holy River Ganga at Anupshahar in the Distt. Bulandshahar	2010-11
Uttarkhand	Development of Haridwar-Rishikesh-Munikireti-Swargashram as a Mega Circuit	2008-09 and 2011-12
	Development of Panchprayag (Vishnu, Nand, Karan, Kalimath, Kaleshwar, Gauchar) circuit, Uttarakhand	2011-12
	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	2011-12
West Bengal	Ganga Heritage River circuit under Mega Project	2008-09

Development of tourist destinations/circuits in A.P.

287. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has identified some of the destinations/circuits in Andhra Pradesh for development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Warangal Fort has not been identified under the above destination/circuit from Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the works on above destinations would be commenced and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (e) The development, promotion and implementation of tourism infrastructure projects is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism infrastructure development project identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, *inter-se-priority* and adherence to Scheme Guidelines. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed projects as detailed in Annexure for CFA during the year 2012-13.

The Ministry of Tourism Government of India, has given Central Financial Assistance for the following projects during the year 2011-12.

		(Rs. in lakh)
Sl. No.	Name of project	Amount Sanctioned
1.	Development of Tourism Infrastructure at Waranagal Fort	437.37
2.	Mounting of Sound and Light Show at Warangal Fort	500.00

Statement

Details of projects proposed by the state Government of Andhra Pradesh for prioritization for central financial Assistance during 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of the projects
1.	Mega Projects (One of following two): (a) Vishakapatnam Beach Circuit (b) Pileru
2.	Circuits: (a) Araku, Jwalakhut, Machkund (b) Paderu, Chintapally, Narsipatnam, Etikoppaka, Kondakarla
3.	Destinations: (a) Kakinada Beach Park (b) Vodarevu Beach Destination-Prakasham (c) Eco Tourism in Srisailalm Sancturay
4.	Wayside Amenities: (a) Hyderabad-Nagarjunasagar Road (b) Chittoor-Bangalore Road
5.	Rural Tourism Clusters-One cluster of 5 villages in one financial year
6.	Large Revenue Generating Projects: (a) Sea Cruise Terminal at Vizag (b) Tourist Train to Araku (c) Aqua Marine park at Vishakhapatnam
7.	Others: (a) Budha Vanam Project-Nagarjunasagar (b) Mahaboob Nagar Circuit (c) Charminar Area Development-Phase II (d) East Godavari Circuit (e) Hamsaladevi (f) Koringa (g) Machilipatnam (h) Kakinada Beach Park

Sufi circuits for tourists

288. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain Sufi Circuits to attract both domestic and international tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has drawn any plan for infrastructure development of major sites including Madhya Pradesh, on these Sufi Circuits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to provide basic tourist amenities including drinking water, public conveniences etc. at all the major sites of these Sufi Circuits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has appointed a National level Consultant (NLC) to identify some spiritual tourism circuits, including Sufi Circuit, for integrated development in association with the States/Union Territories for development during the 12th Plan period. The list of Sufi Circuits identified by NLC is given below:

Circuits Identified

1. Delhi-Fatehpur Sikri-Ajmer
2. Mumbai-Aurangabad-Shirdi
3. Sufi circuit of Bihar
4. Hyderabad -Bijapur-Gulbarga

(c) to (e) Development and promotion of places of tourist interest, including development and promotion of spiritual/pilgrim circuits are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations themselves. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects including wayside amenities, identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority under various schemes of the Ministry.

Displacement of tribal settlements

289. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that 43 tribal settlements are going to be displaced due to declaration of 89,000 hectares in Adilabad district as 42nd Tiger Zone;

(b) whether it is a fact that tribals are agitating for nearly one year against their eviction;

(c) if so, what steps the Ministry has taken or going to take to protect the tribals;

(d) whether any consultations in this regard have been held with the Environment Ministry; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) to (e) As reported by National Tiger Conservation Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has notified the Kawal Tiger Reserve, District Adilabad in April, 2012 under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The Village relocation from the core/critical tiger habitat is done on voluntary basis under the mutually agreed terms and conditions, as per provisions contained in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 with an enhanced package of Rs. 10 lakhs per family. The Ministry of Environment and Forest has informed that it has not received any such proposal from the State.

Literacy rate amongst tribals

290. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a significant gap in literacy rate between tribals of several States in the country and the respective State's average literacy rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are measures being taken by Government to increase the literacy rate amongst tribals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State-wise literacy rate of total population and scheduled tribes population and gap in literacy rate as per 2001 Census are given in Statement (*See* below). The low socio-economic development and their habitation in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forest to hills and inaccessible areas are the main reasons for low literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d) To improve the literacy level of students belonging to the Scheduled Tribe communities, besides usual reservation for ST students, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the education-oriented schemes which include Post-Metric Scholarship for ST students, Hostels for ST girls and boys, Establishment of Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Upgradation of Merit through coaching and remedial classes, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST students, Top Class Education for ST students and National Overseas Scholarship for ST students. These are supplementary to the efforts made by other Ministries.

Statement

Literacy rate of total population and Scheduled Tribe population and Gap in Literacy rate India/States/Union Territories: 2001

(Figures in percentage)

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Literacy Rate-2001		Gap in Literacy Rate
		Total	ST	
1	2	3	4	5
	India	64.8	47.1	17.7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	37.0	23.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.3	49.6	4.7
3.	Assam	63.3	62.5	0.8
4.	Bihar	47.0	28.2	18.8
5.	Chhattisgarh	64.7	52.1	12.6
6.	Goa	82.0	55.9	26.1

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	69.1	47.7	21.4
8.	Haryana#	67.9	NST	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	76.5	65.5	11.0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55.5	37.5	18.0
11.	Jharkhand	53.6	40.7	12.9
12.	Karnataka	66.6	48.3	18.3
13.	Kerala	90.9	64.4	26.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.7	41.2	22.5
15.	Maharashtra	76.9	55.2	21.7
16.	Manipur	70.5	65.9	4.6
17.	Meghalaya	62.6	61.3	1.3
18.	Mizoram	88.8	89.3	0.5
19.	Nagaland	66.6	65.9	0.7
20.	Odisha	63.1	37.4	25.7
21.	Punjab#	69.7	NST	-
22.	Rajasthan	60.4	44.7	15.7
23.	Sikkim	68.8	67.1	1.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.5	41.5	32.0
25.	Tripura	73.2	56.5	16.7
26.	Uttarakhand	71.6	63.2	8.4
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56.3	35.1	21.2
28.	West Bengal	68.6	43.4	25.2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	81.3	66.8	14.5
30.	Chandigarh	81.9	NST	-

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveili	57.6	41.2	16.4
32.	Daman and Diu	78.2	63.4	14.8
33.	Delhi	81.7	NST	-
34.	Lakshadweep	86.7	86.1	0.6
35.	Puducherry	81.2	NST	-

NST-No Notified Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Rehabilitation for tribals in Manipur and Jharkhand

291. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate relief and rehabilitation measures were adopted for the displaced Tribals in Manipur due to building of hydroelectric dams there and similarly for Santhal Adivasis in Jharkhand where mining activities were taken up;

(b) if so, whether mobilization by tribals to defend their rights against State authorities was dealt with severely through threats and intimidations, arbitrary arrests or even criminalization by their protests;

(c) whether effective measures, through legislation or otherwise, are being adopted for acceptance of collective rights of Tribal's; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) As reported by Govt. of Manipur, under Irrigation and Flood control Department, 6 (six) villages namely (i) Louhong (Tangkhul) (ii) Phayeng (Kuki) (iii) Chandong (Tangkhul) (iv) Lamlai Khunnou (Tangkhul) (v) Lamlai Kullen (vi) Lallai Mongbung (Kuki) are to be submerged/displaced due to the construction of dam of Thoubal Multipurpose project. Adequate relief and rehabilitation measures on (i) Land Compensation (ii) Physical Rehabilitation and (iii) Economic Rehabilitation were adopted as per R.R. Plan 1998. Govt. of Jharkhand has reported that compensation was given to the displaced tribals as per existing law and the State Govts. have also informed that movement by tribals to defend their rights were not dealt with through threats and intimidations,

arbitrary arrests or criminalization.

(c) and (d) As reported by Department of Land Resources, the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Parliament on 7th September, 2011. The Bill envisages comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement benefit for the affected families which *inter-alia* include housing units, Land for land, Annuity policies, Jobs, Subsistence grant and waiver on stamp duty and registration fee etc. Further, there are special provisions for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Bill.

Educational Institution for tribal Boys and Girls in Maharashtra

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

- (a) whether tribal boys and girls are deprived of higher education due to lack of educational institutions in some districts of tribal areas in the States including Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon;
- (c) whether appropriate facilitatory/reformatory steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEVE S. KHANDELA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not implement any such scheme under which higher educational institutes for ST girls and boys are established in the states including Maharashtra. However, following schemes are being implemented by Ministry of Tribal Affairs relating to higher education of ST students aimed at supporting ST students for continuing their higher education:-

(i) Post Matric Scholarship (PMS) for ST students:- The scheme of PMS covers all recognized post-matric studies being pursued in recognized institutions. The scheme is implemented through State Governments/UT Administrations.

(ii) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) for ST students:- Under this scheme, fellowship are provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D Every years a total of 667 fellowships are provided to ST students. The scheme is implemented through the University Grant Commission.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(iii) Top Class Education for ST students:- Under the scheme, scholarships are provided to ST students who are pursuing studies at degree and post degree level in identified institutions like IIT, NIT, IIM etc. The said scheme is implemented through identified institutes under the scheme.

(iv) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST students:- Under the scheme of NOS financial assistance is provided to ST students for pursuing higher studies abroad at Master's level, Ph. D. and Post-Doctoral research programmes, in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The scheme is implemented by the Ministry itself and applications from eligible ST candidates are called for by publishing advertisement in leading national news papers.

Grants-in-aid under vocational training in tribal areas

293. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provides grants-in-aid to the States, NGOs for running Vocational Training Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the objectives of the said scheme;

(c) the criteria fixed for allocation of grants under 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas; and

(d) the details of grants-in-aid released to various States during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 along with the number of tribals benefited by such assistance during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MAHADEV S. KHANDELA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides grant-in-aids to the State Governments/UT administration and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the Central Sector Scheme of "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" to run vocational training centres for Scheduled Tribes in the country. The objective of the scheme is to create employment avenues and income generation opportunities by upgrading the skill of the tribal youth in various traditional/modern vocations, depending upon their educational qualification, present economic trends and the market potential to enable them to gain suitable employment or self employment.

(c) Under the scheme, Grants in aid is considered on receipt of complete

proposal with inspection report from State Level Committee which *inter-alia* includes recognition/affiliation/accreditation of vocational training centres under "Modular Employable Skills (MES)" from Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training of the State/UT Governments or recognition/affiliation under "Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)" from National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) under Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India as applicable.

- (d) The details of Grants-in-aid released to various States during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 alongwith the number of tribals benefited by such assistance during the said period is given in Statement -I and II.

Statement -I

*Details of Funds released and No. of Beneficaris during 2009-10 to 2012-13
under the scheme of vocational Training in Tribal Areas through
State Government*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.	Amt.	Bene.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	113.02	800
2.	Assam	0.00	0	150.00	500	0.00	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	107.86	477
4.	Gujarat	0.00	0	37.12	1300	228.96*	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	260.00	1000	50.16	1000
6.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.00	0	100.00	700
7.	Mizoram	0.00	0	152.88	500	0.00	0
8.	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
9.	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		0.00	0	600.00	3300	371.04	2977

*Funds for last year released during this year.

Statement -II

Details of No. of Beneficiaries and Funds released during 2009-10 to 2012-13 to NGOs under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.

(Amount in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Amount Released	No. of Bene	Amount Released	No. of Bene	Amount Released	No. of Bene
1.	Assam	54.00	180	31.20	100	118.60	200
2.	Karnataka	19.40	100	11.08	80	24.00	100
3.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	31.20	100	0.00	0
4.	Meghalaya	32.88	100	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Nagaland	93.72	200	0.00	0	36.96	60
6.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	14.46	100	0.00	0
GRAND TOTAL		200.00	580	87.94	380	179.56	360

Juvenile Jails in Rajasthan

294. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Juvenile Jails or observation homes in Rajasthan;
- (b) whether they fulfill the norms;
- (c) the number of inmates;
- (d) the number of staff required, as per norms;
- (e) the number of posts that are vacant;
- (f) the steps that Government is taking to fill-up the vacancies;
- (g) whether instances of maltreatment of the inmates have come to the notice of Government; and
- (h) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Government of Rajasthan the State has 39 Observation Homes. These homes are functioning as per prescribed norms.

(c) The total capacity of these homes is 1300, however, the number of children in these Homes fluctuates as they reside there only on a temporary basis.

(d) to (f) The number of staff required for a Home of 50 children as per the Juvenile Justice Rules, 2011 notified by Government of Rajasthan is given in statement (*See below*): There are 240 posts vacant in the Homes functioning in Rajasthan under the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act. Action is being taken by Government of Rajasthan for filling up these posts in consultation with their Department of Finance and through Rajasthan Public Service Commission.

(g) and (h) Yes Sir. One case of abuse of children has been reported in Government run Children's Home, Jaipur. The concerned official was found guilty and has been punished appropriately.

Statement

Staffing pattern for a Home of 50 children as per Rajasthan Juvenile Justice Rules, 2011

Sl. No.	Staff/Personnel	Number Of Post
1.	Officer-in-Charge (Superintendent)	1
2.	Counsellor (Part time)	1
3.	Probation Officer or Child Welfare Officer or Case Worker	1
4.	House Mother or House Father	2
5.	Educator (Voluntary or part time)	1
6.	Doctor (Part time)	1
7.	Paramedical staff (Part time)	1
8.	Store-keeper cum Accountant	1
9.	Art and Craft cum Music Teacher (part time)	1
10.	PT instructor cum Yoga Trainer (part time)	1

Sl. No.	Staff/Personnel	Number Of Post
11.	Driver (Part time or as required)	1
12.	Cook	1
13.	Helper	1
14.	Housekeeping	2
TOTAL		15

Note:

- (i) The number of posts in the category of Counsellor, Case Worker or Probation Officer, House Father or House Mother, Educator and Vocational instructor shall proportionately increase with the increase in the capacity of the Institution.
- (ii) In case of institutions housing infants, provision for ayahs and paramedical staff shall be made as per the need.

Working Women hostels in Rajasthan

295. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of working women's hostels in Rajasthan;
- (b) the norms to allocate funds for building these hostels;
- (c) whether Government has received proposals from some State Government to build more working women's hostels; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Under the Scheme for Working Women Hostel being administered by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, so far 39 working women hostels have been sanctioned in Rajasthan. The details are given in Statement. (*See below*)

(b) The Scheme of Working Women Hostel has been revised and notified on 26-11-2010. As per the revised norms of the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the eligible implementing organizations such as State Government

agencies and Civil Society Organizations etc. upto 75% of the cost of construction of the hostel building for working women on public land as per the prescribed area norms. There is also provision of extending financial assistance for hostels to be run in rented premises. Corporate houses or associations like CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., also can seek financial assistance for a matching grant (50:50) for hostel building construction on public land only. There is also a provision of one-time non-recurring grant @ Rs. 7500/- per inmate for purchase of furniture and furnishings.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year, 13 viable proposals have been received for construction of working hostels, out of which 09 from Andhra Pradesh Government, 01 from Maharashtra Government, 01 from Karnataka Government and 02 from Kerala Government which have been processed as per norms of the scheme.

Statement

List of Working Women Hostels sanctioned in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Location	Address
1.	King Edward VII Memorial Rest House Society	Ajmer	H.No. X/310, Station Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan
2.	Municipal Council Bewar	Bewar, Ajmer	Bewar, Ajmer, Rajasthan
3.	Balhit Shiksha Samiti, Alwar	Alwar	Alwar-301001, Rajasthan
4.	Municipal Council, Banswara	Banswara	Banswara, Rajasthan
5.	Nagar Palika Parishad, Baltora	Boltora, Barmer	Baltora, District-Barmer, Rajasthan
6.	Arya Vidyapeeth Society, Bhusawar	Bhusawar	The Weir (Bhostpur) District-Bharatpur
7.	Jeewan Nirman Sansthan, Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Bharatpur, Rajasthan
8.	Arya Vidyapeeth Society Bhusawar	Bhusawar	Bhusawar, Bharatpur
9.	Nehru Shiksha Bharati Samity, Bharatpur	Bharatpur	Bharatpur-230001, Rajasthan
10.	Mahila Ashram, Bhilwara	Bhilwara	Bhilwara, Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Location	Address
11.	Municipal Council Pratapgarh	Pratapnagar Chhattisgarh	Pratapnagar, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
12.	Municipal Council, Chottorgarh	Chttorgarh	Chittorgarh, Rajasthan
13.	Nagar Palika Parishad Nimbahera, Chittorgarh	Nimbaher	Nimbahera, Chittorgarh Rajasthan
14.	Banasthal Vidyapeeth Banasthali	Banasthali	Banasthali, Rajasthan
15.	Municipal Council, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur, Rajasthan
16.	Indira Gandhi Balika Niketan Ardawata, Jhunjhunu	Ardawata Jhunjhunu	Ardawata, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan
17.	Ketri Vikas Samiti, Khetri Jhunjhunu	Khetri	Khetri, Jhunjunu, Rajasthan
18.	Urban Improvement Trust Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Rajasthan
19.	Municipal Council, Kota	Kota	Kota, Rajasthan
20.	Grameen Vidyapeeth Sanstha, Naugur	Naugur	Plot No. 381, Khsra 29, Rakba, Naugur, Rajasthan
21.	Mody Institute of Education and Research, Lachmangarh,	Sikar Sikar	Lachmangarh, Sikar, Rajasthan
22.	Municipal Council Sirohi	Sirohi	Sirohi, Rajasthan
23.	Meera Shiksha Samiti Sangaria, District- Sriganganagar	Sangaria	Sangaria, District- Ganganagar, Rajasthan
24.	S.G.N. Khalsa College School Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
25.	Dadhimathi Shiksha Sansthan Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar	Sriganganagar, Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of the organization	Location	Address
26.	Mahatma Gandhi Sandhya Mahavidyalaya, Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh, Rajasthan
27.	Banasthali Vidyapith, Banasthali	Banasthali Village	Khasara No. 383,383, Banasthali Village, District Tonk, Rajasthan
28.	Municipal Council, Udaipur	Udaipur	Udaipur, Rajasthan
29.	Rajasthan Mahila Parishad, Udaipur	Udaipur	Udaipur, Rajasthan
30.	Radha Bal Mandir Vidya Academy, Jodhpur	Jodhpur	Jodhpur, Rajasthan
31.	Municipal Council, Kishangarh Ajmer	Madanganj Kishangarh	Kishangarh, Ajmer, Rajasthan
32.	Shri Gandhi Shikshan Samity Gykabpara, Bhilwara	Bhilwara	Gykabpara, Bhilwara, Rajasthan
33.	Municipal Council, Bikaner	Bikaner	Bikaner, Rajasthan
34.	Nagar Palika Parishad Nimbahera, Chittorgarh	Nimbahera	Nimbahera, Chittorgarh Rajasthan
35.	Rajasthan University, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur, Rajasthan
36.	Vinod Matrika, Jaipur	Jaipur	Jaipur, Rajasthan
37.	Municipal Council, Pali	Pali	Pali, Rajasthan
38.	Municipal Council Hanumangarh, Sriganganagar	Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh Sriganganagar, Rajasthan
39.	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sansthan Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopu	Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan

Scheme for marginalised women and girls

296. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has a scheme for the marginalized women and girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof with objectives and targets set under the scheme;

(c) how far the scheme has been able to help these women to become self-reliant and get rehabilitated socially and economically especially in the Konkan region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA TIRATH): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)." The target group covered under STEP programme includes the marginalized asstless rural women and urban poor.

(b) and (c) The objectives of the scheme are as follow:

- Mobilizing women in small viable groups and making facilities available through training, access to credit and other inputs.
- Provide training for skill up gradation
- Enabling group of women to take up employment-cum-income generation programmes of their own, or to access wage employment.
- Provide support services for further improving and employment conditions of women and for access to health care, literacy, legal literacy, and other information.

The target of coverage during year 2012-13 is 30,000 beneficiaries throughout the country. The scheme, which was started in the year 1986-87, has been able to make impact by empowering the women economically.

As far as the impact of the Scheme on women in Konkan region of Maharashtra is concerned, region wise data is not maintained. However for the State of Maharashtra 25 projects have been sanctioned covering about 61150 beneficiaries.

ICDS Programme in Bihar

297. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) which are the districts included in Government programme Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) programme in Bihar State;

(b) which are the districts under this programme in all over the country;

- (c) how much is the fund allocated to this programme and how much would be given to each districts;
- (d) what are the features of this programme; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme has been universalized in 2008-09 and is being implemented in all the Districts and Blocks, across the country, including the State of Bihar.

(c) The ICDS being a Centrally sponsored Scheme, funds are released to States/UTs and not to districts. A total amount of Rs. 14,27,220.33 lakh was released to the States/UTs during the year 2011-12 including an amount of Rs. 81,909.11 lakh for the State of Bihar. For the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs. 3,86,806.44 lakh has been released so far to the States/UTs, including an amount of Rs. 25,569.35 lakh to the State of Bihar.

(d) and (e) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by the State/UTs under which ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres are sanctioned as per requirement projected by States and based on population norms approved by the Government. The Scheme provides a package of six services *viz.* supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. Three of the services *i.e.* immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The ICDS Scheme is universal and a self-selecting and open to all.

Under the ICDS Scheme Government released Grant-in-Aid to the States/UTs on a sharing ratio of 90:10 for all components including Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) for North East and 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States other than North East.

Help to mothers giving birth to girl child

298. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in some villages of Rajasthan mothers are felicitated on giving birth to a girl child;

- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to do so at the national level; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The State Government of Rajasthan has stated that there is no State Government scheme or programme for felicitating mothers on giving birth to a girl child. The State Government has stated that in order to prioritise the importance of the girl child, certain gram panchayats could be proactively organizing such programmes at their own level.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise. However, the Union Government has undertaken a number of substantive measures including advocacy to improve survival and status of girl children in the country. These include specific interventions for girl children like implementing the pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PCPNDT Act), Pilot cash transfer scheme of 'Dhanlakshmi', celebrating National Girl Child Day on 24th January every year, setting up of a Sectoral Innovation Council for improving child sex ratio and acting upon its recommendations, and pilot scheme 'Sabra' for a comprehensive intervention for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18, with a focus on out of school girls in select 200 districts of the country. Recently, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has recommended to the States and other Central Ministries and Departments that all public servants take a pledge on 9th August 2012 on Eliminating Gender Biased Sex-Selection and Violence against Women.

Rehabilitation of destitute children from pithoragarh

‡299. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal under "Welfare and Rehabilitation of Destitute Children in Low Income Group" from Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the date thereof and by when, Ministry will accord its approval; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Schemes to save girl child

‡300. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the declining sex-ratio in the country, Government has started schemes to save girls and to encourage them without paying attention to caste and economic condition of guardians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of beneficiaries of these schemes during each of the last three years; and

(d) the amount sanctioned to the State Governments for this purpose during the above mentioned period and the amount utilized by them out of that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government recognizes that the problem of declining child sex ratio in India is not an isolated phenomenon but must be seen in the context of the status of women and the girl child as a whole, within the home and outside. While its immediate reasons can be traced to increasing son preference as well as advances in technology that has encouraged sex selective abortions, concern of safety and security of the girl child along with the practice of dowry are no less responsible for it.

Accordingly, the Government has undertaken a number of measures to improve survival and status of girl children in the country. While programmes for improvement of nutrition benefit all children including girl children, like the Integrated Child development Scheme, National Rural Health Mission, Mid-day meal scheme etc., specific interventions for girl children include implementing the pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, pilot cash transfer scheme of 'Dhanlakshmi', setting up a Sectoral Innovation Council for improving child sex ratio and acting upon its recommendations, and the pilot scheme 'Sabla' for a comprehensive Intervention for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18, with a focus on out of school girls in select 200 districts of the country. Recently, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has recommended to the States and other Central Ministries and Departments that all public servants take a pledge on 9th August, 2012 on Eliminating Gender Biased Sex-Selection and Violence against Women.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Of the above, 'Dhanlakshmi' provides conditional cash incentive, and the scheme does not discriminate on the basis of caste and economic status of parents.

(c) and (d) 'Dhanlakshmi' is a pilot scheme being implemented in the 11 blocks of seven States of the country. The amount sanctioned, utilised and number of beneficiaries under 'Dhanlakshmi' are as below:

Year	Grant Released (in Rupees)	Grant utilized (in Rupees)	Beneficiaries
2008-09	5,95,16,343	5,79,00,698	79,555
2009-10	5,00,00,000	4,59,60,720	42,077
2010-11	1,83,01,816	1,54,50,575	16,739

As no complete proposals for release of funds from State Governments were received, funds were not sanctioned in 2011-12.

Current Maternal Mortality rate in India

‡301. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to a United Nations report the current maternal mortality rate in India is about 20 per cent, which amounts to maternal mortality rate of 212 per 1 lakh birth at present;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether it has also been said in the report that it is happening due to malnutrition, poverty and mismanagement;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the required success is not being achieved in reaching the target set to reduce the maternal mortality rate; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) As per the estimates "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010" released by the WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank, the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India has come down from 600 in 1990 to 200 per 100,000 live births in 2010. As per the report, India account for 19% of the global maternal deaths.

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

The report has classified the countries into 4 groups (On Track, Making Progress, Insufficient Progress and No Progress) and India has been placed in the group "Making Progress". But the report does not mention the causes of the maternal mortality.

As per the Report of RGI titled "Maternal Mortality in India: 1997-2003 trends, causes and risk factors", about 11 % of total maternal deaths have been attributed to sepsis and unhygienic practices. The other major causes of maternal deaths in the country are Haemorrhage (38%), Hypertensive Disorders (5%), Obstructed Labour (5%), Abortion (8%) and other Condition (34%), which includes Anaemia.

Maternal Mortality is also influenced by socio-economic determinants which include low level of education, early age at marriage and child bearing, cultural misconceptions, economic dependency of women etc.

As per the latest report of the Registrar General of India, Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS), Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of India is 212 per 100,000 live births in the period 2007-09 which has shown a decline from 254 per 100,000 live births in the period 2004-06.

The Government accords high priority to the issue of malnutrition which indirectly affects the maternal and child mortality rates. There are several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through State Governments/UTs which include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid Day Meal Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as Direct targeted interventions. Besides, indirect Multi-sectoral interventions include Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and under its umbrella, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme Phase II, seeks to improve the availability of and access to quality health care including Maternal and Child Health services particularly to rural population throughout the country, with a special focus on 18 States with weak public health indicators and weak infrastructure. Under this programme, the key steps taken by the Government of India to accelerate the pace of reduction in maternal mortality are;

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.

- Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care.
- Operationalisation of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care services.
- Name Based Tracking of Pregnant Women to ensure antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care.
- Mother and Child Protection Card in Collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.
- Antenatal, Intranatal and Postnatal care including Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant and lactating women for prevention and treatment of anaemia.
- Engagement of 8.66 lakhs Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.
- Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Health and nutrition education to promote dietary diversification, inclusion of iron and folate rich food as well as food items that promote iron absorption.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section. The initiative stipulates free drugs, diagnostics, blood and diet, besides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. Similar entitlements have been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

Malnourishment among children

302. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of malnourished children, state-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Ministry to create awareness among the parents of malnourished children about malnutrition;

(c) why is it that girl children outnumber the boys in malnourishment; and

(d) whether the Ministry conducted a survey to find out the most malnourished States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, conducted by Ministry of Health and Family welfare, 42.5% children under 5 years are underweight and 69.5% children under 5 years are anemic. While underweight is 41.9% and 43.1% respectively for male and female children, anaemia among children under 5 years is 69.0% for male and 69.9% for female. The State-wise details of the under weight and anemic children is given in Statement (*See below*)

The Government has accorded priority to the issue of malnutrition. Health and Nutrition Education is an integral part of ICDS as well as NRHM. Nutrition Education including awareness on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices are given by Anganwadi Worker during home visit as well as Village Health Nutrition Day. Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development has 43 field units all over India and is engaged in creating awareness in Health and Nutrition Education in collaboration with State Government/NGOs by organizing various programmes such as Training in Nutrition Education, Workshop/Seminars, Exhibition, Nutrition rally, Recipe competition and Lecture-cum practical demonstration etc. Awareness in nutrition is also created in collaboration with Song and Drama Division and mass media including advertisement and audio-visual spots etc. Efforts are also made for popularization of low cost nutritious recipes from locally available food items.

As per the National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3), 2005-06, 'overall, girls and boys are about equally undernourished'. 43.1% of girls and 41.9% of boys under the age of 5 years are underweight in the country.

Statement

*Prevalence of underweight and Anaemia in children (under 5 years)
NFHS 3, (2005-06), State-wise*

Sl.No.	State	% Underweight children (below 5 yrs of age)	Anemia children (6-59 months)%
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5	70.8
2.	Assam	36.4	69.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	56.9
4.	Bihar	55.9	78.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	47.1	71.2
6.	Delhi	26.1	57.0
7.	Goa	25.0	38.2
8.	Gujarat	44.6	69.7
9.	Haryana	39.6	72.3
10.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5	54.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6	58.6
12.	Jharkhand	56.5	70.3
13.	Karnataka	37.6	70.4
14.	Kerala	22.9	44.5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	74.1
16.	Maharashtra	37.0	63.4
17.	Manipur	22.1	49.1
18.	Meghalaya	48.8	64.4
19.	Mizoram	19.9	44.2
20.	Nagaland	25.2	NA

1	2	3	4
21.	Odisha	40.7	65.0
22.	Punjab	24.9	66.4
23.	Rajasthan	39.9	69.7
24.	Sikkim	19.7	59.2
25.	Tamil Nadu	29.8	64.2
26.	Tripura	39.6	62.9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4	73.9
28.	Uttarakhand	38.0	61.4
29.	West Bengal	38.7	61.0
	India	42.5	69.5

Anganwadi Centres without toilet and drinking water

303. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of functioning Anganwadi Centres in the country;
 - (b) the number of such centres that do not have toilet facilities;
 - (c) the number of such centres that do not have drinking water facilities;
- and
- (d) the steps being taken to ensure that Anganwadi Centres that do not have toilet and drinking water facilities will be provided with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) There were 13,17,008 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/mini-AWCs functioning in the country as on 30.06.2012 as per reports received from States/ UTs. Of these, 6,35,869 (48.28%) AWCs are reported to have toilet facilities and 8,70,684 (66.11%) AWCs have drinking water facilities within the premises.

MWCD is continuously monitoring the Implementation of ICDS Scheme through prescribed monthly and annual progress reports, reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc. Based on the inputs and feedback received, State

Governments/UT Administrations are addressed through letters and review meetings to improve the deficiencies and to improve the implementation of the Scheme including infrastructure and facilities like availability of drinking water and toilets at the AWCs.

Letters under the joint signature of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation have been sent to the States/UTs to ensure convergence for effective implementation of the ICDS Scheme.

Abusing in Juvenile Homes

‡304. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of late children are being abused in juvenile homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of people against whom action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of juvenile homes in the country being supported by Government of India and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Some cases of child abuse in Homes under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act have been recently reported. Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) 802 various types of Homes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, including Special Homes and Observation Homes, have been supported by the Ministry of Women and Child Development under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during 2011-12, benefitting 37481 children. State-wise details are given in statement.

Statement

State-wise details of various types of Homes supported and beneficiaries therein under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102	6186

‡ Original notice of the question was received in Hindi

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes Assisted	No. of Beneficiaries
2.	Assam	7	285
3.	Bihar	14	699
4.	Chhattisgarh	13	415
5.	Gujarat	57	1945
6.	Haryana	9	361
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22	1673
8.	Jharkhand	16	644
9.	Karnataka	63	2328
10.	Kerala	28	1035
11.	Madhya Pradesh	24	601
12.	Maharashtra	91	3746
13.	Manipur	13	507
14.	Meghalaya	18	446
15.	Mizoram	4	112
16.	Nagaland	12	577
17.	Odisha	27	1299
18.	Punjab	15	396
19.	Rajasthan	63	3800
20.	Sikkim	5	228
21.	Tamil Nadu	41	2382
22.	Tripura	11	383
23.	Uttar Pradesh	61	2125
24.	West Bengal	55	3044
25.	Delhi	25	2047
26.	Puducherry	6	217
	TOTAL:	802	37481

Athletes facing financial crisis

305. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether top athletes of India had to face financial crisis to complete in Sri Lanka's National Athletics Championship, which could help them to qualify for "the London Olympics"

(b) whether it is also a fact that some top athletes of India could not take part in the Sri Lanka's National Athletics Championship due to financial crisis;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has taken any steps against the persons responsible for the incident;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) No Sir. With a view to prepare athletes and teams for London Olympics 2012 the Ministry had launched 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012' (OPEX 2012) project in March, 2011. Under OPEX 2012, core probables were identified and were provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within country and abroad and competition exposure in international sports competitions as per the approved Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC) under OPEX 2012. Funding was provided from the Scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations" and the National Sports Development Fund. Under these schemes approximately an amount of Rs. 142.43 crore has been spent on preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012 till 25.07.2012. The details in this regards are given below:

Sl.No.	Purpose	Expenditure incurred
1.	Coaching Camp	Rs. 61.65 Crore
2.	Foreign Exposure	Rs. 70.55 Crore
3.	Assistance under NSDF	Rs. 10.32 Crore
GRAND TOTAL:		Rs. 142.43 Crore

(d) to (f) Question does not arise.

Sexual harassment of women sports persons

306. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many complaints of sexual harassment charges against coaches of Sports Authority of India have been received from women sports persons;

(b) if so, the details of each of these complaints during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the action Government has taken in each of such cases; and

(d) the preventive measures Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure that such cases do not occur in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. Only three complaints of sexual harassment against the coaches of Sports Authority of India (SAI) have been received from women sportspersons.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, the following three complaints of sexual harassment were received from women trainees against the Sports Authority of India (SAI) coaches posted at SAI, Netaji Subhash Southern Centre (NSSC), Bangalore and SAI Northern Regional Centre (NRC), Sonapat since 2008-09:-

(i) Ms. Alphonsa Maria Thomas and Amal Rose Varughese, SAI Boxing Trainees at SAI Training Centre (STC), Kollam made a complaint dated 25.02.2009 against Shri D. Chandralal, SAI Boxing Coach alleging beating and throwing on the floor. In this case, a strict warning letter was issued to Shri D. Chandralal, SAI Boxing Coach and he was transferred from STC Kollam to STC, Chennai.

(ii) Ms. H.A. Sowmya, SAI Hockey trainee made a complaint dated 09.07.2008 against Shri B. Tolematti, Hockey Coach posted at SAI Training Centre (STC), Medikeri for misbehavior with her for his personal desires. In this case, Shri B. Tolematti, Hockey Coach was transferred from STC, Medikeri to SAI Eastern Centre, Kolkata. The matter was referred to the Standing Complaints Committee of Sexual Harassment for investigation.

(iii) During the year 2011-12, a complaint was made by Ms. Prince, a

Wrestling trainee of 'Come and Play' Scheme at I.G. Stadium, New Delhi against Shri Ramesh Kumar Prashar, Wrestling Coach for misbehavior with her. In this case, Shri Ramesh Kumar Prashar, Wrestling Coach has been transferred from I.G. Stadium, New Delhi to SAI Training Centre, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh. The matter was referred to the Standing Complaints Committee of Sexual Harassment for investigation.

(d) SAI has taken the following preventive measures to prevent sexual harassment at work place:-

- (i) There is a Standing Complaints Committee constituted for issues related to sexual harassment of women employees in Sports Authority of India (SAI). Region-wise Standing Complaints Committees are also constituted to look into the sexual harassment of sports persons/trainees of SAI.
- (ii) SAI also follows all preventive steps in this regard by issuing Circulars, Notifications and Publications and also providing for a healthy and hygienic environment for women at work place.

Apart from the above, in pursuance to the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of *Vishakha and other vs. State of Rajasthan and Others* (JT 1997(7) SC 384), laying down guidelines and norms to prevent sexual harassment of working women, the Ministry has while reiterating that it shall be the responsibility of National Sports Federations and other Sports bodies to prevent sexual harassment of women in sports and to ensure their safety, issued the following directions to all the National Sports Federations and other Sports bodies including Indian Olympics Association (IOA):-

- (i) Notify, publish and circulate in appropriate ways, express prohibition of sexual harassment.
- (ii) The National Sports Federations shall also issue similar instructions to their State and District Federations.

Further, in the proposed National Sports Development Bill, specific provisions have also been made to ensure that National Sports Federations, the National Olympics Committee, the Sports Authority of India adopt or undertake measures not only to prohibit sexual harassment at workplace for sports but also provide appropriate conditions for women in respect of work, leisure, health and hygiene. Other measures have been provided for setting up a complaint mechanism for redressal of complaints with a committee headed by women, or a special counselor, whilst adhering to the principle of confidentiality.

In addition, this Ministry has suggested modifications in the Ministry of Women and Child Development's proposed Notes for the Cabinet to further pursue the enactment of the Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010, that athlete be included as an employee since it covers a large segment of persons, and sports field as workplace for effective protection against sexual harassment on or of sports field.

Official apathy towards Olympic qualifier

307. SHRI SHYAMAL CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two top Athletes of India miss out on Olympics qualifier for lack of funds and official apathy; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the reaction of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. With a view to prepare athletes and teams for London Olympics 2012 the Ministry had launched 'Operation Excellence for London Olympics 2012' (OPEX 2012) project in March, 2011. Under OPEX 2012, core probables were identified and were provided comprehensive and intensive training, both within country and abroad and competition exposure in international sports competitions as per the approved Annual Calendar of Training and Competitions as per the approved Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC) under OPEX 2012. Funding was provided from the Scheme "Assistance to National Sports Federations" and the National Sports Development Fund. Under these scheme approximately an amount of Rs. 142.43 Crore has been spent on preparation of athletes for London Olympics, 2012 till 25.07.2012. The details in this regards are given below:

Sl. No.	Purpose	Expenditure incurred
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3.	Assistance under NSDF	Rs. 10.32 Crore
GRAND TOTAL:		Rs. 142.43 Crore

Financial assistance to water sports

308. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the water sports activities in the State of Goa;
- (b) the financial assistance given in the last five years and the utilisation made;
- (c) whether water sports in the State is regulated by any legislation or contract; and
- (d) the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Promotion of various disciplines of sport is the responsibility of the National Sports Federations (NSFs) concerned. The Government supplements their efforts by way of providing financial assistance for conducting international competitions abroad, holding international events in India, conducting National Championships, purchase of equipments, conducting coaching camps etc. No separate financial assistance is given to any State for sports activities. Details of financial assistance given, during the last five years, to the Federations for water sports are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Federation	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Swimming Federation of India	225.51
2.	Rowing Federation of India	344.40
3.	Indian Kayaking and Canoeing Association	285.45
4.	Yachting Association of India	547.88
TOTAL:		1403.24

The aforesaid amount has been utilized by the respective NSFs.

(c) and (d) Since 'Sports' is a State subject, the State Governments are competent to legislate in the matter. However, the Government of India has framed the National Sports Development Code of India, 2011 to bring in transparency and accountability in the functioning of the various National Sports Federations for healthy development of sports which is equally applicable to the NSFs for water sports.

Development of youth activities

309. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government gives assistance for development of youth activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise/programme-wise;

(c) whether financial assistance/grant is also provided for construction of youth hostels for development of youths;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of youth hostels constructed against the target fixed for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) whether a survey has been undertaken to check if these hostels of functioning properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development, financial assistance is given for holding various youth programmes/activities under its five programme areas namely, Youth leadership and personality Development, Promotion of National Integration, Promotion of Adventure, Development and Empowerment of Adolescent and Technical and Resource Development. The details are given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) The schemes of Youth Hostel has been conceived as a joint between the Central and the State Governments. While the State Government provides fully developed land free of cost with water, electricity, approach road and staff quarters, the Central Government bears the cost of construction.

(d) Presently, there are 68 functional Youth Hostels and 4 Hostels are under various stages of construction. The State-wise detail of Youth Hostels as well as 4 Youth Hostels under various stages of construction is given in Statement -II (See below).

(e) Yes, Sir. The performance of Youth hostels is monitored from time to time. Based on such monitoring, the performance of the following 12 Youth Hostels was not found satisfactory and these have been transferred to the concerned State Government/ Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan/Sports Authority of India to put them in use best suited for youth and sports development:-

Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), Nagrota (Jammu and Kashmir), Buldana (Maharashtra), Burdwan and Churulia (West Bengal), Naharlagun (Arunachal Pradesh), Golaghat and Nagaon (Assam), Ukhrul (Manipur), Tura (Meghalaya), Mokochung (Nagaland) and Namchi (Sikkim)

Statement - I

State-wise funds released under the scheme of National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) during the last three years from 2009-10 to 2011-12

		(in Rupees)		
	Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43,875/-	5,31,313/-	3,35,500/-
2.	Bihar	1,87,726	1,76,900/-	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	1,56,500/-	-	-
4.	Delhi	12,31,86,002/-	17,69,50,506/-	13,96,00,087/-
5.	Gujarat	17,93,275/-	7,57,900/-	-
6.	Haryana	28,79,661/-	5,70,347/-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12,13,000/-	7,50,000/-	4,87,500/-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	32,12,500/-	75,99,768/-	90,54,384/-
9.	Jharkhand	1,21,875/-	-	-
10.	Kerala	47,400/-	22,809/-	86,500/-
11.	Karnataka	18,32,218/-	2,50,000/-	2,88,08,801/-
12.	Madhya pradesh	2,41,875/-	97,819/-	-
13.	Maharashtra	6,79,125/-	36,162/-	1,28,000/-
14.	Odisha	3,24,58,469/-	59,65,860/-	-
15.	Punjab	4,20,825/-	26,813/-	-
16.	Rajasthan	88,41,787/-	3,46,38,862/-	51,04,215/-
17.	Tamil Nadu	66,35,001/-	1,44,368/-	96,93,263/-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11,30,476/-	13,02,956/-	2,14,000/-

Name of the State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
19. Uttarakhand	7,77,813/-	5,80,000/-	5,80,000/-
20. West Bengal	1,68,57,893/-	1,61,57,225/-	1,18,89,399/-
21. Chandigarh	6,35,000/-	3,17,500/-	5,00,000/-
22. Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	1,77,187/-
23. Assam	36,03,887/-	50,34,413/-	1,13,40,000/-
24. Manipur	44,41,375/-	10,83,413/-	53,15,500/-
25. Meghalaya	23,000/-	95,43,250/-	-
26. Nagaland	1,55,08,701/-	12,18,813/-	1,17,000/-
TOTAL:	22,69,29,259/-	26,37,56,997/-	22,33,67,336/-

Statement - II*List of youth hostels*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels in the State	Location of Youth Hostel (s)
1	2	3	4

General Seats

1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7	Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Nagarjunasagar, Warangal, Vizianagara
3.	Bihar	1	Patna
4.	Goa	2	Panaji, Padam Mapusa,
5.	Gujarat	1	Gandhinagar

1	2	3	4
6.	Haryana	7	Panchkula, Kurkshetra, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Sirsa, Yamuna Nagar, Rewari
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Dalhousie
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Patnitop, Srinagar
9.	Karnataka	4	Mysore, Hassan, Tirtharameshwar, Sogalu
10.	Kerala	3	Trivandrum, Ernakulam (Kochi), Calicut (Kozhikode)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho
12.	Maharashtra	1	Aurangabad
13.	Odisha	4	Puri, Josphipur, Gopalpur-on-Sea, Koraput
14.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry
15.	Punjab	6	Ropar, Amritsar, Sangrur, Patiala, Tarn Taran, Jalandhar
16.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur
17.	Tamil Nadu	5	Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavaur, Trichy, Ooty
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2	Agram Lucknow
19.	Uttarakhand	4	Mussoorie, Uttarkashi, Nainital, Badrinath
20.	West Bengal	1	Darjeeling
North East States			
21.	Assam	2	Guwahati, Tezpur
22.	Manipur	1	Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1	Aizwal

1	2	3	4
25.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok
27.	Tripura	1	Agartala
TOTAL:		68	

List of youth hostels under construction

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Youth Hostels	Location of Youth Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Cuddapah
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roing
3.	Manipur	2	Churachandpur and Thoubal

Expenditure incurred for sports competition

310. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by various States for conducting sports competition under Panchayat Yuka Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA);

(b) if so, the name of the States so far requested for reimbursement during 2011-12 and 2012-13; and

(c) the details of funds reimbursed to various States during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States that have requested for the reimbursement of expenditure during 2011-12 and 2012-13 under the "Women sports" competitions are Karnataka and Odisha. The States which requested for reimbursement of expenditure during the period under the "rural sports" competitions are Rajasthan, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu.

(c) The amount reimbursed under Women Sports competitions:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12 (Rs.)	2012-13 (Rs.)
1.	Karnataka	26,80,597/-	-
2.	Odisha	25,75,054/-	-

The amount reimbursed under the Rural Sports competitions:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2011-12 (Rs.)	2012-13 (Rs.)
1.	Rajasthan	1,72,18,449/-	-
2.	Mizoram	-	47,90,000/-

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमने ज़ीरो ऑवर के लिए नोटिस दिया है। प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर कानून बनाने के लिए, संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): पहले papers lay होने दीजिए।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of the Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training):-

- (1) G.S.R. 324 (E), dated the 26th April, 2012, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 325 (E), dated the 26th April, 2012, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2012.
- (3) G.S.R. 500 (E), dated the 25th June, 2012, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 2012.

- (4) G.S.R. 501 (E), dated the 25th June, 2012, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7062/15]12]

I Notification of the Ministry of Finance

II Eighteenth progress report taken pursuant to the recommendations of JPC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table-

(i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. 666/3/20/IR/324, dated the 29th October, 2011, publishing the Andhra Bank (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulation, 2011, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7102/15]12]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighteenth Progress Report on the Action Taken pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto (June, 2012).

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7068/15]12]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

श्री शान्ता कुमार (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं 'बागवान' क्षेत्र का कार्य निष्पादन-चाय और कॉफी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित वाणिज्य सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का एक सौ दोवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं कृषि मंत्रालय (कृषि और सहकारिता विभाग) के आनुवांशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की खेती-संभावनाएँ और प्रभाव के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित कृषि सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirsty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on 'Absorption/Regularization of Temporary Drivers of Allahabad Bank'.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं "शहरी गैस वितरण परियोजनाएं" के सम्बन्ध में विभाग सम्बन्धित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तेरहवें प्रतिवेदन* की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI LALHMING LIANA (Mizoram): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on 'Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Aviation Company of India Ltd. (NACIL)'.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with your permission I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 13th August, 2012, will consist of:-

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.*
- (2) Consideration and passing of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

* यह प्रतिवेदन लोकसभाध्यक्ष और राज्यसभा के सभापति को क्रमशः 26 जुलाई, 2012 और 2 अगस्त, 2012 को प्रस्तुत किया गया।

- (3) Consideration and passing of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences, Bangalore Bill, 2010.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill.
- (5) 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; and
 - (b) The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace Bill, 2010.

...(Interruptions)...

RE: ISSUE OF RESERVATION IN PROMOTION FOR SCs AND ST's

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) : आप बैठिए। जिन लोगों को अपना Special Mention रखना है, वे lay कर दें या अगर उन्हें इसे पढ़ना है, तो पांच बजे पढ़ दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रिजर्वेशन के इश्यू पर ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार को जवाब देना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ये जवाब तो दें ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने क्या stand लिया है? ...(व्यवधान)... रिजर्वेशन के संशोधन पर इन्होंने क्या stand लिया है? माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार): सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): सरकार की तरफ से मंत्री जी जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... वे बता रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी जगह बैठिए प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी की बात सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): We have been fighting for the last three years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please take your seat.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप ही की सरकार है, अपने मंत्री को बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): वे बता रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम: हम तीन साल से लड़ रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज़, आप मिनिस्टर साहब की बात सुनिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, as I said in the morning, we will call a meeting as early as possible. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: नहीं-नहीं इससे नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: 'as early as possible' कहने से नहीं होगा, आप डेट बताइए ... (व्यवधान)... 'as early as possible' क्या होता है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बिल कब ला रहे हैं? आपने तो मीटिंग के बारे में बताया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, let the Government indicate the date. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप बिल कब ला रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कहा था कि आप उसकी तारीख बताएंगे ...(व्यवधान)... आप डेट बताइए ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House is adjourned for 15 minutes.

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

The House Re-assembled at twenty-two minutes past twelve of the clock.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) in the Chair

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): माननीय सदस्यों, कल असम पर जो डिस्कशन हुआ था ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है। वह भी महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(व्यवधान)... कल उस पर बात हुई है। अब माननीय Leader of the Opposition अब अपनी बात कहेंगे।

सुश्री मायावती: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... पहले इस पर बात हो जाए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मंत्री जी ने तो assurance दे दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी ने तो assurance दे दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to respond to this. The hon. Prime Minister will call an all-party meeting on 21st of this month for the purpose of

discussing the issue of reservation in promotions for the SCs and STs. That has been the demand of Members of the entire House here, and the SC/ST forum also has raised this issue. And, Sir, on 22nd, the Government will be able to bring a Bill in this House.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... USA में गुरुद्वारे में फायरिंग की जो घटना हुई है, उस पर बोलने का आज मौका मिलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): उस पर बात हो गई है। सोमवार को जीरो ऑवर में आपको उस पर बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, the Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, in Jammu and Kashmir, there is a mutiny-like situation. There was a fight between jawans and army officers...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Okay, you give a notice in writing.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I have given it...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The Chairman will take a decision. Now, the Short Duration Discussion ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, it is a serious matter of a mutiny in the Army. Whether the reports are right or wrong, since it is a matter of concern for the entire country and the House, let the Defence Minister make a statement in the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I request the hon. House not to have a discussion on this subject. It is a small incident which is being blown out of proportion. It is not good for the morale of our armed forces if these matters are blown out of proportion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Okay, Now, the Leader of the Opposition.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

On recent incidents of communal violence in Assam

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to make a brief intervention before the hon. Home Minister gives his reply to the debate that we have had yesterday on the very serious and grim situation in Assam for the last few weeks.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Sir, at the very outset, the situation has been extremely serious. The seriousness itself has reflected by the fact that in some of our most sensitive districts there have been clashes between communities and the effect of those clashes is that human lives have been lost, injuries have been caused and people have been thrown out of their houses *i.e.*, from their normal habitat. You have 4,00,000 or more people living in the relief camps. From the reports which have been coming in, it has become clear that the situation in the relief camps is certainly not an ideal one, more particularly, because these camps had to be impromptu created. The Government has now said that it will have a CBI enquiry into this matter.

While we sympathies with all those who have lost their lives and families, livelihood, houses, etc., I would only urge the Government not to treat this case as a case where a simple crime has been committed. Obviously, if people are guilty, they must be investigated and punished. Form all statements of the Governments and the hon. Home Minister which have been coming, we miss out the real issue as to why this situation has taken place. Even if tomorrow we succeed in sending these people back to their villages and their homes by giving some kind of a relief to them, there is not a lurking but almost a certain doubt and apprehension in our minds, with the kind of a situation existing in those areas, these incidents are likely to be repeated. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Home Minister, in his response, not to consider it as a law and order problem that so many people have been uprooted, so many people have been arrested, so many people have been sent back and relief has been provided to so many people. This, of course, is the least that the Government must do. The State Government has completely failed. Please go into the root cause as to why this problem has taken place. If this problem gets repeated, the consequences not only on the State of Assam but also on India, as a nation, our national identity, our personality and even our geography, are going to be severe.

Sir, I don't want to take satisfaction by saying that my party had always said so. But, then, the least that can be said is: Is this not a normal or a natural consequence of the change or an unnatural change in the demography that has taken place in those regions? Demography has an impact on the economy. You take away land belonging to the people who are in the normal habitat in those areas. You impact on their place of work, agriculture, resources and all this is accompanied by social tensions. Those who have administered this country, those who framed our laws and Constitution are conscious of this. We are conscious of the sensitivity of certain areas - our tribal areas. We know it is the natural habitat of some people who can go, buy land there and settle there. Yes; we are conscious of the sensitivities of those areas.

My friend from Jammu and Kashmir yesterday was speaking vociferously. They are proud of what they call 'Kashmiriat' and they want that it to be preserved. And they want that to be preserved. I can understand his sentiment. We may disagree on many issues, but I do not disagree with this sentiment. The North-East, therefore, is a very sensitive region for India. The land connectivity between the North-East and the rest of the country is very narrow. It is, what we call, the Chicken's Neck. The North-East was one of the regions which was very badly affected due to India's partition. There was a lot of violence which took place on the western borders when the country was partitioned. But the North-East moved some good 1200 to 1500 kilometers away by the creation of, what we then called, the East Pakistan. Therefore, whether it was raw material or some food items, the travelling distance increased and, so, the life was certainly not very comfortable. The North-East had different kinds of tribes, communities and people and they were very sensitive to this. This is one area where we really should not have had any political differences as to how to deal with it.

Sir, the Congress Party in Assam at that stage was led by a legendary leader, Shri Gopinath Bordoloi. He is still very, very revered in that State. His name is taken with a lot of respect. He is a Bharat Ratna. What was his approach to this problem and what is your approach today? He wanted ... and this is recorded ... the personality of the North-East, particularly Assam, its cultural identity, its linguistic identity, to be retained. I was going through a Resolution of the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee. In 1945, immediately on the eve of Independence, the Pradesh Congress Committee had said, "Unless the Province of Assam is organized on the basis of Assamese language and Assamese culture, the survival of Assamese nationality and culture will become impossible. The inclusion of Bengali speaking areas of Sylhet and Cachar and immigration and importation of lakhs of settlers on wastelands has been threatening to destroy the distinctiveness of Assam and has, in practice, caused many disorders in administration." Now, this is not the A.G.P. saying this; this is what the then Congress Party had said.

Lord Wavell wrote, "Gopinath Bordoloi wrote to Sardar Patel on 18th February, 1946, 'Maulana Saheb seems to come to a conclusion that the only alternative to the state of things is to separate the Bengali districts of Shylhet and a portion of Cachar from Assam and join these with Bengal', a consummation to which the Assamese people are looking forward for the last 70 years.

So, even when you had the Re-organisation of States, the Congress Party leadership at that time was full conscious of the fact and, rightly so, that because of

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

the sensitivities of the North-East, the cultural identity, the linguistic identity of the Region had to be maintained. There is nothing wrong in that.

Now, this would obviously include people of various religions. At that time, besides the tribals, Assam had the majority community of the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, etc. But, in terms of the cultural identity of that region, they wanted it to be preserved.

Sir, unfortunately, somewhere post-Independence, the line which the Congress Party took in Assam ... and which Shri Gopinath Bordoloi had always advocated -was altered by subsequent leaders of that Party. They probably realised that the ethnic Assamese, the cultural Assamese vote was going away and, therefore, they were in search of an alternative vote-bank. I do not want to repeat it. But some of the slogans which they gave were for the search of that vote-bank. The hon. Prime Minister is here. He represents the State of Assam for the last 21 years in this House. If you ask the right question, you will get the right answer.

It was that pursuit of an alternative vote bank which is really responsible as the root cause of the problem. For that, you wanted a change in democracy. You had an open border. People would come and settle down. Once people came and settled down, there was no way of pushing them back. Bangladesh, earlier East Pakistan, was not willing to take them back. This design, unconsciously and not consciously, was for a vote bank politics. But, this overlapped with the design of some other's hand. What was the design across the border?

Sir, I was quite surprised when I read Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's book. Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto wrote a book called "Myths of independence". I am just quoting a sentence from that. This is when Bangladesh had not been created. He said, "It would be wrong that Kashmir is the only dispute that divides India and Pakistan, though undoubtedly the most significant. One, at least, is nearly as important as the Kashmir dispute-that of Assam and some district of India adjacent to East Pakistan. To these Pakistan has a good claim." This was not the only sentiment which Mr. Bhutto expressed. He was known to be advocating a thousand year war against India. Pre-1971, somebody whom we regarded as a great friend of India in Bangladesh, Shri Mujibur Rahman, in his book titled "Eastern Pakistan-Its Population and Economics" said, "Because Eastern Pakistan must have sufficient land for its expansion and because Assam has abundant forest and mineral resources, coal, petroleum, etc., Eastern Pakistan must include Assam to be financially and economically strong." On the one hand, you had a design that some of these regions could be added to what was then East Pakistan, on the other hand,

you had the vote bank interest which discarded the Gopinath Bordoloi line which said, "Let us get migrants over here because they are a convenient vote bank". Unconsciously, these two design overlapped with each other. You had the most unprecedented demographic change which has taken place.

Have you seen the kind of demographic changes? Kindly link it with what we call concerns of national security. In Kokrajhar, Bodo population is significant. Adjacent to it is Dhubri. The 2001 Census shows Dhubri with almost 71 per cent population comprising not ethnic minority but migrants. In 2011, when the results of the Census are declared, this figure is likely to cross 80 per cent. Where do you have 80 per cent illegal immigrants adjacent to Bangladesh border? Right next to the chicken's neck. Therefore, that is the kind of security threat it constitutes to India besides being an expansion of the territory. Today, we have friendly relations and we hope to strengthen those friendly relations. But, no country will allow encroachment into its territory by illegal immigration. We have allowed it to take place.

So, a questions then arises: How do we get rid of these people? How do you say all of them are foreign nationals? Sir, I was reading and in terms of jurisprudence, the most legendary and liberal name in the world-at least, from our jurisprudence point of view-has been Lord Denning. On the due process of law, how do you get rid of these people who are foreigners, who immigrate illegally, whether it is in America or anywhere? Whether it is a Pakistani or a British citizen or a Bangladeshi, who comes without legitimacy and enters our territory, must be thrown out by a due process. You cannot say that a due process is not possible and, therefore, we do not throw them out. But, Lord Denning has probably done the most monumental work on the due process of law. He is universally regarded as a global authority on the subject. Now, England does not face these kinds of threats. They only have some illegal immigration. Now, a Liberal like him, when he refers to England, he says, and I quote, "In recent times, England has been invaded"-he uses the word 'invaded'-"not by enemies, nor by friends but by those who seek England as a haven. In their own countries, there is poverty, disease and no homes. In England, there is social security, a national health service, a guaranteed housing to all to be had for the asking without payment and without working for it. Once here, each seeks to bring his relatives to join him. So, they multiply exceedingly". This, he is speaking about the developed country, and here we are dealing with these bordering districts of Assam which are as it is economically deprived. So, you allow because there is pressure on land in Bangladesh, there is pressure on the economy in Bangladesh. So, you allow an *en masse* migration to take place. The result of that *en masse*

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

migration is that you have a complete demographic change in those regions leading to social tensions. What was the Government's approach? And, I will make good this charge against the present Government. You had a law which is there in every country, which is called the Foreigners Act. The Foreigners Act is a law by which you check the illegitimate entry of foreigners into any country. The Foreigners Act always has a provision that whenever the State feels that this man is an illegally entered foreigner, the onus of proof is on this person to show that he is a legitimate resident or a citizen. So the Foreigners Act worked very well. So, every time the Government of India feels that somebody, whether it is from any friendly State or unfriendly State, has wrongfully entered into India or overstayed, the Foreigners Act notice is given. The onus of proof is on him to show that he has entered the country unlawfully. You should have applied the Foreigners Act. After all you had the Assam Accord in 1985. But the Government said in 1983 that this Foreigners Act will not suit Assam. The State which is most affected by illegal entry of immigrants is Assam. So, you said, "This Act will not apply. We will bring the Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunal) Act". We have a Tribunal which will determine it. What you did was, in that Tribunal, you created a law so that you can make impossible the detection, determination and deportation of illegal foreigners. The change which you suddenly brought about for Assam was, for the rest of the country, the Foreigners Act will apply, but for Assam, the IMDT will apply. In IMDT, the State has to prove that the man concerned is a foreigner. When you have millions of people, how does the State prove that? So, you made the functioning of that Act almost next to impossible. By this provision of shifting the onus, you made otiose the entire IMDT Act. Now, this Act was challenged. My Party always had a view that this Act should be repealed; go back to the Foreigners Act. The Supreme Court struck down this Act, and said, "This is an Act which almost encourages aggression and invasion, a silent invasion of India. Therefore, this is completely unconstitutional. This Act is not acceptable. So, go back to the Foreigners Act and start a detection under the Foreigners Act". We thought, after the Supreme Court's judgement, at least, the Government would now learn, So, what they did was, they went back to the Foreigners Act, and framed rules under the Foreigners Act. The Foreigners Act said, "The onus is on the alleged foreigner to prove that he is an Indian citizen". They said that this provision will not apply to Assam. For Assam, the provision is, the State will have to show that he is a foreigner. So, what the court struck down in the first round directly, they brought in indirectly with laws. Here was a Government which not only discarded the traditional Assam Congress line, the Gopinath Bordoloi line, which wanted to completely dismantle and destroy the identity of that State, which then indirectly brought in a provision by which you

could have illegal settlers in Assam. The Supreme Court considered the challenge second time and then again struck it down and said, 'this is completely unconstitutional, this is not acceptable.' So, your rules have also been struck down as *ultra vires* to the Act. We are back to square one and you are not allowing the Foreigners Act to operate. Now what is the position in Districts like Dhubri, Golpara where you have 60,70 or more than 80 per cent foreigners? On local inhabitants there is pressure, there is pressure on land, there is pressure on economy, there is pressure on resources, etc. You can say that there are so many people in the relief camps, these cases have been registered, the CBI will now investigate matters. This will be at best - I regret to use that word - a clerical approach to resolving this problem. Fortunately, we have the benefit of Mr. Shinde who is looking at this matter afresh as a new Home Minister. I would urge him to please reject this approach, please go back to your present leadership. I do not know, I am getting mixed signals from your present Chief Minister, from the statements I read. At times, I see the revival of Gopinath Bordoloi approach, and, at times I see the presence of that vote bank approach. Please have a clarity of thought process as to what is the approach. And the statement, Sir, we expect from you is, how did the demographic character of Assam changed, is this social tension completely related to this demographic character which changed. You must give relief irrespective of who the victim is because even if somebody has illegally entered as foreigner, nobody has a right to kill him. He can only be sent back by a due process. Please give relief because relief is something which is humanitarian, increase your reliefs in the relief camps, but please address the larger issue. You cannot have more than 800 kilometres of border which is unfenced. There can be a problem with regard to the riverine border, but the rest of the border requires to be fenced. I understand the hon. Prime Minister on his last visit has been to some extent concerned about that issue with Bangladesh when he recently visited them. So, please fence the border and let us start his detection process. And please apply yourself to the larger issue and the larger issue is, it is not theoretical enough to say that change of demography in any part of the region will create social tensions. It is not a hypothetical concept, it is a realistic concept. Therefore, providing immediate relief, please do it, please increase it, but, then address yourself to the larger issue. If you are willing to go back to the Congress Party's original stand, probably, India will be safer in your hands, but if you want the vote bank stand which your party has subsequently taken in relation to Assam, I do not think that region or this country would be secure in your hands. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, only ten seconds. I have only

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

one questions and they can give reply. Hon. Home Minister, does your Government stand by Rajiv Gandhi Accord of 1985 today? We would like to have a clear response from you. If so, the stipulation given in that agreement as to how post-1971 illegal immigrants would be deported, do you stand by that? I would like to have your answer on this.

गृहमंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्माननीय सदस्य बलबीर पुंज जी ने कल इस विषय की शुरुआत की और आज विरोधी दल के नेता जेटली साहब ने इसका कन्क्लूजन किया। मैं इनका भाषण बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था। मैं उन सब को बहुत धन्यवाद दूंगा, जितने भी हमारे सदस्य साथियों ने इस विषय पर अपना भाष्य किया है। सबकी स्पीच मैंने देखी हैं। हमारे दल के लोगों और दूसरे दल के लोगों, इन दोनों की भावना को मैं जानता हूँ। यह देश हम सब का है। जो चिंता आपकी है, वही चिंता हमारी भी है। पिछले 40 सालों से सरकारें आती रहीं, उनकी भी आती रहीं, हमारी भी आती रहीं, लेकिन क्या हम इस सवाल पर पूरा निर्णय दे चुके हैं? हमें जब भी वहां पर सत्ता हासिल करने का मौका मिला, हम इसका समाधान नहीं कर पाए। असम के ये जो तीन जिले हैं, क्या यहां पहली बार दंगा-फसाद हो रहा है? आप जिस राजीव गांधी एकोर्ड की बात कर रहे हैं, वह क्यों हुआ? मुझे आज भी याद है कि सुबह 4 बजे तक राजीव गांधी जी बैठे थे और सुबह 5 बजे एकोर्ड पर हस्ताक्षर हुए। यह चिंता का विषय है। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, चाहे भारतीय जनता पार्टी हो, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी हो, देश हम सभी का है, लेकिन जब ऐसे सवाल आते हैं, तो हिन्दु-मुसलमान की बातें करना, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश की एकता को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली बात है। मैं कोई विरोध के लिए विरोध नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। आज हम कठिन समय से गुज़र रहे हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: मंत्री जी, क्षमा करें, हमने देशी-विदेशी की बात कही है, हमने कभी हिन्दु-मुसलमान की बात नहीं कही है।

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: आपने नहीं कही है, आपका मन बहुत शुद्ध है, इस बारे में हमारे मन में कोई दो मत नहीं हैं, हम यह नहीं कहते हैं, लेकिन मैंने जो थोड़ा बहुत रिकॉर्ड में देखा है, मैं उसकी बात करूँ या न करूँ?

देखिए, ऐसी बातें होती रहती हैं, विदेश की बातें, देश की बातें होती रहती हैं। जेटली साहब ने फॉरेनर्स ऐक्ट के बारे में बहुत अच्छा कहा कि एक फॉरेनर को निकालने के लिए 18-18 सालों तक केसेज़ चले हैं। अभी जो ट्राइब्यूनल्स बनाए हैं, कुल मिलाकर 36 ट्राइब्यूनल वहां बनाए हैं, वह प्रयास भी भारत सरकार कर रही है, लेकिन यह बात कहना कि बोरडोलोइ जी ने जो एक विचार रखा था, वह विचार कालान्तर में चला गया है, इस तरह का निर्णय, हमारी तरफ से कभी नहीं हुआ, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी का 1945 का रेज़ोल्यूशन हो, जिसका आपने यहां उदाहरण दिया है। समाज बढ़ता गया, विचार बढ़ते गए। अगर देखा जाए तो पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सभी तरफ इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर है। वहां एक-एक राज्य को संभालना कठिन काम है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि देश में एक तरफ terrorism की बात चल रही है और दूसरी तरफ naxalite की बात चल रही है। जब यह अशांत स्थिति का निर्माण होता है, तब हम सभी लोगों

का कर्तव्य है कि हम शांत स्थिति लाने में सहयोग करें, calm and quiet स्थिति पैदा करने में सहयोग करें।

आज हम जिस तरह से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के सवाल को देख रहे हैं, वे हमारे साथी हैं, वे छोटे-छोटे राज्य हैं, लेकिन वहां बहुत दिक्कतें हैं। कल मैं लोक सभा में बता रहा था कि वहां किस तरह की दिशा दी जा रही है और कैसे काम हो रहा है, इसके मैं कुछ मालूमात वहां दे रहा था। मैं इसके बारे में थोड़ा सा आपको भी बताना चाहता हूँ और इसके बाद मैं आपको जवाब भी दे दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अत्यंत संवेदना के साथ हिंसा की उन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घटनाओं के बारे में अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ, जो असम के कोकराझार, चिरांग, धुबरी और बोंगाईगांव जिलों में 6 जुलाई, 2012 से लेकर आज तक होती रहीं।

असम सरकार से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वहां विभिन्न सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD) के बोडो और गैर-बोडो समुदायों के बीच अंदरूनी आक्रोशपूर्ण तनाव चल रहा था। हिंसा की हाल ही में फैली व्यापकता का कारण वे घटनाएं थीं, जो मुख्य रूप से 6 जुलाई, 2012 और 19 एवं 20 जुलाई, 2012 के बीच हुईं। दिनांक 6 जुलाई, 2012 को Kamtapur Liberation Organisation के आतंकवादियों ने गोसाईगांव पुलिस स्टेशन के अंतर्गत आने वाले मुस्लिमपारा गांव में अंधाधुंध गोलीबारी की, जिसके कारण मुस्लिम समुदाय के दो लोगों की मृत्यु हो गई और तीन लोग घायल हो गए। इस संबंध में दर्ज किए गए मामले में एक KLO आतंकवादी को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। हालांकि, इसके बारे में क्षेत्र के मुस्लिम लोगों को अवगत कराया गया था, किंतु उन्होंने इस बात पर विश्वास नहीं किया और इस घटना में उन्होंने बोडो असामाजिक तत्वों का हाथ होने की प्रबल आंशका व्यक्त की।

दिनांक 19 जुलाई, 2012 को अज्ञात मोटरसाइकिल सवार असामाजिक तत्वों ने महीबुल हक उर्फ रातुल और मोहम्मद अबू सिद्दीकी, ये दोनों मगुरमारी गांव के थे और All Bodoland Muslim Students Union (ABMSU) के पदाधिकारी थे, के घर के सामने अंधाधुंध गोलीबारी की, जिससे वे गंभीर रूप से घायल हो गए।

दिनांक 20 जुलाई, 2012 को रात में लगभग 8.25 बजे चार बोडो युवकों पर कोकराझार पुलिस स्टेशन के अंतर्गत जयपुर में कुछ अज्ञात मुस्लिम युवकों द्वारा धारदार हथियारों से उस समय हमला कर दिया गया, जब वे भाटियापारा की तरफ से कोकराझार की ओर आ रहे थे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनकी मौके पर ही मृत्यु हो गई। इन चार बोडो युवकों की हत्या की इस विशिष्ट घटना के पश्चात साम्प्रदायिक घटनाएं तेज़ी से शुरू हो गईं। प्रारंभ में ये घटनाएं कोकराझार जिले तक सीमित थीं, किंतु बाद में ABMSU और All Assam Muslim Students Union (AAMSU) द्वारा दिनांक 23 जुलाई, 2012 को किए गए बंद के आहवान के पश्चात तनाव निकटवर्ती धुबरी और चिरांग जिलों में भी फैल गया। इसके बाद कोकराझार और चिरांग जिलों में दिनांक 5 और 6 अगस्त, 2012 को पुनः हिंसा हुई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आठ व्यक्ति मारे गए और दो व्यक्ति घायल हो गए।

24 जुलाई, 2012 से 4 अगस्त, 2012 के बीच हिंसा की किसी बड़ी घटना की सूचना

1.00 P.M.

[श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे]

नहीं मिली। कोकराझार और चिरांग जिलों में 5 और 6 अगस्त, 2012 को हिंसा की ताज़ा घटनाएं होने की सूचना प्राप्त हुई, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप आठ व्यक्ति मारे गए और दो व्यक्ति घायल हो गए। दिनांक 7 अगस्त और 8 अगस्त, 2012 को कोकराझार जिले में चार और क्षत-विक्षत शव मिले थे।

दिनांक 08.08.2012 की स्थिति के अनुसार इस हिंसा में अब तक प्राप्त प्राथमिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार पचास घायल व्यक्तियों सहित (चौदह पुलिसकर्मियों सहित) कुल 77 व्यक्ति मारे गए हैं, और सात लापता हैं तथा इससे 244 गांव एवं 47,936 परिवार प्रभावित हुए हैं और 5,367 मकानों में आग लगा दी गई थी। राज्य सरकार ने प्रभावित परिवारों के लिए 340 राहत शिविर स्थापित किए थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसे ही मेरे मंत्रालय को असम की गड़बड़ियों का पता चला, राज्य द्वारा मांगी गई CAPF की 10 कम्पनियों की तुलना में CAPF की 14 अतिरिक्त कम्पनियां तत्काल भेज दी गई थीं। अतिरिक्त बलों को दैनिक आधार पर तब तक तैनात किया जाता रहा जब तक कि अतिरिक्त कम्पनियों की संख्या 65 नहीं हो गई। इनमें से कुछ कम्पनियों को हवाई जहाज द्वारा पहुंचाया गया था। मंत्रिमंडल सचिव ने एक बैठक बुलाई और प्रभावित ...**(व्यवधान)**... में आपको सब बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please let him reply.

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: मैं आपको मालूमता दे रहा हूं, फिर आपको जो कहना हो, वह कहिएगा। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में डॉक्टरों का दल भेजा गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने ऐक्शन क्या लिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: राहत कार्यों में जिला प्रशासन, कोकराझार की सहायता करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय आपदा कार्यवाही बल को तैनात किया गया है। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सेना द्वारा फ्लैग मार्च और असम पुलिस तथा केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों द्वारा गश्त लगाना जारी है।

अब तक हिंसा, आगजनी आदि में लिप्त 170 से अधिक व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया है। जातीय हिंसा के संबंध में 309 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं। 6 प्रमुख मामलों की जांच कराने के लिए एडीजीपी (सीआईडी) के समग्र प्रभार में विशेष जांच दल (एसआईटी) गठित किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा० चंदन मित्रा (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को यील्ड करने के लिए अनुरोध कर रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: प्रभावित लोगों को पूर्ण सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए विस्तृत सुरक्षा योजना बनायी गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज़, मंत्री जी को जवाब देने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: संवेदनशील गांवों में 104 स्थायी पुलिस पिकेट प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं, जिनमें से 99 पिकेट स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। उन्हें प्रभावित गांवों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी गयी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप पहले उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: जिला प्रशासन को कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने, राहत कार्य और अन्य संबंधित मामलों में सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए अन्य जिलों से अनेक सिविल और पुलिस अधिकारियों को भेजा गया है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): कैसे सरकार चला रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: राहत कार्यों की निगरानी के लिए राज्य के मुख्यालय से वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को भी भेजा गया है।

राज्य सरकार, राहत शिविर में रहने वाले लोगों को न्यूनतम आधारभूत सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा रही है, जिनमें अनुग्रह राहत, स्वास्थ्य और सफाई शामिल है। राहत शिविरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए बेबी फूड सहित खाद्य सामग्री (चावल, दाल, सरसों का तेल और नमक) प्रोढ़ व्यक्तियों के लिए कपड़ों (लुंगी, साड़ी और गमछा) और बच्चों के कपड़ों, मोमबत्ती, साबुन मच्छर भगाने वाली काँयल, टूथपेस्ट, तारपोलीन, चिकित्सा सुविधाओं, पेयजल आदि की व्यवस्था की गयी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? सरकार किस तरह का जवाब दे रही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: हिंसा से प्रभावित लोगों को उचित अनुग्रह अनुदान और पुनर्वास अनुदान दिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): हाउस का टाइम वेस्ट क्यों कर रहे हैं? यह क्या रिप्लाई है? ...(व्यवधान)... Is it a reply? ...(Interruptions)... It is an insult of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: राहत और पुनर्वास उपायों की मौजूदा स्थिति से पता चलता है कि अति आवश्यक समय पर 4,80,000 से अधिक व्यक्तियों के लिए 340 राहत शिविर स्थापित किए गए थे। ...(व्यवधान)... 8 अगस्त 2012 की स्थिति के अनुसार 3,41,930 (लगभग) व्यक्तियों सहित 239 राहत शिविर चल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... राहत शिविर बंद कर दिए गए हैं और 1,44,000 से अधिक लोग अपने-अपने गांव लौट गए हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और मेरे पूर्ववर्ती गृहमंत्री जी ने क्रमशः 28 जुलाई और 30-31 जुलाई को हिंसा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया था। मैं असम में सुरक्षा की स्थिति की गहनता और गंभीरता से निगरानी कर रहा हूँ।

सरकार असम में होने वाले लूटमार के कृत्यों की कड़ी निन्दा करती है। दोनों समुदायों के नेताओं से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्थिति की बहाली के लिए इस मामले में मध्यस्थता करें।

सीबीआई ऐसे कतिपय मामलों को जांच के लिए अपने हाथ में लेगी, जिनमें षड़यंत्र की

[श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे]

संभावना दिखाई पड़ रही है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए सीबीआई के अपर निदेशक और गृह मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव, उत्तर पूर्व को आज गुवाहाटी भेजा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): You have insulted the Bodo Tribe ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): तरुण विजय जी, आप उनका जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: मैं इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इसे बहुत गंभीरता से देखती है।

श्री बलबीर पुंज: (ओडिशा): वह तो आपके उत्तर को देखकर समझ में आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: पुंज जी, मुझे बात करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी आप सुनिए। मुझे बात तो करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, हमने इस विषय को बहुत गंभीरता से लिया है। इतना ही नहीं, मैं हर चार घंटे के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... If you cannot listen, it shows that you are not serious about Assam situation. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): आप सीरियस नहीं हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सीबीआई की टीम वहां गयी है और वहां पर इन्क्वायरी शुरू हो गयी है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि एक बार शांति बहाल होने के बाद, हमारे ट्रिब्युनल फॉरेनर्स के बारे में काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने कुछ काम किया है। उसकी सभी रिपोर्ट मैं अभी यहां देने में आपका वक्त नहीं लेना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: This is really underestimating the people's feelings in this House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: नहीं, नहीं एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, जया जी, एक मिनट। जया जी, एक मिनट। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): जया जी, जया जी, आप उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जया जी, प्लीज़ डिस्टर्ब मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I can't listen to what he is saying ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप होम मिनिस्टर को बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am further telling. Not only that but I have also instructed the Army now to be alert. What else do you want? The Army is alert,

and if time comes, to maintain...(Interruptions)... सुनो, सुनो, मेरी बहन जया जी, सुनिए।
...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। यह बहुत चिंता का विषय है। *

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I object ...(Interruptions)... I object to this kind of comment ...(Interruptions)... The Home Minister is insulting...(Interruptions)... I object ...(Interruption)... He should withdraw his words ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप डिस्टर्ब मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, देखिए, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, जया जी, इस सदन की सम्मानित सदस्या हैं। मंत्री जी, कृपया करके ऐसी बात नहीं कहें, तो अच्छा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मैं देख रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: What is she talking? They are not allowing me to respond ...(Interruptions)... This can't be done...(Interruptions)... When we have listened to them ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Mr. Minister, please, address the chair...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: मैं चेयर को एड्रेस करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बैठ जाइए। तिवारी जी, आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा: यह क्या होम मिनिस्टर का भाषण है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): The Home Minister has insulted a Member ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: देखिए, इसलिए कहा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बोलिए। आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार शिन्दे: इसलिए कहा कि मैं इनकी पूरी फैमिली को जानता हूँ। मैं मुम्बई का हूँ। I have got great respect for her, इसीलिए मैं उनको कह रहा हूँ। मैं इनकी पूरी फैमिली को जानता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: He should withdraw his words
...(Interruptions)...

* Withdrawn

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज़। आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जवाब सुनिए। कुछ बोलना हो तो बाद में बोलिएगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... नेता विपक्ष कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I think, the hon. Home Minister is entitled to be heard; I will urge all our colleagues to hear him. But this is a House where a lot of people, who have distinguished themselves in their own fields, who are achievers, have become Members of this House. Now, the hon. Members, Mrs. Jaya Bachchan, is a very distinguished celebrity and an achiever in her own field. If she has become a Member of this House, it is a matter of pride. You can't use it, as the Home Minister of India, to make a taunt or a comment of this kind ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I will urge the hon. Home Minister to kindly make amends and withdraw that comment so that the House can proceed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: What respect does the Home Minister have for people coming from different fields? ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अली साहब, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं। क्या प्रधानमंत्री जी, अपने गृहमंत्री जी के जवाब से संतुष्ट हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: You can't talk about people coming from different fields like this ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप पहले होम मिनिस्टर साहब के जवाब को सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जया जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I am sorry, I can't accept it.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: You may not accept. If you are hurt ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to allow me to speak ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: This is an insult ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: You cannot say like this...*(Interruptions)*... This is also not a parliamentary procedure...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): जया जी, प्लीज़। जया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: This is not a good thing that if the Home Minister is talking and somebody starts disturbing ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it the parliamentary procedure? This is a serious matter ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if the Home Minister is not willing to make amends, I urge upon you to delete those remarks from the record.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: No, I agree. Sir, if she is hurt, I apologise for that. She is my sister ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): वे इससे सहमत हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ठीक है, बात हो गई। उन्होंने उसको वापिस ले लिया।

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I have concern for this issue and that is the reason why I say that it should not become a matter of party politics. It is a concern of the nation and we all are very serious about this. I think, the explanation which I have given is sufficient, and, with these words, I conclude my reply.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, माननीय गृहमंत्री जी का यह उत्तर है। आज पहला दिन था। आज सदन में अरुण जी ने, मैंने तथा बाकी सदस्यों ने जो विषय उठाया है, उनमें से किसी का भी गृह मंत्री जी ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आज हाउस में लंच ब्रेक नहीं होगा। मैं इस विषय में हाउस की अनुमति चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है।

श्री बलवीर पुंज: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक मिनट बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... गृहमंत्री जी का उत्तर सुनकर, मुझे अपने स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला लड़का याद आ गया। वह examination में वही लिखता था, जो रात में पढ़कर आता था। जो प्रश्न पूछे जाते थे, ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो रात में पढ़ कर आता था, वही लिखता था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है, ठीक है, आप बैठ जाइए।

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Let us take up 'The Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill, 2012'. Shri Ajay Maken to move the Bill for consideration.

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय माकन): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि "राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान के रूप में ज्ञात संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने और इसके निगमन का उपबंध करने तथा इससे संसक्त या इसके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आप कुछ देर के लिए लंच कर दें, क्योंकि लोग

यहां सुबह से उपस्थित हैं। इस विषय पर डा. चंदन मित्रा थोड़ा लंबा बोलना चाहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, yesterday, when it was decided in the BAC that there would be no lunch hour today and this Bill would be taken up, everybody had agreed to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): क्या हम इसको continue कर लें?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं आपको अपने कई माननीय सदस्यों के आग्रह प्रेषित कर रहा हूँ। मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से कह रहा हूँ कि यहां पर सुबह से सांसद उपलब्ध हैं इसलिए आप थोड़ी देर का लंच ब्रेक कर दें, जो बाकी बचेगा तो हम Monday को take up कर लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, आपने मुझे उत्तराखंड के बारे में बोलने की अनुमति दी थी।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप अभी रुक जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... अभी दूसरी बात हो रही है। लंच के लिए क्या किया जाए?

श्री अजय माकन: सर, मैंने Bill को consideration के लिए move कर दिया है इसलिए मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दी जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप ब्रेक दे दो। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मोशन मूव हो चुका है। डा. चंदन मित्रा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, आपने मुझे स्वयं अनुमति दी थी कि उत्तराखंड के बारे में बोलने के लिए एक मिनट देंगे।

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने Bill को consideration के लिए move किया है और मैं introduction के लिए कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके बाद माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहें, तो बोल सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): हां, बोलिए।

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, we can meet at 2.15 p.m. At 2.30 p.m., we have Private Members' Business but we can pass this Bill in 15-20 minutes. There is no difficulty. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, yesterday, it was decided that there would be no lunch hour today. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री अजय माकन: मैंने शुरू कर दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है।

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत विश्व में सबसे युवा देश है। 120 करोड़ की आबादी में 55 करोड़ भारतीय 13-35 वर्ष के हैं। आज विश्व भर में भारत के सुनहरे भविष्य का कारण यही युवा भारतीय हैं। भारत जनसंख्या का लाभांश प्राप्त करने की प्रबल संभावना वाला देश है। विश्व के अर्थशास्त्री, जनसंख्या विशेषज्ञ, भारत की जनसंख्या में अधिसंख्य युवाओं के होने वाले लाभांश की महत्ता को अब समझ रहे हैं, परन्तु भारत के ही एक ऐसे सपूत, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: महोदय, कृपा करके मुझे उत्तराखंड की बात कहने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप घबराएं नहीं, आपको मौका मिलेगा।

श्री अजय माकन: एक ऐसे दृष्टा थे, जिन्होंने इसके महत्व को 3 दशक पूर्व ही समझ लिया और इस वर्ग को मानव संसाधन "Human Resource" की संज्ञा दी और इसके विकास के लिए, इसके संवर्धन के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 1985 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय युवा वर्ष पर मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय का गठन कर डाला। शायद ये भारत के दृष्टा, भारत के सबसे युवा प्रधानमंत्री, सशक्त भारत के युवाओं को 21वीं शताब्दी में ले जाने का सुखद सपना दिखाने वाले, श्री राजीव गांधी, अपने कर्म एवं सोच से अपने समय से कहीं आगे थे। उन्हें भारतीय युवाओं पर अपार विश्वास था। 5 वर्ष के अपने छोटे से कार्यकाल में, 1988 की प्रथम युवा नीति, मतदाता उम्र सीमा 21 से घटाकर 18 करना, नई शिक्षा नीति, पंचायती राज की परिकल्पना में युवाओं की जगह सुनिश्चित करना इत्यादि अपने आप में अनेकों दूरगामी प्रभाव वाले कार्यों में से ये कुछ कार्य हैं।

इसी स्थान पर, जहां उन्होंने हमेशा के लिए आंखे मूंद ली थीं, उसी भूमि पर उनके सपनों को साकार करने हेतु इस विधेयक के द्वारा "राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान" को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था के रूप में घोषित कर इसके निगमन का उपलब्ध करने के प्रस्ताव पर समर्थन के लिए, मैं निवेदन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

अभी इस संस्थान में पांच स्नातकोत्तर कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं तथा 12 छात्र, युवा मामलों से सम्बन्धित शोध में संलग्न हैं। संस्थान अब तक 22 शोध प्रपत्र जारी कर चुका है। परन्तु यह महसूस किया गया है कि इतने विशाल देश की विशाल युवा शक्ति के कौशल का संवर्धन करने के लिए एक "Think Tank" "चिंतक समूह" विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है, जिसके माध्यम से राष्ट्र को संवदेनशील एवं शोधजनित युवा नीति एवं कार्यक्रम प्रदान किया जा सके। भारत के 39 संस्थानों को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की मान्यता प्राप्त है, जिनमें 35 प्रौद्योगिकी क्षेत्र में, 3 चिकित्सा क्षेत्र में और एक भाषा के क्षेत्र में है। जाहिर है कि भारत के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन "भारतीय युवा" के विकास के क्षेत्र में एक भी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था नहीं है।

इस दिशा में, इस देश में 28 मार्च, 2011 को एक Mentor Group की स्थापना की गई, जिसमें विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में युवाओं से सम्बन्धित कार्य कर चुके प्रबुद्ध विशेषज्ञों को रखा गया। एक वर्ष पूर्व, मई 2011 में प्रस्तुत Mentor Group की रिपोर्ट में "राजीव गांधी" राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान" के कार्यक्रमों को, भारत के विकास में युवाओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के अनुरूप

[श्री अजय माकन]

विस्तृत किया गया, साथ ही इसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में भी घोषित करने की सिफारिश की गई है।

Mentor Group की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर विधेयक के Clause 6 में उद्देश्य तथा Clause 7 में संस्थान के कृत्य वर्णित है। Mentor Group ने नए प्रारूप में 4 Divisions, 9 centres एवं 8 विभागों की परिकल्पना की है। ये विभाग हैं:-

Department of Youth Development, Department for Socially, Economically disadvantaged Youth, Department of Tribal and North-East Youth Development, Department of Livelihood Development, Department for Differently-abled Youth, Department of Training and Orientation, Department of Documentation and Publication और आठवां है, Bureau of Youth Statistics and Analysis.

नए प्रारूप में "युवा विकास" में स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम (M.A. in Youth Development) इस संस्थान का प्रमुख कार्यक्रम होगा। इसके माध्यम से 200 स्नातकोत्तर, 200 डिप्लोमा एवं 50 शोध छात्रों को शिक्षित करने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

हमें विश्वास है कि यह संस्थान केन्द्र एवं राज्य सरकारों के लिए युवा उन्मुख नीति व कार्यक्रम बनाने के अतिरिक्त उनके मूल्यांकन करने की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका भी निभाएगा। मानव संसाधन विकास सम्बन्धी संसदीय स्थायी समिति ने भी इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए, साथ ही मामूली परिवर्तन करने के लिए कहा है। हमने लगभग सभी सिफारिशों को मान कर संशोधन लोक सभा में मूव कर दिया है और उसको पारित भी करा लिया है। धन्यवाद।

The Question was proposed

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने उत्तराखंड के विषय को उठाने का आश्वासन दिया था ...(व्यवधान)... उसको क्यों नहीं ले रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): मोशन मूव हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)... चन्दन मित्रा जी। ...(व्यवधान)... आप ठहरिए, आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, will the discussion be completed today?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Yes, yes, Let us try.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, two hours have been allocated for this. ...(Interruptions)... I think, as per the BAC, two hours have been allocated for this.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी बात आ गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: नहीं आई है ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): आपकी बात आ गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री तरुण विजय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अभी तक उत्तराखंड में 32 लोग मारे जा चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)... 20 हजार लोग अफेक्टिड हो गए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... राहत सामग्री के लिए प्रधानमंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... एंटनी साहब ने हेलीकॉप्टर देने के लिए कहा है, हम उनको धन्यवाद देते हैं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन खाद्य आपूर्ति मंत्री, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, खेल मंत्री, पंचायती राज मंत्री ...(व्यवधान)... ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री लंदन चले गए हैं और वहां पर राहत राशि देने की बजाय आधी कैबिनेट लंदन में है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आपसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि आप उत्तराखंड की जनता की त्राहि-त्राहि और हा-हाकार को सुनें तथा सरकार को यह निर्देश दें कि वह राहत कार्य में जुटे और वहां की जो सम्पूर्ण जनता बेहाल हो रही है, उसकी चिन्ता करे। यह स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है, जिसे आप लाइटली ले सकें, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): ठीक है, चंदन मित्रा जी।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप भी कुछ बोल दीजिए, यह गम्भीर विषय है।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल): अगर यह Procedure के हिसाब से नहीं आएगा, तो मैं कैसे इसका उत्तर दे सकता हूँ?

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जब उपसभाध्यक्ष जी ने अनुमति दी है, तो आप भी कुछ बोल दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): तरुण जी, आपकी बात हो गई। उन्होंने सुन लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आपके Member पीछे से खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं, तो मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, उत्तराखंड वालों ने सुन लिया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): चंदन मित्रा जी।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am very grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Bill Which is before the House. Frankly speaking, there is nothing objectionable as such in this Bill. It seeks to convert the Rajiv Gandhi National institute of Youth Development into an institution of national importance.

Sir, my request to the hon. Minister is this. These issues keep coming up again and again. We have had major debates and disputes in this House on the issue of declaring institution of national importance. Under what condition and for what particular reason do you convert an existing institution of national importance? The major issue in this conversion actually relates to the appointment of faculty. Sir, the problem in institutions of national importance which relates to educational institutions is that the reservation, which is applicable to the Scheduled Castes, the

[Shri Chandan Mitra]

Scheduled Tribes and the OBCs in other universities, does not apply here. This has been the issue with several Bills, including the JIPMER and other institutions that we have had debated in the very House. Sir, my request to the Government is that kindly bring a comprehensive piece of legislation whereby this issue can be addressed, so that each time we don't have to debated this issue and insist that provision must be made for reservations in all these institutions which get denied on account of this conversion.

The hon. Minister for the Youth Affairs and Sports was praising Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He read out a long paeon of praise. He told about the formation of the HRD Ministry and how visionary Shri Rajiv Gandhi was. We shall leave that aside. But the fact is that the HRD Minister did not give a categorical assurance in the context of another Bill to implement this reservation policy in the appointment of faculty in these institutions. Sir, this needs to be seriously looked into, because if that does not happen, I think that will be a violation of the letter of the law. So, I would seek an assurance from the hon. Minister that this will be done and, better still, a comprehensive Bill covering all institutions of national importance will be brought by the Government so that this matter is settled once and for all.

Sir, the problem is not with this Bill. The problem basically with the idea of a Youth Development Institution is that its objects are extremely vague. There is nothing clearly defined as to what it will concretely achieve. The Minister has given a long list saying that so many diplomas have been given and so much of post-graduate research work has been done. But to what end and purpose? What is the purpose of such an institution and what does it concretely do to benefit the youth?

You just look at the various objects that are listed here. They are given in clause 6. They are: providing action-oriented research inputs for policy formulation; Implementation of policy through extension and other programmes; promoting assessment and impact study and conducting teaching, training and other academic programmes; and to set up advanced National Youth Resource Centre commensurate with the international standards to provide for comprehensive and scientifically analysed data on all youth-related issues and matter, with adequate library facility. Sir, where are these concrete plans that will genuinely benefit the youth of India coming in the aims and objects?

The Minister talked about developing a think Tank. We have enough universities; we have enough research centres; and we have enough think tanks in the country. What specifically will this think tank do by way of giving out concrete suggestions or concrete programmes for youth development? What is it that you

mean by 'youth development'? Somewhere in this Bill, there is also a reference to character development of the youth. Now, what can a Government organisation do to develop character of the youth? What are you going to tell them? How do you develop character of youth? So, totally bureaucratic kinds of aims and objects have been listed as part of what the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development will do. I would like to urge upon the Minister that now that its control has come under the Centre, kindly look into this. Youth development is a laudable idea. Nobody is opposed to it. We all know that youth are the majority in this country and youth are the people who will be leading the country tomorrow-in politics, in commerce, in industry, in academics and in every sphere. Now, why don't we devise an overall policy so that they are benefited concretely in terms of excellence in their respective fields? I see this as a purely theoretical exercise to suggest policies. Now, if they are going to indulge in this theoretical exercise, what is the Ministry of Youth Affairs going to do? What is their role? What is the role of organisations like Vishwa Yuvak Kendra or Nehru Yuva Kendra? We just keep on multiplying bureaucracy in these organisations. More people get good offices, good residential bungalows and allowances and Government positions. But, what has the Government concretely done for youth development? I would like the Minister to define the term 'youth development'. What do you mean by 'youth development'?

Sir, I can understand that this is going on. You will find these kinds of aims and objects in every youth-related institution. But, if we are seriously talking about providing opportunities to youth, we have to look ahead. Apart from employment, where does the youth require assistance the most from the Government? Employment, of course, is the most important one. But, let us take our performance at the London Olympics. The Minister had also gone there. He knows better than I do. He is the Sports Minister. He knows the requirements of developing the sporting faculties. I know that there are many training institutes for sporting faculties. But, if a youth development institute is not going to guide sporting faculties and the sports policy, what is the purpose of such an institute? So, we can develop these requirements of the youth.

Sir, today morning, I read that Great Britain, which is the host country of the Olympics, is spending 4.5 million pounds. Sir, one pound is equivalent to Rs. 84. An amount of 4.5 million pounds is being spent for every medal that Great Britain wins and they are targeting 57 medals. Their prediction is that they will win 57 medals. Sir, this has not happened overnight. In front of our eyes, from a complete non-entity as a sporting nation, China is leading the table as of today. Sir, in this scenario, you tell me, if a youth development institute does not have specific provision for devising

[Shri Chandan Mitra]

the sports policy, what is its use? I am not saying that build more stadiums, build other facilities, etc. Of course, that will be done. There is the Sports Ministry of that. But, in terms of policy, what do you do to promote training and ensure that young boys and girls get better opportunities and are trained professionally and systematically. Today, they have to go to various private institutes and they are very good. There are private institutes which are training our people who have made India proud like Saina Nehwal, who had gone to private institutes for training. There is the MRF training institute. There is the Tata Institute in Jharkhand for hockey training, etc. There are many more. Now, the point is, in these specific aspects of sports development among the youth and inculcating a sporting culture, is this institute going to do anything? Has it done anything so far? It was set up in 1995. Has it done anything? There is no specific provision mentioned here. Sir, there is a routine thing that in the Board there will be adequate representation given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women and other under privileged sections. Sir, we all know that the majority of our talented sports persons, at least, judging from London Olympics performance come from these communities. We all know that under what circumstances, what kind of odds they have to battle in order to reach this position. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Order please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Order please. What are you doing?

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Talking about Mary Kom alone, it was reported that she had to cut wood cook and firewood because in Manipur an LPG cylinder is being sold at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. She has to fend for herself. Then, she is in a better position. Every few days we read reports that a medalist in the Asian Games or a medalist in some other event or a national event is living in abject penury. So, what I am trying to say is that if we don't have a policy evolved for all these aspects to train and guide youth in a professional direction and also ensure their future livelihood-are they going to do anything about this? Are these kinds of studies being conducted? I do not know what kind of material has come out of this institution. But there is no evidence that any of these has been very beneficial or has been adopted as part of the Government's policy. So, I would urge very strongly that sports and other youth employment-related programmes should be concretely be addressed by this institution.

Just two more points, Sir. There is a reference to the corporate involvement and sponsored programmes by corporate houses being introduced here. There is also a provision to take one member in the Executive from a corporate house. Of course, the Executive is totally loaded in favour of the Central Government, they are

all Central Government appointees. That is another issue; I do not want to raise it today. But what is the purpose of the corporate involvement in this institute? Are they required only for money? If so, why should they pay you if you are going to have just token involvement? There are various corporate bodies in this direction. What is the purpose of this corporate involvement? What is the idea of sponsored programmes? After the sponsored programmes are over, are they going to give employment to the youth who have been trained in your organisation? None of these is clear. So, all left to interpretation and we all know that after passage of the Bill nobody bothers about them. Bureaucrats take over and they run it as they always used to run. Nothing new or concrete or visionary which the Minister was talking about is ever implemented.

Finally, I am not saying change the name. But I am taking this opportunity to generally request the Government of India please stop naming every institution after members of one family. There are 400 such institutions or programmes or schemes. At least, on youth development the real icon of the youth who has been responsible for character building of Indian youth and instill a national pride in this country was Swami Vivekanandaji. He has been totally ignored by the Government. At least, in future stop this. You have named enough. Now name some institutions that come up in future after our real icons and heroes such as Swami Vivekanandaji and many others. Thank you.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while there was a lot of carping in the statement that we have just heard from Shri Chandan Mitra, I am glad that he began his statement by saying that he has nothing fundamentally to object to in this Bill. So, let me come to the substance of what we need to say instead of attempting at the beginning to refute the points that he was attempting to make. First and foremost, I draw the attention of the very patriotic Shri Chandan Mitra, who invoked Swami Vivekananda's name, to remember that today is the anniversary of the Quit India Movement and it is entirely appropriate that on the anniversary of the Quit India Movement day we remember that movement was largely run by the youth. By a strange coincidence but a happy one, today we are giving national importance to an institute that is dedicated.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to make a request. There are many Members who are diabetic. They are asking me to convey it to you. Please think about them. We would love to hear Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar elaborately. But all of them are telling me to convey it to you. At least, give them a half-an-hour lunch break.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, लंच ब्रेक कीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): इस संबंध में आप लोगों की क्या राय है? क्या 45 मिनट के लिए लंच ब्रेक कर दिया जाए?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, may I make a request? If we have a break for lunch, at least, six or seven people, who are here, should return. I have my grave doubts on that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House is adjourned for lunch for 45 minutes.

The House the adjourned for lunch at thirty-six minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled at twenty-two minutes past two of the clock

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar to continue.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as I had apprehended before we had this unfortunate lunch break, the number present here now is, as I had predicted, smaller than it was when we disbanded. But I am very glad to see that Dr. Chandan Mitra is here because it was he who had registered, if not his objections to this Bill, his comments on this Bill. And I think it is important that the points that he made should be responded to.

First and foremost, Sir, Dr. Chandan Mitra's argument was that the Bill lacks clarity with regard to what exactly this Institute is supposed to do. I am afraid that his own reading of this Bill lacks clarity, for the Bill itself is a model of how to state the objects that are to be achieved as a result of the Bill. They are done in two parts. In clause 6, the broad objectives are stated, and in clause 7, the broad objectives are converted into very, specific aims. In clause 6, we have a statement of as many as seven broad objectives. And, in clause 7 (i), we get as many as 24 details of what exactly this Institute is supposed to do. And if that does not constitute 'Youth Development', then, I am not sure what Dr. Chandan Mitra wants to add by way of clarification to the concept of 'Youth Development'. He asked: What is Youth Development and who knows what Youth Development is? And he sought an answer from us as to what the meaning of this cliché 'Youth Development' is. Had he taken the trouble to read the report of the Mentor Group which, fortunately, I have before me, he would find that one of these objectives which

cannot be fulfilled and is not being fulfilled by any other institution in India, is the conversion of youth work into a profession. That is in the second paragraph of the Executive Summary of this Report. Now, please tell me as to where else working with the youth will be converted into a profession for young people than this Institute at Sriperumbudur! And that is very, very important because there needs to be continuing monitoring of youth, who, of course, remain young, alas, for only a very short period of time, as both Dr. Chandan Mitra and I have discovered, and we move seamlessly from being young people to being middle-aged people and to being the grey, old hounds that we have now become. This process of creating a cadre of people who will mentor the youth as generation changes to another generation can only be done by such as institute as the one which the Bill does not seek to establish but seeks to make into an institution of national importance. Why should it be given a national importance status? It is because, again, if Shri Chandan Mitra and his colleagues would kindly refer to the mentor Report, they will find that it is argued in the Conceptual Framework Chapter, in paragraph 2, which is, somehow, one that seems to keep escaping Shri Chandan Mitra's attention, that we do, indeed, with about 550 million youth falling between the ages of 15 and 35, constituting half the population of India. If you add those who are below 15, than, I am afraid, Chandan Mitra and I belong to a tiny minority of people who have succeeded in growing old without dying. We are a minority. This country is a country of the youth. Sir, about 70 per cent is either children or youth. And, you and I, alas, are a fading lot ...(Interruptions)... My best wishes to you for you dotage. It says, in this Report, that the demographic dividend is, indeed, a window of a great opportunity. But, if not channeled properly, it could turn into a demographic liability. We are, in other words, at the cusp where either this country could blow up, as it has got too many young, or, it could really go to the front-rank of nations of the world, because it has a huge young population. Now, if you don't seize this opportunity to convert youth work into a profession-instead of being just an NGO activity.....I am afraid, we will not be able to convert what is potentially a liability into a great dividend.

Also, we don't mean youth development, the development of youth. What do we mean? I quote again from the Report. It means, "Associating young people with efforts to improve the social parameters of growth and development." In other words, engaging the youth in nation-building, instead of leaving them to sit in *dhabas*, put one leg over the other and, while sucking tea from a saucer, to say, "प्रधानमंत्री क्या जानते हैं..." This is unfortunately what is happening in a situation where the youth of India don't feel involved in the development of this country. They are the consequence of the 'माई-बाप' form of Government where the youth of India are

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

taught and trained into saying that if they need anything they are going to ask somebody for it. If they want their education, health, minor irrigation, whether they want infrastructure for their villages, instead of themselves becoming partners in the process of growth development and social justice, we are leaving them as passive beneficiaries of a patronage process of governance. And nothing animated Shri Rajiv Gandhi more than the recognition that, with this boom in the youth of India, if we don't make them partners in our development, they are going to become the biggest Betal upon our shoulders. And, that was why he attached so much importance to Panchayati Raj. For he guessed what none of us had foreseen, and it has now been proved by all the surveys that we have done, that about 70 per cent of the members of our Panchayats - I particularly refer to the Panchs in the Gram Panchayats-are below the age of 35 years! They are now no longer complaining. It is their responsibility to ensure that there is water in the tap and the water from the drain, actually, goes out. It is their responsibility to make their choice as to whether, with limited resources, they need an additional classroom or one more doctor to come into the Primary Health Centre. It is Panchayati Raj, which was the central plank of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's platform, that was most important for the realization of youth development, in the sense, of associating youth, recognizing their maturity, in the development of their respective communities and preparing them, therefore, for the life ahead. Instead of producing Foreign Service Officers and journalists who transmogrify into politicians, he was suggesting....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KUREIN): Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, just one minute.

Hon. Members, it is 2:30 p.m. Two-an-a-half hours are allotted to Private Members' Business. This Bill, being very important, has to be passed today. There is a suggestion that we may take a maximum of one hour, or, less than that, to pass this Bill and, then, we take up Private Members' Bill. We will have full two-and-a-half hours, probably, from 3:30 to 6:00 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)... Private Members' Bills, as per rules, have to be given two-and-a-half hours. That time will be given. We can pass this Bill, if the House so agrees. Let us cooperate then.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, what about the six or seven people who want to speak on this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): There are not many speakers. We will be able to finish it within one hour. Let me tell you, there are only four or five speakers. So, we will have the reply also today. I can assure you that two-and-a-half hours time will be there for Private Members' Bills.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is yet to complete his speech. He has many points to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): But he cannot speak beyond the time limit that has been allotted to his Party.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what I am trying to say is this. Why can't we take up this Bill on Monday?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, before lunch, it was said here that it would be taken up on Monday. Then, how is it being changed? The Parliamentary Affairs Minister was also here.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Please try to understand. Most of the time, you were not here. This was decided in the B.A.C. also that there would not be any lunch-break. But, still, the Opposition asked for it and the lunch-break was given. So, please accommodate and pass this Bill.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I want to correct the hon. Minister. I had agreed on behalf of my Party and all others that the House may sit till six. I had said that lunch-break was important, especially for some of the senior Members. So Don't misquote me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) No, no. please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let there be no altercation, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me explain. Including Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar, everybody will speak within the time-limit that has been allotted to their Party, Therefore, we can finish it within one hour. I hope there is a consensus on this.

SHRI D. RAJA: Considering the importance of this Bill, I submit that we should take it up on Monday. We will continue our discussion. I am saying this because many Members are waiting here to introduce their Bills.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): There will be no inconvenience to anybody.

SHRI D. RAJA: I have no problem. But you should understand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN): You see on Monday morning, there will be some Government Business. Then, in the morning, we also want to take up our business. So, our business and the Government Business will be taken up side by side.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: On Monday, we can sit for one hour more, Sir, because this is a very important Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down, Balagopalji. ...(*Interruptions*)... Leave it, please. Let us pass it. Let us cooperate and pass it. We had already decided in the B.A.C. that we would sit up to six and pass it. There is time. B.A.C. had decided that we would sit up to six and, if necessary, beyond six. But, today, we do not need to sit beyond six. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I attach the utmost importance to Private Members' Bill and the subjects that come up. But let us complete this, since we have started it.

I was pointing out that this Institute is supposed to get youth involved in the development of their communities in villages and the areas in which live and to, generally, become participants in the process of nation-building. I do not think anybody can have any objection to that. Then, Shri Chandan Mitra asked as to what we mean by providing moral values to the youth. I think, it is again very clearly written here. There is not a question of some general moral values as to whether it is better that a mother bears somebody like Shri Chandan Mitra or somebody like me. It says specifically in the Mentor Group's report that we are a multi-cultural and pluralistic society. We, on our side, accept that we are multi-cultural and pluralistic, which is exactly why we reject the entire philosophy of Hindutva which is just exclusivist. Therefore, what it says is, "Make youth into active partners in creating a pluralistic society." I just do not know how anybody can object to involving youth in nation-building and making them active partners in promoting a multi-cultural and pluralistic society and making people understand that we are a unity in diversity. Therefore, we have to respect everyone's religion, everyone's language, everyone's dance and everyone's culture. What is the objection to it?

Furthermore, why in the name of Rajiv Gandhi? Apart from the obvious reason with which Shri Chandan Mitra need not be sympathetic, but with which, I think, many in this House are, Sriperumbudur is where Shri Rajiv Gandhi was martyred. In that place, we have established an institute. If we are not going to name it after Rajiv Gandhi, after whom else are you going to name it then? So, in these circumstances, I request the House to look very, very carefully at clauses 6 and 7 of this Bill which are sought to be ignored by Shri Chandan Mitra. It says over here that we want to provide action oriented research inputs-not the kind of vague research that takes place in the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Institute, but real action-oriented research. If he can have an institute named after Deen Dayal Upadhyay, well, I do not see why I cannot have an institute after Rajiv Gandhi. It then suggests. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I did not interrupt you, please sit down. It then goes on to say that whatever has been decided that needs to be done, you need to take it out to millions of youth who are not inside the institute. That is to be done through extension programmes. Is that your objection? It is not only for those boys and girls who will be reaching Sriperumbudur, but also for those who live outside to whom the institute will be carrying whatever work is being done in the rest of the country. Then, they are going to be assessing and training in academic programmes. What is the objection to that? Having a National Youth Resource Centre, don't we need some place where there is plenty of information as to what it is that interests youth, that affects youth? It then says, "To provide for research development, dissemination and outreach programmes." What else does any academic institution do but precisely this? It says, "To act as a nodal agency for capacity building." How can we object to a nodal institute for capacity building?

Sir, I am afraid, if I were to go through the 24 aims from (a) to (x) which are stated in 7(1), it would take too much time of the House. Therefore, I request you to ignore this carping from the other side and to proceed with trying to understand why it is so important that we deal with the youth of this country.

Shri Chandan Mitra went into great length about our poor performance in the Olympic Games and how a youth development institute that does not deal with sports is not a youth development institution. It was his Government as much as ours which ran a Ministry which clearly understood that even if it is under the same roof and the same Minister, youth development and sports are two separate related matters. It was his Government that produced the completely* National Sports Policy of 2001. It is because the National Sports Policy of 2001 is such an inadequate document that we have handed over all the organisation of sports to a gentlemen of the..

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, this kind of phrases, * policy', I think should be avoided. He is entitled to use it. I think, he being a senior Member, there has to be a little restraint on the kind of expressions he uses.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I see no reason when there was a lack of ...(Interruptions)... Why do you all the time crib about these ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): हम लोग सिर्फ 5 साल रहे हैं आपको 10 साल होने वाले हैं, उससे पहले भी आपने लंबे समय तक शासन किया है, उस वक्त आपने ऐसी कौन सी पालिसी बनाई थी? ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Parliament is the place where we have to make our point with strength. And the fact of the matter is that your Member was the one who complained at great length that the National Institute of Youth Development is not dealing with sports, and gave, by way of example, at inordinate length, the poor performance of the Indian team in London. It is my right to try and respond to that, and please bear with me, while I respond not to a point I have raised, but a point that you have raised. I have said that essentially, the National Sports Policy, 2001 is such an inadequate document that it has handed over all control and supervision of sports to sports bodies that are generally headed by non-athletic politicians. I, therefore, find ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me finish, Mayaji.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: मणि शंकर जी, आप भी तो स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, आप क्यों हट गए थे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: मैं इसी पर आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... माया जी, जरा सब्र कीजिए, मैं इसी पर आ रहा हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... थोड़ा-बहुत सब्र करें। इसके बावजूद कि चंदन मित्रा जी के कहने पर मैं भी छलांग लगाना चाहता था, लेकिन मैं बैठा रहा। अब मेरा मौका है, मेरा समय है, जरा सब्र करके आप मेरी बात सुनिए। मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो स्पोर्ट्स पालिसी आज तक चल रही है, उसका निर्माण आपकी सरकार ने किया था। चूंकि वह इतनी * पालिसी थी, इसीलिए आज के दिन लंदन में यह सब हो रहा है। इसलिए जब मैं मंत्री था ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह: आपको हटाया गया था ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मणि शंकर अय्यर: अरे, सुन तो लीजिए। You think you will make your point by interrupting me? Just wait. जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधानमंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर मैं बोलूँ, तो ये मरेंगे, इसीलिए तो ये मुझे मारने में लगे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब मैं मंत्री था, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देशानुसार 2001 की उस * पालिसी को एक तरफ फेंककर मैंने एक मसौदा ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सुनो तो, एक वाक्य भी तो आप कहने नहीं दे रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): आप बिल के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं, आप इनको बोल रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... You are not speaking about the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am going to address the Chair now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): बैठिए, बैठिए, वी.पी. सिंह जी बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... V.P. Singhji, please sit down.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, he is insulting our sportsmen in the Olympics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have not permitted them to interrupt.
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will go through the record.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: At least they got. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: This .. * .(Interruptions)... Sit down.
...(Interruptions)... You are just like the ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे.कुरियन): वी.पी.सिंह जी. बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)... I will go through the record. If there is any insulting word, I will remove it, ...(Interruptions)...

वी.पी. सिंह जी, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: This is not the way to make his point.
...(Interruptions)... He is insulting our sportspersons. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KUREIN): Yes, I will expunge, if there is any word of insult to the sports. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)... You please address the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: He is insulting our sportsmen.
...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): वी.पी. सिंह जी, बैठिए ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, just now hon. Mani Shankar Aiyar.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I have not yielded. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I have allowed him.
...(Interruptions)... He is the Deputy Leader. You listen to him.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Because he is the Deputy Leader, he can interrupt me. That is the new rule you are stating. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please listen. Just one minute.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he just now said, "You are like the other * to the hon. Member Shri V.P. Singh Badnore". It is absolutely unfair. It should be expunged.

* Expunged, as ordered by the Chair

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): that will be removed. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: May I also request that everything else ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, address the Chair please. You address the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, I am on the point, and if he constantly interrupts me, I can't complete my point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Address the Chair. You ignore that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I was pointing out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, will Mr. V.P. Singh sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: This shows his mentality, his frustration. It shows his frustration. He is not getting ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow him to speak.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: The way he is speaking all the time, it shows his frustration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sit down; sit down. Now, please proceed. Address the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, my simple point is that we need a through Rehaul of the National Sports Policy of 2001. There is a draft comprehensive Sport Policy lying in the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs. And in so far the sports point made by Shri Chandan Mitra is concerned, I call upon the hon. Minister to revive that comprehensive Sports Policy which is lying in the shape of a draft which will completely after the picture as far as sports is concerned. For the development of sport, we have a large number of institutions starting with Netaji Bose Institute in Patiala as well as the Lal Bahadur Academy in Gwalior where matters relating to sports are being dealt with and that is why instead of duplicating

those efforts in the sports field, the National Institute of Youth Development focuses on the objects and aims that are specified here in the Bill. I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Member of the Opposition who began by expressing all these doubts, the question of employment is very specifically dealt with both in the Report of the Mentor Group as well as in the constitution of the National Institute of Youth Development. For it is well understood that matters of employment requires skill training and fortunately for all of us...Sriperumbudur-where in 1991 the unfortunate assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi took place, has emerged as a major industrial hub and because it is a major industrial hub there is considerable demand even locally for the kind of skills that are needed to get employment in factories. And that kind of relationship can easily be established by the Institute with the factories that are around it but because it is a national Institute are not a Sriperumbudur Institute, It is entirely possible to use the facilities of the Institute to provide the kinds of skills not only at the Institute itself but also through extension to other communities of young people to be able to achieve the national objective of having growth that leads to employment, and, at the same time, growth which is socially just, and, at the same, have a harmonious society in which our multiculturalism and our secularism are fully respected. There are many attempts being made to suborn out youth, to take them down the wrong path, to get them to deny the pluralism and secularism that are indispensable for the continuation of India as a nation. In the face of that, if we attempt to promote multicultural values, pluralistic values, secular values, I do not think that can be doubted. It is certainly our intention that it should be done.

I was asked a question as to what has the Institute done. Well, I agree that there was a period of eight years from 1996 to 2004 when the Institute at Sriperumbudur was grossly neglected largely because it was attached to the name of someone who did not belong to those parties who ran the Government from 1996 to 2004. But ever since 2004, it has been revitalised, it has been rejuvenated, it has been given a purpose which it could hardly be given when it was still a shell of a building. And the work that is being done on that, Shri Chandan Mitra said, is only meant for bureaucrats. I don't think the grandson of Rajaji, Shri C.R. Keshva, who is with high distinction running that Institute today, could be called a bureaucrat. He is under no circumstances a bureaucrat. And the teachers there are not bureaucrats, they are professional teachers. The aim of setting up an institution of national importance is precisely to get that higher level of academic and other professional qualification which is needed to run an institute of national importance. Therefore, I do not think any of the criticism that has been made of this Bill is valid. I am glad that Shri Chandan Mitra began his speech by saying that he found nothing particularly objectionable about the Bill although he

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

went on to state his objections. Those objections having been answered, I trust the entire House will on this day, this 9th of August, which is the anniversary of the Quit India Day and, is therefore, the anniversary of the day on which the youth of India at that time were mobilised to fight for the liberation of our country, gets marked in a very, very special way by the passage of this Bill.

For this, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind this House that the Bill was passed in the Lok Sabha on 21st of May, 2012, which constituted the anniversary of the death of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the martyrdom of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is a pure co-incidence that this Bill has come before this House on the Quit India Movement's Day. But since it has so come, I think, we should bow in respect to those youngsters who gave us our freedom by saying that the next generation of youngsters will be given the opportunity of: Number one, becoming active participants in the development of the country; and, number two, becoming active participants in supporting the fundamental values on which our nationhood is built. (*Time Bell rings*)

Finally, just one more sentence. I think, enough tribute has been paid to Swami Vivekananda by declaring it was the National Youth Day, which every Prime Minister, whether belonging to that side or belonging to this side, has invariably celebrated and remembered. I think, it was both, Indira Gandhiji and Rajiv Gandhiji, who regularly visited Belur Math, whenever they were in that region. And, they also have been to the Rock at Kanyakumari where Swami Vivekananda sat and looked to the country. So, dragging in the names of other heroes does not mean that they are not our heroes. They are national heroes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Conclude please.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I think, there has been contribution enough by Shri Rajiv Gandhi by giving birth to a daughter, who was born on 12th January, which was Swami Vivekananda's birthday and also the National Youth Day. (*Time-Bell rings*)

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, in principle, the idea of this Bill, which we are supporting, is to give national status to the existing institute, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute, which is at Kanchipuram. On this occasion, I think, the hon. Minister will agree, because he is representing the Indian players in Olympics, that this is an appropriate time to discuss all these things. But this is like a 100-meter race, in the manner we are completing this discussion. This is a very serious issue.

It is not only discussing about sports, but the entire development of the youth of this country. I think, this should have been discussed in a serious manner by allotting it some more time. But, unfortunately, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs always wants to finish a discussion within 15 minutes. And, we are also compelled to do that. The Chair also insists for the same and because of the Chair we have to bow to that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, you have six minutes. You can take your full time.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is not a matter of six minutes. In fact, this kind of a discussion should cover the entire scenario of the youth of this country. In this country there is no Youth Policy. Shri Vyalar Raviji, when he was in Students' Front in early 1960s, had demanded for a Youth Policy. We had also demanded for a Youth Policy. But, unfortunately, there is no Youth Policy till today in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I would like to clarify to the hon. Member that we have a Youth Policy. The first Youth Policy was brought by Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in 1988. The second Youth Policy came in 2003. So, we have a Youth Policy. But we are in the process of amending the Youth Policy, bringing out a new Youth Policy. So, it is wrong to say that we do not have a Youth Policy. We do have a Youth Policy in this country.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Okay, I accept that. What I am saying is that there should be a comprehensive youth policy, which should cover all the aspects of the youth of this country. I fear, by putting one hundred crores of rupees and endowment fund and by giving some more status to this institute, this institute may also end up like many other institutes in the country where the Central Government had taken over those Institutes. I can give you the examples of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Biotechnology, Kerala. It was taken over by the Central Government from the State Government. But nothing is happening. There is not even proper accounting, etc. A lot of complaints are there. But I am not going into the details of that Academy. Now, if you are going with the same idea, this will not bear any fruits. Sir, we have to discuss about the people who gave respect to this country like Mary Kom or Saina Nehwal. These kinds of youth are there in this country.

Now, there is a concept of some 'think tank' in the Bill. But there is no elaboration of that concept of 'think tank.' These kinds of other things are there. Now, what is this 'think tank'? The Government can put anyone in the system as a 'think tank.'

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Sir, I am getting only six minutes to speak on this Bill, and it has actually come today. So, we did not get enough time to give amendments also because we were not expecting that this would be discussed today.

Sir, we need some targets. The Minister was just saying that 'we are expecting, at least, 7-8 Olympic medals this time.' So, it is a record.' We should have a target in the area of sport. Sir, as a part of the Parliamentary Delegation, recently I visited Istanbul, Turkey. Every small garden/*maidan*/park has volleyball courts or basketball courts where anyone can come so that the youth of that area can utilize these facilities. They are very good, well maintained 'open-gym' type things. So, these things are there. These kinds of innovative ideas should be there in the area of sports and we should give more facilities to the athletes. Sir, I would like to quote here the example of a boy from Kerala who got 10th position in Marathon, but he was not provided any coach. The Ministry officials are saying that 'next time, we will give it.' He got tenth position this time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Without any coaching!

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, without any coaching. Even for his shoes, people collected money from the locality and gave him the shoes for walking. So, these kinds of people are there in the country.

Now, we are concentrating, to some extent, on sports. But we are neglecting arts. The Ministry of Culture is also doing it. Earlier, there were some specific programmes for cultural development, sending cultural troops, and even some troops were going abroad for cultural exchange programmes. Now, we are not looking seriously into those things. About education, Sir, nothing is there. I think, this is mainly for sports. What will be the plight of SAI and Nehru Yuva Kendras? These kinds of organizations are there. What will be the plight of these organizations which may have more budgetary support from the Central Government? What will be future of these organizations? We have to see this also.

When you are mentioning here 'think tank' etc., I think, it should also look into the educational and skill development aspects as far as the young generation of our country is concerned. I think, these areas should also be included there. These areas do not require much of higher studies. Some soft skills are also needed to be developed in our youth. Our Youth are lacking in these areas. Those who are completing their B.Tech or some such courses do not get many opportunities because of lack of soft skills, communication skills and also because of knowledge about the avenues where they can go and utilize their skills. These areas should also be included there. My request is that this Institute should not be just an

3.00 P.M.

Institute to give asylum to some people like the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Biotechnology. It should be a proper Institute to impart all kinds of knowledge and experience to the youth of this country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHR DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

Sir, last night, some time between 6.30 p.m. and 1.30, this morning, something quite incredible happened. This, I think, has never happened since Independence. The whole of India was cheering two people from the strife-torn little State of Manipur one, a mother of twins, and, the other a twenty-year old soldier. Our heroes at the London Olympics. That, Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, is the power of youth, and, of that, I think, before we go anywhere else, this House should acknowledge the performances of the youth of this country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, everybody agrees with that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have only one specific suggestion to make to the hon. Sports Minister. Before that, I would like to share a statistic with you. It is a startling statistic, It is an engaging statistic, or, it is a shocking statistic. I think it is an interesting statistic. The 2001 Census, declared there were 350 million youth between the age group of 15 and 34. If you look ahead a little, you will find that out of 1500 million people in India, 500 million people will be between 15 and 34 in the year 2030. I am not too sure myself what is the definition of 'youth'. It has various definitions. I know what the Rajya Sabha's definition is. When I walk in through these doors, even me, at around 50, I feel youthful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): It is elders' House.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The point which I would like to mention in this Bill relates to the composition. My Specific suggestion relates to clause 7 on the 'think tank' and on 'authorities of the institute'. The one suggestion I have is for 'an India 2030' blue print. Here, I would suggest that we should commission a report from a small but representative group of people. They may be lawyers, they may be doctors, they may be sportsmen, they may be whoever; this should be the group of 10 or 12 people between the ages of 25 and 40. Otherwise, it will be impossible to know that the hopes, what the dreams and the aspirations of people who are today

[Shri Derek O'brien]

between 25 and 40. This is my humble suggestion. This report must tell us what makes India's youth tick. This will be a guide about what the youth want from us in our 50s, 60s or 70s, we need to understand their aspirations. This is why I am suggesting Committee members between the age of 25 and 40. They should submit the report to Parliament in six months to study and discuss. Let the Committee be chosen by the Presiding Officers of both the Houses, with the Prime Minister, the leader of the Lok Sabha and the two Leaders of the Opposition, to put this group together. This would give us about 180 days to try and understand the aspirations of the youth. I don't want to get into any debate about the great Swami Vivekananda, but just to remind the House, this is also his 150 years. I don't know whether it is a coincidence or not, but most time all discussions here are viewed either by my friends in the media gallery or by official here. Today, we have a wonderful young group of 50 or 60 people. For all of you, sure, we have the responsibility of being Elders, but we also have the responsibility of acting like Elders and thinking like the young.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity. This Bill is concerned with the development of youth energy and its utilization in the process of nation-building, which is very important in modern day world, and particularly for our country. Sir, by setting up this Institute of national importance and having such an ambitious plan or objective is definitely welcome. We have many institutes or universities in this country, but what is the plight of those institutes? Recently, the Government of India set up some national universities. And, we know the way they are running. Right from appointment of the faculty to even providing them the adequate finances, the condition is very deplorable. Specifically in Odisha, the Central Government has established one national university in Koraput. Every time, even the Vice-Chancellor is complaining that they do not have enough resources to develop it. Most of the universities and prominent institute are run by the bureaucrats in a bureaucratic way. Political interference in appointment and administration is also creating new problems every day. So, the academic atmosphere is gradually disappearing. Anti-social elements are also sometimes creating problems in the campus.

When you are promising the youth of this country to build such an institute, which is very good thing and I welcome it, you should ensure that it does not meet the same fate as has been the case of other universities and institutes.

Regarding the Youth Policy, my hon. friends have already mentioned, but we adopted such a youthful policy which led the youth of this country to despair, disappointment, frustration and to undemocratic activities. It is a common thing, and

we have thought to establish this institute very late to analyze the causes and do research on their problems and to adopt such measures which can be useful for the interest of the country. Sir, this Youth Policy should be comprehensive and very creative and it should have the objective to build up the youth, to channelise the youthful energy and develop their talent and spirits. That must be there. But, under various Governments... I am talking not only of your Government, but other Governments also... we have been watching the situation. We were in the youth movement. Comrade Raja is here and many other people are here. We were in the youth movement. (*Time bell rings*) But, nowadays, the young people do not have that spirit.

Regarding appointments, I would like to say that in the name of institute of national importance, the Government is avoiding the reservation for SCs/STs and OBCs. That should not be there. The hon. Minister should give a concrete assurance here regarding this issue.

Regarding the selection of students also, it should be done on a national scale. The opportunities should be given to all the States and all the communities.

With these words, I support the attempt of the Government, but with these reservations.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I welcome this Bill which proposes to convert the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development into an institute of national importance. Sir, in the Indian population of 1.2 billion, about 550 million people are between the age group of 13 to 35. Sir, in the existing 39 institutes of national importance in India, 35 are in the field of technology, three are in the medical sector and one is meant for language development. Hence, it is the right approach of the Government to convert this Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development into an institute of national importance.

Sir, here, I want to express my concern that in all the existing institutes of national importance in India, it is a well-known fact that there are vacant posts of faculty. I appeal to the Government to provide sufficient faculty in these institutions.

With these words, I conclude

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you Balangangaji for sticking to time limit. Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav. See, you have good example. You can emulate Balangangaji in giving a brief and beautiful speech; small but beautiful.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): थैंक्यू सर। मैं कोशिश करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): कोशिश करना अच्छा है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं राजीव गांधी राष्ट्रीय युवा विकास संस्थान विधेयक, 2012 का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक बहुत ही पवित्र उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाया गया है। सर, हमारे देश में जो हमारी पॉपुलेशन है, उसका लगभग 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक युवा हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि आज दुनिया में हमारे पास सबसे अधिक यूथ पॉवर, युवा शक्ति है, जिसका हम सदुपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ये रास्ता इसलिए भटक रहे हैं, क्योंकि इनके हाथ में प्रॉपर काम नहीं है, एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, प्रॉपर गाइडेंस नहीं है। आपने इस संस्थान के कई उद्देश्यों की चर्चा की है, जो पवित्र उद्देश्य हैं। आप इनको व्यावसायिक शिक्षा भी देंगे और इनको हायर एजुकेशन मिले, उसकी व्यवस्था भी करेंगे। कई महत्वपूर्ण काम हैं, जो आपने इसे दिए हैं, समय का अभाव है, इसलिए मैं डिटेल में नहीं बता सकता, पर मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप अपने इस संस्थान के माध्यम से, यह संस्थान जो एक बड़ा उद्देश्य लेकर काम करेगा, नौजवानों को रोजगार देने की बात करेंगे और हर घर में शिक्षा जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे? हमारे यहां गरीबी है, हमारा देश गरीबी और फटेहाली से गुजर रहा है। देश की गरीबी है, हमारा देश गरीबी और फटेहाली से गुजर रहा है। देश की गरीबी के कारण हम अपनी युवा शक्ति को भटकाव में लाते हैं और वे गलत रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। इस एनर्जी के माध्यम से हम देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं, राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, चूंकि राष्ट्र के निर्माण में युवा का बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योगदान होता है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में इस संस्थान के माध्यम से आपकी कैसी भूमिका होगी, आप निश्चित तौर पर इसका जवाब देने का काम करेंगे।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल के माध्यम से आपने यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया है कि आप युवा किसको मानते हैं। क्या आप 40 साल के बच्चों को युवा मानते हैं या 40 साल से नीचे के या 40 साल से ऊपर के या 45 साल के लोगों को युवा मानते हैं? अभी हमारे एनसीपी के एक साथी बता रहे थे कि मैं भी अपने आपको युवा मानता हूँ। यह अच्छी बात है। हर बूढ़े को भी युवा मानना चाहिए। युवा का मतलब एनर्जी होती है, ताकत होती है, शक्ति होती है। इससे काम करने की क्षमता बढ़ जाती है। अगर हर बूढ़ा आदमी, जो 70-80 वर्ष का है, वह भी अपने आपको युवा माने, तो हमारे पास एक बड़ी उपलब्धि होगी और उसी एनर्जी के साथ काम करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर कई संस्थान हैं, सरकारी-गैर सरकारी, जो युवा के विकास के लिए, समाज के विकास के लिए काम करते हैं, पर मैं समझता हूँ कि उनकी एक्टिविटीज़ सिर्फ शहरों तक रह जाती हैं। मैं यह बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा हूँ। मंत्री जी, क्या आप इस संस्थान को भी शहरों तक सीमित रखने का उद्देश्य लेकर आए हैं या आप इसको गांवों तक भी फैलाएंगे? जब तक यह संस्थान गांवों तक नहीं जाएगा, ब्लॉक स्तर पर नहीं जाएगा, मैं समझता हूँ कि तब तक आपके उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति हो ही नहीं सकती। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन होगा कि इसको आप गांवों तक भी पहुंचाने का काम कीजिए और शहरों तक इसकी लिमिटेशन मत रखिए।

आप व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण देंगे, उसका क्या स्वरूप होगा, आपने विस्तार से इसकी चर्चा करने का काम नहीं किया है। आप इस संस्थान के माध्यम से शिक्षण संस्थाओं का निर्माण करेंगे, उसका क्या स्वरूप होगा, आपने उसकी भी विस्तार से चर्चा करने का काम नहीं किया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने संस्थान के माध्यम से हमारे पास देश की जो 40 प्रतिशत से अधिक आबादी युवा है, उसके सदुपयोग के लिए, राष्ट्र के निर्माण के लिए काम करें। सर, आप बार-बार देख रहे हैं, मैं बैठ रहा हूँ। आपके बोलने से पहले मैं बैठ जाऊंगा, चूंकि जब, आप टोकते हैं, तो मैं बोल नहीं पाता हूँ। आपकी कृपा है कि अभी तक आपने टोका नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): आप बहुत अच्छे आदमी बन गए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मुझे भय लगता है आपकी आंख से, आपके इशारे से, आपकी बॉडी लैंग्वेज से।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): भय की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आपका दोस्त हूँ।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा, मंत्री जी खुद एक युवा हैं और उनकी सरकार की अच्छी सोच है। इसके माध्यम से मैं समझता हूँ कि निश्चित तौर पर आप कुछ क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाने की कोशिश करेंगे। स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी, जो आज इस देश में नहीं हैं, देश को आगे बढ़ाने में, देश की तरक्की में उनका एक बड़ा योगदान रहा है। निश्चित तौर पर मुझे विश्वास है कि उनकी सोच के अनुरूप जब आपने यह संस्था कायम की है, तो यह एक सकारात्मक भूमिका भी अदा करेगी और जो भटकते हुए नौजवान हैं, गरीब हैं, फटेहाल हैं, अशिक्षित हैं, बेरोजगार हैं, उनको रास्ते पर लाने के लिए अहम भूमिका अदा करने का काम करेगी।

पुनः आपके प्रति और सरकार के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो.पी.जे. कुरियन): आपका भी धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, many of us who belong to this House are the products of youth students movement in the country. We all understand the importance of youth students and their role in the nation building. Sir, this Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development is an important Institute. The University Grants Commission recommended that it should be a deemed University. Then, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, it was recommended that it should be a National Youth University. Finally, the Mentor Group recommended that it should become an institution of national importance. I think it is a very positive initiative taken by the Government, particularly our young Minister, Ajay Maken. The intention of the Bill is positive. But, at the same time, I would like to ask the Government to keep certain things in view while finalizing the functions of this Institute. Many people expressed concern

over our performance in the London Olympics. I think this is the first time that India got four medals.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We may get more.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, in the coming days, we may get one or two more medals. For a country like ours, we cannot be satisfied with that. But there are problems. I appreciate certain things that our Minister has been doing. I appreciate the bold steps he has taken with respect to sports bodies. To whom are they answerable? They are not answerable to the Sports Ministry; they are not answerable to the Finance Ministry. Take the case of BCCI or any other such sports body. To whom are they answerable? That is how we run our affairs in the country. That is where he has taken some positive steps, which I consider some bold steps. Whether the Government as a whole supports him or not, I do not know. I am skeptical about that also.

Sir, coming to the Institute, yes, we need a comprehensive youth policy. I was the General Secretary of the All India Youth Federation. I used to meet Ajay Maken as youth congress leader. We were all demanding a comprehensive youth policy. Finally, some steps were taken to evolve a youth policy. Now, he says that policy will be reviewed, and it should be reviewed. What is youth, Sir? We have the voting right at the age of eighteen. You think that is the youth period. The UN has one definition; other bodies have different definitions. Now, the time has come. We will have to define the age group of youth and target them and to build their skills, augment and channelise their energies in the development of the entire nation in nation building. Imparting values is one part of our effort towards the youth development. There are other things also. The Sports Ministry or the Youth Affairs Ministry alone cannot do everything. The Government as a whole will have to have a comprehensive view on this issue. For instances, this institution will address the development of folk art, folk culture. I do not know what its objects are. In the future, when its functions are defined, I hope the Ministry will pay more attention to define each and every aspect of it. Otherwise, many things will remain very vague and ambiguous. It is going to be an institution of national importance. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will have to work more on defining each and every aspect of it.

Sir, clause 8(1) says, "The Institute shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class, physical ability, and no test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or profession in admitting students, appointing teachers or employees or in any other connection whatsoever." This is what the Bill says.

Here I went to underline the fact that while we declare certain institutions as institutions of national importance, the policy of reservation is not implemented. It is at stake. It should not happen in case of this institution. The Minister should give a clear and categorical assurance to the House that there will be an amount of reservation for the SC and the ST people. If that policy will continue even after its becoming an institution of national importance, then that assurance will have to be given on the floor of the House. That is what I am asking for. Earlier also we discussed several institutions of national importance and some Bills could not be taken up by this House because of that issue. It should not happen here. I want this Bill to be passed, but the Minister should make it very clear and give an assurance that the policy of reservation will continue in this institution even after its becoming an institution of national importance. That is my concrete suggestion.

Another point is regarding financial obligations. I find a contradiction there. The Centre will finance it. But there is a point regarding accepting the funds and other things. I leave it to the wisdom of Ministry. They are the best judge. They know how to strengthen the institution. I want this institution to grow, but it has to keep in mind that we are working towards the youth development. Why are we doing this? We want the youth to play. They must have all opportunities to play a positive role in nation building. That is our objective. That objective has to be kept in mind. I think this institution can be one of the model institutions in the country. I praise the efforts made by the Minister, Shri Ajay Maken. I sympathies with him. He has to fight with many forces in order to safeguard the interest of our sports/games in particular. We will see how he is going to really help this institute grow. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Sympathy is another expression of support. Mr. Minister, you can reply now.

श्री अजय माकन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा। जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपने विचार रखे हैं, सब ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, इसके प्रारूप का समर्थन किया है और इसके पीछे की भावना का समर्थन किया है।

महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत विश्व के सबसे युवा देशों में से एक है। बहुत सारे साथियों ने जब यहां पर अपनी बात कही, तो सब की बातों के पीछे कम-से-कम एक सोच यह थी कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट बन जाने के बाद क्या यह केवल कागजों तक सीमित रह जाएगा या सही मायनों में युवाओं के लिए कुछ कर भी पाएगा या नहीं कर पाएगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महादेय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि कैबिनेट ने जिस वक्त इस बिल की मंजूरी दी थी, उस वक्त हमारे मंत्रालय को इस समय-सीमा के साथ बांध दिया गया था कि बिल के पास होने, इसके enactment के 6 महीने के

[श्री अजय माकन]

अंदर हम लोग इसका रोड मैप तैयार कर लेंगे कि हम किस प्रकार से इसको आगे लेकर जाएंगे। इसके साथ ही, इसको 6 महीने के अंदर वापस कैबिनेट के पास लेकर आएंगे और उसकी घोषणा करेंगे। इसलिए मैं आप सब लोगों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह बिल जो enact हो रहा है, यह केवल एक शुरुआत है। सके बाद, इस बिल के माध्यम से इस संस्थान को जिस प्रकार से महत्व मिलना चाहिए, वह महत्व मिलेगा। उस प्रकार का महत्व मिलने के बाद, जब सबसे बेहतरीन फैकल्टी मेम्बर्स, जो कि देश भर के और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर होंगे, इसमें आएंगे, तो यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान सही मायने में अपना कार्य कर पाएगा।

यह संस्थान क्या कार्य करना चाहता है, आगे क्या कार्य करेगा, इस संबंध में मैं माननीय सदस्यों को केवल एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में आप केवल इस बिल को अपनी नज़र के सामने रख कर न देखें। चंदन मित्रा जी, आपने बहुत अच्छी बातें यहां रखीं। मैं आपको बधाई के साथ धन्यवाद भी देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने सही मायने में कई बातों को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से रखा है। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहना चाहूंगा कि यह संस्थान युवाओं के मामले में किस प्रकार से कार्य करेगा, इसको आप केवल इस बिल के माध्यम से मत देखें। यह बिल केवल इसके बारे में बताता है कि इसका **governance framework** कैसा होगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से यह संस्थान क्या कार्य करेगा, यह जानने के लिए आप **Mentor Group** की रिपोर्ट को देखिए। इसके साथ ही, हमारी जो एक ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी है, अगर आप उसको भी देखेंगे, तो आप इस बारे में ज्यादा बेहतर ढंग से समझ सकेंगे कि इस संस्थान के माध्यम से हम क्या कर पाएंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी पब्लिक डोमेन में रखी है, जिसे हमने अपनी वेबसाइट पर भी डाला है, उसके बारे में भी माननीय सदस्य हम लोगों को लिखें और उसके बारे में हम क्या कर पाएंगे, युवाओं के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, उस पर हमसे चर्चा करें।

माननीय सदस्यों में से बहुतों ने युवाओं की उम्र सीमा के बारे में यहां पर बात उठाई है कि उनकी उम्र सीमा क्या होनी चाहिए, इसको तय करना चाहिए। यादव जी ने भी इस बात को कहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो ड्राफ्ट यूथ पॉलिसी है, उसके क्लॉज़ (4) के अंदर हम लोगो ने इसका प्रावधान रखा है। जो यूनाइटेड नेशन्स हैं, उनमें यूथ की **definition** 15 से 25 वर्ष है, कॉमनवेल्थ नेशन्स हैं, उनमें यूथ की **definition** 15 से 30 वर्ष है। हमारी 2003 की जो यूथ पॉलिसी है, उसके अंदर यूथ **definition** की 13 से 35 वर्ष है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अपने आप में विसंगति है, यह **anomaly** है। 13 से 35 वर्ष के सभी युवाओं के इतने बड़े वर्ग को आप एक पॉलिसी के साथ तय नहीं कर सकते हैं। 2003 की नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी में दूसरी विसंगति यह है कि उसमें देश भर के पूरे युवाओं को एक **homogeneous mixture** मान लिया गया है। हमारे जो युवा हैं, चाहे वे रूरल एरियाज़ में रहते हों, ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में रहते हों, अरबन स्लम्स में रहते हों या हमारे देश के अंदर अलग-अलग **conflict zones**, जैसे-नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, कश्मीर या नक्सल प्रभावित एरियाज़ में रहते हों, उन सब लोगों की महत्वाकांक्षाएं और उन सब लोगों की सोच अलग-अलग है। उनको एक यूथ पॉलिसी में डाल कर 13 से 35 वर्ष तक के सारे लोगों को एक **homogeneous policy** से **tackle** नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वजह से हम लोगों ने जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी बनाई है, उसमें हम लोगों ने 9 अलग-अलग टारगेट ग्रुप्स रखे हैं और उन सभी टारगेट ग्रुप्स

मे से हर एक टारगेट ग्रुप के अंदर तीन priority groups रखे हैं। हमने उन तीन priority groups में से पहला priority groups महिलाओं का, दूसरा priority group physically disabled लोगों का और तीसरा priority group socially and economically backward group का रखकर, तीन priority groups और 9 टारगेट ग्रुप्स के साथ कुल 27 ग्रुप्स बनाए हैं। इस प्रकार, हमने इस यूथ पॉलिसी के माध्यम से पूरे देश के अंदर युवाओं को अलग-अलग श्रेणी में बांट कर यह देखने की कोशिश की है कि उन लोगों की क्या समस्याएं होती हैं और उनको कैसे सुलझाया जाना चाहिए। हम यह चाहते हैं कि उन यूथ्स के लिए, अलग-अलग वर्गों के युवाओं के लिए सरकार के किस तरीके के कार्यक्रम होने चाहिए, उसके बारे में यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान चर्चा करे और राज्य सरकारों तथा देश की सरकार को उसके बारे में बताए।

केवल यही नहीं, बल्कि हम लोगों ने नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी में पहली बार "यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स की परिकल्पना की है। हम लोगों ने इसमें इस बात का प्रावधान भी किया है कि सरकार की जो पॉलिसी है, उसका implementation किस तरीके से हो रहा है, उसको मापा जाना चाहिए। उसमें समय-समय पर यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि वह पॉलिसी युवाओं के लिए और उस वर्ग के लिए देश के अलग-अलग भागों में किस प्रकार से कारगर हो रही है। उसका क्या impact है, उसकी भी assessment होनी चाहिए। राजीव गांधी इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ यूथ डेवलपमेंट यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स को कैलकुलेट करने का काम भी करेगा। देश के अलग-अलग भागों में युवाओं की डेवलपमेंट किस प्रकार से हो रही है, इसे देखने के लिए हमने इसमें यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स का प्रावधान भी विस्तार से डाला है। हमने इसमें पांच अलग-अलग पैरामीटर्स- हेल्थ, एजुकेशन, वर्क, पार्टिसिपेशन और ऐमेनिटिज़ के माध्यम से यूथ डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स को डाला है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुख्य बात यह है कि हम लोगों को इसको किस प्रकार से आगे लेकर जाना है, इसके रोड मैप को हम लोग छः माह के अन्दर तय कर लेंगे। इसके अलावा, अगर हम मन्टॉर ग्रुप की रिपोर्ट और हमारी जो ड्राफ्ट नेशनल यूथ पॉलिसी है, उन दोनों को मद्देनजर रख कर इस लेजिस्लेशन को देखेंगे, तो हम इसके बारे में बहुत अच्छी सोच बना सकते हैं कि लेजिस्लेशन होने के बाद यह वाकई में क्या कार्य कर सकती है।

अंत में, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। राजा साहब ने इस इंस्टिट्यूट में रिज़र्वेशन देने के बारे में बात की है। मैं यह बताना चाहूंगा कि इससे पहले भी रिज़र्वेशन होता रहा है और कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस रिज़र्वेशन को रोका जाए। वह आगे भी जारी रहेगा, यह मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Sir, the Minister has rightly said that there is a provision for reservation in the Institute. But that applies to fresh entrants. It applies to the new entrants when you admit students for that. I want a clarification on this many Members have asked the same question is there a provision for reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in all categories, including the faculty?

श्री अजय माकन: इस वक्त हमारे RGNIYD के अन्दर रिज़र्वेशन का प्रावधान सब जगहों पर है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि अभी सब कैटगरीज़ में यह प्रावधान है, तो उस प्रावधान को ही हम आगे लेकर जाएँगे। उसको रोका नहीं जाएगा, बल्कि वही प्रावधान आगे चलता रहेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The questions is: That is the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 46 were added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: What about Special Mentions?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J.KURIEN): There are 18 Special Mentions. Now, we have set aside 21/2 hours for Private Members' Bills. If you like now, you can lay it on the Table of the House. If you want to read it, then, you can do so before the House is adjourned for the day.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to take effective measures to check fire accidents in trains in the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister and the entire House to the fire accident that took place in the Tamil Nadu Express on 30th July, 2012.

Sir, on 30th July, the entire country woke up to the news of fire accident in a running train, the Tamil Nadu Express. At about 4.20 a.m., flames engulfed a sleeper coach killing more than 30 people and injuring an equal number of passengers. Of

the dead, nine people were from the southern districts of Tamil Nadu. Fifteen women and four children are believed to be among the dead. There are different stories about what caused the fire in the running train. Initial reports suggested that short circuit in electric panels could have triggered the fire. But there are also reports quoting injured persons that they had heard loud noises before and during the fire. This gives an impression that fire could have been caused by some chemicals or inflammable material. Though the Railway Ministry had announced a compensation of Rs. 5 lakhs, no amount of ex gratia can bring them back to life. While we convey our condolences to the bereaved families, we request further action from the Railway Ministry. We believe that effective and necessary action by the Railway Ministry can prevent future accidents and further loss of life. Hence, I request the Railway Ministry to consider fitting mobile fire-fighting equipment like the 'Liquid CO2' in all the coaches of trains.

**Demand to take appropriate measures to protect farmers from
adverse impact of scanty rainfall in country**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): According to the India Meteorological Department, seasonal rainfall for the country during this year's monsoon has been 22 per cent below normal in the period from 15th June to 27th July. In this period, the rainfall is deficient to scanty in all States, including Odisha and 61 per cent of the country's geographical area has poor rains. It has negatively impacted the sowing of kharif crop. Cropped area of coarse cereals and pulses is significantly below their normal figure for the year.

As on 27th July, 2012, the rice crop area is reduced - 4.4 per cent, coarse cereals - 27 per cent, and pulses - 21.1 per cent. The shortfall of rain has also impacted the water levels of the country's reservoirs. This may lead to shortage of water in the rabi season. The water level of the reservoirs is 41 per cent less than the last year and 26 per cent less than the average shortage of last ten years. This may seriously affect the production of both rabi and kharif crops and power generation. The record food production of the last year, 2011-12, may limit the adverse impact of the rain on the availability of foodgrains but it will seriously affect the farmers in the country and the power generations. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take appropriate steps to protect the poor farmers from debt and provide adequate assistance for the rabi crop, all over the country, including Odisha, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam and North-Eastern States.

**Demand for strict action against doctors and nursing homes
involved in the scam of removing uterus of a large number of
women in Chhattisgarh**

श्री मोती लाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ के विभिन्न जिलों में नर्सिंग होम्स तथा निजी चिकित्सालयों में कार्यरत डॉक्टरों द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में महिलाओं को गर्भाशय कैंसर का भय दिखाकर उनके गर्भाशय निकाले गए और इसके लिए उनसे 20 से 25 हजार रुपये वसूल किये गये। अकेले रायपुर जिले में 22, तिल्दा ब्लॉक की 90 ग्राम पंचायतों में 400 से अधिक, तुलसी (नेवरा) की 25, खपरीकला की 20, हतबंध की 30, सतभांवा की 26, मानपुर-तुलसी की 27, सरारी की 21, सरोरा की 24, बिलाडी की 23, बंगोली की 21, ताराशिव की 18 और छटौद की 25 महिलाओं की बच्चेदानी निकाले जाने के प्रकरण सामने आए हैं। इससे भी बड़ी बात यह है कि पीड़ित महिलाएं 25 से 35 साल की आयु की हैं।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि एक केन्द्रीय टीम भेजकर राज्य भर की जानकारी इकट्ठी की जाए और दोषी डॉक्टरों तथा नर्सिंग होम्स के लाइसेंस तत्काल रद्द किए जाएं और उनके कठोर दण्ड की भी व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि इस तरह की घटनाएं देश में अन्य कहीं न हों।

**Demand to take strict action against the agents
sending women workers in the Gulf countries
leading to their exploitation**

श्रीमती मायावती सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, खाड़ी देशों में महिलाओं के शोषण के संबंध में हाल ही में एक रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसका शीर्षक है- "माइग्रेशन ऑफ वूमन वर्कर्स फ्रॉम साउथ एशिया टू द गल्फ"। इसमें भारतीय महिलाओं के शोषण की जो बातें कही गई हैं, वे बहुत गंभीर हैं। एक अनुमान के मुताबिक दक्षिण एशिया में भारतीय महिलाएं खाड़ी देशों में तीसरे नंबर पर कामगार हैं, जो तकरीबन 20 लाख हैं। इन देशों में इनका हर प्रकार का शोषण होता है- शारीरिक, मानसिक और यौन शोषण। उन्हें घरों में बंद करके रखा जाता है, उनसे हर वह काम करवाया जाता है जो उनका मालिक चाहता है। ऐसी महिलाएं मात्र पेट भरने और जीने की लालसा से अपने मालिक की हर फरमाइश पूरी करती हैं, यानी धीरे-धीरे शोषण ही उनकी दिनचर्या बन जाता है।

खाड़ी देशों में कामगार महिलाएं इतनी मजबूर हो जाती हैं कि वे न्याय की गुहार नहीं लगा सकतीं। उनसे उनका पासपोर्ट और अन्य सारे दस्तावेज छीन लिए जाते हैं। ज्यादातर भारतीय उच्चायोग से संपर्क करने में भी असमर्थ रहती हैं और जो संपर्क कर भी लेती हैं, उन्हें आयोग सही समय पर सुविधाएं मुहैया नहीं करवा पाता। ऐसे कई मामले सामने आए हैं।

इन देशों में महिलाओं के जाने का मुख्य कारण रोजगार होता है, जिसे एजेंटों द्वारा बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश किया जाता है। पहले भारतीय एजेंट उनका आर्थिक और अन्य प्रकार से शोषण करता है और जब वे खाड़ी देशों में पहुंच जाती हैं तो फिर उनके शोषण का अनवरत सिलसिला चलता रहता है, जब तक कि वे वापस भारत न आ जाएं।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि रोजगार की इच्छुक महिलाओं के लिए देश में रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जाए। वहां पर जो महिलाएं हैं, जिनका शोषण हो रहा है, उन्हें देश वापसी करवाया जाए और ऐसे एजेंटों के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्रित कर उन पर सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए, जो महिलाओं को बरगला कर शोषित होने के लिए खाड़ी देशों में भेज देते हैं।

Demand to check spread of pollution due to mining activities in Selaulim Irrigation Reservoir in South Goa.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, Reservoir of Selaulim Irrigation project in South Goa, which supplies drinking water to Salecete and Mormugao Talukas, is suspected to be polluted due to iron ore mines around the project.

The treatment plant of the project processes around 160 to 180 metric tones of water daily, however, due to high manganese presence in the water, presently, not more than 145 to 150 tonnes can be treated per day.

Manganese content of the water, according to State PWD officials in Goa, has risen six times *i.e.* From 0.5 mg to 0.3 mg and this is attributed to the ore dumps stacked outside the rivers feeding water to the reservoir, getting washed into it due to heavy rains.

As per the reports, there are 19 mines located around 500 meters of Selaulim Water Reservoir, of which, 17 are said to be within 200 meters. It is also said that three mines out of these are suspected to be the major cause of pollution of the reservoir.

Sir, I, therefore, request the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India and the Ministry of Mines to send their teams to evaluate the situation and take correlatives steps taking into consideration that the drinking water is the real wealth of the State and the society and not the mineral ore.

No new mining law nor any new mining policy is required to handle such issues, and that, no one should attempt locally to politicise such a sensitive issue and take a revengeful approach.

Demand to take speedy steps for inter-linking of Rivers in the country

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Nature plays havoc with India. It is a vast country where natural disasters happen every year. Recently Assam was in the spate of Brahmaputra. Half of Assam was reeling under floods. In other parts of the country people were clamoring for water. We have devastating floods in one part of the country and disastrous drought in other parts. This is a universal phenomenon people face. Our disaster management miserably fails in such

[Shri Janardhan Waghmare]

devastations. What is the way out? Inter-linking of major rivers in the country can be perceived as a solution to this problem. We have been pondering over this idea for long. The Government of India accepted it at one point of time and accordingly prepared the project. With full enthusiasm it had started its implementation with the knowledge that it will take generations to complete. Inter linking of rivers is a very ambitious project. Its case is huge. But the Government got confused. There are inevitably environmental concerns to be reckoned with. There are doubts about its success. The dilemma is indeed complex. After all it requires a great political will and resilience. The country is facing water scarcity. People will not get water even for drinking and domestic purposes. There is a risk involved in the project. We must take the risk involved in the project. Advanced technology can help us in completing this project. Bhagirath had accomplished this task with sheer will. Why Can't we with will and technology? I call upon the Government not to fail or falter.

Demand to allot adequate funds to Indian Society of International law for development of international law in every zone of the country

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru established the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, then the External Affairs Minister, Krishna Menon, was elected the President of the ISIL. It was founded by the Government of India for development of International Law. In view of growing importance of International Law, the Government should realize the need to developing the International law at grass root level. As the present international Laws are touching every citizen with rights, duties and States obligations, which are implantable and enforceable in sprit of Law through Union, State and Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika administration. Indian Society of International Law should be involved in this effort by formulation of clear road-map. To achieve the development of International Law, zonal chapters in Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Chandigarh should be opened. This type of effort will help the people to involve in International Law and understand the Inter-State relations for a healthy living with the neighboring countries.

I request the Government to allot, at least, rupees ten crores in every Zone to construct the chapters of 'ISIL', as it is funded in New Delhi for developing International Law by having a body and Academy on Diplomacy.

Demand to start new production units and ban the export of rare earth metals from the country

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, the mineral sand mining area of Kerala is containing as high as 40 per cent heavy minerals and extending over a length of

23 km in the belt of Neendakara and Kayamkulam. The deposit is quite rich with respect to ilmenite, rutile and zircon, and the mineral-ilmenite happens to be of weathered variety analyzing 60 per cent TiO₂. The country was not able, till recently, to produce Titanium metal or Sponge and we were producing only Titanium Dioxide and were compelled to export Raw Earth and half-processed Rare Earths!

Recently, as a Remarkable Achievement for the Nation, the first batch of Titanium Sponge has been produced at the newly commissioned 500 TPY Titanium Sponge Plant at the Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd. Kollam, on 06-09-2011.

India becomes the 7th country in the world in Titanium Sponge Production. A promising step towards self-reliance in Titanium "The Metal of the 21st Century" and a metal of strategic importance for defence and aerospace application.

DRDO has developed a state of the art technology for the production of Titanium Sponge, which is the principal raw material for the manufacture of Ti alloys for aerospace and various corrosion resistance applications. Currently, the sponge production is being practised commercially by only a select group of four or five countries in the world. Now it is reported that DRDO has developed the technology to produce Titanium Metal, which is 20 times costlier than Titanium Dioxide.

The technology gap hitherto prevailing in the Titanium metal production has been bridged. It would pave the way for setting up of the first commercial plant for Titanium Sponge and Metal production in the country to gainfully exploit the vast titanium mineral reserves. Hence, the Government is requested to initiate steps to start new production units and further take steps to ban export of raw rare products from the Country.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS-Introduced

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now Private Members' Legislative Business. Bills for introduction. Shri Rajkumar Dhoot-not there. Shri Akhilesh Das Gupta-not there. Shrimati Kanimozhi.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Armed Forces Covenant Bill, 2012

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to enshrine in law a covenant prescribing a commitment between the people of India and the Armed Forces Community serving as well as retired and their immediate families pledging a duty of care and improving support towards them in return for their bravery and sacrifices made for protecting the nation and to ensure that they face no disadvantage compared to other citizens in the provisions of public and commercial services and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Victims of Naxalite Acts of Violence (Relief and Rehabilitations) Bill, 2012

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the financial compensation, monthly allowance, relief and other rehabilitation measures and facilities to the dependents of citizen killed in naxalite acts of violence and those losing their property, crops, houses etc. due to such violence in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill

The Renewable Energy (Promotion and Compulsory Use) Bill, 2012

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion and greater exploitation of renewable energy available from solar heat, wind, biogas, urban waste, tides waves, geothermal sources, etc. by making its use compulsory by certain establishments and households in order to reduce the over dependence on fossil fuels for energy needs resulting in global warming, noxious emissions and ecological and climatologically imbalances to protect the environment and for the establishment of a Board for the purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2012

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2012

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements)
Amendment Bill, 2012**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of the
Preamble and Article 1)**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The questions was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill

The Constitutions (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of articles 243G and 243W)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I introduce the Bill

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2012 (Amendment of Articles 124 and 217)

SHRI H.K. DUA (Nominated): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI H.K. DUA: Sir, i introduce the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF.P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up further discussion on the Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011.

PRIVATE MAMBER'S BILL'S- Withdrawn

The Prohibition and Eradication of Ragging Bill, 2011-contd.

श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्मानीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विद्यार्थियों में रैगिंग की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए रैगिंग का प्रतिषेध तथा उन्मूलन विधेयक, 2011 लाया गया है। महोदय, यह बिल आज के संदर्भ में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। वर्ष 2009 में एक विद्यार्थी अमन काचरू की रैगिंग के दौरान मृत्यु हुई थी और उसके माता-पिता के इंटरव्यू विभिन्न टी0वी0 चैनल्स पर प्रसारित हुए थे, उस समय सारे देश में एक बड़ी बहस चली थी कि जिन शिक्षा संस्थानों का निर्माण हम भारत के अच्छे नागरिक व विद्यार्थियों में मानवीयता व जीवन-मूल्यों का निर्माण करने के लिए करते हैं, उनमें रैगिंग जैसी प्रवृत्ति का बनना और उससे हमारे युवाओं में एक हिंसक प्रवृत्ति का बढ़ना सबसे ज्यादा चिंता का विषय है। जब सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में भी यह विषय एक **Public Interest Litigation** के माध्यम से आया, तो 8 मई, 2009 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कुछ दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए थे। उससे पहले सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने शिक्षाविदों व अधिकारियों की एक सात सदस्यीय कमेटी श्री राघवन के नेतृत्व में बनायी थी। हालांकि उस कमेटी ने एक सुझाव दिया था कि रैगिंग की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए हमें आईपीसी में अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए और एक नया **Provision** लाना चाहिए, लेकिन उसके बाद सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने कहा कि

विभिन्न शिक्षा संस्थान इस सम्बंध में अपने-अपने शिक्षा संस्थानों के लिए Notification लागू करें और एआईसीटीई ने देशभर के तकनीकी संस्थानों के लिए एक नोटिफिकेशन लागू किया। महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने भी रैगिंग को लेकर कुछ गाइडलाइंस लागू कीं, लेकिन वे गाइडलाइंस लागू होना मात्र ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। महोदय, देश में जिस प्रकार के शिक्षा संस्थान हैं, उनमें सरकारी और निजी शिक्षा संस्थान भी हैं। इन सरकारी और निजी शिक्षा संस्थानों में समान रूप से रैगिंग की प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए कहीं-न-कहीं उत्तरदायित्व निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए, कोई-न-कोई एक कमेटी होनी चाहिए, जो शिक्षा संस्थानों को इस बात के लिए बाध्य कर सके कि रैगिंग को रोकने के बारे में प्रचार-प्रसार करने के लिए छात्रों के अंदर ऐसी कौन सी प्रवृत्तियां हैं, जो रैगिंग की परिभाषा में आएंगी और जो संस्थान इस बारे में ज्यादा सकारात्मक रूप से कार्य करते हैं, उन संस्थानों को न केवल प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बल्कि रैगिंग जैसी बुराई को रोकने के लिए अभी एक नया Accreditation Act भी सरकार लाने वाली हैं, जिसमें विचारणीय मुद्दा रहेगा कि किसी भी शिक्षा संस्थान में दी जा रही सुविधाओं व पाठ्यक्रम के अलावा उस शिक्षण संस्थान में मानवीय मूल्यों के विकास के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है, वह भी उसके accreditation का, उसकी योग्यता का एक आधार बनना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि तब हम इस रैगिंग की समस्या पर जो एक नया संतुलन लाना चाहते हैं, वह हम ला सकेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम सब लोग इस बात को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि रैगिंग को रोकने की जो जिम्मेदारी है, वह जिस संस्थान में विद्यार्थियों पढ़ने आते हैं, उस संस्थान की प्राथमिक होती है। रैगिंग का सबसे ज्यादा असर अगर किसी पर पड़ता है, तो वह उच्च शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता पर पड़ता है। अभी हाल में एक बात देखने में आई कि रैगिंग के कारण जिस छात्र को परेशान किया गया, लगभग एक साल से वह हॉस्पिटल के अंदर है। यह घटना तो ऐसी है, जो घट जाती है। रैगिंग में कई इस प्रकार के प्रकरण भी सामने आते हैं कि उस समय अगर कोई विद्यार्थी मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से डर जाता है, मनोवैज्ञानिक कारण से उसमें हीनता की ग्रंथि पैदा हो जाती है, तो न केवल यह उसके कैरियर को बर्बाद कर देती है, बल्कि उसका भविष्य में एक अच्छा नागरिक बनने का जो सपना होता है, वह सपना भी टूट जाता है। आज एक प्रतिस्पर्द्धी माहौल है और जिस प्रकार से माता-पिता बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसमें अगर एक नौजवान रैगिंग के कारण प्रताड़ित होता है तो इसका असर समाज पर और उसके परिवार पर भी पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि रैगिंग के लिए कुछ अच्छे एक्शन लेने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए केवल एक बिल बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, हमारे यहां जो मीडिया है और सिविल सोसायटी है, इन दोनों का भी रैगिंग जैसी प्रवृत्ति को रोकने के लिए प्रावधान करना आवश्यक है।

महोदय, इस बिल में रैगिंग के लिए सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। अगर इस बिल के संशोधन में ऐसा आएगा कि इसमें केवल तीन या चार वर्ष के लिए सत्र से रोका जाए, तो मुझे लगता है कि कई बार छोटी-मोटी घटनाओं के कारण भी विद्यार्थियों के अंदर शिकायतें रहती हैं। घटना जबकि छोटी होती है, मगर मीडिया के प्रचार के कारण उसका माप इतना बड़ा दिखता है कि बहुत बड़ी घटना घट गई हो। इसलिए इसमें सजा एक तरह की नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि सजा में अंतर किया जाना चाहिए, जो छात्रों को चेतावनी के रूप में भी

[श्री भुपेन्द्र यादव]

हो सकती है और अगर बहुत बड़ी घटना है तभी उसकी सजा हार्श होनी चाहिए। कुल मिलाकर यह विषय विद्यार्थियों के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन परिवार को इस अथॉरिटी के समक्ष शिकायत करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। जिस इंस्टीट्यूशन में किसी विद्यार्थी ने एडमिशन लिया है, उसमें रैगिंग का और उस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने का क्या माहौल है, इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को चैक करने का अधिकार अथॉरिटी के पास होना चाहिए। अगर इस प्रकार से यह संशोधन के रूप में भी आए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। रैगिंग के पाठ्यक्रम को भी पढ़ाए जाने का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, जैसे स्कूल में मोरल साइंस वगैरह चलती हैं, इस विषय को भी अगर हम किसी पाठ्यक्रम के रूप में जोड़ सकते हैं, तो जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। इसके प्रचार-प्रसार और एंटी रैगिंग कमेटी का जो प्रावधान इस बिल के अंतर्गत किया गया है, यह उसी गाइडलाइन के अनुकूल है, जो गाइडलाइन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने दी है। चूंकि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने पहले से इस विषय में अपनी गाइडलाइन दी है, इसलिए एआईसीटीई से लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के द्वारा इस विषय पर नोटिफिकेशन निकाले गए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि इन नोटिफिकेशन के निकलने के बाद भी अगर रैगिंग जैसी समस्या के लिए हम कोई बिल लेकर आएंगे, तो आने वाले समय में यह जो एक सामाजिक समस्या है, जो कुल मिलाकर समाज में नए तनाव को भी जन्म देती है, इसका हम एक सकारात्मक समाधान निकाल सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि यह बिल एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय को लेकर आया है और इस बिल को इस सदन का समर्थन मिलना चाहिए। इस बिल में अगर हम कुछ अच्छे और प्रभावी संशोधन लाकर इसे और प्रभावी बना सकते हैं, तो उनको लाना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a very important subject on which a Bill has been introduced in this House. I support this Bill and also thank Dr. Janardhan Waghmare who tried to highlight a very, very important issue through this Bill.

Sir, just a few minutes before we had discussed here that India has about 55 crores of youth. At least, 50 per cent of them are in schools, colleges, engineering colleges, medical colleges, etc. When we establish institutions of national importance in the field of education, we must also look at what is happening inside those institutions. Ragging is not a small crime. Many good students who have the potential to become great scientists, political leaders, poet and so on, commit suicides due to ragging. It is irrespective of the fact whether one is a girl student or a boy student. We do not have the laws to take action against those who indulge in ragging. Why we are not able to control ragging is also because we do not take action according to the general laws which are applicable in the whole of the country. We are afraid that if those laws are enforced and if the Police entered the educational institutions, the universities and colleges, there would be a threat of student-strikes. We all know there have been such instances in Uttarakhand, Delhi,

Odisha, Bengal, etc. Many of our films also have very vulgar scenes showing ragging.

Anyway, why have we not been able to find a solution to this problem? As I have already said, some students, who are not interested in studies, in their careers and in their future, create indulge in ragging activities and create problems for good students. The Central and the State Governments are mere witnesses to the incidents. We merely condemn those incidents without being able to take concrete action against these elements. In this regard, I want to suggest something, Sir. Dealing with the student community is a sensitive issue. So, we should do something like what Rajiv Gandhi had done before bringing forward the amendment in the Panchayati Raj law. All over the country, there were seminars and conferences and suggestions were invited. So, similarly, to find a solution to this problem, I suggest that we should invite suggestions from the student community. We should involve students of universities, colleges and other educational institutions and find out what steps should be taken to stop ragging. We should also involve the NGOs working in the field of education. We should also organize seminars and workshops in all the universities, colleges, etc. So, we should involve the students in the basic policy-making system so that it becomes easier to implement the anti-ragging laws.

Sir, this is a very noble idea. We are all aware of it. But till today we have not been able to do anything. I feel this Private Members' Bill is an eye-opener for all the legislators and for both the Central Government and the State Governments. I suggest that both the Central and the State Governments should take the initiative and bring laws by which we can eradicate ragging from our educational institutions and so that good students can focus on their studies and on their future careers. The Government should take note of this and take appropriate steps to stop ragging in our educational institutions.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank Dr. Janardhan Waghmare for having brought to the fore a very sensitive issue. I would also like to thank my hon. colleagues-Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, Shri Budania, Shri Bhupender Yadav and Shri Khuntia who have actually participated in the deliberations and have given very valuable suggestions. However, Sir, let me begin by saying that what we should all be concerned today is not the origin of the act of ragging itself but, rather, the ugly proportions that the act of ragging is taking in the country. This is, actually, engaging not only the policy-makers here or the Parliament or the Members of Parliament, but it has also

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

been engaging the entire nation. The nation today is very concerned about the dastardly act of ragging that is happening in our country. We also need to remember that it is simply an act of innocence which begins with students wanting to acquaint themselves with one another. Today, it has reached such proportions where it is forcing children to end their lives and, for that matter, if they do not end their lives, then it is definitely leaving an indelible scar on their psychology. It is not only adversely impacting and affecting their educational performances and academic performance but also impacting them psychologically and preventing them, just as Bhupender Yadavji said, from becoming productive partners in our nation's development and growth.

Sir, time and again, there have been suggestions that we need to address the issue of ragging through a legislative intervention. But, Sir, may I go back to what the hon. Supreme Court has said? In the Civil Writ Petition No. 656 of 1998, in *Vishwa Jagriti Mission versus the Central Government and others*, the Supreme Court considered the problem of ragging and had defined ragging very holistically and comprehensively and had directed the nodal agencies, like the UGC, to actually look into the cases of ragging and lay down directions or regulations or guidelines for its prevention. Both the UGC and the AICTE have laid down guidelines and the UGC had circulated it to the universities and asked the universities to take action and also to bring in awareness in the society about the adverse impact of ragging.

Sir, having said that, the hon. Supreme Court, referring to the above, had also observed and I quote: "This court views with concern the increase in number of incidents of ragging in educational institutions. Some of the reported incidents have crossed the limits of decency, morality and humanity. Some of the States have acted by enacting legislations and making ragging, as defined therein, a cognizable and punishable offence. However, we feel that ragging cannot be cured merely making it a cognizable criminal offence."

This is what the Supreme Court had actually mentioned. In this context, Sir, I would also like to emphasize here that if a legislation is enacted and if the act of ragging is made a cognizable offence, we would then be seeing a lot of interference with the administrative autonomy of the universities and institutions themselves. Definitely, in the process, with the police force entering the campuses of universities and institutions, we would be vitiating the overall academic atmosphere in the universities and institutions. I think, it is not encouraging for the children themselves.

Sir, several Governments, about nine Governments if I am right as I had

4.00 P.M.

mentioned earlier, have enacted legislation in their respective States. It begins with the Anti-Ragging Act of Tamil Nadu State and the State of Andhra Pradesh in 1997 and then, subsequently, various State Governments have enacted laws. But, the question that we need to actually look into and answer is whether these legislations have actually prevented ragging from actually happening in the campuses of institutions and universities. The answer, definitely, Sir, is 'no'. Dealing with the Vishwa Jagriti Mission itself, the Supreme Court had advised the Government not to treat ragging as a mere law and order problem. 4.00 PM. And, I go on to quote the apex court, which said, and I quote, "Ragging. If it becomes unmanageable or amounts to a cognizable offence, may be reported to the police, but we must expect the police to deal with such incidents when brought to its notice for action by keeping in mind that they are dealing with students and not criminals". Therefore, this is the reason, Sir, why we strongly feel that if a legislation is brought in and ragging is made a cognizable offence, we need to look at the impact it would have on the future of the students as well as on the overall atmosphere within the universities itself. Therefore, we need to look at ragging not as a mere cognizable offence, but also as a socio-educational problem, and we need to tackle this problem on a social plane, rather than consider it a criminal or a political one, or, rather a mere law and order problem. So, I think, we need to go beyond making legislations and look at how we can actually sensitize the students, sensitize the society, sensitize the institutes and the universities on what exactly would be the impact of ragging.

Sir, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, on the directions of the Supreme Court, has actually put in place a helpline. The UGC has actually put in place a Helpline. Sir, wherein students can immediately give a call in case they are subjected to heinous acts of ragging, and if the child feels threatened or stressed, which would immediately be addressed.

Sir, Dr. Janardhan Waghmareji had said in the course of his opening remarks that technology may not be an answer. Sir, for that matter, I don't think a legislation itself can be a answer when we are looking at a change in the mindset that actually needs to be brought in. After having put the Helpline in place, we have seen a considerable decline in the cases of ragging. Sir, until we put the Helpline in place, probably, there were cases of ragging that were happening in universities and institutions, but were going unreported. But, here, we have a Helpline which is put in place, wherein the students can actually log on to call for help. Since we have this, we have, at least, if not the complete number of cases of ragging, we do have an estimate of the number of incidences that have been happening, if I may be

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

allowed to quote the numbers, the total number of ragging complaints recorded by the National Anti-Ragging Helpline, from 15th June, 2009 to 7th August, 2012, is around 1488 cases. The complaints closed by the agencies monitoring Helpline, as per the information till the end of 2011, is around 467. Therefore, this leaves us with the complaints of 1021. Complaints found to be trivial by nature by the regulating bodies are around 529, and number of cases where punitive action like suspension, rustication, imposition of fine, issuance of warning, registration of complaint with the police, show cause notice and all, are around 117. The status of remaining 375 calls is being updated by the regulating bodies and the Anti-Ragging Helpline which is already put in place.

Sir, may I also bring to your notice that we have been following the directions of the apex court which spoke of not only putting a Helpline in place but also having a monitoring agency to monitor whether we are actually being able to address the issue of ragging comprehensively and effectively? The Raghavan Committee which has been put in place actually meets once in three to six months, and it reports back to the apex court as to the progress that we have been making on the issue of ragging. May I take this opportunity, Sir, to apprise the House that the Raghavan Committee itself has been quite happy with the progress that we have been doing in the area of ragging? Since the Supreme Court is also monitoring the aspect of ragging in terms of seeing how far and how well we have progressed in addressing the issue of ragging, I think, that also needs to be taken into consideration.

Sir, this is a concern that has been engaging the entire nation for long. During the Conference of the Governors between 29th and 30th October, 2011, the then hon. President of India, in her address, had herself said, and I quote: "I will also like to focus your attention on the inhuman conduct on the part of senior students inflicting cruelty and mental torments on freshers that have outraged society. The apex court has taken a strong stand against ragging. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has endeavoured to build a credible architecture of deterrence. Many States have enacted laws, rules and regulations to prevent ragging. The regulatory structures have to be constantly monitored and all inadequacies removed. While it is the primary responsibility of the management of the educational institutions and teachers to prevent ragging, parents and guardians have to be mobilised to counsel their wards to behave more responsibly. NGOs could be enlisted to foster a climate against ragging. Your persuasive influence especially as Chancellors of State Universities can immensely help in wiping out this blot." Sir, the only reason why I am quoting the then hon. President is to bring forth

the fact that this act or this concern should be addressed holistically not merely by legislating a law and thrusting it on the children of our country. It should rather be a coordinated effort between the management of the universities, the institutions, policy makers, and the society as a whole, NGOs, parents and we all holistically work together. Can we not sensitise the entire society about the adverse impacts of ragging? May I also take this opportunity to inform the House that as per the direction of the Supreme Court, every direction that was given by the Supreme Court, it could be with reference to creating cells to look at the welfare of the students, it could be about engaging counsellors to actually counsel the students on the campus or it could be even trying to register the hostels and the lodges outside the campuses of universities as well where the students would be living in, all these directions have been followed by the UGC and they are religiously being followed, Sir. My only appeal to Janardhan Waghmareji is that since the direction of the Supreme Court is the court law and we have been following it very religiously, and we have the Raghavan Committee which is also overseeing the functioning of the Ragging Helpline that we have and it is reporting back to the apex court, we see a decline in the number of incidents of ragging. I would earnestly appeal to Dr. Janardhan Waghmareji to withdraw his Bill because the Ministry of Human Resource Development itself is very concerned about this act of ragging and is itself taking all measures which are necessary to ensure that ragging incidents come down. May I once again take the opportunity to inform the House that it is not through a legislation that we need to bring this act of ragging down and making it as a cognizable offence but rather holistically all of us as a team by going forward and trying to address the issue. May I also state that the Bill is untenable on the ground of being outside the purview of the both the Union List as well as the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution and that is why it is beyond the legislative competence of the Parliament itself. Therefore, Sir, through you, I once again would appeal to Janardhan Waghmareji to withdraw his Bill and reflect and support the efforts that the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has been making on the issue and concern of ragging.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Waghmareji, you have a right to reply and you can avail it of if you want. Just one second.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Hon. Minister, while I appreciate your reply, I think the ragging is an issue which cannot be confined to the four walls of the List I or List II or List III, it is a larger issue impinging upon the obligation of the Government, Centre and the States, to ensure a fair deal to our young people, boys and more particularly girls. Certainly, you have made an appeal

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

and he has to reply to that. But, I would like to seek one clarification from you, namely, of late, there is a rise in the instances of ragging. Regardless of all this, Raghavan Committee, Supreme Court intervention which we had occasion to know and I heard it again, they remain as an obligation. Suicide is on the rise of younger boys in IITs, RITs, in medical colleges who could not bear the brunt of this repeated humiliation through the instrument of ragging. Therefore, what the formulation of a legal instrument shall be, is one aspect. The larger issue is of the complete reluctance of young imaginative fertile mind who could not bear with the kind of humiliation they had to suffer in their new place of education. That is the real issue. Does it require some intervention or mere counselling? I think, the Government of India owes an explanation to it.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the incidences of ragging, as I had mentioned earlier in my opening remarks, were never reported earlier. But, today, the ragging, instances are reported to us. In 2011, there were around 578 cases of ragging, which were reported, as against the 435 cases that were reported in 2010. But the reason why you see an increase in the cases of ragging is, probably, that there is an increase in awareness and people are not shying away, today, from reporting incidences of ragging. It took us some time to put the helpline in place. So, there is an increase in awareness. Also, because of the increasing confidence of the children to come and report, the number of incidences of ragging has increased. However, I would also like to appreciate Ravi Shankar Prasadji that between January and April of 2012, there have been only I would be pointed out if I say 'only', but the reason I say 'only' is to point out that there has been a decline in the cases of ragging seventy cases. And, this is a large decline that we have been seeing. You have also raised the issue what we are doing in the campuses. As I had mentioned earlier, just putting a counsellor in place or having a helpline or a cell is really not going to address the issue unless we bring in a real change in the mindset of the students themselves. Therefore, various measures have been taken. To mention, the freshers should come in much earlier and the seniors students should come later. The other directions of the Supreme Court have also been adhered to and instruments have been put in place. But, however, I would also like to emphasise here that there has been a decline in the cases of ragging. Therefore, I would, once again, request the House to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Can you tell us to what extent has there been a decline?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, when we look at the cases, which were

reported in the previous year, during the same time, I think, there has been a sharp decline.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): Okay, thank you. Now, Dr. Waghmare.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, in this House, perhaps, one hour ago, we discussed the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Bill. We talked about the youth, their future, and the future of this country. We mentioned, during the discussion, the name of Swami Vivekananda, who wanted man-making and nation-building education. Here also, the concern regarding the future of the youth is expressed. You can speak for this or against this. But the point is that 'ragging' is a kind of terror. Our former President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, had described it as terrorism. And, this is increasing day-by-day. This is anti-culture. It is very vulgar. It is indecent. But the things are going on. During the last one decade, 31 suicides have been committed. This is a kind of trauma, this is a kind of a holocaust and, therefore, a strong legislation is required. Of course, I can understand the change of heart of the people. Why should we have legislations in other fields? You have Indian Penal Code, and yet, crimes are taking place. You have legislations in several matters, and yet we have not been succeeded in curbing all those things. So, this ragging has to be curbed. A legislation, a very strong legislation, is required. You have Helpline, no doubt; you have even call centres, but they have not proved to be very effective, if I can tell you. You just read the newspapers. Only a few days ago, a death took place recently in Andhra Pradesh itself; in Visakhapatnam, a girl was teased and she got trauma. In Maharashtra, a teacher committed suicide because students played ragging on him. I can quote many instances. But there is not much time. Your Helpline can be in place; but that can be incorporated in the Bill itself, in the Act itself, in the legislation itself.

Therefore, we need this Bill. You have initiated many educational reforms. I think, this step would be a part and parcel of those reforms, an integral part of reforms. You have passed many Bills regarding education, and there was a discussion whether we have that right being a federal structure. We have passed all that. So, to say that legislation is not going to be effective is not correct. I said that 'let there be a legislation.' You can include all those things which we have been doing even today. Legislation is effective. People can just go to the court in case a situation arises. That is why this is very important. Things are going on. There is a proverb in English, 'A stitch in time saves nine', and I think, this Bill is a stitch in time and it will have further stitches. So, this menace has to be really curbed. It is like a cancer. It is blood cancer today, and before it goes into the liver, we have to

[Shri Janardhan Waghmare]

curb it. So, this is a serious matter. Ragging is not now confined only to teasing. It is not only fun and frolic. It was in the past. But now it has become a terror. It has become a torture, in fact, and this has to be the end. You just visualize what should be the condition of the minds of the parents whose sons or daughters are getting just this particular torture.

So, my plea is that we have to look at it from a holistic point. I use the same word 'holistic', and this could be a step. I don't say that law alone is going to solve this problem. It is one of the very effective steps and, therefore, this is a preventive measure. Helpline is a curative measure in place. You require a very strong deterrent and law is for that. Of course, nearly 7-8 States have passed this legislation. But I would like to bring to the notice of the House that Central Government has Central Universities, IITs and IIMs and the Institutes of National importance, and the number will increase. Therefore, this particular Bill will be applicable to the Central Institutions and Central Universities. State legislation cannot be applied to the Central Institutions. You know, when Aman Kachroo was dying, he said, "My death will bring about a change and a change has to be brought out." I don't say that this law is going to bring the change, but this will have a very effective and positive effect. Instead of looking at it from the negative point of view, you have to look at it from a positive point of view. This is not a Bill which is going to serve the interest of a few people; this will bring about a great change. Ragging has become a national problem. Therefore, it has to be tackled at the national level. This is my plea. If you say that I should withdraw it, well, I withdraw it. But please give it a wider consideration. The problem is very complex and very serious. It is a kind of terror and you require a kind of a preventive measure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Dr. Waghmare, you made your point candidly. I congratulate you. Hon. Minister has given a very comprehensive reply. Everything is there. In the light of the reply of the Minister, I would request you to withdraw it.

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Okay, I withdraw it, but please give it a very serious thought.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Hon. Minister may kindly take note of their.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

SHRI D.RAJA. (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I beg to move: That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I rise to move a very serious and important Bill. I am happy to note that eminent lawyers like my friends Ravi Shankar Prasad and Sudarsana Natchiappan are present in the House. This Bill seeks to further amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860. Sir, this Bill really deals with Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which deals with sedition. Sir, India is a democratic republic. We have a Constitution. Thanks to Dr. Ambedkar and galaxy of leaders. We have a Constitution; it is a republican Constitution. Constitution is the fundamental law of the country. All other legislations and all other laws will have to correspond to the basic positions of the Constitution, whether it is Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code, or whatever it may be. All laws will have to be in tune with the fundamental positions of the Constitution because Constitution is the law of the land. It is the fundamental law of the land. This Constitution provides certain valuable fundamental rights to our citizens. We can be proud of our Constitution. We are a democracy and our democracy is praised by everybody as the largest democracy, as the most representative democracy. Our Constitution provides the right to speech, the right to express dissent, opposition to the Government. It gives the right to organise, to form political parties, everything. So, that is the Constitution. The Constitution never bars the citizens from criticising the Government, opposing the Government, Government of the day, headed by any party or any coalition. Citizens have the fundamental right to criticise the Government, to oppose the Government and to work against the Government. When they need, when they feel that this Government has to go, they can change the Government also. It is the fundamental right given to our citizens, given to our people by the Constitution, and I find that there is contradiction. The way the Indian Penal Code works in our country, there is a contradiction between the fundamental positions of the Indian Constitution and the Indian Penal Code. The Indian Penal Code. The Indian Panel Code, 1860, section 124A states, "Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." This is the section. Actually, this Bill seeks to delete this section from the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Sir, the Indian Penal Code, in India, has a long history. My friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, will be able to tell us, being an eminent lawyer himself, but as a layman, I do acknowledge that it has a history. The Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1860 by the colonial Government of the British. The Act, among others, had penal sections to handle the law and order related to sedition, related to sedition against

[Shri D. Raja]

the British India before independence of India in 1947. Till then, several freedom fighters were tried under sedition under Indian Penal Code, whom the nation reveres as great persons, great patriots today. The amendment history of sedition, section 124A, was that the British Crown, after taking over the East India Company after the Sepoy Mutiny in fact, I call that as the first war of independence in 1857, inserted section 124A by Act IV of 1898. This very section, 124 A, which was used by the British to oppress any opinion, criticism, argument on any matter related to the rule of British in India, was imposed on every Indian, given the wider scope of the section on sedition, namely, "whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India." This still remains there and this has been there in the Republic of India for the last 61-62 years.

India was under threat by internal and external forces to destabilise the unity and integrity of nation, for which several specialized laws were enacted and are under use. In the recent times, section 124(A) has been brought under wider misuse and applied on individuals and organizations, despite the existence of special laws merely for democratic expression of 'dissatisfaction towards the Government', as specified under the section, in several fora and platforms. Opinions have been expressed against the continuation of section 124(A) lest it shall be misused keeping in the view the low tolerance levels, which have been visible in recent times, to lawful criticisms. Such criticisms are essential for India to grow as a nation, and, to bring in rule of law and equality amongst its citizens. Such existence of section 124(A) will be an affront to the Fundamental Rights, especially, to 'Freedom of Speech' under article 19 enjoined under the Constitution of India.

In view of the adverse effect of the section on individuals and organizations that work for unity, integrity, and equitable development of India and its citizens, it is felt necessary to delete section 124(A) from the Indian Penal Code, 1860. That is the reason for bringing forward this Bill. When I came forward with this Bill, there was a context. In the State of Chhattisgarh, many people, many human rights activists, many social activists, who have been working amongst the tribal people for their upliftment, were targeted, booked and imprisoned under this clause. We know the case of Dr. Binayak Sen. He was booked under this 'sedition' clause. He was imprisoned. Now, he is out on bail, but why should it happen? My question is: why should it happen? That is the issue. Not only in the case of Chhattisgarh, in respect of several other States, we have the data as to how this clause been continuously, repeatedly misused to suppress genuine people's movement and also

individuals, who voice the concerns of our people. Is it in tune with our Constitution, Sir? I would like to ask the entire House whether such a section can exist in the Indian Penal Code even after six decades of Independence. There are States where people continue to fight. Even in this States like Haryana and Punjab, people who have been fighting for the rights of agricultural workers, for the rights of *dalits*, they have been targeted under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. Right now, we have a case in Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. Even the people who are critical of nuclear plants, the nuclear policy pursued by the Government, they are targeted. They are booked under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. Is it appropriate? This is what I try to raise. It happens no where. Fighting against the Government for your rights is a genuine right given to the people of this country. Even I do not agree with the Government. I keep on criticizing the Government. I keep on fighting the Government. I keep on asking the people that this Government has been pursuing anti-people policies, retrograde policies; this Government has to go; this Government has to be defeated. If section 124 A is used against me, what is the response? It can be used against me. I work against the Government; I speak against the Government; I criticize the Government. If you go by this section, I can be booked. Under this section, under the sedition section, I will be put in the prison. So, there should be demarcation. The right to criticize, the right to oppose the Government is one thing and the right to work against the nationhood is another thing. Nation is paramount. We may belong to different political parties. We may follow different political ideologies, but nation is nation. It is paramount for everybody. You have one perception on how to build the nation. I have a different perception on how to build the nation. There is difference in our perceptions. I do not agree with the ideological positions or the political positions of the Government. I have to fight. I find fault with the Government. I do not agree the way the neoliberal economic policies are pursued with such aggressiveness. I think it is undermining the economic sovereignty of the nation thereby undermining the political sovereignty of the nation. I have the right to question the Government. I have the right to fight the Government. How can you sat that against the Government ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, election are held and Government is formed by whoever wins the elections. But, it does not mean, because a Government is elected, nobody should question that Government. It does not mean that nobody should criticize that Government, nobody should organise protests against the Government. People have their rights. That is what our Constitution says. I again bow my head to Dr. Ambedkar and that generation of leaders who had a vision for the future of our nation, who wanted India to emerge as a democracy, a true democratic republic. That is what they said. Sir, there was a huge debate in the Constituent Assembly,

[Shri D. Raja]

everyone is aware, over the issue whether India should have Presidential form of Government or what we have today, that is, the Parliamentary democratic form of Government. Ambedkar and his colleagues in the Constituent Assembly did not opt for presidential form of government. Why? Ambedkar was very clear. He said, "It may be possible in religion to lay all your liberties at the feet of an individual thinking some day you will enter into heaven, but, in democracy, it does not happen." If you lay your liberties at the feet of one individual, it will lead to dictatorship. That is why they opted for parliamentary democracy. We are a parliamentary democracy. We are a multi-party democracy. Each party has its own ideology. Since there are different perceptions of building the nation, you cannot use section 124A of the Indian Penal Code against your own citizens. The British wanted to suppress the freedom movement. They wanted to crush any protest, any opposition to the British Crown, the British Empire, so they brought this section in the Indian Penal Code. They were the colonial power. We were their colony. To continue with the same section even today after six decades of independence is shameful. As an independent nation, as a sovereign nation, we should really think whether we should keep this section. You take the country as a whole, what is happening today? Anybody who questions the Government can be booked under this section and thrown into the prison. Now tribal people are fighting everywhere. It is our duty, it is the duty of the Parliament, and it is the duty of the Government to safeguard the interest of tribal people. There is a criminal neglect of tribal people in our country. They have been robbed of their livelihood. Their natural bond with their land is being broken. The tribal people are subjected to unimaginable torture and ordeal. If somebody goes there and works for their welfare, how can you dub them like this? How come they become anti-national? You can say that they have become anti-Government. I understand that. One can be anti-Government. But how can you characterise them as anti-national? This is what I tried to ask. This is the exact questions I posed. Why do you have this section even now? What is the necessity of section 124A in the Indian Penal Code? What we witness today is that even when somebody questions the Nuclear Policy or when somebody opposes nuclear plants, the State machinery comes down so heavily and books them under section 124A and throws them into the prison. Is it all right? Can you drag your citizens like this? These are the problems. My friend Ravi Shankar Prasad can correct me if I am wrong. Generally, section 124A of the IPC, sedition, is never used alone. It is always used in conjunction with other sections of IPC like section 121 which is for waging war against India, section 123 which is for conspiracy, section 153-A which is for promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc. and also section 7 of the Unlawful

Activities Prevention Act which contains very stringent provisions making it difficult. This is how section 124-A of Indian Penal Code is used. That is the reason I thought the time has come that Parliament must take note of this problem and apply its mind, and through our collective wisdom, we should amend the Indian Penal Code. Sir, there are cases where *dalits* have been fighting against untouchability. *Dalits* have been fighting for their rights. Some of the dalit activities have been booked under this section.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TARIQ ANWAR in the Chair.

Sir, if you go through the data of cases, you will find that this section is being misused mostly against those activists and organisations who are basically working among the poorest of our people—dalits, advises and other sections. That is the experience. You tell me one thing. I ask the Government: Have you ever booked any economic offender under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code? Have you ever booked any corporate person under this section? You allow people to loot the nation; you allow people to stash away money to other countries as black money. If the Government has guts and if the Government has political will, you will have to book them. Have you ever booked them under sedition section? This sedition section does not exist for them. This sedition section exists to crush fighters who are doing dedicated work for the upliftment of the poor and exploited people. That is my complaint. I want you to see that. Do you believe that there is a need to have this section even after six decades of Independence? I am asking this. There is a big talk about black money in the country. Who has stashed Indian money in foreign banks? The Government knows. Have you ever taken any action against them using this section? I am asking you. There is tax evasion, huge tax evasion, in this country. The Government knows. Have you ever thought of using this section against tax evaders? I am asking. There are reports, known to the Government, known of everybody, that people willingly manipulate the Government policies to cheat the nation, to cheat the people, to amass wealth. Has the Government ever thought of using this section against them? This section is used precisely against those who fight for the welfare of the people. They have a right to fight. I have a right to fight. In fact, as an activist and a representative of CPI, I must say that when my party was formed in 1925, we faced the first conspiracy case. In December 1925, when we had our foundation congress in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, that congress could not take place openly. It was declared illegal and our people, our leaders were arrested. It became the Kanpur conspiracy case. We faced Meerut conspiracy. We faced several conspiracy cases. It was British rule. Now we are an independent nation. How come the same Government is following the draconian and

[Shri D. Raja]

colonial laws even today? That is my question. The Government will have to answer. Today, we are not ruled by the British. We are an independent nation. We have a vibrant sovereign Parliament. We make laws. We amend laws. We have the right; and this Parliament will have to take note of this. It is not that I am repeating things. But I want to emphasise, I want to underline why the need for deletion of this clause. It is a draconian clause. It has to go. It is not the case of taking action. It is not the case of few activists somewhere in Kudankulam. It is not the case of few activists in Punjab and Haryana or some other places. It is the question of defending the Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens, Fundamental Rights of the Indian people. The rights have been given by the Constitution; and the Government should respect the Constitution which is a democratic Republican Constitution. If you continue to have this clause, somewhere down the line, the Government fails to uphold the constitutional provisions. This is my charge against the Government. I accuse the Government in not giving any heed to the saner voice which is emerging all over the country against Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

Sir, this is a serious issue. I think, cutting across political lines, we will have to discuss this issue because it concerns the Fundamental Rights of our people and the future of the Indian nation. Sir, we may have the largest number of poor people in the world. We have the largest number of illiterates in the world. But our strength lies in the democracy which we have. Our strength lies in our democratic system. That is the safeguard for India as a nation to move forward. We have all problems in the country. We have caste discriminations. We have social conflicts in many places. With all these conflicts and discriminations, India remains as a nation because we continue to remain as a democracy. Here I have problem with the Government. It was a different historic situation. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister we had eminent persons in his Cabinet; and the Indian State had emerged as a welfare State. It started as a welfare State with all commitments to the people and their welfare. Now, what is happening? I find a characteristic change in the Indian State. The Indian State is becoming, more and more, authoritative. The Indian State is becoming more authoritarian to the people's struggles and movements. That is where this clause is used as a weapon against people who fight against the Government's policies. I appeal to all sections of this House to think on this issue without any political prejudice. Don't think that I am raising this issue as a Communist. Yes, I am a communist. I oppose it. But, it does not mean that it will not be applied against you. Whether a Communist or a non-Communist, all democrats must think about this issue. Democracy is paramount. If we lose the democracy, which we have today, if people are not given their democratic rights, the country will be in peril. I speak for my country, our country. India's strength is its democracy.

5.00 P.M.

India's strength is its Constitution. The people may say that the Indian Constitution is the longest Constitution in the world. Yes, of course, this Constitution has several provisions. Again, I pay my tributes to the genius of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar had to labour too much to formulate many things in the Constitution. He had to study the American Constitution. He had to study the Constitutions of France, Britain, Canada and Irish. After studying all these Constitutions, after evaluating the positive and negative aspects of all these Constitutions, the prime concerns of Dr. Ambedkar was what India should have. His concerns was India as a nation, India as an independent nation, should have its own Constitution. Taking into consideration the Indian conditions, the historic and cultural diversities of the country, the psychological and social make up of our people living in different parts of the country, Dr. Ambedkar could make this Constitution with the help of several eminent people. This Constitution, after preamble, talks about the Fundamental Rights. After Preamble, it moves to the Fundamental Rights. Then the Constitution talks about the Directive Principles of State Policy. There is a link with all these things. Even Dr. Ambedkar talked about the contradiction between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles that have been given in the Constitution. Dr. Ambedkar warned that this contradiction would have to be resolved as early as possible. If you want to resolve that contradiction, the Government will have to concentrate on the implementation of the Directive Principles. The Government will have to work on the Directive Principles of State Policy. The Government fails here. I quote one of the Directive Principles.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I will conclude in a couple of minutes. One of the Directive Principles says, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood." 5.00 P.M. The State has failed to provide adequate means of livelihood to our people. Sir, people protest; people oppose the Government; people criticize the Government. So, if you think that people should not criticize the Government, that people should not question the Government, then, it is wrong. It is wrong in our democracy. It is against the spirit of the Indian Constitution. And, by words, either spoken or written, even if somebody writes against the State, writes against the Government, then, how can you say that it is wrong? I am asking this of the Government. People have the right to write against the Government and speak against the Government. You cannot club everything as an anti-national activity. That is where we should understand the difference between the Government and the nation. The nation is different. The nation is of paramount importance, and everybody is for the nation.

[Shri D. Raja]

And, this concern for the nation is not the monopoly of one political party or of one group or of one individual. The concern of the nation is a collective concern, and no party should monopolies and say, "I stand for the nation. I represent the nation." No' nation is nation, and Government is Government, and the people have the right to criticize the Government, and the people have the right to criticize the Government, oppose the Government and, if need be, people will work for the change of the Government. We should understand that in the spirit of democracy, in the spirit of our Constitution.

With these words, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Members belonging to all sections of the House to think over this issue. It is a serious issue. At the fag end, I am happy that our Law Minister, Shri Salman Khursheed, has arrived. He should also apply his mind as to why section 124 A should remain in the Indian Penal Code. I think this section 124A, which deals with sedition, is a draconian and a colonial provision, and this has to be removed from the Indian Penal Code. We should be proud of our Constitution. We should be proud of our democracy. And we should be proud that we have given all these democratic rights to our people through our Constitution. Let us not take away the rights given by our Constitution. We draw strength from our own Constitution which is a Democratic, Republican Constitution. With these words, I move this Bill for consideration of the House.

The question was a proposed

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, I would like to lay my Special Mention now.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have to make one humble request. We had a very eloquent speech of our esteemed colleague, Shri D. Raja, with a variety of dimensions. The hon. Law Minister and the Minister of State for Law and Justice will take a lot of time to digest it and also think of their processes for reply, etc. It is 5.05 p.m. now. You get all the Special Mentions laid, and we can have the further debate on the next Private Members' day. This is my humble request.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We still have one hour left. Now, whoever wants to lay their Special Mentions may do so.

SPECIAL MENTIONS - (Contd.)*

Demand to review the meat export policy of the country

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Sir, the Supreme Court's judgement of 29th March, 2006 had directed the Government of India "to review

* Laid on the Table

meat export policy in the light of Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy and also its potentially harmful effects on livestock population, and its impact on nation's economy." C and I Ministry issued OM, dated 3.5.2007, for continuance of the then existing policy without realistic evaluation of issues involved in the context of specific and pointed Supreme Court's directions. Thrust of GOI's argument was generation of employment, foreign exchange earnings, avoidable rise in the number of so-called unproductive animals, etc. A comprehensive analysis of points for and against meat export policy, was never done.

Just for 8 per cent of country's total meat production, the Government is following meat export policy, leading to avoidable increase in slaughter-houses. International standards for meat necessitates slaughter of young and healthy animals in contravention of local State laws prohibiting slaughter of such animals.

In addition, slaughtering deprives the country of dung availability, which affects crops leading to use of chemical fertilizers damaging fertility of soil, pollutes agricultural farms, water, air and foodgrains. A buffalo yields 5.4 tonnes of dung per annum, slaughtering of about 51,00,000 buffalos in five years to obtain 5,61,000 MT of meat required for five-year exports. During five years. 1377 lakh tonnes of dung can be converted into 2754 lakh tonnes of organic manure, which is the requirement of 918 lakh acres of agriculture crops. Slaughtering further results in huge subsidies for fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides, etc.

I suggest to review the meat export policy and initiate steps to gradually unburden farming operations which are presently solely dependent on chemical fertilizers and pesticides, thereby saving huge subsidies expenditure and simultaneously avoiding adverse effects of soil pollution, agricultural farms, water, air, etc.

Demand to start running of trains in newly-converted broad gauge railway line from Tirunelveli to Tenkasi in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. THANGAVELU (Tamil Nadu): The 72-kilometre long stretch of Tirunelveli-Tenkasi line (via Ambasamudram) gauge conversion work has been completed. The Commissioner of Railway Safety inspected the line, carried out technical inspection and authorised the Railways for opening the Section to the public. But, it is very unfortunate that in spite of the technical clearance and authorization by the Commissioner of Railway Safety to open this Section, train services have not yet commenced on this line.

The doubling of track and electrification of track between Chennai-

[Shri S. Thangavelu]

Kanyakumari route is being carried out at a very slow pace and there is need of impetus to the work so that complete electrification of this route is completed at the earliest. Train from Shencottai *via* Sankaran Koil, that is, Pothigai Express and other trains coming from further south joins at Virudhunagar. The distance between Virudhunagar and Shencottai is 130 Kilometre and this stretch also needs to be double tracked and electrified.

The railway projects in Tamil Nadu are lagging behind and a time frame has to be fixed for timely completion. These projects will be helpful to the public and business people. This will attract tourists and will bring many more benefits, besides increasing the revenue of the Railways.

It is my earnest appeal to the Government, through this august House, to take immediate steps to start running train in the recently-completed broad gauge line, doubling and electrification of Virudhunagar-Shencottai stretch and early completion of railway projects in Tamil Nadu.

Demand to implement the recommendations of high level safety review Committee of railways to check train accidents in the Country

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, instances of accidents involving trains are increasing. Since January, 2012, more than six accidents have taken place. The loss of lives is enormous and damage to properties is heavy. The fire accident that took place on 30.7.2012 in Tamil Nadu Express which took lives of more than 40 people and injured around 25 people, and, the derailment of Kalka Mail near Fatehpur on 10.7.2011 resulting in death of 71 passengers and injuries to 264 passengers, are few instances to mention. Besides this, collision of train against stationary train and head on collision of trains also occurred in recent times.

Providing immediate medical aid to the passengers after accidents is a herculean task. Though the Ministry is making tall claims about the preparedness of medical relief and availability of rescue teams, in reality, both the medical relief and the rescue teams, hardly reach the accident spot on time. It is a grave concern for one and all that the Railways account for huge number of loss of lives.

Taking note of the unsatisfactory safety record of the Indian Railways, the Ministry of Railways set up a high-level Safety Review Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Anil Kakodkar to look into various safety aspects. The said Committee submitted its report in February, 2012, emphasizing to give top priority to the safety of the passengers and also recommended optimal use of latest technologies.

It is my earnest appeal to the Government to implement the recommendations of the said Committee at the earliest.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. I am an advocate, and I have practised for 45 years on both civil and criminal laws. I have never come across a single case in which a person, using a language against the Government or criticizing the Government, has been tried under this section. I am surprised to hear what my learned friend has said. I do not know whether he is an advocate. But he is certainly a good advocate 'for' and 'against' the Government and, at other times, he may speak 'against' the Government. His arguments are always reasonable. He can convince even a lay man. But as far as this law is concerned, Sir, you have to look at it from the legal angle.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN, in the Chair]

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my senior colleague stated that there is a contradiction between the Constitution and the Indian Penal Code. I am surprised. How can the Penal Code which has been working satisfactorily for the last more than one hundred years, be against the Indian Constitution? How can Section 124A of the IPC be *ultra vires* of article 19 of the Constitution? I am not convinced with this argument. The hon. Member has referred to one organizations of Chhattisgarh. But there are such individuals and organizations in many States which are attempting to overthrow or destabilize elected Governments or which are not allowing the Governments to work. Sir, Section 124A is a 'red light' against such activists. Let me quote the last paragraph of this Section. It says, "Whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life..." Sir, this is very important, when it talks about giving punishment for life. Recently, the Supreme Court has interpreted it to say that life imprisonment means imprisonment till the last days of the person. So, can we delete such an important Section without any serious discussion? My senior colleague has made reference to several advocates. The Law Minister is present here. They will certainly consider this aspect, whether the deletion of this Section from the Indian Penal Code would deter individuals and organisations which are attempting to overthrow or destabilise the Governments. So, this argument of my senior colleague is also not very satisfactory.

[Shri Dilipbhai Pandya]

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says something with which nobody would agree. It says, "India was under threat by internal and external forces to destabilise the unity and integrity of the nation." It says that India 'was' under threat. Today also, India is under such a threat. There are certain organisations in many States which are attempting to overthrow or destabilise elected Governments.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons also states, "In several fora and platforms, opinion has been expressed against the continuation of Section 124A lest it shall be misused keeping in view the low tolerance levels that have been visible in recent times to lawful criticism." I do not think there have been many incidents. There may be one or two incidents here and there. But such incidents in which this Section has been misused by the Government are not many.

So, Sir, it is my humble submission that there is no necessity to delete this Section. If this Section remains in the IPC, it will deter such elements which attempt to destabilise the elected Governments and spread hatred and contempt. It is my view that this Section should remain in the Indian Penal Code. It will not harm anybody. So, I oppose this amendment Bill.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, today is a historic day the August Kranti Divas and the Freedom Struggle, the Mandalay Jail, the award of sedition, remind the heroic achievement of the Indian Independence. We have the contradiction between the erstwhile Communists and the Indian National Congress that has enabled the formation of the Communist Party of India. I come from the State of erstwhile Nizam Hyderabad in which the Indian National Congress was a banned organisation. 'Sedition' word and its usage was part of attaining heroism. After six decades of Indian sovereignty and republican rule, the appeal of Mr. Raja for omission of section 124A from the Indian penal Code is a matter of review.

Sir, Knowledge is universal; formula is universal; invention is universal; idea of law is universal. Once a law is enacted and when such a law has become a model to other nations, that is the absorption of the nation's knowledge. With that knowledge only the founding fathers of the Indian Constitution, led by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, guided by Mahatma Gandhiji's vision and overseen by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru such provisions have come into existence. The freedom loving forefathers of our country were cautiously and consciously decided to include the phraseology that was available from such enactment of 1898. But, over veteran comrade though not veteran by age but veteran by his practice Mr. Raja, has a case to mention about the name of the practising doctor of Chhattisgarh. But he was also

mentioning the legacy he could generate. That doctor became the national hero. No Government of any time can risk the use of such type of medicines. When it is the canerous condition, then only would we use extreme medicines. The availability of extreme medicine does not mean that medicine will be used for each and every necessity of the ailment. With this idea, with this provision of knowledge, we have absorbed each and every word of the provisions that were available across the globe, in several texts and statutes of several nations and we have made our Constitution. The Indian Constitution and its allied provisions were all the result of the knowledge of the Indian legal luminaries. We need not go back to the origin of the colonial societies. We have, with our own understanding, incorporated such provisions. As it is, the usage of section 124A, as mentioned by Pandiyaji, is rarest of the rare. Whenever it was used, the awardee became a hero.

With this point, I would like to mention that if any necessity of real reformation of the nomenclature or phraseology is required, that can be thought of. But, the total omission of 124A from the Indian Penal Code may not be necessary.

With this, I request Mr. Raja to rethink on his thought process and I also differ with his idea of this Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the proposal for amendment of Indian Penal Code, 1860, which is brought by Shri D. Raja. Sir, when I read the name of Indian Penal Code, 1860, immediately my reaction goes to the pre independent India. This law was enacted in 1860, just after the First War of Independence of India in 1857. During that time, this draconian law was passed by the Britishers to suppress any kind of dissent, opposition and criticism of the colonial rulers. During the freedom struggle, this law was used against the great freedom fighter, Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The charge against him was of sedition. This law was used by the Britishers to put him in the jail. Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak said, " Swaraj is my birth right." This very pronouncement was used against him. This law was even used against Gandhiji. Any activity against the Britishers was termed as sedition.

Sir, during our freedom struggle, we fought for freedom and we fought against this clause, which was used to suppress the freedom movement. So, after the Independence, we formed our Constitution. We promised to the people of India that India will be a Democratic Republic. It is the fundamental right of the citizens to criticize the Government, the illegal actions of the Government, anti-people laws of the Government, and in order to bring socio-economic change in the society, the citizens have every right to fight and educate the people and organize the people,

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

but it must be done in a democratic way. Gandhiji said that Satyagraha is the most powerful weapon for the humanity to protest against injustice, to protest against illegal actions of the Government, and Satyagraha is not confined to one country or to any particular time. Even in the independent country, Satyagraha, this peaceful fight against injustice, is allowed. The Constitution has allowed it. You see, our learned advocate friend was arguing that during his 40 years of practice of law, he never came across that this law is misused. You see, recently, in case of Dr. Binayak Sen, what happened. He was imprisoned under this law. The hon. Supreme Court said that trying to overthrow a Government through violent means is illegal. It is against the law, against the nation, against the Government, against the State. If it is theoretically proved that this Government is a Government of a particular class and State is an instrument or an institution for coercion and through the State apparatus, through its Army, through its police, through its judiciary even, it tries to suppress any movement, then it should be changed. Theoretically if we argue, if we write, this is not illegal, this is not sedition. Dr. Vinayak Sen and many other intellectuals in our country practise these theories. And even those who say they want a Hindu Rashtra, sometimes we allow them also. Even somebody can say, no, this society is an exploiting society, millions of people are living in wretched poverty, they do not have any means of livelihood, they do not have access to education, they do not have access to any luxury, they do not have bare minimum conditions to live in and for such people how helpful has this democracy been. We are proud of our democracy, proud of our parliamentary system. But if the parliamentary system and democracy do not hear the cry of those millions of people who are living in wretched conditions of poverty and exploitation, how can they accept this democracy? How can they accept the honour, the privileges of the Constitution? They have every right to criticise. To fight, and to organise. Of course, when they try to overthrow the State through violent means, definitely, we will take action. Those who are fighting in jungles or in other places taking arms in their hands, definitely, they are going against our Constitution, against our democratic system. We will oppose them. Those people who are teaching the political science in universities. They are teaching different theories of political system. One theory is that this State is a violent organisation since it is allowing the exploitation of the people, since it is not honouring the human rights of millions of people; the State is working as a coercive machine here. So, theoretically they are teaching, may be Marx's views or anybody else's views. These are views only in theory. It is not a violation of the law of the land. The Supreme Court has released Vinayak Sen and said that he was not involved in violent action. But the State imprisoned him. There are hundreds of people who have been acquitted by the judiciary, by the hon.

courts, the High Courts, the Supreme Court whom we put in prisons for years together. Is it not a draconian law? That must be stopped if you want to develop and maintain this democratic system, We must have this democratic spirit, otherwise, people will not tolerate it. If we become intolerant to the criticism, what is police doing? You see it in every nook and corner of our country, in rural areas, in jungles, everywhere. Are they not violating the rules of the Constitution? Are they not violating the Fundamental Rights of the people? How to stop all this? We have the right, we have the duty to stop these types of violations of human rights in villages, in remote areas, and even in cities. So, what Mr. Raja has said is not out of context. We feel that the Penal Code of 1860 is misused by the State, by the police and even, sometimes, by the Paramilitary Forces. Are they not raping the tribal girls? Are they not, sometimes, killing the innocent tribals? How can you say that it is not against our Constitution? But we are trying to suppress those incidents. We are naming such incidents as confrontations. Tribals are without any arms. How can there be any confrontation? We must be democratic. And, when we are democratic, we must respect our Constitution also. Since we are the vocal advocates of democracy, we must raise this question and also amend the unlawful provisions of this Penal Code and we must make it democratic, humane, which will safeguard the rights of the people. It is my humble suggestion.

Then, Sir, at many places, we see that when journalists report such things, they are penalized. Since we are intolerant, we try to penalize, we are trying to stop, even to humiliate the journalists, the writers. Is it in tune of the spirit of our Constitution? Is it in tune of the spirit of our democracy? So, it is high time that in order to set right the democratic rights, the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of our country and to make the democracy more vibrant and stronger, we must act. Not only we should feel proud of our democracy, but we must be able to say that ours is the greatest democracy in the world. So far as numbers are concerned, we can claim it. But, at the same time, we must ensure that our democracy is the democracy of the people. Is it not anti-national to stash away billions of rupees and keep them in foreign banks? So, what is wrong in it when Baba Ramdev or Anna Hazare say that it is anti-national and that money should be declared as nation's property? Of course, when they sometimes criticize the Members of Parliament, we criticize them. But we can't ignore the questions that are raised by them. They have the right to raise those questions. Similarly, we also have rights, *adivasis*, also have rights, *dalits* also have rights, backwards also have rights, minorities also have rights. Their rights are violated. In a democratic country, how could it be done? So, there, Sir, we must be vigilant and, I think, we must take action to amend the Indian Penal

Code,

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

particularly, Section 124A, which is against the spirit of the democratic system of this country.

Sir, I support Mr. Raja's request to amend this Section. If you don't want to delete it, at least, make it more democratic so that the democratic rights of the people are not violated, and the country will be benefited, the people will be benefited. It is the duty of the Parliament, as temple of our country's democracy, and it is our duty to see that the rights of lowest-level people who are living in the farthest forests, in the villages are protected. (Time-bell rings)

Sir, the founding fathers of our Constitution had said, 'The Constitution is full of paradoxes.' We have given the political right to the people, but we have not given them the means to exercise it; we have not provided them the economic means, social guarantee to practise the political right. Only during the voting times, during elections, we remember them. But during other times, we don't remember how their rights are violated, how the democracy is ruined in this country.

So, Sir, my request to my friends is, let us take some action to amend Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time was only four minutes. But I have given you more than sixteen minutes. So, try to conclude. Just make the concluding remarks.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, I am concluding. I want to just make a request that Section 124A should be amended in the spirit of our Constitution, in the spirit of our democracy, in order to save the Fundamental Rights of the citizens of this country.

श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यह बिल लाया गया है, इसकी भावना मूलतः यह है कि अंग्रेजों ने यहां पर जो कानून बनाए, वे कानून उन्होंने एक औपनिवेशिक दासता की मानसिकता के अन्तर्गत बनाए। वे भारत को शासित और शोषित प्रजा के रूप में देखते थे। इस कारण भारत में अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे कानून हैं, जो उसी ब्रिटिश सार्जेंट, ब्रिटिश वायसराय, ब्रिटिश सत्ता के अन्धे शिकंजे को अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। अंग्रेजों ने कभी भारत और भारतीय जन के प्रति आत्मीयता का भाव नहीं रखा। इस कारण मेरा पूरी तरह से यह मत है कि जो कानून अंग्रेजों ने यहां बनाए और जिनको हमने दुर्भाग्य से अक्षरशः वैसा ही अंगीकार कर लिया, वे भारतीय जन और भारतीय मन, दोनों को आहत करते हैं। अजीबोगरीब कानून हैं। अगर आपको अपने शहर में नाटक करना है, तो आपको पुलिस थाने से इजाजत लेनी पड़ती है। अगर आपको अखबार निकालना है, तो आपको प्रिंटिंग प्रेस का सारा पता और हिसाब-किताब पुलिस थाने में जमा करना पड़ता है। ये कानून उन्होंने तब बनाए थे, जब भारत

के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध लड़ रहे थे और तब वे नाटक, एकांकी, अखबार निकालते थे। उनको दबाने के लिए अंग्रेजों ने इस प्रकार के वहशियाना कानून बनाए थे। ये कानून आज क्यों रहने चाहिए?

इस प्रकार की लोकतांत्रिक अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का जो वातावरण है, वह सम्पूर्ण पृथ्वी पर यदि कहीं सबसे अधिक अक्षुण्ण, सुरक्षित, संरक्षित और संबर्धित रहा है, तो उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह देश अकेला भारतवर्ष रहा है। यहां कभी किसी को भिन्न मत रखने के कारण सजा नहीं मिली, कभी किसी गैलीलियों को अपना मत रखने के अपराध में काफ़िराना करार देकर फांसी नहीं दी गई। यहां पर वे ऋषि हुए, जिन्होंने वेदों के विरुद्ध लिखा, वैदिक मान्यताओं के विरुद्ध दर्शन प्रस्तुत किया और कहा कि कोई आत्मका नहीं है, "यावत् जीवेत सुखम् जीवेत, ऋणम् कृत्वा घृतम् पीवेत"। जब तक आपका शरीर है, तब तक ही आप जीयेंगे और जब यह शरीर भस्म हो जाएगा, तो उसके बाद कुछ शेष नहीं रहेगा, इसलिए जब तक जीयो, सुख से जीयो, कर्ज लेकर भी घी पीयो, चिन्ता मत करो, क्योंकि ईश्वर नहीं है और मृत्यु के बाद का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं है। उस व्यक्ति को, उस ऋषि को हमारे यहां जाहिल और जेहादी कह कर निकाला नहीं गया, उनको ऋषि पद दिया गया। हमारे षड्-दर्शन में उनको एक महान आचार्यत्व दिया गया - चारवाक ऋषि। उनकी बड़ी श्रेष्ठ मान्यता रही। उनको ऋषि परम्परा से बहिष्कृत नहीं किया गया, उनको समाज से उनके स्थान से च्युत नहीं किया गया।

यह वह स्थान है, जहां जब पूरा पश्चिम और अन्य देश वैचारिक भिन्न मत रखने वालों के विरुद्ध क्रूसेक और जिहाद चला रहे थे, तब सिन्धु नदी के तट पर वरुण, इन्द्र और रुद्र की उपासना करने वाले ऋषियों ने कहा- "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्", अर्थात् यह समस्त पृथ्वी हमारा परिवार है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति अपने-अपने मत से ईश्वर को भजे, अपने-अपने मार्ग से वह अपने इच्छित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त होगा, "सर्वदेव नमस्कारम् केशवं प्रतिगच्छति", आप किसी भी देवता को नमन करें, वह सब उसी प्रभु के चरणों को प्राप्त होगा। यहां कभी यह नहीं कहा गया कि हमारा ही मत श्रेष्ठ है और हमारे अलावा बाकी सब मत गलत हैं। यहां अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का चरम उत्कर्ष था, जो भारतवर्ष ने इस पृथ्वी को दिखाया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस व्यक्ति का अभी नाम लिया गया, जिस विचारधारा को वह मानते रहे, मैं अत्यंत संक्षेप में दो उदाहरण दूंगा। इस पृथ्वी ने कई ऐसे उदाहरण देखे, जहां अपने से भिन्न मत रखने वालों का करोड़ों की संख्या में नरसंहार किया गया। हमने स्टालिन का समय देखा। जो स्टालिन के मत में नहीं थे, उनका करोड़ों की संख्या में नरसंहार हुआ। माओत्से तुंग की सांस्कृतिक क्रांति हुई और उस सांस्कृतिक क्रांति पर बीबीसी ने एक फिल्म भी बनाई। अब खुद चीन में माओत्से तुंग की पुनः समीक्षा की जा रही है। मैं चीन जाता रहता हूं, भारत-चीन सम्बन्धों का अध्येता हूं, वहां चीन की पाठ्यपुस्तकों में जो 16 पृष्ठ का माओत्से तुंग का जीवन परिचय था, वह सिकोड़ कर अब केवल दो पृष्ठों में ला दिया गया है and they are revisiting and reviewing the cultural revolution.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां पर चार करोड़ से अधिक लोग केवल इस कारण से मार डाले गये या मरणासन्न स्थिति में पहुंचा दिया गये, क्योंकि वे उनके मत को स्वीकार नहीं करते थे, उनके मत से सहमत नहीं थे। अगर सोवियत संघ में गुलाग आर्कीपिलागो और

साईबेरिया इस बात के लिए कुख्यात रहे कि आपके मत से सहमत न होने वाले वहां चले

[श्री तरुण विजय]

जाएं, तो चीन में उनका कम्प्लीट नरसंहार किया गया और तिब्बत में हमने वह देखा। यही विचारधरा जब हमारे प्रदेशों में आई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to conclude it.

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, ये बहुत अच्छी बातें बता रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन): हमने दो मिनट की जगह छः मिनट दे दिए।

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, बस एक सैकिंड और दीजिए। तो उन्होंने लेनिन की पाठ्यपुस्तकें रखीं, लेकिन स्वामी विवेकानन्द को बंगाल से भी बहिष्कृत कर दिया। इस प्रकार का लोकतांत्रिक स्वातंत्र्य का जो हनन है, हम उसके विरोधी हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि लोकतांत्रिक अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता होनी चाहिए, लेकिन उसकी सीमा है। हमारे यहां तो महाभारत का आदर्श रहा है-

*"न राज्यम् न च राजयासीत्, न दंडो न च दांडिका धर्म
नैव प्रजा सर्वम् रक्षम् तिस्म परस्परम्"*

न कोई राजा था, न ही राजा के दांडिक थे और न दंड का विधान था। प्रजा का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति धर्म, अर्थात् नैतिकता और कर्तव्य, के अनुसार आचरण करता था, तो राजा की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती थी, दंड देने वाले की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होती थी और दंड संहिता भी बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती थी। परन्तु, जब कोई मर्यादा का हनन करता है, तो दंड की और दंड संहिता बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, इसलिए राजय सत्ता हुई, इसलिए राज्य सत्ता को एक कानून के चौखटे में बाँधा गया और इसलिए यह कहा गया कि अगर आप मर्यादा का पालन नहीं करेंगे, तो आपको दंडित किया जाएगा। इस चौखटे या इस संविधान को क्यों रखा गया? इसे इसलिए रखा गया, क्योंकि हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि भारत वर्ष के लोग संविधान के दायरे में काम करेंगे वरना वे संविधान ही नहीं, लोकतंत्र का हनन करेंगे तथा एक-दूसरे के प्रति हिंसा और वैमनस्य रखेंगे। हिंसा नफरत के कारण पैदा होती है और यह नफरत मत-भिन्नता के कारण पैदा होती है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, come to the conclusion. You had only two minutes.

श्री तरुण विजय: इसलिए, यह जो संशोधन है, इस संशोधन में जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है, उसमें मैं अपने मित्र परिडा साहब से सहमत हूँ कि यह भावना ठीक है, लेकिन अब दिल्ली में बड़े साहित्यकार और कश्मीर के लोग आकर भारत की सेना के विरुद्ध विष-वमन करते हैं और वे आकर भारत के संविधान की खिल्ली उड़ाते हैं। कश्मीर में सैनिक सुरक्षा के बिना आप तिरंगा लहरा नहीं सकते और पाठ्यपुस्तकों में 'जन-गण-मन' नहीं होता, तो आप क्या करेंगे? क्या आप यह कहेंगे कि साहब, हम अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता देते हैं, तो आप संविधान की धज्जियाँ उड़ा दीजिए, हम कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेंगे? मैं नहीं समझता कि इस भावना से संविधान की रक्षा हो सकती है। कहीं-न-कहीं कोई एक संहिता ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिसमें कि जो संविधान, लोकतंत्र और अहिंसा के विरुद्ध काम करे, विद्रोह और हिंसक गतिविधियों को

प्रोत्साहित करे, उसके विरुद्ध निश्चित रूप से दंडात्मक और कठोर कार्रवाई का भी प्रावधान रखा जाए। जैसे, छत्तीसगढ़ में माओवादियों ने उन छोटे-छोटे जनजातीय बच्चों का संहार किया और उनके माँ-बाप को कुल्हाड़ियों से मार दिया, अगर उन्होंने Maoist रंगरूट बनने के लिए उनको भेजने से इन्कार कर दिया। महोदय, ऐसे चार बच्चों को मैं शिक्षा दिला रहा हूँ, जिनके चाचा, ताऊ या माता-पिता ने कहा कि मेरा बेटा अभी 14 साल का है और वह तुम्हारे लिए गुरिल्ला फौज में नहीं जाएगा, तो उन बच्चों के सामने उनको मार दिया गया। अब जो ऐसी विचारधारा का समर्थन करे, हम उसकी रक्षा में कैसे दो शब्द कहें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Tarun Vijay, you are taking too much time.

श्री तरुण विजय: सर, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें संशोधन किया जाए। हम लोकतांत्रिक भावना का सम्मान करें, वैचारिक अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का सम्मान करें, परन्तु एक मर्यादा रखें कि जो संविधान, लोकतंत्र, कानून और सत्ता के विरुद्ध और हिंसक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करे, उसके विरुद्ध विद्रोह और हिंसक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करे, उसके विरुद्ध निश्चित रूप से दंडात्मक और कठोर कार्रवाई का भी प्रावधान रखा जाए।

सर, मैं श्री राजा को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय को लेकर सब के सामने रखा। यह विषय बृहत्तर है कि अंग्रेजों के बनाए काले कानूनों को भारत पूरी तरह अंगीकार न करे, बल्कि उसे भारतीय ढाँचे में ढालकर, भारतीय परिस्थिति के अनुरूप ढालकर उसे स्वीकार करे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There is no other speaker. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank my hon. friend, Shri D. Raja, for having moved the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2011. I also express my thanks to Shri Dilipbhai Pandya, Shri Ananda Bhaskar, Shri Baishnab Parida and Shri Tarun Vijay for having participated in the discussion in an active manner, and also for giving their suggestions and observations.

Sir, the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, through this Bill, seeks to delete section 124A from the Indian Penal Code, 1860, which deals with Sedition. The section has, unfortunately, attracted more ire from human right activists, media persons, political activists, intellectuals and people like Mr. Raja.

Sir, I think, Mr. Raja has been sadly mistaken by the word 'sedition'. The word 'sedition' is only found as a marginal note to section 124A of IPC and is not an operative part of the section, but merely provides a name by which the crime defined in the section will be known. Sir, if you permit, I would like to quote Section 124(A). It says, "whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law in

[Shri Mullapally Ramachandran]

India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine."

Sir, the hon. Members stated that the existence of section 124(A) will be an affront to the Fundamental Rights, especially, to the Freedom of Speech under Article 19 of the Constitution of India. Sir, the constitutional validity of section 124(A) of IPC has already been examined by various courts in our country. In the case of Ram Nandan *vs.* State of Uttar Pradesh, hon. Allahabad High Court held that section 124(A) of IPC imposed restriction on the freedom of speech and was not in the interest of general public. Thus, the hon. Allahabad High Court declared section 124(A) of IPC as *ultra vires* of the Constitution. This decision of the hon. Allahabad High Court, however, was overruled by the hon. Supreme Court in the case of Kedarnath *vs.* State of Bihar (AIR 1962 SC). The constitutionality of the section has thus been upheld by the hon. Supreme Court. The Apex Court held section 124(A) of IPC as *intra vires* of the Constitution and commented as follows:

"The provisions of sections, read as a whole, along with the explanations, make it reasonably clear that the sections aim at rendering penal only such activities as would be intended, or, have a tendency, to create disorder or disturbance of public peace by resort to violence. As already pointed out, the explanations appended to the main body of the section make it clear that criticism of public measures of comment on Government action, however strongly worded, would be within reasonable limits and would be consistent with the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression. It is only when the words, written or spoken, etc., which have the pernicious tendency or intention of creating public disorder or disturbance of law and order that the law steps in to prevent such activities in the interest of public order."

Sir, the hon. Supreme Court has held that the provisions of section 124(A) of IPC are not unconstitutional as being violative of the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India. The restrictions imposed by the impugned provisions cannot but be said to be in the interest of public order and within the ambit of permissible legislative interference with that of fundamental rights.

It is well settled that if certain provisions of law constructed in one way would make them consistent with the Constitution, and, another interpretation would

render them unconstitutional, the court would lean in favour of the former construction.

The explanations appended to the main body of section 124(A) make it clear that criticism of public measures or comment on Government action, however strongly worded, would be within reasonable limits and would be consistent with the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression. It is also well settled that in interpreting an enactment, the court should have regard not merely to the literal meaning of words used but also take into consideration the antecedents of the legislation, its purpose and the mischief which it seeks to suppress. Viewed in that light, the provisions of the section should be so construed as to limit their applications to acts involving intention or tendency to create disorder or disturbance of law and order, or, incitement of violence.

So, section 124(A) of IPC is consistent with the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression.

Sir, the Law Commission of India, in its 156th Report, has categorically stated that section 124(A) has to find a place in the Penal Code for every State. Every State has to be armed with power to punish those who, by their conduct, jeopardize the safety and stability of the State, or, disseminate such feelings of disloyalty or have the tendency to lead to disruption of the State or to public order. The definition of 'sedition' in the existing section 124A is limited to exciting disaffection towards the Government established by law. The Law Commission has, however, opined that elements of intention should be brought in section 124A. The Law Commission, in fact, recommended the strengthening of section 124 A by introducing some changes in the said section, but did not recommend deletion of section 124 A altogether. Sir, we all know that this section has been retained in the IPC all along during the last 61 years of Republic of India. Governments after Governments, in their wisdom, did not find it essential to delete this section because this section certainly strengthens the authority of the State. The Indian State has been facing many challenges since independence. Even today, the State faces multiple threats from terrorism, insurgency, communalism, etc. There is large-scale illiteracy, ignorance, backwardness and, therefore, it is easy to arouse the sentiments of the people to create disharmony and disunity. There are, therefore, a large number of people whom the State has to protect from such disruptive forces for which it is essential to have a strong State to safeguard the democratic set up.

[Shri Mullapally Ramachandran]

The hon. MPs will agree that only a strong State will be able to face the challenges of terrorism and insurgency. Section 124A is to be seen in this perspective as a tool to strengthen the authority of the Indian State.

I would say that section 124 A of IPC is absolutely compatible with democracy. It is essential for the preservation of the State which itself is essential for ensuring the exercise of democratic rights and freedom. In the absence of a law by which the State can preserve itself, anarchy will prevail. In a state of anarchy, there would be no State to guarantee the democratic rights. In fact, all the similar laws that appear to be harsh are, in fact, to be seen as tools of Government in safeguarding democratic rights and the freedom of the people.

Sir, let us see how many people have been prosecuted under this Act. I have the statistics for the number of cases registered under section 121, 121 A, 122, 123, 124 A of the IPC. In a country of 121 crore population, the total number of cases registered under all the above sections during 2011 is mere 102. This would mean the number of cases in respect of section 124 A could be even less and very negligible. This itself shows that registration of cases under this section is very rare and is resorted to in the rarest of rare cases.

The allegation that section 124 A of IPC is widely misused is unfounded. As I mentioned, considering the fact that a very few cases have been registered against offences under this section itself testifies this. We cannot delete the section 124 A of the IPC on the mere apprehension that there are chances of its misuse. The mere argument that the law is bound to be misused is no ground to discard it. There are instances where people are implicated wrongly in dowry cases, rape cases, cheating and even in murder cases. But we are not repealing these laws. Therefore, the argument that this section is widely misused will not hold any ground.

Sir, having said this, it does not mean that the Government do not have an open mind in this matter. While defending the existence of the section 124 A of IPC, there is no harm in reviewing the provisions of this section to make it more in tune with the present day need of the civil society and freedom of speech and expression enshrined in article 19 of the Constitution of India.

The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs in its 111th and 128th Reports recommended that the Government should attempt to bring forward a comprehensive Bill for revamping the criminal justice system. The

Department- related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, while examining the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2010, has again recommended in its 146th Report that there should be a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system and also recommended that a composite draft legislation for revamping of the criminal justice system in the country should be introduced. Sir, the Government recognises the imperative need to reform the criminal justice system of the country by introducing a comprehensive legislation in Parliament instead of bringing amendment Bills in a piecemeal manner.

Sir, In view of the recommendations of the Department related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, the Ministry of Home Affairs requested the Ministry of Law and Justice on 7.7.2010 to request the Law Commission of India to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in various laws, namely IPC, Cr.P.C., Evidence Act, etc. It was requested that the Law Commission may also take into account the recommendations made by the Malimath Committee and the Madhava Menon Committee and other Commissions/Committees in this regard. This was followed up by a reminder on 7.3.2012. The Report of the Law Commission of India in this regard is awaited.

Sir, considering all these facts, with all humility at my command, I request my hon. friend, Mr. D. Raja, to kindly withdraw this Bill.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I must thank my colleagues who participated in this very important debate. I also thank the Minister for his reply.

I would like to clarify one or two things. The debate has become historic because it has taken place on the anniversary of Quit India Movement.

Sir, I am not an advocate as my colleague from the other side claimed. In fact, he is an advocate. As a layman, as a political activist, how I look at this issue formed the basis of my argument and this Bill. In a country like ours, in a democracy like ours, what is the need for having this section? The Minister says that the word 'sedition' is used only in the margin, not in the body of the section. It is true. The word 'sedition' is used in the margin. My question is: why do you have it in the margin? If you can't have it in the body of the section, why do you have it in the margin? What is the logic behind this? What the Minister said is true. I have a copy of it. It is given in the margin. Why do you have the word 'sedition' in the margin? That is point number one.

6.00 P.M.

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, I am not assuming that it is misused or it will be misused. It is not based on assumption. It is based on ground realities. The Minister himself has agreed that in 2011, 102 cases were there under sedition. It is not a small number.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Other Sections are also there.

SHRI D. RAJA: That is what I said. This section is used along with other sections. I read out the sections. It is known to us. We have no dearth of criminal laws. But this is not related to public order. This is related to Government. Let us be very clear. The Indian Penal Code says, "...excite disaffection towards the Government established by law.." Are we not citizens of this country? Don't we have the right to criticise the Government or oppose the Government? What are we discussing? That is my point. It is about the Government and not the nation. The Minister is right that terrorism is a threat. But we have the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. We have the National Investigation Agency.

The Government is discussing with other State Governments about the formation of National Counter Terrorism Centre. All efforts are there. Where is the dearth of law? That's what I am saying. This is related to citizens' right to question the Government or criticise the Government. If the Government is wrong, people have a right to take the course to even remove that Government. You can call it 'disaffection towards the Government'. Yes, it is disaffection. All the time, people cannot have affection towards the Government. That's what I am saying. People cannot have affection towards the Government. That's what I am saying. My amendment is related to that. I do agree that there is a need to see the link between freedom and necessity. In fact, as a communist who believes in dialectical materialism, I can say that there is a dialectical dialectics between freedom and necessity. I understand that the freedom is not absolute; at the same time, necessity should be defined according to the needs of history and society. You can't assume your necessity and curtail the freedom. Let us understand the dialectics of freedom and necessity. Yes, there were many things which happened in the past. I agree with my friend, Mr. Tarun Vijay. Many mistakes have been committed in other countries and peoples' rights were deprived and crushed. Those countries are learning their lessons. It has become part of history. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, it has become part of history.

SHRI TARUN VIJAY: I have no words to appreciate your words and I really

support this Bill completely now because I agree in letter and spirit with what you are saying and if we agree to own the past mistakes, our future will be brighter.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am speaking in relation to what you referred to the former Soviet Union and China. They themselves have admitted that some mistakes were committed. They are trying to learn and they are trying to correct. They have corrected to an extent and they are moving forward. It is their problem. Now, I am on the ground of my land and here, I speak about India and India is my concern. Why should we have this draconian provision in our law? That is my question. People even talk about Salwa Judum. The then Home Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, on the floor of the House, admitted that Salwa Judum is a non-State player. The State does not support it. Then, how come it has gone to the Supreme Court? Finally, it is the Supreme Court who has to take a stand on it. Two days back, he was referring to Allahabad High Court Judgement. Two days back, we had Allahabad High Court judgement on two journalists saying that speaking against the Government is not sedition and you cannot dub speaking or writing against the Government as sedition. They were released. Now, what is the answer? It is the same. The High Court has given that judgment. Sir, the problem is our mindset. Now, I am happy to hear the Minister. He said that they have asked the Law Ministry to come forward with a comprehensive review of criminal laws and criminal justice system. My question is: Does this comprehensive review include this? On the one hand, the Minister says that the Government is not of the view to amend this or take this out. That is what he said. He had made it clear. The Government is, in no way, going to delete or omit this. On the other hand, he says that the Government has asked the Law Ministry to come forward with a comprehensive review of the criminal justice system. So, this is what I want to ask from the Minister. He was referring to the recommendations made by the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee. I am very happy. ...(*Interruptions*)... That's why I am saying that. I am very happy about it. But now he says he will go by the recommendations of the Standing Committee. But when it comes to actual practice, the Government says these recommendations are recommendations. The Government is not obliged to accept these recommendations. So, the Government must be very clear when it makes a statement on the floor of the House. If you refer to the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Government should stand by those recommendations. The Government should act on those recommendations. Since he has said that the Law Ministry is supposed to come forward with a comprehensive review, I urge upon the

[Shri D. Raja]

Government that review should include this Section also because it involves the entire criminal justice system; and this is a part of that. I agree with him that there is communalism; there is terrorism and every thing. We have all laws in place; we have adequate laws in place. Those laws can be strengthened. Every time we make an attempt to strengthen those laws. But here it is something which I do not know how long we can have this Section after independence. As the Minister says, the Government has an open mind. I trust him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Are you withdrawing the Bill, or, should I put it to vote?

SHRI D. RAJA: If the Government has an open mind and the Government is expecting the Law Ministry's review of the criminal justice system, I leave the issue as open. I do not insist but I leave this issue as open.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Are you withdrawing the Bill? Otherwise, I will put it to vote.

SHRI D. RAJA: Withdrawing

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on 13th August 2012.

The House then adjourned at eight minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 13th August, 2012.