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28 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Oral Answers to Questions (pages 1-27)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 27-71)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 71-298)

Statements by Ministers Correcting Answers to Questions (page 299 and 345)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 299-345)

Message from Lok Sabha –

The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012 - *Laid on the Table* (pages 345-346)

The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 - *Laid on the Table* (page 381)

The Companies Bill, 2012 - *Laid on the Table* (page 381)

Report of the Committee on Petitions - *Presented* (page 346)

Report of the Committee on Government Assurances - *Presented* (page 346)

Statement of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 346)

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Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution - *Laid on the Table* (pages 346-347)

Statements of the Public Accounts Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 347-348)

Report of the Railway Convention Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 348)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 348)

Report on Study Visit of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - *Laid on the Table* (pages 348-349)

Statements by Ministers—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture - *Laid on the Table* (page 349)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment - *Laid on the Table* (page 349)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 349)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on coal and Steel - *Laid on the Table* (page 350)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Two Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry - *Laid on the Table* (page 350)

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Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development - *Laid on the Table* (page 350)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs - *Laid on the Table* (page 350)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests - *Laid on the Table* (page 351)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and First Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce - *Laid on the Table* (page 351)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture - *Laid on the Table* (page 351)

Action taken by the Government on the incident of gang rape in New Delhi on 16.12.2012 (pages 351-357)

Demand for consideration of Select Committee Report on the Lokpal Bill (pages 357-359 and 379-380)

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Re. situation arising out of suspension of IOA by IOC (pages 360-378)

Re. Commemoration of 100 years of Kavi Guru Rabindranath Tagore receiving the Nobel Prize (pages 378-379)

Government Bills—

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012 - Under Consideration (pages 381-407 and 463-474)

The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012 - *Passed* (pages 407-462)

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Wednesday, 19th December, 2012/28th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)*

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

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, on 13th December, I had given a notice for privilege motion against the Petroleum Minister. So far, I have not heard anything. Today is the last day, practically. So, that being the case, I request the Chair, in the course of the day, please let me explain my point of view and, then, you dispose it of either way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the procedures about privilege notices. They have to be examined, and then a decision is taken.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, on 13th December, I had given the notice. I would just like to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; you know the procedures.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not disturbing the Question Hour. The Question Hour should go on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Venkaiahji. Question No. 361.

### Growth rate of manufacturing sector

\*361. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the rate of growth and the contribution of manufacturing sectors viz., textiles, wearing apparel, rubber and plastic products, electrical, machinery, apparatus and furniture to growth during 2009, 2010 and 2011;

(b) the reasons for the negative rate of growth as well as contribution to growth by the above sectors; and

(c) the role of large imports of above goods from China in adversely affecting the performance of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The rate of growth of manufacturing and the contribution of textiles, wearing apparel, rubber and plastic products, electrical machinery and apparatus and furniture to manufacturing growth during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Industry group	NIC 2 Digit code	Weight	Growth rate (in %)			Contribution to growth (in %)		
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Textiles	17	61.6	6.1	6.7	-1.3	8.0	4.8	-2.8
2	Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	18	27.8	1.9	3.7	-8.5	1.3	1.3	-8.4
3	Rubber and plastics products	25	20.2	17.4	10.6	-0.3	8.9	3.3	-0.3
4	Electrical machinery & apparatus n.e.c.	31	19.8	-13.5	2.8	-22.2	-25.3	2.3	-52.2
5	Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	36	30.0	7.1	-7.5	-1.8	5.4	-3.2	-2.0
	Overall Manufacturing		755.27	4.8	9.0	3.0	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The reasons for decline in the growth can be attributed to both domestic as well as international factors which include Eurozone crisis and decline in external demand, moderation in domestic demand, hardening of interest rates, inflationary pressure, rising input cost, etc.

(c) Since 2009, adverse effect of large imports from China on domestic industry has been established in 2 cases of rubber related products/inputs based

on investigations and safeguard duty imposed. Similarly, number of cases where investigations conducted and anti-dumping duty imposed or duty imposed terminated since 2009 in these sectors is given in the table below:

Sl. No.	Sectors	No. of cases
1	Textiles	11
2	Rubber and plastic products	12
4	Electrical machinery & apparatus	5
5	Furniture	2

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, चीन और इंडिया के balance of trade में इंडिया बिल्कुल पीछे जा रहा है, खास करके manufacturing sector में हमारी negative growth है। तो इस negative growth को positive करने के लिए और चीन से comparison करने के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं? मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ और वहां गणपति की मूर्ति भी आजकल चीन से आने लगी है। Manufacturing sector में हमारे कारखाने बंद हो रहे हैं और उनके कारखानों के माल का इम्पोर्ट हो रहा है। Iron ore, bauxite यानी सार raw material एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, वहां dumping चली है और उनका सारा माल यहां dump हो रहा है, तो इस बारे में what steps the Government has taken to expand the manufacturing sector vis-a-vis exports and imports of this sector's competitiveness?

**SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI:** Sir, industrial performance in our country is measured in terms of index of industrial production, and this, in the past few years, has actually been displaying a very fluctuating trend. This is also because of the global economic slowdown that the economies of the world were faced with. Sir, prior to the global slowdown, our industrial growth had actually peaked to around 15.5 per cent in 2007-08, and it started decelerating after that because of the economic situations in the world, and this is reflected across all the sectors. However, Sir, in October, 2012, the IIP, which is the Index of Industrial Promotion, has bounced back with a growth of around 8.2 per cent. Sir, as per the IIP released by the Central Statistics Office, CSO, for October, 2012, these particular sectors, which the hon. Member was concerned with, have actually shown a positive growth. Sir, textiles have grown by about 11.6 per cent; wearing apparel, by about 12.5 per cent; rubber and plastic products, by about 10.8 per cent; electrical machinery and apparatus, by about 27.4 per cent; and furniture, by about 2.4 per cent. Sir, the overall manufacturing growth in our country today is around 9.6 per cent.

Sir, regarding the large imports from China, which adversely impact our industry, there are cases that have been investigated; there are also cases where there has been imposition of Anti-dumping and Safeguard Duties. Sir, even in the answer that has been laid on the Table of the House, the number of cases where investigation has been initiated and the number of cases where anti-dumping action has been taken has been clearly enlisted.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, जो Economic Survey हुआ है, उसमें textile wearing apparel, rubber and plastic products, machinery and equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, इन सबको negative दिखाया जा रहा है और मंत्री जी ने जो बातें बताई कि world situation ऐसी है, वैसी है, तो वह world situation केवल इंडिया के लिए है या चीन के लिए भी है? वहां ऐसे परिणाम नहीं होते हैं, लेकिन यहां होते हैं, तो manufacturing industry के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए कि वह इंडस्ट्री चले, इसके लिए हम क्या-क्या कर सकते हैं और क्या करना चाहिए, इसके बारे में क्या सरकार ने विचार किया है?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the textile industry, which the hon. Member has referred to, during 2011-12, faced very many problems such as negative cash flows, low profit margins, skewed debt to equity ratio, low return on capital employed and so on. However, during April to October, 2012-13, the textile group has actually registered a growth rate of 7.8 per cent and weaving apparel group has shown an increase of one per cent and this is as per the IIP data. But, Sir, when it comes to what the Government is doing to support or to give a boost to the manufacturing sector in our country, we have the National Manufacturing Policy which is announced in November, 2011. It aims at making our manufacturing industry globally competitive and focuses or rather envisages to increase the ratio of manufacturing in the GDP to around 25 per cent. Sir, under that, we have initiated very many programmes like the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. Of course, we are trying to promote investments through Investment India schemes. Sir, along with this, we have also to take into consideration the Ministry of Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises as well. Even within that Ministry, there are very many programmes to actually encourage and ensure that manufacturing does become competitive.

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Sir, the figures given by the Government are disturbing. The fact of the matter is that we are becoming a dumping ground for Chinese products. The excuse being quoted is that there is a slowdown in Europe and America. That is a known fact. There is nothing new in it. At one time, we used to have some sort of planning. The Government used to introduce certain



schemes. Today, Sir, the fact of the matter is that our manufacturing base is being eroded because we are becoming non-competitive. Land is expensive; power is expensive; labour input is getting expensive. The general impression that we have a cheap labour is not correct. If you go to Philippines or Thailand or Vietnam, you would see that the labour is not only hard working but also cheap. I do not say that our labour is not hard working. I say that our labour is also hard working. But, the fact of the matter is that we are becoming a dumping ground for imports. So, I want to ask: What are the definitive plans you are making? Your bank rate of interest is 14 or 15 or 16 per cent. Can you survive in this competitive world? What are you doing on this account? Small and medium industries are not being helped. There is no help from the Government. That is the fact of the matter.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, coming to the small and medium enterprises, for the development and promotion, and to enhance the competitiveness of the micro, small and medium enterprises, the Government is also implementing various schemes, as I had mentioned earlier. Just to enlist a few of them, to emphasise how we are supporting the MSME sector, there are programmes in the areas of technology, skill development and marketing. Major schemes and programmes include the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Credit Ranking Scheme, Cluster Development Programme as well as the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Market Development Assistance Scheme, and Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme as well. There is no question of denying the fact that the MSMEs are actually the engines of our growth because they are one of the largest employment generating sectors as well.

Coming to anti-dumping which many of my colleagues have been raising continuously, Sir, as a member of WTO, India is also one of the signatories to the three multilateral agreements concerning trade remedy measures.

They are anti-dumping agreements under which, Sir, if the goods are actually imported and dumped in our country, then, yes, action can be taken. Secondly, there is anti-subsidy agreement where if goods were subsidized in the country of export to such an extent that when they come into our country, they adversely impact our own industry, then, yes, we could take action against under this agreement. Sir, the third agreement is on safeguards. If goods have increased in large numbers and there is definitive complaint or definitive proof that it will adversely impact our industry, then, yes, action can be taken. But, however, Sir,

action can only be initiated if there is a complaint lodged with the DoC with proof to say that, yes, our industries have been affected. There is no question of the Department of Commerce under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry shying away from the fact that we need to protect our own industry and initiating action against those countries.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the hon. Minister will appreciate that the statistics, which she has given, present really a very pathetic picture. In 2011-12 in wearing apparel in which India was the leader, it is -8.5 per cent, in electrical machinery apparatus you are -22.2 per cent in the growth contribution. Based upon these results, you are bringing in FDI in multi-brand retail. The contribution of India is going to be negligible as far as sourcing of material is concerned. This is what the Leader of the Opposition has always been saying. But I have one query to know from the hon. Minister, namely, you are resting this poor performance upon the global situation. Why is it that small economies in our neighbourhood, Bangladesh, Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, in terms of manufacturing, are not declining that much? What is the real reason that the global situation is not impacting them as far as manufacturing is concerned to the extent we are presenting this dismal picture though in electrical machinery India was doing quite well? Now we see that it is -22.2 per cent. Therefore, what are the specific reasons for this? I am sure China is exporting to those countries. But why are these low cost economies doing so well? Not only are they doing well, but they are sustaining it also. Why is the condition of India so pathetic? This is what I want to know.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, even as the answer has shown the negative growth of these sectors that were raised by the hon. Member, I had also said in my earlier reply that according to the IIP statistics, in October, 2012, because we monitor these sectors very closely every month, we have shown a positive growth. Sir, to go back to the figures once again, textiles have grown by 11.6 per cent—I am just repeating what I had said earlier—wearing apparel by about 12.5 per cent, rubber and plastic products by 10.8 per cent, electrical machinery and apparatus by 27.4 per cent and furniture by 2.4 per cent. But, however, Sir, it is a fact that not only India but all the economies across the world were badly impacted and adversely affected by the global slowdown that we had in 2008 and again in 2012, by the Eurozone crisis. However, we do not shy away from the fact that we need to support our industrial base very strongly to ensure

that our productivity and our industrial performance also improve. However, Sir, there are both domestic and international reasons for this and international reason being the global slowdown. Coming to the domestic reason, Sir, it is the State Governments which will have to cooperate with us. There are various issues like land acquisition, situation of power, clearance that need to come from various Ministries. All these actually act as a drag even as we want our industrial production, our manufacturing sector to improve. These are all the various reasons which actually act as a drag on our industrial improvement.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, there are various other factors like world recession, etc., but this question is particularly focused on the destructive import of manufactured commodities in our country. It specifically focused on protection measures. The hon. Minister has told us that in other ways this is being addressed.

But this remains unaddressed till now. Even in the area where we produce wealth there is indiscriminate dumping — dumping means bringing in goods below cost — which clearly attracts the WTO provision relating to subsidized import or subsidized export. You have taken some initiative and some cases were filed. I think the present situation warrants a special focus on those areas where manufactured products, even in low-technology or low-skill areas, are indiscriminately being flooded into the Indian markets from China and other neighbouring countries. You have talked about NIMZs, which would convert the entire country into a special economic zone. I don't know how that would help you against this kind of dumping and destruction of our industry. What specific action do you plan to take there? Would you see to it that all the measures are in place? Cases are being filed but that has not proved enough to arrest the decline. Is the Government considering taking special initiatives to protect our industry, and not to consider the protection issue as a very heavy one? That also is an obsession seen among some of our leaders when they address the media. Some kind of protection, some special focus, against this dumping activity is required. Is Government considering making a special effort in view of the special situation that has emerged in our country?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I had already mentioned earlier that we are signatory to the WTO. More particularly, there were three multilateral agreements that India is signatory to — one is the Anti-dumping Agreement, the second is the Anti-Subsidy Agreement and the third is the Agreement on

Safeguards. This is the countervailing duty. I don't think I need to go into details again because I had already mentioned it earlier. However, Sir, there needs to be a complaint that is lodged with the Department of Commerce so that action can actually be initiated. For that the complaint should be supported by documents to prove that the sector is being adversely impacted in our country, on which action can surely be initiated and taken. As for what the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is doing, the Director-General of the Department of Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties of Commerce is actually organizing workshops in various States. It is also interacting with the industrial sector to ensure that there is awareness created against all of these, to tell them that measures are in place to protect our manufacturing and industrial sector as well as to ensure that we give them an insight into the fact that there are provisions available where action can be initiated against anti-dumping. So, Sir, we have already done it. Workshops have been conducted in Mumbai, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Vadodara, Kanpur, Guwahati, Kochin, Amritsar, Shillong, Trivandrum, Pune, Dehradun, Chennai, Bangalore and Panipat as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; just a minute.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is very elaborate. Hon. Minister, can you actually help them?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Sen, please let the Minister complete the answer.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: However, Sir, even as the Government of India is trying to reach out, we would also appeal to the State Governments to cooperate with us and to ensure that there is public awareness created on the various provisions that are available for them to take recourse to.

\* Q. No. 362 [Questioner **(Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor)** was absent.]

**Special tribunal for compensation in man made disasters**

\*362. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes a new law for the creation of Special Tribunals in all 640 districts in the country for timely payment of compensation to the families of victims such as fire and other man made disasters;

(b) whether it is a fact that each Tribunal deciding compensation will be headed by a District Judge; and

(c) if so, by when the Special Tribunals are likely to be set up in the country?

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

*Statement*

(a) to (c) While dealing with the case of Uphaar fire tragedy victims, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had suggested that the Government may consider bringing in a legislation to deal with tort claims for violation of fundamental rights by the State and its instrumentalities. The claims for compensation in tort are pursued in civil courts at present, which is a time consuming process. The Law Ministry has suggested that in respect of fatal incidents arising due to fire, storage of dangerous, hazardous, inflammable, poisonous substances/material etc., a legislation may be considered and Fatal Incidents Claims Tribunals may be set up. The subject matter of explosives and hazardous substance concerns other Ministries.

The proposal therefore needs to be examined in consultation with other Ministries. The government will take a decision in the matter after thorough examination.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there any supplementary?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, will the hon. Home Minister consider bringing a legislation to establish fast track courts to deal with cases of rape and rape victims?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does it relate to this question, or, is it a more general question?

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, it doesn't relate to this but the issue of fast track courts relates to our legislative powers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please read the question.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: I can understand it, Sir; I know the rules, but there are many conventions when the Chair has been very kind and the issue is

of great concern. The whole country is putting this question to the Home Minister. I am only voicing the voice of the people. If you agree, Sir, it is fine, but if you don't agree, I would oblige.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member knows the rules of the Question Hour very well. The supplementary has to related to the question.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, with due apologies, I know the rules. But this House does not run on the rules alone. This House runs on certain conventions also. And, as a special consideration, if you feel the Home Minister is obliged, it is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... If not, then ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, do you wish to say anything on this?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: No, Sir. I have great regard and respect for the hon. Member. But the question does not relate to the main question.

**श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला:** सभापति जी धन्यवाद। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश में ऐसे बनाव बनते हैं, तो उसमें जो भी विक्टिम्स होते हैं, उनको मुआवजा मिलने में बहुत देर लग जाती है। उनको तुरन्त मुआवजा मिले, ऐसी भावनाएं सभी की होती हैं, इसके बावजूद भी मुआवजा मिलता नहीं है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री नतुजी ने शायद इसीलिए इससे सम्बन्धित प्रश्न भी पूछना चाहा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसकी डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर ऐसी व्यवस्था खड़ा करना चाहती है, जिससे कि उन लोगों को तुरन्त ही मुआवजा मिल जाए?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, a lot of man-made disasters do take place these days. We are all concerned about this. The hon. Supreme Court, while delivering a judgment in the Uphar Cinema Tragedy Case, observed whether it was desirable to set up Special Courts to try such cases pertaining to man-made tragedies. And whether the Special Tribunal are going to be set up. Against this background, a letter has come from the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Law, to the Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. We had received the letter in July, five months back. The matter is pending with the Ministry. Of course, we are interacting with the other Ministries and Departments. So many stakeholders are involved. We will have to take everybody into confidence before finalizing such a legislation.

**प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि रोड़ एक्सीडेंट के मामले में जो मुआवजा मिलता है, उसमें मरने वाले की मृत्यु,

उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति और वह परिवार के प्रति क्या जिम्मेदारी छोड़कर गया है, इन बातों पर मुआवजा तय होता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यदि कोई गरीब व्यक्ति मरता है, तो वह अपने जीवन में तो गरीब रहता ही है और उसकी गरीबी को देखते हुए ही मृतक आश्रितों को मुआवजा मिलता है, लेकिन अपने सर्वोच्च बलिदान के बाद उसकी दूसरी पीढ़ी भी गरीब रहे, यह न्याय की बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आपकी ऐसा कुछ करने की योजना है कि आज की इस महंगाई के दौर में मृतक आश्रित को, खास तौर से जो वीकर सैक्शन के लोग मरते हैं, गरीब लोग मरते हैं, उनकी गरीबी को न देखते हुए मुआवजे की ऐसी राशि दी जाए, जिससे मृतक आश्रित बेहतर जीवन जी सकें?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the Motor Vehicles Claims Tribunal does not come under the Ministry of Home Affairs. But, I can refer the matter to the Ministry of Surface Transport.

#### **Number of urban poor**

\*363. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the increase or decrease in the number of urban poor since 2001 census;
- (b) whether the trend is continuing during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether all urban poor have been ensured housing, drinking water, sanitation and education, if not, the number of those who are yet to get these benefits; and
- (d) whether poverty is more rampant among Scheduled Castes/Tribes and women in urban areas; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the number and percentage of people living below poverty line in urban and rural areas using large sample survey data on Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Since census 2001 the Planning Commission has released following two estimates on urban poverty based on the NSSO Surveys 2004-05 and 2009-10:

Year	2004-2005	2009-10
Percentage of urban population below poverty line	25.70%	20.90%
Number of urban poor (Million)	81.4	76.5

(c) The states have primary responsibility to ensure housing, drinking water, sanitation and education to the people. Under the Twelfth Schedule, inserted into the Constitution of India through the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 urban poverty alleviation is envisaged as a legitimate function of the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). It is up to the State Governments/ULBs to provide housing and basic physical and social amenities to the poor people in cities and towns depending upon their programmes and availability of financial resources. However, to assist the States and ULBs in providing housing and basic amenities to the poor, including slum dwellers, the Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to support State Governments with grants through a number of development/welfare programmes as follows:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru national Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with following components:
  - (i) The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) is aimed at provision of affordable housing and basic civic amenities to the urban poor, including slum dwellers in 65 mission cities.
  - (ii) The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) targets at the provision of similar facilities to the urban poor, including slum dwellers in other cities and towns.
  - (iii) The Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) is aimed at integrated development of city-wide infrastructure, including drinking water and sanitation in 65 mission cities.
  - (iv) The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT) targets at the provision of similar facilities in small and medium towns.
2. **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**, Launched on 2.6.2011, envisages a 'Slum-free India' with inclusive and equitable cities in which every citizen has access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. Under RAY, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of Land/Floor



Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/ Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. The Central grant will be provided at 50 percent of the cost of projects covering affordable housing and civic amenities for slum dwellers/urban poor. Rajiv Awas Yojana is currently in the preparatory stage focusing on slum survey, GIS mapping of slums, preparation of slum-free city and state plans of action and implementation of pilot projects. It is a demand-driven scheme and its implementation depends on the ambition of and the pace set by the States to make their cities/towns slum-free and their commitment to contribute financial resources and mobilize manpower.

3. **Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban poor (ISHUP):** The scheme aims to provide interest subsidy on housing loans to the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG) for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and offer 5% subsidy interest payment for loans up to Rs. 1 Lakh.
4. **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS):** The objective of the Scheme is to convert/construct low cost sanitation units through sanitary two-pit, pour flush latrines with superstructures and appropriate variation to suit local conditions and construct new latrines where EWS household have no latrines. The primary objective of the scheme is to eliminate manual scavenging.
5. **National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP):** The overall goal of this policy is to transform Urban India into community-driven, totally sanitized, healthy and livable cities and towns.
6. **Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):** The objectives of SJSRY is to address urban poverty alleviation through gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor by financing self-employment ventures (individual or group) and supporting skill development and training programmes to enable the urban poor have access to employment opportunities. The scheme also aims at strengthening community-based organizations to undertake poverty alleviation and community development programmes.

7. **Right to Education Act** has been enacted to ensure free and compulsory elementary education to all children.
8. **Sarva Shishha Abhiyaan (SSA)** is a flagship programme for achievement of Universal access to Elementary Education.
9. **Mid Day Meal Scheme:** The Mid Day Meal scheme aims at enhancing enrolment, and simultaneously improving nutritional level among children.

The key programmes of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, for supporting housing and basic amenities to the urban poor so far have been 'Basic Service to the Urban Poor' (BSUP) and 'Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme' (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under BSUP and IHSDP a total 1610 projects with total project cost of Rs. 41723.13 crores have been approved for construction/up-gradation of total 15.7 lakh dwelling units (DUs) along with basic civic amenities like drinking water and sanitation. Out of this 6.2 lakh houses have so far been reported by States/Union Territories as completed and 3.5 lakh houses are in progress.

(d) As per the estimates of Poverty released by the Planning Commission, in urban areas, the incidence poverty among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is higher than that for the general population. However the percentage of poor among Scheduled Castes, which was 40.6% in 2004-05, has come down to 34.1% in 2009-10. The percentage of poor among Scheduled Tribes, which was 35.5% in 2004-05 has come down to 30.4% in 2009-10. Separate estimate of incidence of poverty among women by caste category are not available.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my first question is this. According to the JNNURM, the major project, which the Central Government had started from 2005, was supposed to be closed by this year. But it has been postponed for another two years. There are a number of sub-projects pertaining to the poor people in the urban areas.

I am referring particularly to the project for constructing houses for the poor people. One major point that has been pointed out by the State Governments and the local bodies is that in urban areas, they find it very difficult to get land at the price that the Government has settled. Will the Central Government be pleased to allot more funds for purchasing land for construction of buildings for the poor sections of the society?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, in the first phase of JNNURM, we did not include the cost of land as one of the components. We have, so far, in the first phase sanctioned projects worth 41,812 crores of rupees, and it is unprecedented. Never in the past so much amount of money has been allocated for these various projects to different States to construct houses for the poor. Sir, 15.74 lakh houses have been sanctioned, out of which 9.92 lakhs have been completed or are under construction. We are working on Phase-II of Rajiv Awas Yojana. Looking at the experiences we had in the first phase, we are modifying the Rajiv Awas Yojana so that it can be more meaningful and the success rates can be much higher.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: In the urban areas again, for the poor people, drinking water and sanitation is a major problem. My question is, whether the Government will be pleased to allot more funds for drinking water and sanitation. I know the Government has allotted some funds, but to provide drinking water, and particularly sanitary facilities for the poorer sections, I am told that the fund allocated for the unit is not enough under the present circumstances. Will the Government see that these two facilities are made available for the urban poor in the Twelfth Plan itself?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as far as the improvement in sewage or sanitation is concerned, it is dealt by the two components of JNNURM — Urban Improvement and Governance (UIG), which is dealt by the Ministry of Urban Development, and also UIDSSMT, which is again dealt by the Ministry of Urban Development. But I would like to tell the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that as far as 2011 Census is concerned, it has reported that the households having no access to latrine facilities have recorded a decline from 26.3 per cent, in 2001, to 18.6 per cent in 2011. Secondly, the percentage of households having source of drinking water within its premises has increased from 65.4 per cent, in 2001, to 71.2 per cent in 2011. So, there has been an increase not only in terms of the overall percentage of these two very important factors but there has also been an increase in the number of households also in the urban areas. So, overall, effectively, a very large number of households and houses in urban areas have better access to drinking water, and the sanitation situation therein has improved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: What is the Census Report on this?  
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, my question has been : will these two facilities be ensured to all poor people in the urban areas in the Twelfth Plan itself?

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, in the Twelfth Plan, in the second phase of the Rajiv Awas Yojana, which we are working on, 75 per cent of that total amount, we intend to spend purely on housing and related services for the poor people, and the rest 25 per cent, we would like to spend on upgradation of services for the urban slums, people living in poor areas. So, I think, these two components will take care of the question which the hon. Member is asking, and we are asking the Planning Commission to allocate, in total, around 45,000 crores of rupees for this project, which is again unprecedented. Never in the past such a huge sum of money has been allocated for this purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Paswan...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Would he tell us what is the percentage of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute, please. Paswanji.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** सभापति जी, शुरू से यह बहुत विवाद का विषय रहा है कि गरीबी रेखा का मापदंड क्या है? योजना आयोग कहता है कि मापदंड 20 रुपये है, कोई कहता है कि 32 रुपये है, कोई और कहता है कि 36 रुपये है, तो हम सरकार से यह जानना चाहते हैं कि सरकार ने गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले का मापदंड क्या निर्धारित किया है? चूंकि इन्होंने अपने जवाब में इसके आंकड़े दिए हैं, इसलिए एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसका मापदंड क्या है और दूसरा, इसे कैसे निर्धारित किया जाता है?

दिल्ली में ही आप देखेंगे कि अमीर लोगों के रहने के लिए अलग जगह है और गरीब लोगों के लिए रहने के लिए अलग जगह है। जो स्लम एरियाज़ हैं, जिनकी हालत बहुत ही बदतर है, जिसके कारण डेंगू से लेकर सारी की सारी बीमारियां फैलती हैं, उनको बढ़िया से बढ़िया तरीके से, प्लान के अनुसार बसाने के लिए और वहां विकास लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

**श्री अजय माकन:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि estimation of poverty, यानी कितने लोग इस poverty-line से नीचे रहते हैं, इस आंकड़े को इकट्ठा करना एक अलग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री राम विलास पासवान:** मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गरीबी रेखा का मापदंड क्या है? What is the criterion?

**श्री अजय माकन:** जैसा मैंने अपने जवाब में बताया है, NSSO के द्वारा Household Consumer Expenditure का सर्वे किया जाता है, उसके आधार पर ही क्राइटीरिया तय किया जाता है। इसके अन्दर Below Poverty Line का एक basket बनाया जाता है और उसके आधार पर यह तय किया जाता है कि इसका टोटल कितना है ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** प्लानिंग कमिशन के आधार पर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence, please. ...(Interruptions)... आप पहले जवाब सुन लीजिए।

**श्री अजय माकन:** प्लानिंग कमीशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अभी 20 सितम्बर, 2011 को एक एफिलेवेट दिया है, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 2011 के प्राइस लेवल के आधार पर अर्बन एरिया के अन्दर पॉवर्टी लाइन के अन्तर्गत, एक परिवार के लिए प्रति माह 4,824 रुपया इसका आधार होना चाहिए। यह प्लानिंग कमिशन ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में बताया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ, मुख्य बात यह नहीं है कि प्रति माह इसका आधार कितना है, यह केवल estimation है, लेकिन estimation से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण identification होता है। इसके साथ प्लानिंग कमिशन के आंकड़ों के आधार पर किस स्टेट को कितना allocation मिलना चाहिए या हम उसे कितना मानते हैं, यह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है।

जहां तक identification की बात है कि ऐसी कौन सी फैमिलीज़ हैं, जो BPL के अंतर्गत आती हैं, इसके लिए एक हाशिम कमेटी बैठाई गई है। हम लोगों का यह मानना है कि अर्बन एरियाज़ के अन्दर urban poor में जो deficiencies और vulnerabilities हैं, उनको आधार माना जाए, एक household हर महीने कितना रुपया कमाता है या कितना एक्सपेंडिचर करता है, वह उसका आधार नहीं होना चाहिए। इसमें जिन vulnerabilities की बात की गई है, उसमें social vulnerability, occupational vulnerability, इसके साथ ही उसकी economic vulnerability की बात हम लोगों ने की है, जिनके आधार पर यह identify किया जाना चाहिए कि Below Poverty Line ऐसे कौन से परिवार हैं, जो इसके अंतर्गत आते हैं।

इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि कोई व्यक्ति किस हालत में रहता है, वह क्या कार्य करता है, social vulnerability के अन्दर उसकी एजुकेशन, उसकी हेल्थ कैसी है, उस परिवार में क्या एक महिला अकेली रहती है, क्या उसके ऊपर पूरा परिवार डिपेंडेंट रहता है, ये सारी की सारी चीज़ें मिल करके यह निर्धारित करेंगी कि वह परिवार Below Poverty Line है या नहीं और इसी आधार के ऊपर वे केन्द्र सरकार की योजनाओं से लाभान्वित हो पाएंगे।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** क्या उनका काम 600 रुपये महीने में चल जाएगा?

**श्री सभापति:** शिवानन्द जी, प्लीज़।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a very lengthy written reply. However, I will confine myself to the State of Maharashtra. The Minister said, in his reply on page 3, "Under BSUP and IHSDP, a total 1,610 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 41,723.13 crores have been approved for construction/upgradation of total 15.7 lakh dwelling units along with basic civic amenities like drinking water and sanitation." Out of this, how many projects have been approved for construction/upgradation of dwelling units and basic civic amenities in respect of Maharashtra State? Sir, the city of Mumbai generates highest revenue in the country, Thousands run away from small town life to the dream city of India, that is, Mumbai. They bring along with them diseases, dreams, riches, poverty, ignorance and skill.

TripAdvisor's Cities Survey that scanned through 40 cities of the world, taking into account opinion of about 75,000 tourists, has found the city worst on two accounts : clean streets and ease of getting around.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I am coming to that, Sir. The city that houses 15 million people, where 20,925 persons live per square kilometer, is bound to create a sense of loss and chaos.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't read a statement. Ask your question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Government has approved a McKinsey-drafted document titled 'Vision Mumbai' aiming to turn Mumbai into a world-class city by 2013. What steps the Government is taking to rid the city of the tag of being among the dirtiest cities in the world?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, you have made a statement. You have not asked a question.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as far as our Ministry is concerned, we have sanctioned projects costing Rs. 8,486 crores for Maharashtra, which is one of the highest in the country. Sir, 2,55,172 dwelling units have been sanctioned, out of which, 45,489 dwelling units are in progress, and, 74,191 dwelling units have been completed. So, in terms of sanctioning the total amount of money, and also in terms of release, Maharashtra is one of the top States, which have received benefit from us for poor people housing and upgradation of slums.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I must say that amongst the poor, the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is 40 and 35 respectively. The money spent by the Ministry in all these three programmes, namely, BSUP, IHSDP and JNNURM, was Rs. 41,723 crore. In his reply, he has explained as to what are the indices for determining the poverty or the social disabilities and economic disparities. What is the specific measure in terms of spending money to reduce the gap? Unless you address the gaps, there is no possibility of improving the standards of living of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as mentioned in the last para of the Minister's reply.

I would like to ask him as to how much percentage of Rs. 41,723 crore has been specifically spent on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population to reduce this gap so that they come at par with the general population in the cities. I want a specific answer, Sir.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Sir, as far as the last part of my answer is concerned, hon. Member has pointed out that the total percentage of Scheduled Castes among the urban poor, as calculated by the Planning Commission, is 34.1 per cent. If you compare it with the figures of 2004-05, it has come down from 40.6 per cent to 34.1 per cent, which is a reduction by 6.5 per cent, as compared to 4.80 per cent general reduction.

So, as compared to 4.80 per cent reduction in the population below poverty line in urban areas, among the Scheduled Castes, it is much better and much higher, and, it is 6.5 per cent. This is the first thing.

Secondly, in terms of allocating money for housing, it is the State Governments which decide as to which slums are to be undertaken, which area is to be undertaken, and, how to relocate people from the slums into these areas.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Say something about manual scavenging.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: Just a minute. I will give you the answer on that but let me answer the first question, which you have asked. As far as housing is concerned, the best way to solve the problems of slums or to eradicate slums is to take the entire slum altogether and rehabilitate the people. Within a slum, if we start picking up people, then, the slum rehabilitation will never take place. As far as the slum population percentage of the Scheduled Castes amongst the urban poor is concerned, it is higher. So, if we take the entire slum, automatically, a very large number of Scheduled Caste people will be covered and we will be able to eradicate

slum. As far as integrated low cost sanitation scheme is concerned, I would like to tell the hon. Member that in the Eleventh Plan, we had sanctioned Rs. 545.16 crore which were to be spent by the States for removal of manual scavenging. Out of this, Rs. 340.25 crore were spent by the States and before the Supreme Court, all the States stated that there was no manual scavenging being done in the urban areas. But, when the 2011 Census report came; it found out that still there were more than 2,08,000 manual scavengers in the urban areas. So, we have come up with another plan now and we are asking the State Governments to implement this plan. We have earmarked around Rs. 367.33 crores in the new phase looking at the report of the 2011 Census.

#### **Setting up Industrial Growth Centres in Assam**

\*364. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan for setting up of Industrial Growth Centres in Assam;
- (b) if so, the location-wise number of Industrial Growth Centres set up so far in the State;
- (c) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (d) if no funds have been allocated so far, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The Growth Centre Scheme was discontinued with effect from 31st March, 2009.

(b) and (c) Three Growth Centres were sanctioned in the State of Assam as per the details given below:

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of State	Number of Growth Centres sanctioned	Approved Project Cost	Total Central Grant released
Assam	1. Chaygaon Growth Centre	16.15	15.00
	2. Matia Growth Centre	22.00	15.00
	3. Chariduar Growth Centre	25.43	12.16

- (d) Does not arise.



SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the Minister, in her answer, has stated that three Growth Centres have been set up in Assam. I want to ask from the Minister : What are the years of sanction of these three Growth Centres? Whether the grant given by the Commerce and Industry Ministry has been utilised and whether it covers the infrastructure like power, road connectivity and allied things under the Growth Centres. As far as my knowledge goes, all these three Growth Centres are still incomplete. So, what is the answer of the Minister to complete these Growth Centres so that industrial development takes place there?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the Growth Centre Scheme was actually initiated in the year 1988 and there was a detailed impact evaluation that was conducted by the National Productivity Council, NPC, in 2006. Sir, however, we do feel that the Scheme did not really take off or go the way we wanted this scheme to go. So, actually, this Scheme has been discontinued though the three Growth Centres in the North-Eastern region, which have already been given, would definitely be supported by the Government.

Sir, coming to the specific question that my hon. colleague has asked, there have been three Growth Centres sanctioned for the State of Assam — one is in Chaygaon, the second one is in Balipara and the third one is in Matia. Sir, coming to the Chaygaon Growth Centre, it was sanctioned in 2003. The approved cost was around Rs.16.15 crore. The Central grant that was approved and released was Rs.15 crore and the share of the State Government that was released was around Rs.1.15 crore. Sir, the utilisation certificates have come in for about Rs.15 crore. Now, when we look at the infrastructure that needs to be created there, largely, it has met the infrastructure requirements which are supposed to be provided by the State.

Sir, coming to the Chariduar Growth Centre in Assam, the Balipara one, this was a project that was sanctioned in 1997. It was sanctioned for an approved cost of Rs.25.43 crore. The Central grant approved was around Rs.15 crore and the Central grant that was released was around Rs.12.16 crore. The share of the State Government released was around Rs.2.02 crore and the total expenditure that has been incurred on this is around Rs.16.72 crore and the utilisation certificates have been provided only for around Rs.11.16 crore. So, utilisation certificates to the full are yet to come in. Sir, when we look at the infrastructure that needs to be established there, for the water treatment plant and the effluent treatment plant, a detailed engineering is still in progress and that has not been completed.

Coming to the last one, which is the Matia Growth Centre, this was sanctioned in 1997 and the project cost was around Rs.22 crores. The Government of India has released resources to the tune of Rs.15 crores and the Government of Assam has provided Rs.2.57 crores. Again here, the Utilisation Certificates have come in full. But I do agree with the hon. Member that the infrastructure requirements are completely not in place and the State Government needs to look into this.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that she also visited Assam recently and she has a first-hand knowledge about industrialization in that part of the country. Sir, this scheme of Growth Centre has been discontinued since 2009. In 1997, the North-Eastern Industrial Promotion Policy was announced and that was re-declared in 2007 with a view to promoting industrialization in that industrially backward region. Now so many incentives have been given for the growth of industries in the North-Eastern Region, particularly, Assam. In fact, the entire North-Eastern Region, including Assam, has been declared a tax-free zone. But, in my view, the purpose has been defeated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I say this because if you compare the tax-free zone in Himachal Pradesh or other States, in Himachal Pradesh, you don't have to pay tax at all. But, in the North-East Region, including Assam, you have to pay the tax and then you get it back. Now, whatever duties or taxes, which you are getting back after paying, these are considered as 'income from other sources' and are taxed by the Income Tax Department. So, by one hand, you are giving the concession, but by the other hand, you are taking it back. How can industries be promoted in this manner? And that is the reason why the industrial growth is very slow and investments have stopped coming. That is why, even though this policy has been declared twice, yet, it is still an industrially backward area.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, the 'Look-East Policy' begins from home. We are very concerned about the growth of the North-Eastern Region, and the Government of India is committed to ensuring that there is industrial development in the North-Eastern Region. Sir, besides the Growth Centre Scheme, which I have already detailed about, there is also the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme which is in place to ensure that States can, actually, avail funds under the Scheme to provide the necessary infrastructure to improve the industrial growth in those particular regions. Sir, more particularly, when it comes to the North-East,

there is special dispensation where even though we provide resources to the tune of 75 per cent, under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, to the other parts of the country, to the North-Eastern Region, as a special dispensation, we support about 90 per cent. When it comes to the subsidy scheme which the hon. Member was, actually, referring to, this Special Package for Himachal Pradesh will be over in 2013 and the NEIP, 2007, will, however, continue till 2017. And, for the North-Eastern Region, if the hon. Member has any specific issue and problem, then, he can, definitely, approach us and we can always look into it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, my supplementary is whether the Ministry will take up this matter of taxation with the Finance Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Minister has already said that.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the North Eastern Region industrial growth has been crippled due to non-allocation of funds. Most of the national projects have been crippled due to poor allocation of funds. One of the instances that have been given by the hon. Minister in her written reply was that three Industrial Growth Centres have been sanctioned in 2008. But this scheme has been discontinued on 31st March, 2009. The approved project cost for three Industrial Growth Centres has been given in the written reply. Out of Rs.16.15 crores, the total Central grant released was Rs.15.00 crores, then, for the second Centre, out of Rs.22.00 crores, Rs.15.00 crores was released, and for the third Centre, out of Rs.25.343 crores, Rs.12.16 crores had been released. This is the main cause for the non-industrial growth in the North Eastern Region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: I am putting my specific question. We know that North Eastern Region is the 12th mega hot spot of biodiversity in the world. May I know from the Minister whether she will focus thoroughly on agriculture, fisheries, forestry, water, clean energy, tourism and comprehensive projects for the industrial growth of the North Eastern Region? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Members to allow the Question Hour to proceed.

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, as I mentioned earlier, the North Eastern Region is very close to our hearts. We are definitely concerned about the growth

of the North Eastern Region. The hon. Member has said that the Centre has released only Rs.15.00 crores and Rs.12.00 crores. The Growth Centre Scheme is actually a shared programme. The size of the project should be around Rs.30 crores, not to exceed Rs.30 crores. Even if the cost of the project is Rs.30 crores, then, the Central Grant will be Rs.10 crores, of course, Rs.15 crores for the North Eastern Region and also for the Special Category States. The State Government's share will be around Rs.5 crores, financial institutions contribute about Rs.4 crores, the nationalised banks will contribute around Rs.1 crore; and the market borrowings could be to the tune of Rs.10 crores. This is the sharing pattern under the scheme. Unless the Utilisation Certificate comes in to the Government of India, the second instalment can't be released to the State Government. If there was anything pending with the Government of India, it may be because the Utilisation Certificate has not been given to the Ministry of Commerce.

Coming to the protection of agriculture and other aspects that the Member has raised, let me once again assure the House that we are completely concerned, and we will do whatever we can in our capacity to support the North East Region.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the interest of the industrial development of the North Eastern Region, the Government of India has given transport subsidy to the entrepreneurs for the development of the industrial sector in the region. But on many occasions it came to the notice that there is an allegation that without establishing any industry many so-called industrialists have collected transport subsidy. The large scale corruption, the large scale irregularities are taking place in that region. There are industries functioning only for the name sake. I think the CBI has also registered cases against some people on the subsidy that they are availing of. May I know from the Minister whether the Government is going to curb these types of irregularities? May I also know from the Minister whether the Government is going to take action against the corrupt people who are taking money and not doing anything for the industrial development of the North Eastern Region?

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, in reality, this question does not arise out of the Growth Centre because this is more specific to the Growth Centre Scheme. However, let me apprise the hon. Member that the Transport Subsidy Scheme, the TSS, was actually initiated in 1971 and has been amended from time to time, and this is in implementation in 14 States and UTs, including the eight States of the North-Eastern Region. Sir, since the inception of this scheme an amount of Rs. 2948.95 crores have actually been released to the State

Governments and the Union Territories, including Rs. 2490.73 crores for the North-Eastern Region itself. If there are any specific cases of misappropriation of funds, Sir, it can always be brought to the notice of the Ministry and Ministry will initiate action against them.

**Social Security Scheme for unorganised sector**

\*365. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of people engaged in the unorganised job sector for their livelihood;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to cover them under any Social Security Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) As per the survey carried out by the National Sample Survey Organization in the year 2009-2010, the total employment in the unorganized sector in the country was 43.7 crore.

(b) to (d) With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008". The Act provides for constitution of National Social Security Board at the central level to recommend social security schemes viz. life and disability cover, health and maternity benefits, old age protection and any other benefit as may be determined by the Government for unorganized workers. The Government has initiated steps in the context of all these social security benefits.

The Government launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs. 30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families (a unit of five) in the unorganised sector. The scheme became operational from 01.04.2008. The scheme is presently being implemented in 26 States/Union Territories and more than 3.31 crore smart cards have been issued as on 30.11.2012.

The Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) was launched on 02.10.2007 with a view to providing insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural

landless households. The scheme is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under the scheme, the head of the family or an earning member of the family is eligible to receive the benefits of Rs. 30,000/- in case of natural death, Rs. 75,000/- accidental death, Rs. 75,000/- for total permanent disability and Rs. 37,500/- for partial permanent disability. More than 1.77 crore lives are covered under AABY as on 31.10.2012.

The Government has been implementing Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, which has been expanded by revising the criteria of eligibility. All citizens above the age of 60 years and living below poverty line are eligible for benefits under the scheme. For persons above the age of 80 years, the amount of pension has been raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. More than 2.27 crore persons have availed benefits under the scheme as on 31.10.2012.

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** सभापति जी, मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हमारे देश में unorganized sector में 43.7 करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं और उन्होंने तीन-चार स्कीम्स का उल्लेख किया है, जो BPL families के लिए हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि unorganized sector में काम करने वाले सभी लोग इस BPL category में नहीं आएंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो लोग इस BPL category में नहीं आएंगे, उनके लिए विशेष रूप से आपने क्या किया है?

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे:** सभापति जी, BPL families के अलावा हमने दूसरी categories के unorganized sector workers के लिए भी स्कीम्स दी हैं, जिनमें नरेगा में जो agricultural workers हैं, उनके लिए भी RSBY का provision किया गया है, street vendors को भी यह लाभ दिया गया है और domestic workers के लिए भी हम यह लाभ दे रहे हैं। दूसरे जितने भी लोग unorganized sector में आते हैं, उनको हम category-wise one by one यह लाभ दे रहे हैं। यह बात नहीं है कि हम सिर्फ BPL families को ही दे रहे हैं। चाहे RSBY हो, चाहे आम आदमी बीमा योजना हो या दूसरी जो भी योजनाएं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं, उनके अलावा अर्जुन सेनगुप्ता कमेटी की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक राज्य सरकारों को भी ये स्कीम्स implement करने के लिए लिखा गया है। चाहे हाउसिंग हो, चाहे हेल्थ स्कीम हो या बच्चों की स्कॉलरशिप का मामला हो, ये सारी योजनाएं हमने उसमें शामिल की हैं।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब से संतुष्ट नहीं हूँ। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि जो स्मार्ट कार्ड हैं, वह केवल BPL families के लिए ही है। BPL families के लिए आप ये स्कीम्स चालू कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि unorganized sector में बहुत सारे लोग काम करते हैं, जिनको यह लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो migrant workers unorganized sector में काम करते हैं,

वे West Bengal से Chennai जाते हैं, त्रिपुरा से असम जाते हैं, केरल जाते हैं, सभी प्रदेशों में जाकर काम करते हैं, क्या उनके लिए आपके पास कोई special Social Security Scheme है? उस social security के लिए आपका इरादा क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे:** सभापति जी, मैंने अभी बताया कि BPL families को छोड़कर domestic workers, street vendors, building and construction workers, जो इस category में नहीं आते, उनको भी इस Social Security Scheme में cover किया गया है। इसी तरह बीड़ी वर्कर्स, जिनको Welfare Cess Fund से लाभ दिया जाता है, उसके अलावा उनको RSBY का भी फायदा दिया जाता है। इसी के साथ नरेगा में जो काम कर रहे हैं, उनको भी RSBY का फायदा दिया जाता है। अब जहाँ तक migrant workers की बात है, उसके लिए हमने RSBY में स्मार्ट कार्ड दिया है। वे जहाँ कहीं भी जाएंगे, जिस स्टेट में जाएंगे, वे स्मार्ट कार्ड carry करेंगे। इसके लिए हम 2 कार्ड दे रहे हैं। एक head of the family को और दूसरा उस family को utilize करने के लिए। वे इस कार्ड को चाहे अपनी health के लिए, maternity benefit के लिए या दूसरी कोई भी स्कीम इसमें हो, उसके लिए utilize कर सकते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, so many times you have suspended the Question Hour. Why don't you extend the Question Hour today? My question is at 7th position. My Question Number is 367 ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Question Hour is already over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Muslim minority persons shot dead in Araria, Bihar

†\*366. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four persons from Muslim minority in Forbesganj (Bhajanpura Village) of Araria District in Bihar were shot dead by the police on 3 June, 2011;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the repeated instructions of Human Rights Commission and Minority Commission, neither any action has been taken against any senior officers nor any process of investigation has been initiated by Judicial Commission constituted by the State Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) whether Government would conduct a CBI enquiry of the case; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that four persons, belonging to minority community of village Bhajanpura at Forbesganj, Araria in Bihar were killed in police firing on 03.06.2011.

(b) A team of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) had carried out a spot investigation. While considering the report along with status report received from the Government of Bihar, the Commission observed that a one member Judicial Commission under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Madhavendra Saran (Retd.) of Patna High Court had been set up to inquire into (i) justification of firing on 03.06.2011, (ii) circumstances leading to the incident and (iii) the persons responsible for the incident and the steps being taken for recording the evidence. The case was closed by NHRC on 23.04.2012 in view of the fact that the Judicial Commission had been set up. A team of National Commission for Minorities (NCM) had also carried out a spot investigation and gave some short terms and long terms recommendations, which were to be acted upon by the State Government of Bihar.

In this connection, the action taken in the matter by the Government of Bihar is as follows:

1. The State Government has sent its reply to NHRC *vide* letter no. 4706 dated 21.5.2012.
2. The State Government has also sent reports to National Commission for Minorities *vide* letter nos. 1061 dated 1.2.2012, 5037 dated 29.5.2012 and 9587 dated 30.10.2012.
3. The single member Judicial Commission, set-up by the State Government under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Madhavendra Saran (Retired) of Patna High Court to enquire into the incidents visited the place of occurrence in July, 2011 and heard details of the incident from the aggrieved family members as well as the local officers of District Administration and other concerned persons.
4. The Commission started its hearing at Araria, from 21.6.2012 and till 5.12.2012, a total of 24 hearings have been completed.



5. In all, 80 witnesses have submitted their evidences before the Commission till 5.12.2012.
6. A total of 190 representations under oath are received in the Commission till 24.8.2012
7. The Commission is again scheduled to visit Araria for hearing from 10.1.2013 to 12.1.2013 for which summons to 125 witnesses have been issued.

State Government of Bihar has informed that a writ petition (CRL) No.195/2011-Association for Protection of Civil Rights *V/s* State of Bihar and others was filed in Hon'ble Supreme Court over the issue, in which the State Government has already filed affidavits dated 15.2.2012 and 4.10.2012 and the matter is still sub-judice.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as the Judicial Commission has yet to submit its recommendation and the matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

#### **Increasing tenure of Short Service Commission Officers**

\*367.DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the tenure of Short Service Commission Officers from 10 years to 14 years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to increase the promotional avenues for officers in Indian Army; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Provisions for extension of tenure of Short Service Commissioned Officers from 10 to 14 years already exist in the Armed Forces subject to certain conditions.

(c) and (d) Following measures for increasing promotional avenues for officers in the Army have already been put in place:

- (i) Time based promotion to the rank of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel at 2, 6 and 13 years of service respectively.
- (ii) Promotion to the rank of Colonel and equivalent (Time Scale) on 26 years of service.

- (iii) Upgradation of 750 post of Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel in a phased manner.
- (iv) Upgradation of 1051 posts of Colonel and above over a period of five years.

**Cyber training to police personnel to counter terrorist outfits**

†\*368. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether terrorist outfits are now adopting new methods;
- (b) whether terrorist outfits are now using the cyber space and social networking sites a lot;
- (c) whether keeping in view of this, there is a need for improving policing and providing cyber training to police personnel; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Terrorists outfits are now adopting the most modern means of communication, including rampant use of cyber space and social networking sites, for carrying out terrorist activities. Various methods are being used by Cyber terrorists such as emails for communications, posting and hosting of provocative clips, photographs, morphed images and content on social networking sites for inciting violence, disturbing public order and malicious propaganda. Various malicious activities are performed by Cyber terrorists such as phishing and identity theft for financial frauds, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks for disrupting online services and creation of malicious code/virus for compromising computers. However, the basic infrastructure including use of explosive substances for fabrication of the bombs largely remains the same.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has taken a series of measures regarding cyber training to police personnel and law enforcement agencies:

- A major programme has been initiated on development of cyber forensics tools, setting up of infrastructure for investigation and training of the users, particularly police and judicial officers in use of this tool to collect and analyze the digital evidence and present them in Courts.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC) are involved in providing basic and advanced training of Law Enforcement Agencies, Forensic labs and judiciary on the procedures and methodology of collecting, analyzing and presenting digital evidence.
- Cyber forensics training lab has been set up at Training Academy of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to impart basic and advanced training in Cyber Forensics and Investigation of Cyber Crimes to Police Officers associated with CBI. In addition, Government has set up cyber forensic training and investigation labs in the States of Kerala, Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and Jammu and Kashmir for training of Law Enforcement and Judiciary in these States.
- In collaboration with Data Security Council of India (DSCI), NASSCOM. Cyber Forensic Labs have been set up at Mumbai, Bangluru, Pune and Kolkata. DSCI has organized 242 training programmes on Cyber Crime Investigation and awareness and a total of 7104 Police officials, judiciary and Public prosecutors have been trained through these programmes. National Law School, Bangalore and NALSAR University of Law, Hyderabad are also engaged in conducting several awareness and training programmes on Cyber Laws and Cyber crimes for judicial officers.
- Department has formulated a set of investigation manuals with procedures for Search, Seizure Analysis and Presentation of digital evidence in courts. The manuals have been circulated to Law Enforcement Agencies in all States. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on Cyber Crime. State Governments have been advised to build adequate technical capacity in handling cyber crime including technical infrastructure, cyber police stations and trained manpower for detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of cyber crimes.

**Investment in share market by terrorist groups**

\*369. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that different terrorist groups are investing in the stock market;
- (b) if so, what measures Government is taking to stop such investments;
- (c) whether there is any data base of such investments; and
- (d) whether Government has confiscated any such amount, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As of now, no specific inputs that terrorists are investing in share market/stock market have been received from Securities Market Intermediaries. However, there are some Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) suspected to be linked to financing of terrorism, which have been received from Securities Market Intermediaries. These are being examined by Central Intelligence and Investigation Agencies.

The financing operations in the stock markets are carried out through banking channels. The nature of the funds flowing into the stock markets would be reflected in the accounts opened with the banks together with the customer due diligence (CDD) norms applicable to such accounts. In addition, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) registered intermediaries are required to follow stringent Know Your Customer (KYC) norms on an ongoing basis and are also required to file Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in case of suspicious activities of their clients.

**Coordination committees formed under the Persons  
with Disabilities Act, 1995**

\*370. SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and addresses of Central and GNCT of Delhi Co-ordination Committees formed under the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995;
- (b) the details of functions to be performed by them for the benefit of disabled persons;
- (c) whether Central and GNCT of Delhi have framed any policy to address issues faced by disabled persons and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of suggestions/complaints received from MPs and disabled persons by Central ar GNCT of Delhi regarding transfer of their wards far away from their place of residences, therel denying timely medication and proper maintenance to disabled persons?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The list of members of the Central Coordination Committee and GNCT of Delhi Coordination Committee is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The functions of the Central Coordination Committee and State Coordination Committees have already been mentioned in Section 8 and Section 18 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 respectively. The functions of the Committees in detail are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government developed and adopted the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities in 2006. The National Policy recognizes that Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) are a valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of their rights and full participation in society.

The salient features of the National Policy are:

- (i) Physical Rehabilitation, which includes early detection and intervention, counseling and medical interventions and provision of aids and appliances. It also includes the development of rehabilitation professionals;
- (ii) Educational Rehabilitation which includes vocational training; and
- (iii) Economic Rehabilitation, for a dignified life in society.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has stated that GNCT Delhi is implementing the National Policy for persons with disabilities.

(d) Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has informed that from 01-04-2012, 56 complaints have been received from Government Employees with disabilities of those whose children/spouse have disability and that the matters have been taken up with the concerned authorities for consideration.

Office of Commissioner for Persons with Disability, Government of NCT Delhi has informed that 02 complaints have been received. Necessary directions have

been issued to concerned departments. Further, as informed by GNCT Delhi one reference has been received in this department from Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, forwarding therewith a suggestion of Sh. Faggan Singh Kulste, Hon'ble M.P. for not to transfer such employees to more than 5 kilometers away from their residence, whose parents are disabled and their parents are solely dependent upon them so as to help their old disabled parents to look after their proper maintenance.

***Statement-I***

*(A) List of Members of Central Coordination Committee (CCC)*

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|----|--|---|
| 1. | Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment<br>Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi   | Chairperson ( <i>ex-officio</i> )         |
| 2. | Minister of State for Social Justice &<br>Empowerment Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi  | Vice-Chairperson<br>( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 3. | Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and<br>Empowerment Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 4. | Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry<br>of Human Resource Development,<br>Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi                                  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 5. | Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child<br>Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 6. | Secretary, Department of Expenditure,<br>Ministry of Finance. North Block,<br>New Delhi  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 7. | Secretary, Department of Personnel and<br>Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public<br>Grievances and Pensions, North Block,<br>New Delhi      | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 8. | Secretary, Department of Health, Ministry<br>of Health and Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan,<br>New Delhi                                       | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |
| 9. | Secretary, Department of Rural Development<br>(Formerly Department of Rural Employment and<br>Poverty Alleviation), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> )              |

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| 10. | Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (Formerly Department of Industrial Development), Ministry of Industry, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 11. | Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development (Formerly Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment), Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi                                | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 12. | Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi -110016   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 13. | Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law and Justice, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 14. | Secretary Department of Public Enterprises, Ministry of Industry, Block-14, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003                              | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 15. | Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities Sarojini House, No. 6 Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi-110001.  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 16. | Chairman, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 17. | Director General, Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 18. | Director, National Council for Educational Research and Training, IIT Gate, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 19. | Smt. Santosh Chowdhary, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) 306, Punjab Bhawan, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi-110 001 (Tele No. 23782272)                   | Member                       |
| 20. | Shri Govind Prasad Mishra, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) 174, North Avenue, New Delhi -110 001 Tele No. 23094131, 9013180131                       | Member                       |

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| 21. | Shri Motilal Vora, Member of Parliament<br>(Rajya Sabha) 33, Lodhi Estate,<br>New Delhi-110011<br>Tele No. 24651313, 24653800                    | Member                       |
| 22. | Dr. Sudha Kaul, Vice-Chairperson, Indian<br>Institute of Cerebral Palsy, P 35/1,<br>Taratola Road, Kolkata-700088                                | Member                       |
| 23. | Shri D.R. Mehta, President, Bhagwan<br>Mahavir Viklang Sahayata Samiti, 13A,<br>Gurunanak Path, Main Malviya Nagar,<br>Jaipur-302017, Rajasthan. | Member                       |
| 24. | Mar. Andrews Thazhath Archbishop of<br>Trichur Catholic Archbishop's House<br>Trichur-680005, Kerala   | Member                       |
| 25. | Director, National Institute for the<br>Visually Handicapped, 116, Rajpur Road,<br>Dehradun- (UP)-248001   | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 26. | Director, National Institute for the<br>Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad,<br>Manovikas Nagar (Andhra Pradesh)-500009                           | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 27. | Director, National Institute for the<br>Orthopaedically Handicapped, B.T.<br>Road, Bon Hoogly, Kolkata-<br>(West Bengal) 700090                  | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 28. | Director, Ali Yavar Jung National Institute<br>for the Hearing Handicapped, K. C. Marg,<br>Bandra (W), Mumbai.-400 050                           | Member ( <i>ex-officio</i> ) |
| 29. | Secretary, D/o Women & Child Development,<br>Karnataka Government Secretariat, Government of<br>Karnataka, Bangalore-560001                      | Member                       |
| 30. | Principal Secretary, Govt. of Rajasthan,<br>D/O Social Justice, Jaipur-302008 (Rajasthan)  | Member                       |



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| 31. | Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities, D/o Women and Child Development, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata.-700001                           | Member                           |
| 32. | Secretary, Social Welfare Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Secretariat, IP Estate, New Delhi-02                                      | Member                           |
| 33. | Mr. Carmo Noronha, Executive Director, Bethany Society, Lady Veronica Lane Laithmkehr, Shillong-793003  | Member                           |
| 34. | Ms. Jayshree Ravindran, Managing Trustee Ability foundation 27, 4th Main Road, Gandhi Marg, Chennai   | Member                           |
| 35. | Shri Mukuk Goswami Ashadeep, Islampur Road, Gandhi Nagar, Guwahati-781003, Assam  | Member                           |
| 36. | Ms. Nirmala Srinivasan Ex. Trustee, Action for Mental Illness, Kammana Halli, Main Road, Kalyan Nagar, Bangalore                                  | Member                           |
| 37. | Dr. Rajani Kanta Doloi, (SC) Vocational Training for Orthopaedically Handicapped, SC, ST & Minorities, Rabindra Nagar, P.O. Midnapur, West Bengal | Member                           |
| 38. | Joint Secretary (Disability Division) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment  | Member-Secretary<br>(Ex-officio) |

*(B) List of Members of GNCT Delhi State Co-ordination Committee*

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|----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Hon'ble Minister, Social Welfare, Government of NCT of Delhi.                                       | Chairperson Ex-officio |
| 2. | Shri. Mata Ram Gangwal, M.L.A.-1B/24-C, LIG Flats Paschim Vihar, New Delhi(U/s 13(2)(g) of PWD Act) | Member                 |

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| 3.  | Shri. Kulwant rana, M.L.A.,<br>H.No. 7, Main Bawana Road<br>(Opp. Delhi Engineering College)<br>Village & P.O. Shahabad Daulatpur,<br>Delhi (U/s 13(2)(g) pf PwD Act) | Member |
| 4.  | Shri Nand Kishore, M.L.A., H.No. 213,<br>Village Baprola, PO Najafgarh, Delhi-43<br>(U/s 13(2)(g) of PwD Act)   | Member |
| 5.  | Pr. Secretary, Deptt. of Education,<br>Govt, of NCT of Delhi.   | Member |
| 6.  | Pr. Secretary, Deptt. of Finance Government<br>of NCT of Delhi.   | Member |
| 7.  | Pr. Secretary, Deptt. of Health Government<br>of NCT of Delhi.  | Member |
| 8.  | Development nCommissioner,<br>Government of NCT of Delhi  | Member |
| 9.  | Secretary, Deptt. of Industries, Government<br>of NCT of Delhi.   | Member |
| 10. | Secretary(Training-UTCS), Government of<br>NCT of Delhi.  | Member |
| 11. | Secretary, Deptt. of Urban Development<br>Government of NCT of Delhi.   | Member |
| 12. | Secretary (Employment), Government<br>of NCT of Delhi.  | Member |
| 13. | Managing Director, Delhi State Industrial<br>Development Corporation Ltd., N-Block,<br>Bombay Life Building, Con. Circus, New Delhi                                   | Member |
| 14. | Ms. Seema Tuli, Principal, Amar Jyoti<br>School, Karkardooma, Delhi. (U/s 13(2) (f)<br>of PwD Act)  | Member |

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|-----|---|--------|
| 15. | Dr. Omkar Sharma, Gen. Secretary,<br>All India Federation of the Deaf,<br>18, Northend Complex, R.K. Puram, Marg,<br>New Delhi (U/s13(2)(f) of PwD Act)   | Member |
| 16. | Ms. Niharika Nigam, Director Delhi Society<br>for the Welfare Mentally Retarded Children,<br>Okhla Centre, Okhla Marg, New Delhi<br>(U/s 13(2)(f) of PwD Act)   | Member |
| 17. | Mr. Dilip Kumar, Project Director, Mother<br>Home, Khasra no. 22, G.T.K Road, Libaspur,<br>Delhi-42. (U/s 13(2)(f) of PwD Act)  | Member |
| 18. | General Secretary, National Association<br>of Blind, R.K. Puram, Sector-5,<br>New Delhi. (U/s 13(2)(f) of PwD Act)  | Member |
| 19. | Representative, Confederation of Indian<br>Industry, CII, Delhi State Office, Plot No. 249 f,<br>Sec-18 Udyog Vihar Phase-IV,<br>Gurgaon (U/s13(2)(h) of PwD Act).                                    | Member |
| 20. | Ms. Navneet Sethi, Associate Professor<br>Centre for English Studies, School of<br>Languages, Literature and Culture Studies,<br>Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.<br>(U/s13(2)(h) of PwD Act). | Member |
| 21. | Chairman, Delhi Agriculture Marketing<br>Board, 9, Instt. Area, Pankha Road,<br>Janakpuri, New Delhi-58.  | Member |
| 22. | Pr. Secretary, Public Works Department<br>Government of NCT of Delhi. (U/s13(2)<br>(d) of PwD Act).   | Member |
| 23. | Commissioner (Disability),For Persons<br>with Disability, Government of NCT of Delhi.   | Member |
| 24. | Pr. Secretary, Social Welfare/WCD,<br>Government of NCT of Delhi  | Member |

***Statement-II*****(A) Section 8 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, functions of the Central Co-ordination Committee:-**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the function of the Central Coordination Committee shall be to serve as the national focal point on disability matters and facilitate the continuous evolution of a comprehensive policy towards solving the problems faced by persons with disabilities.
2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Central Coordination Committee may perform all or any of the following functions, namely:
  - (a) review and coordinate the activities of all the Departments of Government and other Governmental and non-Governmental Organizations which are dealing with matters relating to persons with disabilities;
  - (b) develop a national policy to address issues faced by, persons with disabilities;
  - (c) advise the Central Government on the formulation of policies, programmes, legislation and projects with respect to disability;
  - (d) take up the cause of persons with disabilities with the concerned authorities and the international organizations with a view, to provide for schemes and projects for the disabled in the national plans and other programmes and policies evolved by the international agencies;
  - (e) review in consultation with the donor agencies their funding policies from the perspective of their impact on persons with disabilities;
  - (f) take such other steps to ensure barrier-free environment in public places, work-places, public utilities, schools and other institutions;
  - (g) monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes designed for achieving equality and full participation of persons with disabilities;

- (h) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

**(B) Section 18 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, functions of the State Co-ordination Committees:-**

1. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the function of the State Co-ordination Committee shall be to serve as the state focal point on disability matters and facilitate the continuous evolution of a comprehensive policy towards solving the problems faced by persons with disabilities.
2. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing function the State Coordination Committee may, within the State perform all or any of the following functions, namely:
  - (a) review and coordinate the activities of all the Departments of Government and other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations which are dealing with matters relating to persons with disabilities;
  - (b) develop a State policy to address issues faced by persons with disabilities;
  - (c) advise the State Government on the formulation of policies. Programmes, legislation and projects with respect to disability;
  - (d) review, in consultation with the donor agencies, their funding from the perspective of their impact on persons with disabilities;
  - (e) take such other steps to ensure barrier-free environment in public places, work places, public utilities, schools and other institutions;  
  
Provided that while nominating persons under this clause, the State Government shall nominate at least one woman and one person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes;
  - (f) monitor and evaluate the impact of policies and programmes designed for achieving equality and full participation of persons with disabilities;
  - (g) to perform such other functions as may be prescribed by the State Government.

**Centrally protected monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh**

\*371. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally protected monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of the expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) The details of Centrally protected monuments in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of these monuments during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*List of Centrally protected monuments/sites in  
Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad circle)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Monument	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Hill Fort and buildings therein and the fortifications at the foot of the hill.	Gooty	Anantapur
2.	Madhavaraya temple (old Vishnu temple)	Gorantla	-do-
3.	Outer wall of the Mahalakshmi temple	Goripalli	-do-
4.	Group of sculptures	Hemavati	-do-
5.	Group of old temples together with adjacent land	Hemavati	-do-
6.	Large dolmen on a rocky hillock	Kalyandurg	-do-
7.	Mallikarjuna (siva) temple	Kambaduru	-do-
8.	Virabhadra temple	Lepakashi	-do-
9.	Basavannah temple	Lepakashi	-do-

1	2	3	4
10.	Hill fort	Madakasira	Anantapur
11.	Large bastion and an old gateway	Madakasira	-do-
12.	Extensive hill-fortress with outlying fortification excluding the fort gate	Rayadurg	-do-
13.	Palace and two temples of Rama and Krishna	-do-	-do-
14.	Chintalarayaswami temple	Tadpatri	-do-
15.	Rameswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
16.	Sitatirtham steeped well with entrance in the form of a bull	Penukonda	-do-
17.	The Hill fort and northern gateway with inscriptions	-do-	-do-
18.	The citadel and ruined buildings on the hill	-do-	-do-
19.	Watch tower known as Rama's bastion	-do-	-do-
20.	Small pavillion	-do-	-do-
21.	Old gopuram	-do-	-do-
22.	Old stamba or lamp pillar in the sub collector's office compound	-do-	-do-
23.	Hill fort and a large wall	-do-	-do-
24.	Lower Fort and structure	Chandragiri	Chittoor
25.	Upper Fort	-do-	-do-
26.	Venkateswara Vishnu temple	Mangapuram (hamlet of Mittapalam)	-do-
27.	Chennakeswaraswami temple	Sompalle	-do-
28.	Fort	Gurramkonda	-do-
29.	Lower Fort, Center Fort wall, moat, old fort gateway, old hanuman temple, old mandapam	-do-	-do-

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



1	2	3	4
52.	Old Vishnu temples with inscriptions	Peddandudiya	Cuddapah
53.	Agatheswar Swami Temple	Chilamkur	Cuddapah
54.	Ruined Buddhist stupa and other remains	Amaravati	Guntur
55.	Inscribed rock to the west of Dharanikota	Amaravati	-do-
56.	Fort in ruins	Dharanikota	-do-
57.	Ancient siva temple with inscription	Ayyangaripalam	-do-
58.	Bhavanarayana temple	Bapatla	-do-
59.	Ruined Buddhist stupa	Bhattiprolu	-do-
60.	Kapoteswara temple with the inscriptional monuments within the temple site (slabs in the temple site)	Chejerla	-do-
61.	Mounds with ancient remains	Grandhesiri	-do-
62.	Inscribed marble pillar near the Gopala temple	Ipuru	-do-
63.	Ancient Buddhist remains and Brahmi inscriptions on the mound	Manchikallu	-do-
64.	Mounds with ancient remains	Velpur	-do-
65.	Fort-storeyed rock-cut Hindu temple	Undavalli	-do-
66.	The Sculptures, carvings, images or other like objects discovered within the revenue limit	Buddam	-do-
67.	Mound	Nagulavaram	-do-
68.	Hill of Nagarjunakonda with the ancient remains	Pullareddigudem (Agarharam)	-do-
69.	The Sculptures, carvings, images on the ancient mound	Pullareddigudem	-do-
70.	Reconstructed monumets at Anupu and Nagarjuna Konda hilltop	Nagarjunakonda	Guntur

1	2	3	4
71.	Mounds containing Buddhist remains such as stupas	Adurru	East Godavari
72.	Rock-cut caves and cisterns and remains of Buddhist Stupas, Chatyas and Viharas (monasteries) on the hill pandavula or pandavakonda	Kapavaram	-do-
73.	Buddhist remains at Kodavali	Kodavah	-do-
74.	Bhimeswara temple	Samalkot, Bhimavaram	-do-
75.	Bhimeswara temple	Draksharama	-do-
76.	Gollingeswara group of temples	Biccavolu	East Godavari
77.	Monolithic Ganesh Image	-do-	-do-
78.	Charminar	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
79.	Golkonda Fort, Fortifications	-do-	-do-
80.	Pre-historic site	Janapet	Khammam
81.	Ancient site and remains comprised in survey plot No. 37	Munagacherla	Krishna
82.	Ancient site with the mound marking the Buddhist Stupas in it.	Alluru	-do-
83.	Buddhist remains in a mound	Ghantasala	-do-
84.	Mound containing Budhist remains and ancient village site.	Gudivada	-do-
85.	Hillock containing the mound marking the ancient remains of Budhist stupas situated on it	Gummadiduru	-do-
86.	Bandar Fort		
	(1) Armoury known as Fort and customs office, Bandar Fort customs office	Masulipathnam	-do-
	(2) Belfry		

1	2	3	4
87.	Dutch cemetery	Masulipatnam	-do-
88.	Buddhist remains of a Stupa on the hill	Jaggayyapeta	-do-
89.	Four pillars in the ruined mandapam in Jammidoddi	Vijayawada	-do-
90.	Two rock-cut cave temples on the Indrakila hill known as Akkanna caves Kiratarjuna pillar and slab the Indrakila hill Inscribed pillar and slab in Malleswaraswami temple	-do-	-do-
91.	Rock-cut cave temples on the Hill	Mogalrajapuram	-do-
92.	Sculptures, carvings, images other like objects found in the vicinity of the old Mosque	Gudur	-do-
93.	Inscribed Pillar and slab in Malleswaraswami temple	Vijayawada	-do-
94.	Kiratharjuna Pillar on the Indrakilla Hill	Vijayawada	-do-
95.	Ruined fort and buildings therein except Ramazan masjid	Adoni	Kurnool
96.	Inscribed stone lying to the east of siva temple	Rayachoti	-do-
97.	Inscribed boulder bearing Andhra records of 150 A.D.	Chinnakadaburu	-do-
98.	A prominent granite hillock bearing Asokan inscriptions	Jonnagiri	-do-
99.	The One Asokan inscription, Two early Chalukya inscriptions and One late Chalukya inscriptions.	Rajulamandagiri	-do-
100.	Mausaleum known as Abdul Wahab Khan's Tomb and adjoining buildings	Kurnool	-do-

1	2	3	4
101.	Gateways and the bastions of the old fort, viz (1) Bastion No.1 Beach Ghantki Buruzu (2) Bastion No. 2 Lal Bangalow Buruzu (3) Gateway to Gopala Darwaja (4) Gateway to Panikiddi	Kurnool	Kurnool
102.	Nandavaram Temple including the sculpture of Subrahmanya	Nandavaram	-do-
103.	Old Cave Temple	Yaganti	-do-
104.	Uma-Mahesvaraswami Temple	Yaganti	-do-
105.	Ancient Mound	Kondapur	Medak
106.	Alampur Temples	Alampur	Mehaboobnagar
107.	Mound known as 'Bodipati Dibba'	Ramatirtham (Hamlet of Varini)	Nellore
108.	Ancient Mound	Ramatirtham	Nellore
109.	Hill Fort with Ancient buildings therein	Udayagiri	Nellore
110.	Krishna Temple in a part of Donka with Gopuram, Kalyanamandapam and Masonry built Tank	Udayagiri	Nellore
111.	Ranganayakula Temple	Udayagiri	Nellore
112.	Ancient Mounds	Kanuparti	Prakasam
113.	A group of eight rock-cut temples in Bhairavakonda hill	Kottapalii	Prakasam
114.	Chola Temple	Motupalle	Prakasam
115.	Ancient Mound	Pedaganjam	Prakasam
116.	Pitikeswara group of temples including Approach road	Pittikayagulla	Prakasam
117.	Ancient Site	Pusalapadu	Prakasam
118.	Remalingesvara group of temples	Satiavel	Prakasam

1	2	3	4
119.	Ancient Buddhist site	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam
120.	Sri Somesvara temple	Mukhalingam	Srikakulam
121.	Bhimesvara temple, Mukhalingesvara temple	Mukhalingesvara	Srikakulam
122.	Buddhist remains: 1) Six Images 2) Three images and some more images on the hill 3) One image 4) Three images	Salihundam	Srikakulam
123.	Eastern portion of Salihundam hill containing Buddhist remains (A Chaitya and four stupas)	Salihundam	Srikakulam
124.	Ancient Buddhist Mounds locally known as 'Dhana Dibbalu'	Kotturu	Vishakhapatnam (near Gokivada forest)
125.	Buddhist rock-cut stupas, Dagabas and caves and the ruins of a structural Chaitya with its outbuilding and other Ancient remains on twoadjoining hills known as Bojjanna Konda	Sankaram	Vishakhapatnam
126.	(Durga Bhairavakonda) having an ancient monument called Durga	Nilavati	Vizianagaram
127.	Ruined Buddhist Monastery at Gurubhaktulakonda	Ramatirthalu Ramatirtham	Vizianagaram
128.	The old, Dibbesvarasvamipur temple	Sarapalli (Sarapalle)	Vizianagaram
129.	Thousand Pillared temple	Hanamkonda	Warangal
130.	Ramappa temple	Palampet	Warangal
131.	Warangal Fort, Defences and gateways	Warangal	Warangal

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

***Statement-II***

*Expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance  
of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Andhra Pradesh*

*(Amount in lakhs)*

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Structural Conservation	640.00	695.24	693.99
Environmental Development	131.29	141.49	176.26
Chemical Preservation	34.00	31.90	28.87
TOTAL :	805.29	868.63	899.12

**Trade relations with Israel**

\*372. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise volume of trade between India and Israel during the last four years including imports and exports;
- (b) the expected volume of trade with Israel during the current year;
- (c) whether Free Trade Agreement (FTA) is likely to be signed with that country;
- (d) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (e) its likely impact on the trade relations with other countries in the Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The volume of trade between India and Israel during the last four years is given in the table below. Trade between India and Israel grew during the period from 2008-2009 to 2011-12 at the rate of 86.5%.

(Value in US \$ Million)					
Year	2008- 2009	2009- 2010	2010- 2011	2011- 2012	Rate of growth between 2008-09 and 2011-12 in %
1 India's total Export to Israel	1,458.55	1,968.59	2,919.78	4,040.52	177.0
2 India's total Import from Israel	2,090.41	1,885.06	2,253.51	2,577.69	23.3
3 India-Israel Total Trade	3,548.95	3,853.66	5,173.28	6,618.21	86.5
4 Rate of growth in Total trade over the previous year		8.59	34.24	27.93	

Source: DGCIS.

- (b) The volume of trade between India and Israel for the first six months in the current year *i.e.* April to September, 2012-13 over the previous year registered a decline of 4.70% as may be seen from the table given below:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Year		2011-2012 (April-September)	2012-2013 (April-September)
1	India's total EXPORT to Israel	1,971.08	1,892.11
2	India's total IMPORT from Israel	1,209.05	1,138.59
3	India-Israel TOTAL TRADE	3,180.13	3,030.70
4	Rate of growth in Total trade		-4.70

Source: DGCIS

In view of the continuing global economic slowdown, the volume of trade between India and Israel for the full financial year 2012-2013 can be expected to be US \$ 6061.4 million.

(c) to (e) In January, 2010, the Trade and Economic Relations Committee approved the proposal for starting negotiations for signing the India Israel Free Trade Agreement. So far five rounds of negotiations have been held. The next round of negotiation is scheduled to be held from 20th to 23rd January, 2013. India's relations with Israel stand on their own and do not affect our historical and close ties with the countries in the Middle East.

**Status of case relating to SC status to muslims of SC origin**

\*373. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of the case in the Supreme Court dealing with constitutional validity of the Constitution Scheduled Castes Order 1950 for grant of SC status to Muslims of SC origin being handled by the Ministry;

(b) the number of times the Ministry has written to the Ministry of Law and Justice for filing responses/Counter Affidavit in this case;

(c) the dates on which any Affidavits have been filed; and

(d) in case no response has been filed, the detailed reasons for the same?



THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) A number of Writ Petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court, pleading for Scheduled Caste (SC) status for converts to Islam, who may originally have belonged to castes, which are currently specified as SC. The matter is presently sub-judice. The Union of India, as a respondent, has not filed a Counter, as a decision in this regard has not yet been taken.

**Guidelines to security forces facing militants**

\*374. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice and State Governments for avoiding any controversial allegation by some section of people, when security forces facing militants with arms and explosive materials are compelled to perform their duty and forced to kill militants instantly to protect themselves first and to protect society from probable life-threats; and

(b) whether any suitable amendment is proposed in the existing law in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to ensure that the Security Forces exercise utmost due diligence, while responding to attacks and other life threatening situations being created by militants. The Security Forces give highest priority to protecting innocent civilians. They are continuously trained to respond to such life threatening situations with directed and proportionate use of force which in certain circumstances would lead to neutralizing the threat by killing the attacking militants. As per extant legal provisions all bona-fide actions of Security Forces in discharge of their duties are protected. Such legal provisions include the right of private defence enumerated under relevant sections of Chapter IV of the Indian Penal Code (General Exceptions). Further, to protect bona-fide actions of Security Forces from mala-fide/frivolous prosecution, no prosecution can be launched against them without the sanction of competent government under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In order to avoid any controversial allegations in such events, the Government has issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), according to which, on occurrence of the incident involving Security Forces in any part of the country, the Force personnel concerned are required to send a Detailed Situation Report (SITREP)/Special SITREP/Daily Diary/Service Digest to their Headquarter (HQ) after returning to their Base/Camp. The same should be considered and attached by the security force concerned while sending their comments on the proposal of the State Government for sanction of prosecution, if any. The SOPs also cater to wide range of possible scenarios on how to deal with unlawful assemblies, including the use of fire power and new areas like the use of human shields of women and children by the Maoists.

Further, in all the cases wherein an incident has occurred involving killing or injury to miscreants, etc., the security force concerned is required to file an FIR regarding the incident, which shall also be taken into consideration by the competent authority while processing the request for prosecution sanction.

#### **Ineffective enforcement of labour laws**

\*375. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the enforcement of labour laws in the country is very ineffective;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enforce labour laws very stringently?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) The statistics on number of incidences of strikes and lockouts reported by States and Union Territories as compiled by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment does not indicate an increasing trend in the industrial dispute. Therefore, it is evident that the enforcement of labour laws in the country is not ineffective.

(c) The Union Ministry of Labour and Employment has time and again

requested the State Governments to implement the labour laws in true letter and spirit. In the recently held 43rd Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference on 27th September, 2012 in New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Labour and Employment, he again appealed to the State Governments for strict enforcement of labour laws and stressed the need to ensure a healthy social dialogue for maintaining industrial peace.

**Abolishing income ceiling of beneficiaries under ADIP scheme**

\*376. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income ceiling for eligible beneficiaries and ceiling of the cost of assistive devices under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchasing/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) scheme is much less resulting into lesser number of disabled persons availing the benefits of ADIP scheme; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to abolish income ceiling and ceiling of the cost of assistive devices so as to allow every disabled person to avail the benefits of ADIP scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP) scheme, persons with disabilities (PwDs) with income limit as per details mentioned below are eligible for availing benefit under the scheme. Only those aids/appliances, which do not cost more than Rs. 6000/- are covered under the scheme.

Total Income

Amount of Assistance

(i) Upto Rs. 6,500/- per month

(i) Full cost of aids/appliances

(ii) Rs. 6,501/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month

(ii) 50% of cost of aids/appliances

Approximately 2.50 lakh persons with disabilities are benefited under the scheme per year, at present. The revision of income ceiling and amount of assistance under the scheme is under consideration.

**Recruitment of officials by BRO on wrong  
experience certificate**

\*377. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has recruited number of Administrative Officers between 1983-1996 based on wrong experience certificate as pointed out by Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) vide their Note-BRDB/04/1658/2005/GE-I dated 25 July, 2011; and

(b) if so, how many officers have been recruited during the said period and what action has been taken on the issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) UPSC recommended names of 30 candidates for appointment to the post of Administrative Officers in Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in 2009-10. The entire selection process was subsequently cancelled by UPSC as it was found that some of the selected/shortlisted candidates had submitted invalid certificates with respect to holding requisite supervisory experience. The matter was subsequently investigated and departmental proceedings initiated against the officers found to have issued the invalid certificates. In course of the investigations Directorate General of Border Roads (Dte GBR) intimated that recruitments of Administrative Officers based on similar type of certificates have also taken place in the past and gave examples of sixteen (16) such cases. Accordingly, vide BRDB Secretariat Note No. BRDB/04/1658/2005-GE.I dated 25th July, 2011, Dte GBR was asked to confirm whether the old cases are also required to be investigated. Since no response was received on this issue, DGBR has been instructed to investigate the matter of issuing similar certificates earlier on the basis of which appointments to the post of Administrative Officer were made in the past and take further necessary action under intimation to the Government.

**Cities and towns under IHSDP in Maharashtra**

\*378. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns covered so far under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Maharashtra;

(b) the city-wise and town-wise number of development projects approved and implemented in the State under IHSDP;

(c) whether any roadmap has been prepared for these cities and towns of the State under IHSDP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 62 projects in 5 Mission cities under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 127 projects in 91 towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been approved for the State of Maharashtra during the Mission period 2005-12.

(b) City-wise and town-wise details of development projects approved and implemented in Maharashtra under IHSDP are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The implementation of the projects under JNNURM in Maharashtra are undertaken by Urban Local Bodies and State level agencies. Through meetings of Central Sanctioning Committee and review meetings held at State and Central levels, the State Government has been advised to draw a time-bound plan of action city-wise and project-wise and monitor its implementation so as to complete the ongoing projects (85 in number) and projects not started (34 in number) under IHSDP by 31.3.2014.

The Mission period of JNNURM was for seven years from December, 2005 upto March, 2012, which has been extended for two years upto March, 2014 to enable the completion of ongoing projects sanctioned till March, 2012 and implementation of pro-poor key reforms.

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

Status as on 10.12.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of District	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects	Total Project Cost	Total number of dwelling units	Total Central Share	Total State Share	1st installment (50% of Central approved Share)	2nd Installment released	Total ACA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-I	1	24.34	965	15.74	8.60	7.87	0.00	7.87
2	Maharashtra	Amravati	Achalpur Phase-II	1	33.24	1165	18.96	14.28	9.48		9.48
3	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-I)	1	6.98	803	5.59	1.40	2.79		2.79
4	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola City (Phase-II)	1	29.68	1118	20.11	9.57	10.05		10.05
5	Maharashtra	Akola	Akola phase-III	1	33.36	1413	22.25	11.11	11.12		11.12

Project Cancelled on 106th CSC. Metting dated 30/06/11	Pune	Alandi								0.00
6 Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Amalner	1	12.05	462	7.72	4.33	3.86	3.86	7.72
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/06/11	Jalna	Ambad								0.00
Project Cancelled on 129th CSC dated 19/07/12	Amravati	Amravati (Ph-I)								0.00
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/05/11	Amravati	Amravati, Phase-II								0.00
7 Maharashtra	Amravati	Anjangaon-Surji	1	21.91	816	14.28	7.63	7.14	0.00	7.14
8 Maharashtra	Wardha	Arvi	1	8.78	329	5.73	3.05	2.87	0.00	2.87
9 Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-I	1	15.99	1256	12.73	3.27	6.36	6.36	12.73
10 Maharashtra	Sangli	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	5.59	5.82	5.82	5.82
11 Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	1	11.84	617	8.88	2.96	4.44	4.44	4.44
12 Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	Ahmadpur	.1	3.38	81	2.04	1.33	1.02	1.02	1.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-I	1	13.21	480	8.12	5.08	4.06		4.06
14	Maharashtra		Ahmednagar Phase-II	1	12.36	372	6.93	5.43	3.47		3.47
15	Maharashtra	Pune	Baramati	1	3.41	259	2.31	1.10	1.16	1.16	2.31
16	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-I	1	23.00	1169	17.05	5.94	8.53		8.53
17	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	12.31	13.22		13.22
Project Cancelled on		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-I)							0.00	0.00
106th CSC Meeting											
dated 30/05/11											
Project Cancelled on		Thane	Bhiwandi (Phase-II)								0.00
112th CSC Meeting		Jalna	Bhokardhan								0.00
dated 12/09/11											
18	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buldhana Phase -I	1	12.52	892	10.02	2.50	5.01	5.01	10.02
19	Maharashtra	Buldana	Buidhana Phase - II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	17.21	9.95		9.95
20	Maharashtra	Akola	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	16.26	12.06		12.06
21	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-I	1	13.22	504	8.61	4.62	4.30	4.30	8.61
22	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	8.85	6.11		6.11



23	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Chalisgaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	16.35	11.80	11.80		
24	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	1	29.64	1179	20.22	9.41	10.11	10.11		
25	Maharashtra	Buldana	Chikhali	1	45.94	1924	22.64	23.30	11.32	11.32		
26	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Bazar (Phase-I)	1	17.24	985	11.17	6.07	5.58	0.00	5.58	
27	Maharashtra	Amravati	Chandur Railway town (Phase-II)	1	6.82	347	4.50	2.32	2.25	2.25	2.25	
28	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Dawha City	1	10.15	380	6.62	3.53	3.31	0.00	3.31	
29	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Deolali Pravara (Revised)	1	4.60	333	3.68	0.92	1.84	0.66	3.02	
30	Maharashtra	Yeatmal	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	8.19	6.94		6.94	
31	Maharashtra	Wardha	Deoli	1	6.77	370	5.02	1.75	2.51		2.51	
32	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Oesaiganj	1	12.05	504	7.73	4.32	3.87		3.87	
33	Maharashtra	Buldana	Deulgaon Raja City	1	19.86	749	12.89	6.98	6.44	0.00	6.44	
34	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule Phase-I	1	23.57	966	14.76	8.82	7.38	7.38	14.76	
35	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dhule phase-II	1	34.96	1200	20.61	14.35	10.30		0.00	
36	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha Varvade (Phase-I)	1	16.77	1050	11.43	5.34	5.72	5.72	11.43	
37	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varvade (Phase-II)	1	23.97	1050	15.30	8.67	7.65	6.81	14.46	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
38	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1	27.00	1100	16.88	10.13	8.44		8.44
39	Maharashtra	Dhule	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1	17.47	596	10.53	6.94	5.26		5.26
40	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Erandol	1	9.65	288	5.69	3.96	2.85		2.85
Project cancelled on 106th CSC meeting dated 30/05/11		Aurangabad	Gangapur								0.00
		Bid	Georai								0.00
41	Maharashtra	Wardha	Hinganghat (Revised)	1	4.79	353	3.83	0.96	1.92		5.59
42	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli (Phase-I)	1	33.39	1814	25.44	7.95	12.72		12.72
43	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Hingoli city (Phase-II)	1	25.59	1063	16.49	3.11	8.24		8.24
44	Maharashtra	Sangli	Islampur	1	6.42	503	5.06	1.36	2.53	2.53	5.06
45	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Ichalkaranji	1	30.50	1488	20.19	10.30	10.10		10.10
46	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Jalgaon city	1	11.97	472	7.27	4.70	3.64		3.64
Project cancelled on 106th CSC meeting dated 30/05/11		Jalna	Jalna								0.00

47	Maharashtra Project cancelled on 106th CSC metting dated 30/05/11	Jalgaon Kolhapur	Jamner Jaysinghpur	1	15.60	1238	12.10	3.50	6.05	6.05	12.10
48	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	7.46	8.32	8.32	8.32
49	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kalmeshwar	1	4.75	201	2.87	1.88	1.43	1.43	1.43
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Aurangabad	Kannad City								0.00
50	Maharashtra	Satara	Karad	1	1.68	152	1.33	0.35	0.67	0.67	1.33
51	Maharashtra	Washim	Karanja, Distt Washim	1	20.43	768	13.07	7.35	6.54	6.54	6.54
52	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Katol	1	19.68	1418	15.75	3.94	7.87	7.87	7.87
53	Maharashtra	Buldana	Khamgaon Phase-I	1	27.38	1430	18.05	9.32	9.03	9.03	18.05
54	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Khamgaon Phase-II	1	22.24	710	12.99	9.25	6.50	6.50	6.50
55	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Khapa	1	2.21	176	1.76	0.44	0.88	0.88	1.76
	Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Metting dated 12/09/11	Ahmadnagar	Khopargaon								0.00
56	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-I	1	24.62	2206	19.69	4.92	9.85	9.85	9.85

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
57	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Kolhapur Phase-II (Revised)	1	6.07	0	4.86	1.21	2.43		15.45
58	Maharashtra	Latur	Latur	1	57.26	0	43.62	13.63	21.81	21.81	43.62
59	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar town, Distt Buldhana Phase-I	1	17.84	700	11.58	6.27	5.79		5.79
60	Maharashtra	Buldana	Lonar Phase II	1	23.53	606	13.17	10.36	6.59		
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Metting dated 30/06/11											
61	Maharashtra	Nashik	Maiegaon (Phase-I)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	0.00	9.90
62	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-II)	1	28.69	1440	19.62	9.07	9.81	9.81	19.62
63	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-III)	1	28.24	1440	19.26	8.98	9.63	9.63	19.26
64	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-IV)	1	28.44	1440	19.42	9.02	9.71	9.71	9.71
65	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-V)	1	29.31	1440	20.11	9.20	10.05	0.00	10.05

66	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VI)	1	28.76	1440	19.67	9.09	9.84	0.00	9.84
67	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VII)	1	28.92	1440	19.80	9.12	9.90	0.00	9.90
	Project Cancelled	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-VIII)								0.00
68	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-16)	1	55.60	1440	24.21	31.39	12.11		
69	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-17)	1	53.44	1440	23.23	30.22	11.61		
70	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-18)	1	51.96	1440	22.15	29.81	11.07		
71	Maharashtra	Nashik	Malegaon (Phase-19)	1	53.05	1440	22.94	30.11	11.47		
72	Maharashtra	Buldana	Mehkar	1	52.20	1584	28.57	23.62	14.29		
73	Maharashtra	Buldana	Malkapur City	1	5.10	207	3.47	1.63	1.74	1.74	1.74
74	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mohapa	1	6.52	281	4.56	1.96	2.28		2.28
75	Maharashtra	Nanded	Mudkhed	1	19.73	810	11.92	7.81	5.96		5.96
76	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur (Revised) Phase-I	1	24.56	1003	15.83	8.74	7.91	0.00	7.91
77	Maharashtra	Akola	Murtizapur Phase-II	1	21.34	620	12.53	8.80	6.27		6.27
78	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02	3.07	2.51		2.51
79	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22	11.80	7.61		7.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
80	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Naldurg	1	20.69	1206	13.78	6.91	6.89		6.89
81	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-I (Revised)	1	6.95	611	5.56	1.39	2.78		3.05
82	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	12.99	12.84		12.84
83	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	9.15	8.75		8.75
84	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	1	21.68	2399	17.35	4.34	8.67		8.67
85	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Pandharkawada	1	14.58	625	9.36	5.23	4.68	0.00	4.68
Project Cancelled on 112th CSC Meeting dated 12/09/11		Parbhani	Parbhani								0.00
86	Maharashtra	Akola	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81	5.82	4.40		4.40
87	Maharashtra	Jalna	Partur	1	20.14	800	12.78	7.35	6.39	0.00	6.39
Project Cancelled on 106th CSC Meeting dated 30/05/11		Parbhani	Pathri								0.00
88	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni, Distt. Bhandara (Phase-I)	1	1.54	76	1.17	0.37	0.52		0.52
89	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Pauni (Phase-II), Distt Bhandara	1	25.98	978	16.70	9.28	8.35	0.00	8.35

90	Maharashtra	Satara	Phaltan	1	9.04	895	7.23	1.81	3.62	3.62
91	Maharashtra	Wardha	Pulgaon	1	8.12	302	5.30	2.82	2.65	2.65
92	Maharashtra	Satara	Panchgani	1	4.33	76	2.08	2.25	1.041	0.00
93	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Rajura	1	17.68	777	11.31	6.38	5.65	5.65
94	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	6.87	4.55	4.55
95	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Ramtek	1	5.11	265	3.89	1.22	1.94	1.94
96	Maharashtra	Washim	Risod (Revised)	1	9.02	458	7.15	1.87	3.58	8.12
97	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Bal Hanuma Colony I & II)-Phase-I	1	2.25	175	1.75	0.50	0.88	0.88
These two projects have been cancelled Sangli at Durga Nagar, and merged in project Sl. No. 83)										
			Sanjay Nagar-Phase-II							2.75
			Sangli at Indira Nagar Part-I & II (Phase-III)							3.51
98	Maharashtra	Sangli	Sangli (Phase-IV)	1	93.88	3798	49.83	44.04	24.92	31.18
99	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Saoner (Revised)	1	2.85	222	2.28	0.57	1.14	2.94
100	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	Sawantwadi	1	1.34	62	0.81	0.54	0.40	0.81
101	Maharashtra	Amravati	Shendurjana ghat	1	11.05	460	7.12	3.93	3.56	3.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
102	Maharashtra	Dhule	Shirpur Varwade (Phase-I), distt. Dhule (revised)	1	4.86	210	3.10	1.76	1.55		3.30
103	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	Shriampur	1	21.88	1798	14.33	7.55	7.16		7.16
104	Maharashtra	Buldana	Sindkhed Raja city	1	11.73	435	7.63	4.10	3.81	0.00	3.81
105	Maharashtra	Solapur	Solapur	1	11.63	1289	9.30	2.33	4.65		4.65
106	Maharashtra	Satara	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	14.60	11.09		11.09
107	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	2.89	2.42		2.42
108	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	15.33	9.29		9.29
109	Maharashtra	Sangli	Tasgaon	1	4.42	393	3.52	0.90	1.76	1.76	3.52
110	Maharashtra	Akola	Telhara	1	27.54	945	14.59	12.96	7.29		7.29
111	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-I)	1	8.68	557	6.17	2.51	3.08	3.08	3.08
112	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora city, (phase-II) distt. Gondia	1	10.72	551	8.12	2.60	4.06		4.06
113	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	6.07	5.94		5.94
114	Maharashtra	Gondiya	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80	7.11	7.40		7.40



115	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Tumsar	1	6.34	234	4.14	2.20	1.84	1.84
116	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	11.85	6.60	6.60
117	Maharashtra	Nanded	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	6.75	4.67	4.67
118	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Umred city	1	7.24	278	4.96	2.27	2.48	2.48
119	Maharashtra	Sangli	Vita	4	13.77	396	6.10	7.57	3.05	3.05
120	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Vajjapur	1	29.41	1212	18.96	10.44	9.48	9.48
121	Maharashtra	Satara	Wai	1	6.89	342	4.53	2.37	2.26	2.26
122	Maharashtra	Wardha	Wardha	1	12.50	634	9.53	2.98	4.76	9.53
123	Maharashtra	Amravati	Warud (Revised)	1	5.89	253	4.21	1.68	2.10	3.00
124	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-I	1	33.94	1318	22.04	11.89	11.02	11.02
125	Maharashtra	Washim	Washim Phase-II	1	25.72	699	14.35	11.38	7.17	
126	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Yavatmal (Revised)	1	20.47	972	14.40	6.07	7.20	9.31
127	Maharashtra	Nashik	Yeola (Revised)	1	1.37	132	1.09	0.27	0.55	4.13
TOTAL				127	2558.87	109612	1604.11	954.76	801.76	126.25
				91						863.13

**Regularity mechanism for gun licences to private security guards**

\*379. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any regulatory mechanism for issue of gun licences to private security guards;
- (b) if so, the details of norms in this regard;
- (c) whether incidents of misuse or violation of norms have come to the notice of Government; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Arms licences can be issued to citizens of India including private security guards on the basis of justified reason(s) under the provisions of the Arms Act, 1959 and the Arms Rules, 1962. There is a mechanism prescribed in the Arms Act, 1959 for obtaining report of the officer in charge of the nearest police station and making of such inquiry as the licensing authority may consider necessary in respect of an applicant seeking arms licence. The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005 regulates the functioning of private security agencies.

(c) to (d) There are no separate provisions for grant of arms licences to private security guards in particular, therefore the question of misuse or violation of norms in this regard does not arise.

**Incorporation of computers as a subject in ITIs**

†\*380. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether computer has been incorporated as a subject in the curriculum of all the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) of the country;
- (b) if not, whether the Ministry would contemplate on imparting computer training through ITIs;
- (c) if so, the nature of the computer training to be provided;
- (d) whether one-year, two-year or three-year diploma courses on computer would be offered through ITIs; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) if not, the nature of the training to be provided through ITIs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) to (c) The subject on IT literacy has been introduced as a compulsory subject in Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) with effect from August, 2011 session, irrespective of trade and is implemented through all the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) across the country.

This course is designed to aim at imparting a basic level appreciation programme for the common user.

(d) and (e) Presently, certificate courses ranging from 6 months to 2 years are conducted in the ITIs in the trades on Information Technology and Electronics System Maintenance (2 years); Mechanic Computer Hardware (2 years); Computer Operator and Programming Assistant (1 year); Data Entry Operator (6 months); Multimedia, Animation and Special Effect (1 year); and Network Technician (6 months).

The nature of these courses includes data entry, software installation and application, computer hardware maintenance and networking.

However, there is no proposal at present to introduce one-year, two-year or three-year diploma courses in ITIs.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Decline in exports

2791. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY:

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

- (a) whether exports have declined;
- (b) whether Government is considering to provide subsidy on loans for certain sectors to boost industrial production and exports; and
- (c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) At the request of Department of Commerce, Government has extended interest subvention scheme in certain specified sectors upto 31st March 2013. Other steps include measures / incentives announced on 5th June, 2012 as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy.

**Limites of foreign investment**

†2792. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the areas where limits of foreign capital investment are fixed and the amount of foreign capital investment made in each area till September, 2012;

(b) whether it is a fact that investment of more than 50 Billion Dollars has been made in the country by 2012 in the areas where limits of foreign investment are fixed; and

(c) if not, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) The sectoral FDI policy is contained in 'Circular 1 of 2012- Consolidated FDI Policy', issued by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, on 10.04.2012, which is available in the public domain, on the website of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. The extracts of the sectoral FDI policy, wherein the FDI limits below 100% are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The database on FDI equity inflows is maintained on the basis of the data received from the Reserve Bank of India. The data is classified on the basis of scheduled industry/sub-industry and not on the basis of a particular item of manufacture/activity or on the basis of limits on foreign investment. A statement on Sector-Wise FDI equity inflows, as maintained by this Department, from April, 2000 to September, 2012, is given in Statement-II

***Statement-I***

*Extracts of the Sectoral FDI Policy*

Sl.No.	Sector/Activity	% of FDI Cap/Equity
1	2	3
6.2.4.2	Petroleum refining by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSU), without any disinvestment or dilution of domestic equity in the existing PSUs.	49%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
6.2.6.1	Defence Industry subject to Industrial license under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951	26%
6.2.7.1.1	(1) Teleports (setting up of up-linking HUBs/Teleports); (2) Direct to Home (DTH); (3) Cable Networks (Multi System operators (MSOs) operating at National or State or District level and undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability); (4) Mobile TV; (5) Headend-in-the Sky Broadcasting Service (HITS)	74%
6.2.7.1.2	Cable Networks (Other MSOs not undertaking upgradation of networks towards digitalization and addressability and Local Cable Operators (LCOs)	49%
6.2.7.2.1	Terrestrial Broadcasting FM (FM Radio) subject to such terms and conditions as specified from time to time by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for grant of permission for setting up of FM Radio Stations	26%
6.2.7.2.2	Up-linking of 'News and Current Affairs' TV Channels	26%
6.2.8.1	Publishing of Newspaper and periodicals dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII)
6.2.8.2	Publication of Indian editions of foreign magazines dealing with news and current affairs	26% (FDI and investment by NRIs/PIOs/FII)
6.2.9.3	(1) Scheduled Air Transport Service/Domestic Scheduled Passenger Airline	49% FDI (100% for NRIs)
6.2.9.3	(2) Non-Scheduled Air Transport Service	74% FDI (100% for NRIs)
6.2.9.3	(1) Ground Handling Services subject to sectoral regulations and security clearance	74% FDI (100% for NRIs)

1	2	3
6.2.13.1	Satellites - Establishment and operation, subject to the sectoral guidelines of Department of Space/ISRO	74%
6.2.14	Private Security Agencies	49%
6.2.15.1	(i) Telecom services	74%
6.2.15.2	(a) ISP with gateways (b) ISP's not providing gateways <i>i.e.</i> without gate-ways (both for satellite and marine cables) Note: The new guidelines of August 24, 2007 Department of Telecommunications provide for new ISP licenses with FDI up to 74%. (c) Radio paging (d) End-to-End bandwidth	74%
6.2.16.5	Multi brand retail trading	51%
6.2.17.1	'Asset Reconstruction Company' (ARC) means a company registered with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 3 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (SARFAESI Act).	49% of paid-up capital of ARC
6.2.18.1	Banking -Private sector	74% including investment by FII
6.2.19.1	Banking- Public Sector subject to Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts 1970/80.  This ceiling (20%) is also applicable to the State Bank of India and its associate Banks.	20% (FDI and Portfolio Investment)
6.2.20.2	Commodity Exchange	49% (FDI & FII) [Investment by Registered FII under Portfolio Investment Scheme (PIS) will be limited to 23% and Investment under FDI Scheme limited to 26% ]

1	2	3
6.2.21.1	Credit Information Companies	49% (FDI & FII)
6.2.22.1	Infrastructure companies in Securities Markets, namely, stock exchanges, depositories and clearing corporations, in compliance with SEBI Regulations	49% (FDI & FII) [FDI limit of 26 per cent and an FII limit of 23 per cent of the paid-up capital]
6.2.23.1	Insurance	26%
6.2.26.1	Power exchanges registered under the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power Market) Regulations, 2010	49% (FDI & FII) [FDI limit of 26 per cent and an FII limit of 23 per cent of the paid-up capital]

**Statement-II**

*Sector-wise FDI equity inflows  
From April, 2000 to September, 2012*

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount of FDI Inflows (In Rs crore)	(In US\$ million)	%age with total FDI Inflows (+)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Service Sector (Fin., Banking, Insurance, Non Fin/Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech. Testing and Analysis, Other)	162,415.59	35,395.30	19.27
2	Construction Development Townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development projects	97,262.15	21,383.25	11.64
3	Telecommunications	57,314.17	12,595.22	6.86
4	Computer Software and Hardware	51,439.58	11,446.08	6.23
5	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	45,515.58	9,695.97	5.28
6	Chemicals (Other Than Fertilizers)	39,719.05	8,737.78	4.76

1	2	3	4	5
7	Power	34,949.05	7,615.83	4.15
8	Automobile Industry	34,299.66	7,392.33	4.02
9	Metallurgical Industries	30,635.45	6,725.82	3.66
10	Hotel & Tourism	31,925.50	6,383.28	3.47
11	Petroleum & Natural Gas	24,782.76	5,376.75	2.93
12	Trading	16,821.34	3,635.61	1.98
13	Information & Broadcasting (Including Print Media)	14,395.16	3,081.78	1.68
14	Electrical Equipments	14,015.39	3,061.96	1.67
15	Cement And Gypsum Products	11,776.08	2,625.881	1.43
16	Miscellaneous Mechanical & Engineering Industries	10,322.25	2,281.84	1.24
17	Industrial Machinery	10,479.24	2,202.75	1.20
18	Consultancy Services	9,365.19	2,034.44	1.11
19	Non-Conventional Energy	9,093.22	1,884.75	1.03
20	Construction (Infrastructure) Activities	8,535.36	1,866.33	1.02
	Food Processing Industries	7,870.22	1,661.851	0.90
22	Ports	6,717.38	1,635.08	0.89
23	Agriculture Services	7,131.60	1,485.27	0.81
24	Hospital & Diagnostic Centres	6,602.25	1,442.98	0.79
25	Textiles (Including Dyed. Printed)	5,550.87	1,200.18	0.65
26	Electronics	5,390.69	1,184.06	0.64
27	Sea Transport	5,336.39	1,165.46	0.63
28	Fermentation Industries	4,747.5s	1,071.13	0.58



1	2	3	4	5
29	Mining	4,137.42	955.83	0.52
30	Paper And Pulp (Including Paper Products)	4,033.89	861.44	0.47
31	Prime Mover (Other than Electrical Generators)	3,858.34	781.33	0.41
32	Rubber Goods	3,763.92	766.16	0.41
33	Education	3,205.54	660.93	0.36
34	Machine Tools	2,842.77	600.29	0.33
35	Medical and Surgical Appliances	2,728.33	670.26	0.31
36	Soaps, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations	2,449.66	609.88	0.26
37	Ceramics	2,185.41	606.26	0.28
38	Air Transport (Including Air Freight)	2,004.26	446.00	0.24
39	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	1,796.11	368.62	0.20
40	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	1,656.39	361.90	0.20
41	Fertilizers	1,273.17	270.09	0.15
42	Printing of Books (Including Litho Printing Industry)	1,191.12	260.10	0.14
43	Railway Related Components	1,124.63	247.77	0.13
44	Commercial, Office & Household Equipments	1,089.49	237.81	0.13
45	Glass	1,028.81	217.71	0.12
46	Agricultural Machinery	919.80	203.30	0.11
47	Earth-Moving Machinery	743.59	170.27	0.09
48	Tea and Coffee (Processing & Warehousing Coffee & Rubber)	454.55	100.94	0.05

1	2	3	4	5
49	Leather, Leather Goods And Pickers	462.30	96.33	0.05
50	Scientific Instruments	466.60	89.06	0.05
51	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	269.26	66.64	0.04
52	Industrial Instruments	307.45	66.63	0.04
53	Boilers And Steam Generating Plants	305.75	81.83	0.03
54	Timber Products	259.10	62.87	0.03
55	Sugar	230.99	49.73	0.03
56	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	196.00	42.70	0.02
57	Coal Production	103.11	24.78	0.01
58	Dye-Stuffs	87.32	19.60	0.01
59	Glue and Gelatin	70.56	14.66	0.01
60	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	39.80	7.98	0.00
61	Defence Industries	19.89	4.12	0.00
62	Coir	10.00	2.10	0.00
63	Miscellaneous Industries	35,080.83	7,773.41	4.23
	SUB. TOTAL	844,604.92	163,703.92	100.00
64	RBI's- NRI Schemes (2000-2002)	633.08	121.33	-
	GRAND TOTAL	846,137.98	183,826.25	-

**Global Investors meet in Bengaluru**

2793. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Global Investors Meet, 2012 held in Bengaluru which has attracted an investment of Rs.7.2 lakh crores for implementation of mega projects;

(b) if so, whether holding of such Global Investors Meet is only restricted to Karnataka, or similar Meets were organized in other States also;

(c) if so, the other States where Global Investors Meets were held during the last four years;

(d) whether such foreign investment-supported outfits are 100 per cent foreign owned or Indian companies are also collaborating; and

(e) whether there are any specific areas in which such foreign-supported/owned units are permitted to have their operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Information was received from Government of Karnataka on holding of Global Investors' Meet 2012 in Bengaluru from 6-8 June, 2012. But no information has been received as regards the quantum of investment attracted as well as details of proposed investors.

(b) Holding of such events is not restricted to Karnataka only. Any State is free to hold such an event.

(c) This information is not maintained in DIPP.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

**Change in land usage policy of Non-processing zones of SEZs**

2794. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has changed the land usage policy of non-processing zones of Special Economic Zones (SEZs), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the restrictions on the land usages/ownership/occupancy put on the processing zone under the SEZ Act also apply for the occupants of the non-processing zone who are outside the SEZ processing area, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether under the SEZ Act all fiscal benefits available for the processing zone are also available for the non-processing zone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The areas falling within the Special Economic Zones are demarcated as the processing area for setting up

Units for activities, being the manufacture of goods, or rendering services; or the area exclusively for trading or warehousing purposes; or the non-processing areas for activities other than those specified under the above two area categories. Under the SEZ Policy at least fifty per cent of the SEZ area is to be earmarked for developing the processing area of the SEZ. The quantum of various authorised activities for creation of social, commercial and industrial infrastructure including residential housing, commercial area, hospitals, educational institutions etc in the SEZ are decided by the Board of Approval after an assessment of the functional requirement of the SEZ.

(c) Fiscal benefits provided to SEZ developers and units for processing and non-processing area, in the form of concessions, rebates and exemptions are intrinsic to the SEZ policy and are provided under the SEZ Act, 2005 and the SEZ Rules, 2006 made thereunder. The fiscal incentives available in the processing area of a SEZ and that available in the non-processing area of the SEZ may differ owing to the fact that units can be set up only in the processing area of SEZ and not in the non processing area, certain infrastructure is set up in the non processing area and not in the processing area etc.

**Countries importing more from India *vis-a-vis* their exports**

†2795. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those countries wherein India's export has been more than its import from these countries on an average out of the countries exporting and importing from India during the last three years;

(b) whether the difference of import and export values is more than the export value; and

(c) if so, the percentage of above said average annual difference value against the export value during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There are 110 countries wherein India's export has been more than import from these countries during the last three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Contribution of States in exports**

2796. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of States which are significantly contributing to India's exports;
- (b) the details of the share of Jharkhand in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to enable Jharkhand in raising its contribution in country's exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In 2011-12 Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Haryana under ONER (other than NER) Category and Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura in NER Category are the states which have significantly contributed to India's exports.

- (b) The share of Jharkhand is 0.18% of India's total exports.
- (c) Department of Commerce have shared 'best practices' under ASIDE and findings of several studies regarding export infrastructure bottlenecks in country. The State Level Export Promotion Committee (SLEPC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State is overseeing the implementation of ASIDE scheme in Jharkhand. A Nodal Officer at the level of Joint Secretary in Department of Commerce is advising and monitoring the implementation of ASIDE in Jharkhand. Regional level meetings were also held for appraisal of the revised ASIDE scheme. A web enabled monitoring system (WEMS) is used for regular monitoring by all stake holders. A total of Rs. 24.22 Cr. has been released for seven different State projects in Jharkhand under the ASIDE Scheme during last ten years.

**Losses suffered by domestic retail chains**

2797. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the last financial year the domestic retail chains like Reliance Fresh, Bharti and Aditya Birla Group suffered huge losses of Rs. 247 crore, Rs. 266 crore and Rs. 423 crore respectively;
- (b) if so, whether introduction of FDI in multibrand retail shall wipe out existing 15 million retailers in India and big domestic retail chains as in USA, Chile, Argentina and other countries;

(c) whether Government has made any assessment by any public institution on possible damage that is likely to be caused to domestic small retailers and retail chains by foreign investors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) As per the financial statements filed by the said companies, M/s. Reliance Fresh Limited had a net loss of Rs. 345.82 crores, during the Financial year 2010-11; M/s. Bharti Retail Limited had a net loss of Rs. 394.32 crores, during the period 1.1.2011 to 31.12.2011; and M/s. Aditya Birla Retail Limited had a net loss of Rs. 423.1 crores, during the Financial year 2010-11.

(b) to (e) In formulating the policy for allowing 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand, the Government was conscious of the livelihood concerns of the millions of small retailers. Informed studies of global experience have revealed that even in developing economies like China, Brazil, Argentina, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand, where FDI is permitted upto 100%, local retailers have found innovative ways to co-exist along with organized retail and are integral to the organized retail chain. In Indonesia, even after several years of emergence of supermarkets, 99% of the fresh food retail and 70% of all food retail continues to be controlled by traditional retailers. In any case organized retail through Indian corporate entities is already allowed in India. The experience of the last one decade has shown that the small retailers have flourished in harmony with the large retail outlets. As per the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) report on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Retail Sector", submitted in 2008, there was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers. Further there was competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation. A majority of unorganized retailers were keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise and most unorganized retailers were committed to remaining independent.

#### **Impediments in FDI in retail**

†2798. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that several kinds of impediments have come across in the implementation of the decision to promote more foreign capital investment in retail market in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these impediments;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to remove these impediments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when Government aims to remove these impediments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir. Government has recently announced the following decisions:—

(i) Amendment of certain conditions relating to FDI, up to 100%, in single brand retail trading, vide Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion's Press Note No. 4 (2012 Series) dated 20.9.2012

(ii) Permitting FDI, up to 51%, in multi-brand retail trading, subject to specified conditions, vide Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion's Press Note No. 5 (2012 Series) dated 20.9.2012

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Payment of fee for selling generic drugs in US**

2799. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all generic pharmaceutical companies including Ranbaxy, Cipla, Dr. Reddy etc. have to pay a fee to the US Drug regulator when they seek its permission to sell their products there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Generic Drug User Fee Act is on the way to enable the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to levy a user fee on each generic application filed for approval;

(d) whether the move is expected to have a financial impact on generic drug makers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) According to the Generic Drug User Fee Amendments of 2012 (GDUFA) dated 9.7.2012 of US Government, any company interested in supplying drugs and pharmaceuticals have to pay the prescribed fee to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) with effect from 1st October, 2012 for registering their products in USA.

(d) and (e) There will be financial impact on generic drug exports to USA as the exporters are now required to pay about Rs. 30.00 lakhs for registration of each Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA) and about Rs. 12.00 lakhs for filing of Drug Master File (DMF).

**Seizure of chinese drugs with Made in India labels**

2800. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some consignments of pharmaceuticals and drugs exported to Africa from China were seized and labels of made in India were found pasted on them during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government along with the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government has taken up this matter with the Chinese authorities; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Chinese authorities in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During June, 2009, Government of India's attention was drawn to the press release issued by NAFDAC, Nigerian Government Drug Regulatory Authority, about detention and seizure of a large consignment of fake anti-malarial generic pharmaceuticals labelled 'Made in India' but produced in China.

NAFDAC once again intercepted a large consignment, of counterfeit medicines flown in from China in Nigeria in June, 2010. The consignment was of 'Ciprotab', a product of an Indian company, which was counterfeited by a Chinese company.



(c) to (e) A strong protest was lodged with concerned Chinese authorities with a request to take stringent action against such unscrupulous elements. Consequent to India's strong protest, the Chinese Government conducted an investigation and found a nexus between Chinese drug manufacturers and importers in Nigeria. The principal suspects have been caught and their factories sealed. The Chinese Government is taking action against the accused as per their law. Indian Missions abroad have been sensitized to be vigilant against such incidents.

**Self-employed people engaged in retail trade**

2801. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people engaged in retail trade in the country including self-employed people and employees during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011;
- (b) the number of women employed in them during these years;
- (c) how many self-employed, employees and women lost their jobs during 2009, 2010 and 2011; and
- (d) the total number of retail shops in the country during these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (d) No such data regarding retail trade are maintained at the Central level.

**Fall in exports**

2802. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's exports continued to decline for the fifth month, contracting 10.78 per cent to US 23.69 billion dollar in September, 2012;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that during the said period the imports grew up by 5 per cent to US 41.77 billion dollar from US 39.75 billion dollar in September, 2012; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The export and import figures for August, 2012 and September, 2012 alongwith the percentage growth over corresponding month of last year are as under:

Month	Export (US \$ billion)	Percentage growth (Y-o-Y)	Import (US \$ billion)	Percentage growth (Y-o-Y)
August, 2012 (P)	22.3	-9.8	38.0	-5.1
September, 2012 (P)	23.7	-10.8	41.8	5.1

Source: DGCI&amp;S, Kolkata.

P: Provisional.

Y-o-Y: Year on year basis.

**Seizure of conflict diamonds**

2803. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that conflict diamonds are finding their way into India for processing and then exported to the US and European market;

(b) whether more than 48,000 carats of conflicts diamonds were seized in Surat and Mumbai in the last one year; and

(c) if so, the details of steps the Ministry is contemplating against this crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Reports have been received on seizure of conflict diamonds by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) at some places in India, including Surat and Mumbai.

(c) India, being a member of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), has developed a system of internal controls to eliminate presence of conflict diamonds. Trading in rough diamonds with a non-participant is not allowed under the Scheme and all exports of rough diamonds have to be accompanied by a valid KP Certificate stating that diamonds are conflict free.

**Constitution of Retail Regulatory Authority**

2804. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to constitute a Retail Regulatory Authority, if not the reasons therefor;

- (b) what are the benefits and losses to constitute a Retail Regulatory Authority;
- (c) the State-wise retail shops in the country;
- (d) how much employment has been provided in their shops; and
- (e) the State-wise details of tax paid by these shopkeepers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce had, *inter-alia*, recommended the constitution of a Retail Regulatory Authority, in its Ninetieth Report on Foreign and Domestic Investment in Retail Sector, to look into the problems and to act as a whistle blower, in case of anti-competitive behavior and abuse of dominance.

(c) to (e) As internal trade is a State subject, data in this regard is not centrally maintained.

**Proposal by Coffee Board to increase subsidy limits**

2805. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering a proposal sent by Coffee Board to increase the cost of re-planting in coffee estates and the subsidy limits and also open the scheme to co-operatives and corporates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is also considering a proposal to form a separate scheme for transfer of technology and capacity building to strengthen the transfer of R&D findings to the field; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revision of unit cost of replantation Arabica and Robusta coffees as given hereunder is being considered by the Government.

	XI Plan unit Cost	XII Plan unit Cost
Arabica	Rs. 1,00,000.00	Rs. 1,75,000.00
Robusta	Rs. 70,000.00	Rs. 1,25,000.00

The above rates are based on the inputs provided by the various coffee stakeholders and recommendations of the Costing Committee constituted for the purpose comprising of experts from Coffee Board, NABARD, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore, IIHR Bangalore and IIPM, Bangalore. Extension of replanting scheme to co-operatives and corporates is also being considered for the XII Plan.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. An independent scheme for strengthening of transfer of technology comprising three components viz; i) Transfer of Technology, ii) Capacity building programme and iii) Welfare support to labours and tiny growers is being considered.

**Special scheme for promotion of export of labour intensive products**

2806. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have special scheme to promote labour intensive product's export;

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

(c) whether cashew industry and cashew export is coming under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has introduced Focus Product Scheme with the objective of promoting export of products which have high export intensity/ employment potential, so as to offset infrastructure inefficiencies and other associated costs involved in marketing of these products. Products eligible for benefit under this scheme are listed in Appendix 37 D of the Handbook of Procedure Vol.1 (Appendices and Aayat Niryat Forms). The same can also be accessed at website of DGFT at [www.dgft.gov.in](http://www.dgft.gov.in).

(c) The cashew industry being agri based, is included in the Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana for grant of export benefits.

**Increase in wheat prices in International Market**

†2807. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of wheat in the international market have gone up owing to its low availability and whether India has decided to cash this situation and export wheat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of wheat and the prices at which it has been sold during the period from April, 2012 to October, 2012;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this sale India is incurring economic loss; and

(d) if so, the quantum of loss per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The export of wheat was made free which is effective since 9.9.2011. Also, in view of comfortable stock position of wheat in Central Pool far Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 3.7.2012 allowed the export of 20 lakh MT of wheat from the Central Poll stocks of FCI through the CPSUs of the Department of Commerce viz. STC, MMTC and PEC subject to floor price of US \$ 228 per MT.

(c) and (d) The average tender price is more than US\$ 300 per MT. As on 6-12-2012, 8.06 lakh MT of wheat have been exported. The differential amount to be paid to FCI on account of export of 2 million tons of wheat on the basis of floor price of US \$ 228 per MT was originally estimated to be Rs. 1273 crore. From the trend of price quotes in different tenders, the average price quote is above US\$ 300 per MT. Taking this into account, the differential amount for the 2 Million MT of wheat will now work out to be approximately Rs. 549 crore.

**Slow down of manufacturing sector**

2808. SHRI N. K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing sector shrank by 1.5 per cent this September as against a growth of 3.1 per cent in the same month last year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing sector is witnessing a continuous slowdown since the first quarter of 2011-12, despite the measures taken by Government to boost growth; and

(c) if so, what other measures are being contemplated by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The quarterly growth rate of manufacturing for 2011-12 and 2012-13, as reflected in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP), is given in the table below:

Period	Quarterly growth rate of Manufacturing (%)	
	2011-12	2012-13
April-June	7.7	-0.8
July-September	3.4	0.3
October-December	1.1	
January-March	0.3	

The growth of manufacturing in the month of October, 2012, however, was 9.6% compared to (-) 6% in October, 2011.

(c) Government has already taken confidence building measures for improving the industrial climate and manufacturing in the country. One of the measures taken by the Government is the announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) with the objective of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creating 100 million jobs over a decade or so. The Policy also seeks to put in place measures to improve industrial infrastructure including setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), simplify business regulation and incentivize clean technology; skill development; and investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME).

The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project is under implementation to create a strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure along the Delhi-Mumbai Dedicated Freight Corridor of the Railways.

Other measures include promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including promotion of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) through consolidation of

various press notes into a single document; gradual liberalization and rationalization of FDI Policy; regular meetings with industry associations and stakeholders to fast track implementation of industrial projects etc.

**Expected quantum of FDI in Organized Retail Market**

2809. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's organized retail market is expected to attract nearly US 20 billion dollar Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the coming three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this will benefit the farmers and small shopkeepers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) No targets are fixed for FDI inflows, nor is an assessment of future inflows possible, as FDI is largely a matter of private business decisions.

(c) Opening up of FDI in multi-brand retail trade is expected to bring in much needed investments, technologies and efficiencies to unlock the true potential of the agriculture value chain. The policy mandates minimum investment of \$ 100 million with at least half going towards back end infrastructure, including cold chains, refrigerated transportation and logistics. The condition that this investment will have to be made within 3 years of the first tranche of FDI, has been put in to ensure that this purpose is actually achieved. Thus FDI in multi-brand retail trade is expected to bring in, global best practices and benefit farmers in the long run, in terms of quality, price, greater supply chain efficiencies in the agriculture sector and development of critical backend infrastructure. As per the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) report on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the Unorganized Retail Sector", submitted in 2008, farmers would benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers. For example, average price realization for cauliflower farmers selling directly to organized retail was about 25 per cent higher than their proceeds from sale to regulated government mandi. Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers was about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in mandi.

In formulating the policy for allowing 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand, the Government was conscious of the livelihood concerns of the millions of small retailers. Informed studies of global experience have revealed that even in developing economies like China, Brazil, Argentina, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand, where FDI is permitted up to 100%, local retailers have found innovative ways to co-exist along with organized retail and are integral to the organized retail chain. In Indonesia, even after several years of emergence of supermarkets, 99% of the fresh food retail and 70% of all food retail continues to be controlled by traditional retailers. In any case organized retail through Indian corporate entities is already allowed in India. The experience of the last one decade has shown that the small retailers have flourished in harmony with the large retail outlets. As per the ICRIER report referred to above, there was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers. Further, there was competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation. A majority of unorganized retailers were keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise and most unorganized retailers were committed to remaining independent.

#### **Bilateral trade between India and EU**

†2810. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether bilateral trade has increased between India and European countries including Portugal during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the quantity-wise, price-wise country-wise and year-wise details of the export and import made during the said period;
- (c) the percentage of services sector and industrial sector in the total export and import made between both trading partners;
- (d) the different sectors of priority identified by Government for extension of trade and economic cooperation with European Countries; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to promote trade with the European Countries including Portugal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) and (c) The details of the merchandise, export and import country wise with European Countries in value in Million US \$ is given in Statement (*See below*). Trade figures (both by Quantum and Value) are also available in the DGCI&S Publication 'Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities and Countries)'. The data in respect of the share of the services sector in our bilateral trade with Europe is not available.

(d) While Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, UK, Italy and France remain our traditional trading partners, India is looking at newer markets both in Europe and the world. In Europe, apart from Western Europe (our traditional market), India is focusing on exploring trade in Central and East European (CEE) countries.

(e) With a view to boosting bilateral trade with the European Union (EU) countries of which the European Union member states including Portugal are our key trading partners, interactions with the European Union and the individual countries (including Portugal) are held at various levels, on a regular basis, by way of Joint Commission Meetings. These Joint Commissions are held at regular intervals with 28 European countries and facilitate economic co-operation and trade between the two sides. Besides, a number of business to business interactions are organized regularly between Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Participation in major trade fairs is also encouraged and supported by the Government.

### ***Statement***

#### *Country-wise details of Export and Import with European countries*

(Values in Million USD)

Country	Export			Import		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Austria	252.74	593.77	341.67	789.37	817.07	1075.69
Belgium	3759.26	5784.42	7160.75	6019.20	8609.82	10450.98
Bulgaria	50.89	69.71	108.78	32.63	57.58	97.86
Cyprus	46.82	43.31	56.62	14.10	20.40	22.14
Czech Republic	177.76	215.77	271.90	562.45	676.78	713.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Denmark	580.42	690.75	757.39	592.37	472.82	619.85
Estonia	28.92	52.91	110.24	32.94	44.90	232.62
Finland	208.36	254.93	314.47	1010.66	1653.02	2051.17
France	3819.83	5209.70	4563.69	4192.17	3704.57	3832.85
Germany	5412.89	6754.35	7938.73	10318.18	11891.37	15719.46
Greece	452.80	364.88	789.45	154.13	93.39	116.18
Hungary	269.68	212.85	316.06	194.95	342.97	425.99
Ireland	260.57	270.52	422.68	264.82	259.26	394.30
Italy	3400.25	4554.06	4878.49	3862.06	4256.02	5416.31
Latvia	47.17	103.19	96.15	154.94	196.32	141.56
Lithuania	66.39	83.30	134.75	72.69	125.45	201.88
Luxembourg	4.78	18.76	8.91	33.85	36.62	55.81
Malta	708.85	746.78	848.99	12.11	35.87	44.54
Netherland	6397.56	7681.47	9145.45	2130.00	1853.10	2672.35
Poland	421.13	666.41	785.95	387.29	386.04	657.67
Portugal	374.57	526.84	524.66	71.06	85.37	310.66
Romania	330.81	426.03	269.43	225.35	237.45	416.74
Slovak Rep	35.76	59.47	94.71	40.30	88.03	90.86
Slovenia	192.58	187.46	227.01	118.14	92.00	137.02
Spain	2029.26	2566.28	2981.58	1095.53	1487.58	1802.23
Sweden	476.63	627.74	824.65	1590.14	1619.38	2004.44
U K	6221.39	7311.98	8597.19	4461.67	5396.78	7595.34
Albania	8.51	11.50	12.63	0.27	0.12	105.89
Bosnia-Hrzgovin	2.71	3.20	5.78	0.50	19.09	18.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Croatia	89.68	97.69	114.56	26.89	28.06	27.34
Macedonia	7.00	8.34	8.86	26.65	1.02	14.74
Serbia Montngro	12.74	23.56	41.72	5.76	3.08	2.22
Iceland	17.08	84.36	34.03	9.97	4.63	4.61
Liechtenstein	0.06	0.16	0.14	0.04	0.22	0.59
Norway	228.91	179.35	334.16	907.35	961.49	843.36
Switzerland	589.39	690.55	1103.31	14698.43	24802.00	32307.72
Turkey	1539.20	2749.15	3536.65	1603.64	821.06	921.97
TOTAL	38523.34	49925.52	57762.18	55712.63	71180.68	91547.48

#### Setting up leather clusters in Maharashtra

2811. SHRI RAJ KUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of leather industry in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether Government proposes to set up leather clusters in the State to promote the leather industry in the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) (i) As per Reports of Working Group on Leather and Leather Products for Twelfth Plan, Leather industry in Western India is primarily located in the State of Maharashtra. The State having leather clusters at Andheri (East) in Mumbai, Kolhapur and Bhiwandi are mainly engaged in the production of leather shoes, sandals and leather goods. Maharashtra accounts for 32% of the country's production capacity of leather sandals and 15% of leather goods.

(ii) As per reports of Council for Leather Exports, Chennai, export of leather and leather products from Maharashtra has increased from Rs. 9761.40 mn in 2010-11 to Rs. 9915 mn in 2011-12, recording an increase of 1.58%. Export of leather footwear alone accounts for a major share of 60.83% in total leather export trade of

Maharashtra, followed by finished leather with a share of 22.78% and leather goods 8.09%. Maharashtra accounts for a share of 4.25% in India's total leather and leather products export trade.

(b) and (c) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) is implementing a sub-scheme 'Mega Leather Cluster' under 'Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPP)' for establishment of leather clusters during 12th Plan period (2012-17) to provide the infrastructure support to Indian Leather Industry all over India including the State of Maharashtra. However, DIPP has not received any proposal from the leather entrepreneurs or State Government of Maharashtra till now. As and when the proposal from Maharashtra is received in DIPP, the same will be considered.

#### **New auction system for cardamom**

2812. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new auction system has been introduced by Spices Board for auctioning cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all stake holders have been made aware of the new auction system before its introduction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The auction system was introduced in 1977 by Cardamom Board and the auctions have been conducted for cardamom right from the year it was introduced as per the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Rules 1977. When Spices Board was constituted in 1986 under Spices Board Act, the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Rules 1977 were replaced with new set of rules called the Cardamom (Licensing and Marketing) Rules 1987. Further, e-Auction system was introduced in 2007 for cardamom (small) in Bodinayakanur in Tamil Nadu and Puttady in Kerala replacing the manual outcry system and the auction is conducted based on this system.

#### **Output of leather goods industry**

2813. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the total industrial output of the leather and leather goods Industry for the last one year;
- (b) the estimated amount of money that was invested in the sector;
- (c) whether the sector is making a profit or incurring losses; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) As per the report of Working Group on Leather and Leather Products for Twelfth Plan period, the Domestic production of leather products for the Year 2011-12 was estimated to worth Rs. 93,625/- crore.

(b) During the previous year 2011-12, Rs. 171.02 crore was released to the Leather Industry through the central scheme "Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDPA)".

(c) and (d) The Leather Sector comprises both Private organized companies at one end of the spectrum while at the other end are the unorganized individual artisans and craftsmen. Since, the industry is deregulated and completely based on private entrepreneurs, there is no system of data of profit and loss figures being maintained by the Government.

#### **World heritage site status for Shantiniketan and Visva-Bharti**

2814. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI PANKAJ BORA:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) team visited Visva-Bharati University, Shantiniketan in order to declare it a World Heritage Site; and
- (b) if so, the final outcome of the visit by the UNESCO?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) expert visited Shantiniketan in October, 2010 to evaluate the site for inscription on World Heritage List.

(b) Shantiniketan continues to remain on the Tentative List of India with UNESCO.

**Furnishing of information by field officer of ASI to CVC**

2815. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question 2351 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th December, 2011 and state:

(a) whether the public authorities concerned from the field officer of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has furnished the required information on 12th May, 2012 and the approval of Director General of ASI on this alarming 'issue' is still awaited and same is on the ropeway;

(b) whether member of Parliament *vide* his letter dated 3rd October, 2012 has also apprised the Director General about all the loose ends of this case for which Central Vigilance Commission has been constantly reminding the Central Vigilance Officer (CVO) of the Ministry; and

(c) if so, up to which specific date, the matter as whole will have its logical conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Information was received on 12th May, 2012 from Superintending Archaeologist, Delhi Circle of Archaeological Survey of India based on which demolition order was issued on 14.12.2012.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Director General, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has issued orders to the Deputy Commissioner, South District, Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi for demolition of the unauthorizedly constructed Club Building under Rule 38 (2) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 on 14.12.2012. The action is now to be taken by the Deputy Commissioner, South District, New Delhi as per the rules.

**Classical languages status to Oriya**

2816. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Members of Parliament, Literary Associations of Odisha have demanded to declare Odia as the classical language;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that when some of the languages were considered and declared as classical language at that time the criteria was minimum 1000 years for consideration but after these languages were declared as classical language the criteria for eligibility has been changed to 1500 to 2000 years; and

(d) whether it is not a discrimination to other languages and whether Government will consider Oriya as classical language as per the old criteria?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The same will be placed before the Committee of Linguistic Experts.

(c) Notification No. IV-14014/7/2004-NI-II dated 12.10.2004, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India declared "high antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a thousand years" as one of the criteria to determine the eligibility of a language to be considered for classification as a 'Classical Language' which was later amended to "High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years" *vide* their Notification dated 25.11.2005.

(d) Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organization (working for the promotion of letters and literature of Indian languages) under the Ministry of Culture treats all its 24 recognized languages at par. There is no question of discrimination in any of these languages. Demands/requests for categorization of any language as a classical language is considered as per the latest criteria laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs for this purpose.

#### **Relieving of ASI employees facing embezzlement charges**

2817. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints from the Members of Parliament and others of relieving of employees of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) facing the charge of embezzlement of Government funds to join the higher post in the Ministry of Urban Development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any action has been taken to fix the responsibilities against the authorities who ordered the relieving of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) No complaint has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

**Employees of MoD holding elective office in K.B.**

2818. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the employees to whom JS&CAO has granted permission to accept gift valuing more than the limits prescribed in Rule 13 of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 from Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years;

(b) whether number of employees of Ministry of Defence are holding elective office in Kendriya Bhandar and are accepting gifts valuing Rs. 3,000/- in the form of free purchase coupons from Kendriya Bhandar on every annual general body meeting;

(c) whether JS&CAO has received complaints in the matter during 2012; and

(d) if so, the action taken by him in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) A number of civilian employees of Ministry of Defence have been holding elective office in Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years. It is further submitted that no employee of Ministry of Defence (MoD) holding an elective office in Kendriya Bhandar have been granted permission to accept gift valuing more than the limits prescribed in Rules 13 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 from Kendriya Bhandar during the last three years. However, Kendriya Bhandar has brought to the notice of this Ministry that the scheme for issuance of Sales Promotion Voucher to the tune of Rs. 3000/- was in vogue during the year 2010 and 2011 and some of the holders of elective office of Kendriya Bhandar belonging to MoD were also beneficiaries of that Scheme during that period.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received in the Office of JS (Trg) and CAO related to acceptance of gifts from Kendriya Bhandar. However, a complaint was received in December, 2011 regarding holding of elective office by an AFHQ employee in Kendriya Bhandar in 2007, without prior permission of the Department. The said complaint was examined and a Charge Sheet against the individual was issued on 17.04.2012. After taking into account all facts and circumstances of the case, a penalty of 'Censure' was imposed on the individual on 19.11.2012.

**Civilization of army organizations**

2819. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether Fifth Central Pay Commission has recommended for gradual civilianization of certain organizations where regular Army Officers are presently working along with civilians;

(b) if so, what are these organizations;

(c) whether Government has examined these recommendations and orders issued; and

(d) if not, the time-frame for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) While suggesting that Armed Forces may conduct a review of the strength of Service Officers on deputation and permanent secondment to other organizations, the Fifth Central Pay Commission had expressed the view that through progressive civilianization of those organizations (names not specified), service officers could be withdrawn from them and deployed within the Armed Forces to overcome the shortages.

(c) The above suggestion of the Fifth Pay Commission was not accepted by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Shortage of men and material in coast guard**

2820. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) report the Coast Guard continues to suffer from shortage in the force levels and also ill equipped to discharge on enhanced role;

(b) whether Government is also aware that Coast Guard is functioning with large number of ships earmarked for decommission; and

(c) if so, how long Government can afford Coast Guard to continue to function with ill equipped facilities to discharge its duties?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Upgradation of Coast Guard Units including assets and equipments is an ongoing process based on requirement for which adequate funds are provided. Budgetary allocations under Capital Head including major work and land acquisition for the financial

years 2009-10 and 2010-11 were Rs. 921.33 crores and Rs. 1200.19 crores respectively. The Government has approved the Coast Guard Development Plan 2012-17 (XII Plan) on 11th June 2012 at an outlay of Rs. 16464 crore (Capital Rs. 10989 crore and Revenue Rs. 5475 crore). Decommissioning of ships is under taken based on, *inter-alia*, the material state of the ship and the availability of replacement. Since April, 2010, nine ships have been decommissioned. Replacement ships against these nine have already been inducted into the service.

#### **IRIGC-MTC meeting**

2821. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the India and Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of the issues raised and discussed during the said meeting;

(c) the details of the issues on which both the countries have consensus;

(d) the extent to which both the countries will be benefited;

(e) whether the major issues in Military Technical Cooperation were also reviewed and discussed during the said meeting; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) The Twelfth meeting of the India Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Military Technical Cooperation was held in New Delhi on 10th October, 2012. The meeting was co-chaired by Raksha Mantri and the Defence Minister of the Russian Federation. During the meeting, both sides held discussions on a number of bilateral projects under Militar Technical Cooperation Programme and other matters of mutual interest.

#### **Formation of army aviation corps**

2822. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Army have any plans to form any special wing for Air Force under its control;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any decision was taken by Defence authorities to formulate Army Aviation Corps (AAC); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) and (d) The Army Aviation Corps was created with the approval of the Government on 17th December, 1992.

#### **Recruitments made from Punjab zone**

2823. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that for the purpose of recruitment in Armed Forces, the country is divided into recruiting zones and every zone is allotted a quota based on a percentage of its population and ethnic grouping;
- (b) if so, whether this procedure is being followed strictly for all zones; and
- (c) if so, the recruitment made from the Punjab zone especially from Sikh community during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Recruitment of officers in the Army is carried out on All India Basis. Recruitment for Other Rank (OR) in the Indian Army is carried out through Army Recruiting Offices (AROs), which are functioning under 11 HQ Recruiting Zones. HQ Recruiting Zones cover more than one State. Vacancies are divided amongst the States based on their Recruitable Male Population (RMP) to provide equitable opportunities to youth from all States. This procedure is being followed for all States.

Induction of all officers and recruitment of Artificer sailors in the Navy is carried out on All-India basis. However, recruitment of all non-Artificer sailors into the Navy is carried out on "All India basis on state-wise merit of the eligible recruitable male population", as per the number of vacancies available.

Recruitment/Selection in Indian Air Force is on All India Merit Basis.

- (c) Details of recruitment made from Punjab State (including from the Sikh community) in the Armed Forces for the last three years are as under:

Year	
	<b>Army *</b>
2009-10	2979
2010-11	3449
2011-12	3141
	<b>Navy</b>
2010	270
2011	133
2012	81
	<b>Air Force</b>
2010	153
2011	102
2012	65

\* Information pertains to Other Ranks only, which is maintained Financial Year-wise. State-wise data in respect of officers is not maintained.

#### **Death of Navy officers in helicopter crash**

2824. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three Navy Officers died when their Chetak helicopter crashed while landing on Debolin International Airport in Goa on 15th October, 2012;

(b) whether a Board of Inquiry has been ordered into the crash;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Ministry has recently issued a tender for procurement of 56 twin-engine light utility helicopters from foreign vendors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Two naval officers and one Personnel Below Officer Rank (PBOR) died in the helicopter crash on 15th October, 2012 at Goa. A Board of Inquiry has been ordered into the crash.

(d) and (e) A Request for Proposal for procurement of 56 twin engine Naval Utility Helicopter has been issued as replacement of Chetak and Medium Range Antisubmarine Torpedo Carrying Helicopters (MATCH).

**Phasing out of INSAS rifle**

2825. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that indigenously designed rifle "Insas" used by the army has been criticized and may be on way out from the army;

(b) since when the rifle was in use by the army and whether any criticism has been made earlier also, if so when;

(c) whether the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) has been asked to develop and produce an alternative rifle or the rifle is proposed to be imported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Sir, the INSAS rifle is planned to be replaced by the new Assault rifle.

(b) The INSAS rifle has been in use since 1994-95. Over the years, technological development has created other more superior rifles such as the Assault.

(c) and (d) The Ministry is in the process of procuring Assault Rifles through global route with transfer of technology to Ordnance Factory Board. The Request for Proposal was issued in November, 2011. Technical evaluation of the bids is in progress.

**Deficiency of land for army training programmes**

2826. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any deficiency in land available for the army's training programmes has been recently reported; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed plan of action for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Army conducts its training programmes at the designated places/institutions. Requirement of land for training is need based. The land for the same is acquired as and when needed.

**Induction of attack helicopters**

2827. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to induct attack helicopters in the Indian Army;
- (b) whether it has also decided to create a permanent cadre for the Army Aviation Corps (AAC) shortly;
- (c) how many important countries have attack helicopters as a part of their army and not of the air force; and
- (d) whether the AAC have enough manpower for the newly acquired attack helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Induction of state-of-the-art equipment and requisite manpower in the armed forces is a continuous process keeping in view the prevailing threat perceptions. A permanent cadre for officer of Army Aviation Corps has been existence in Army since 1998. As per available information in the open domain, some countries like USA, UK, France and Germany have attack helicopters as part of their Army. Reorganization and accretion of military establishments is undertaken keeping in view the changing requirements.

**Induction of air borne warning systems**

2828. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to beef up air defence this decade with a mix of at least 15 large and small surveillance aircraft or air borne warning systems;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that an ambitious Airborne Warning and Control System to have more powerful surveillance system on long range aircraft is awaiting Government's approval; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) of Ministry of Defence envisages

deployment of a mix of large i.e. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft and small i.e. Airborne Early Warning and Control (AEW&C) System aircraft. While three AWACS already stand operationalized in Indian Air Force (IAF), there is a proposal for procurement of two additional AWACS. Simultaneously, DRDO is engaged in indigenous development of three AEW&C systems.

In addition to above, the project proposal for indigenous development of AWACS (India) has been submitted by Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for Government's approval.

**Special training to combat nuclear, space warfare**

†2829. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the changing modes and methods of warfare, the army is confronted with the issues of security in nuclear warfare, space warfare, cyber wars and special operations;

(b) if so, whether Government would contemplate upon any scheme to provide special training to security forces and establish coordination between them, if necessary;

(c) if so, by when Government would take necessary steps for this; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d) The Indian Armed forces study the dynamic spectrum of war including nuclear, space, cyber and special campaigns. A thorough analysis of the emerging issues is conducted and the training standards and curriculums are modified periodically to ensure that personnel in the Armed Forces are adequately trained and geared to address any of these issues.

**ToT Agreement signed by DPSUs, OFB and DRDO**

2830. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Transfer of Technology (ToT) agreements, with individual project details, signed by DPSUs, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in the last five years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of Transfer of Technology agreements, with individual project details, signed by Indian private companies with Indian State-owned companies as well as foreign companies in the last five years; and

(c) the number of License Production agreements signed by DPSUs, OFB and DRDO in the last five years with project details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The details of Transfer of Technology agreements and projects in respect of nine Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Ordnance Factory Board and Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) is given in the Annexure [See Appendix 227, Annexure No. 33]

**Exemption of octroi in cantonment area of Jalandhar**

2831. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has sent a draft notification for the exemption of octroi in cantonment area of Jalandhar for approval;

(b) if so, the status thereof;

(c) the reasons for the delay, and the persons/official responsible for the delay; and

(d) the action being taken against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Notification on Jalandhar Cantonment Octroi (Amendment) Bye-Laws, 2012 has already been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 4 vide SRO 03(E), dated 12.06.2012.

(c) and (d) Questions do not arise.

**Air crashes of SU-30 fighter jets**

2832. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the two back to back air accidents involving SU-30 heavy fighter aircrafts is causing concern for Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) whether it is also a fact that the cause of these aircrafts was incidentally minor;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that these aircrafts were put to upgradation programme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) During the previous Financial Year (FY) 2011-12 and current FY 2012-13 (up to 10.12.2012), one accident involving Su-30 MKI aircraft has taken place on 13.12.2011. No pilot / service personnel or civilian was killed in the accident. Cause of the accident was 'Human Error (Servicing)'.

(e) Su-30 MKI aircraft fleet has not been put through any upgradation programme.

#### **Security threat from coastal areas**

2833. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even now there is a security threat from the coastal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the existing security arrangements in the coastal areas;

(d) whether Government has reviewed the security arrangements prevailing in the coastal areas recently and also to strengthen such arrangements; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) India has a long coastline of around 7516 km and a number of island territories. Sea borne threats are assessed at regular intervals. Capability development, enhancement of surveillance and patrolling along with conduct of coastal security exercises are carried out regularly. A coastal security ring all along our coast is provided by Marine Police, Indian Coast Guard and Indian Navy. Other measures include improving surveillance mechanism, enhanced patrolling and joint operational exercises conducted on regular basis among Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, Coastal Police, Customs and others. Further, continuous review and monitoring

mechanisms have been established by the Government at different levels including agencies and State/union territory authorities. Installation of radars covering the country's entire coastline and islands is also an essential part of this process.

(d) and (e) The coastal security issues are regularly reviewed at appropriate levels with National Committee on Strengthening Maritime and Coastal Security (NCSMCS), being the apex body for inter-ministerial and interagency coordination. The last meeting of NCSMCS was held on 30.11.2012.

#### **Crash of defence helicopters**

†2834. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for two defence helicopters crashed in Jamnagar, Gujarat and the number of officers killed therein; and

(b) the details of steps taken by Government to curb recurrence of such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) There was a mid-air collision of two Indian Air Force (IAF) helicopters at Air Force Station, Jamnagar on 30th August, 2012, during a flying exercise when the two helicopters were in close proximity to each other. Five pilots and four Service personnel were killed in the accident.

(b) Every IAF aircraft accident is thoroughly investigated by a Court of Inquiry (CoI) to ascertain the cause of accident and remedial measures are taken accordingly to check their recurrence. IAF has taken various measures relating to invigoration of aviation safety organization, analytical studies and quality audits of the aircraft fleets to identify vulnerable areas and institute remedial measures to reduce aircraft accidents, including establishment of a Ornithology cell for bird surveys at flying bases. All flying bases have been visited by senior Aerospace Safety personnel of the IAF to apprise the operating units suitably and get views for enhancing aviation safety. Accident prevention programmes have been revitalized, including steps to train pilots to prevent accidents due to human error which includes increased use of simulators. Aviation Psychology and Aerospace Safety capsules have been introduced in the ab initio training programmes.

#### **Top scientists of DRDO working on extended tenures**

2835. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that dozens of top scientists at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) are working on extended tenures;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government disfavours the policy of retaining officers or 'specialists after their retirement; and

(c) if so, the reasons for retaining them and the steps taken to impart training to the new scientists as specialists?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Presently, only 11 Distinguished (top) Scientists are working in Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) on extended tenures.

(b) Extension in service of scientists and technologists is granted by the Government on a selective basis only for which provisions exist.

(c) This extension is granted keeping in view their knowledge and merit in the concerned fields. DRDO is thus able to utilize rich experience and knowledge of these scientists in on-going research works. DRDO has also been giving due importance to training. The Organization has dedicated training institutes, such as Targeted Training Centre at Bangalore, Institute of Technology Management (ITM) at Mussoorie, Training Institute at Jodhpur, Military Institute of Training (MILIT) at Pune. DRDO has a well established training policy, whereby training programmes for scientists are organized/sponsored in technical and techno-managerial areas through renowned academic institutes/universities/other organizations from India and abroad.

#### **Land under possession of defence forces**

2836. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and force-wise total area of land in possession of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force in the country;

(b) whether these lands are acquired by land acquisition process or otherwise;

(c) the total area of defence land encroached by private parties; and

(d) the total area of land with respect to which defence forces/Government is alleged to have encroached a private land and/or with respect to which it is alleged that there is no title with the defence forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The State-wise and force-wise total area of land in possession of Indian Army, Navy and Air Force are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Out of 15,97,518 acres of land with the three forces, about 8,90,400 acres are acquired land. About 7,07,118 acres have come in possession through other methods, including transfer from State Governments and ex-state force properties.

(c) About 8803 acres of defence land is under encroachment by private parties.

(d) About 12097 acres of private land is in the possession of defence forces.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of defence land holding by Army, Navy and Air force*

Sl.No.	State	Army (in acres)	Navy (in acres)	Air Force (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2331.1495	2840.752	2528.2542
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12550.18533	9552.851	11478.759
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4747.388	0	0
4.	Assam	19375.4132	0	5316.6224
5.	Bihar	2015.046934	0	2327.71
6.	Chandigarh	93.0188	0	74.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	101.03	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	123
10.	Delhi	6176.164084	38.485	2165.378
11.	Goa	784.8786	2135.3084	0
12.	Gujarat	8043.056951	1016.8081	14845.39

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Haryana	24542.19831	0	10596.7005
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4188.042896	0	797.2130614
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	13846.97523	0	4344.372209
16.	Jharkhand	5721.14	0	540.15
17.	Karnataka	13122.95443	11299.3521	5849.577
18.	Kerala	863.0313516	3623.4431	238.9825
19.	Lakshadweep	0	34.4048	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	183117.1831	39.97	5596.437
21.	Maharashtra	103846.9643	4891.1315	5484.1637
22.	Manipur	1022.6	0	268.795
23.	Meghalaya	3409.610184	0	499.3861
24.	Mizoram	0.2118	0	0
25.	Nagaland	532.58	0	0
26.	Orissa	2238.242	2326.527	1200.15
27.	Pondicherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	62450.9399	0	11612.2857
29.	Rajasthan	803169.0962	0	14470.3802
30.	Sikkim	3077.13	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	4867.645447	5901.0595	5747.101867
32.	Tripura	1782.135	0	897.37
33.	Uttarakhand	16395.61145	0	57.57340497
34.	Uttar Pradesh	86735.95159	0	15926.64147
35.	West Bengal	22477.12839	11.97	17195.4617
TOTAL :		1413624.703	43712.0625	140182.455
<b>Total 15,97,518 Acres</b>				

**Recruitment rules for the post of DGBR**

2837. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recruitment and promotion rule of the post of Director General Border Roads (DGBR) has been made by Government in last 52 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has made an exception if so, under what constitutional provisions;

(d) whether the recent appointment of DGBR has been approved by the Appointment Committee of Cabinet; and

(e) if not, under what constitutional authority Government has made an exception?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) Border Roads Development Board (BRDB) and its executive arm Border Roads Organisation (BRO) were established in 1960. Since inception the post of Director General Border Roads (DGBR) has been held by an Army officer and Major General K.N. Dubey was appointed as the first DGBR. Subsequently, in 1989 the post of DGBR was upgraded to be filled up by an officer of the rank of Lieutenant General from the Army. Later on, in 2006, Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS) had approved manning of the post of DGBR by a Lieutenant General. Accordingly, a Lieutenant General from the Corps of Engineers is posted as DGBR after obtaining approval of Raksha Mantri.

**Action to curb hoax call**

2838. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, what action has been taken by Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of Railways to curb hoax call activities as due to hoax calls, many times railway services are affected;

(b) whether State Governments are empowered to issue notification for telecom operators to compulsory maintaining of register in which all details of the caller should be maintained and caller should demonstrate their valid identity card; and

(c) the details whether your Ministry has communicated to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has consulted Telecom Service Providers to facilitate the demonstration of valid identity of caller and maintaining a record in a register by Public Call Office Franchisees for tracing out hoax calls. Action can also be taken against the hoax callers under the relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Government has notified the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011, on 11-04-2011, under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Rule 4 of the said Rules provide for identification of users at Cyber Cafe. Further, Rule 5 necessitates that the Cyber Cafes to maintain a log register of the users.

(b) No, Sir. Public Call Offices (PCOs) are run by the PCO franchisees under the agreement between PCO franchisee and the licensed Telecom Service Providers, and telecommunication being a central subject, the jurisdiction of policy framework lies with the Central Government. However, as per the Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection and, investigation of such, fake call lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. Therefore, local police authorities/State Governments can issue suitable notifications based on local laws/special laws for maintaining law and order.

(c) Does not arise.

**Time bound investigation into cases of rape, molestation and abuse of girls**

2839. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes for a time bound investigation into the rising cases of rape, gang-rape, molestation and abuse of girls and women in Haryana and other States; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008, (5 of 2009) for protection of women was enacted which clearly states that—

- Investigation in child rape cases to be completed within three months (section 173)
- In order to prevent trials in rape cases from being unduly delayed, by providing that the inquiry or trial in such cases shall, as far as possible, to be completed within a period of two months from the date of commencement of the examination of witness (section 309).

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches the highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 on crimes against women to all State Governments/UTs. The advisory on women have *inter-alia*, advised State Governments to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, set up Fast Track Courts and Family Courts, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and set up special women courts. The point 5(xi) of the advisory specifically directs the States/UTs that "Cases should be thoroughly investigated and charge sheets against the accused persons should be filed within three months from the date of occurrence, without compromising on the quality of investigation. Speedy investigation should be conducted in heinous crimes like rape. The medical examination of rape victims should be conducted without delay."

#### **Dependents of freedom fighters eligible for pension**

2840. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the dependents of freedom fighters who are eligible for family pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980;
- (b) the amount of pension paid to dependents of freedom fighters under this scheme;



(c) whether pension being paid to dependents of freedom fighters is sufficient for their survival;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, whether Government will revise their pensions;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Under the Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, widow/widower of the freedom fighter, their unmarried and unemployed daughters (up to maximum three) and parents of a deceased freedom fighter are eligible for consideration for dependent family pension provided the dependent fulfils the twin conditions of falling into the eligible category of relationship *i.e.* widow, widower, unmarried daughter, mother or father and their dependence on the deceased freedom fighter. At one point of time, the dependent family pension is admissible to only one category of the above said dependents. The sequence of eligibility is spouse, unmarried, unemployed daughters and parents.

(b) The details of amount of pension admissible to the various categories of dependents is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The dearness relief is revised every year on the basis of twelve monthly average increase in All India Consumer Price Index. Dearness Relief has been enhanced from 143% to 165% with effect from 01.08.2012.

(e) to (g) There is no proposal to revise the aforesaid pension at present.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of the amount of Central Samman Pension*

Sl. No.	Category of the freedom fighters	Basic Pension per month (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1	Ex-Andaman political prisoners	7,330/-
2	Freedom fighters who suffered outside British India (other than INA)	6,830/-

1	2	3
3	Other freedom fighters (including INA)	6,330/-
4	Spouse of the above categories of freedom fighters	Entitlement is same as that of the respective deceased freedom fighters
5	Each unmarried and unemployed daughters (upto three)	1,500/-
6	Mother and father each	1,000/-

Note: In addition to the basic pension, Dearness Relief at 165% of the basic pension *w.e.f.* 01.8.2012 is also admissible.

#### **Guidelines on interception of telephone conversations**

2841. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any policy or laid down any guidelines on interception of telephonic conversations of private individuals.

(b) if so, the details thereof and guidelines laid down in this regard; and

(c) the competent nodal authority to order the interception;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) Interception of communication by authorized Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007. The Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for interception, handling, usage, sharing, copying, storage and destruction of contents of any interceptions (dated 19.5.2011) has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has elaborated and strengthened the existing procedure on lawful interception contained in Rule 419A of the Indian Telegraph Rules.

(c) Sub Rule 419 A(1) of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 specifies the competent nodal authority as Union Home Secretary for Government of India and State Home Secretary for State, to order the interception.

#### **Assault of tribals by CRPF jawans**

2842. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the assaults were carried out by CRPF jawans on tribals;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof including Andhra Pradesh particularly in the agency areas during the last four years; and
- (c) the action taken against such jawans so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) and (b) As confirmed by CRPF, no case of assault by CRPF jawans on tribals has been reported in the last four years in any State including Andhra Pradesh.

- (c) Does not arise.

**Uniform pension rate for all freedom fighters' pensioners**

2843. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the categories of freedom fighters receiving pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980;
- (b) the category-wise amount of pension being paid to these categories of pensioners;
- (c) whether there is difference in amount of pension paid under the said scheme to various categories of freedom fighters' pensioners;
- (d) if so, the category-wise details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for difference in amount of pension paid when all of them are freedom fighters;
- (f) whether Government will pay pension to all freedom fighters at uniform rate;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) to (e) Under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980, the monthly basic pension admissible to Ex-Andaman Political

Prisoners, freedom fighters who suffered outside British India and other freedom fighters including INA is Rs. 7,330/-, Rs. 6,830/- and Rs. 6,330/-respectively. In addition, dearness relief at the rate of 165% of the basic pension is also admissible to them.

Ex-Andaman political prisoners are eligible for highest basic pension because they had undergone five years or more of imprisonment in Andaman Cellular Jail in connection with the freedom struggle. The freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment outside British India are eligible for slightly higher basic pension than that admissible to other freedom fighters.

(f) to (h) At present there is no proposal to review the basic pension amount admissible to various categories of the freedom fighters.

#### **Budget allocation to the Ministry**

2844. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget allocation to the Ministry during the last year and the current year along with the details of fund unutilized during the last five years and the current year, so far;

(b) the details of fund allocated, released and spent on pension and other amenities to freedom fighters and their dependents during the last year and the current year, so far; and

(c) the details of budget required if at least six free air travel passes per year are granted to all freedom fighters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N SINGH): (a) The details of the budget allocation of the three grants directly controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs during last year and the current year along with the details of fund unutilized during the last five year and the current year, so far are as under:

*(Rs. in crore)*

Grant No.	Budget Allocation during 2011-12	Budget Allocation during 2012-13
52- MHA	4950.39	2974.70
54-Police	40019.99	46862.25
55-Other Expenditure of MHA	1744.86	1873.28

The details of funds unutilized of Ministry of Home Affairs during last five years as under:

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>		
Year	Grant No	Unutilized funds
2007-08	52- MHA	44.69
	54-Police	2082.38
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	236.92
2008-09	52- MHA	92.05
	54-Police	3111.71
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	0.00
2009-10	52- MHA	111.26
	54-Police	2541.21
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	0.00
2010-11	52- MHA	142.38
	54-Police	2718.80
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	161.47
2011-12	52- MHA	1849.98
	54-Police	3360.60
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	113.94
2012-13	52- MHA	Unutilized up
	54-Police	to 30.11.12
	55-Other Expenditure of MHA	1720.64
		16473.70
		961.76

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>		
Year	Funds allocated and released on pension and other amenities	Funds spent
2011-12	752.00	836.70
2012-13	757.08	350.39
		(up to 30.11.2012)

(c) As per Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 free air travel passes are not provided to the Central Freedom Fighter Pensioners. Only Ex-Andaman freedom fighters and their widows along with a companion are allowed free air travel to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Kolkata and back once a year. At present there are about 50,000 freedom fighters/eligible dependents based in various parts of the country. It is therefore, not feasible to work out the expenditure on account of free air travel passes to the freedom fighters.

**Hindus taken shelter in India after fleeing from Pakistan**

2845. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) how many Hindus have so far fled Pakistan and taken shelter in India;
- (b) the State-wise and district-wise numbers in India;
- (c) what is Government's policy on giving them work permits and then citizenship in India;
- (d) whether Government is aware of the number of temples demolished and Hindu girls abducted and converted to islam in Pakistan; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Some Pakistani nationals who had come to India have refused to return to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan and have applied for Indian citizenship. Since the initial application for citizenship is submitted to the Collector/DM concerned and a number of agencies are involved in the processing of applications for grant of citizenship, no caste/religion based centralized data and State/district wise data of Pakistani nationals who have applied for Indian citizenship is maintained.

As per extant instructions, Pakistani nationals staying on Long Term Visa under the eligible categories with the intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian Citizenship are permitted to engage in employment in private sector *i.e.* excluding Government/Semi Government, local bodies, cooperatives jobs etc. The Citizenship Act 1955 and the Citizenship Rules 2009 provides for grant of Indian citizenship to such persons.

(d) and (e) Government has seen reports of incidents of desecration and vandalisation of Hindu Temples and Gurudwaras in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution, abduction and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported. Statistical data of such cases is not available. 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 has stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

#### **Smuggling along Myanmar border**

2846. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of smuggling activities and other illegal activities along the Myanmar border;
- (b) the inputs given by various security agencies in this regard; and
- (c) the steps Government contemplates to end this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) In respect of Indo-Myanmar border, a Free Move regime exists between the two countries which allow locals from both the Nations to move across the International Border upto 16 Kms on either side. It is porous and vulnerable to infiltration/exfiltration. Liaison and coordination with Police, Narcotics Control Bureau and other Intelligence Agencies is carried out regularly.

(c) The following steps have been taken to curb the menace of smuggling and other illegal activities along the Myanmar border:

- (i) 15 Battalions, designated as Border Guarding battalions are deployed along the Indo-Myanmar border.
- (ii) Border fencing of Indo-Myanmar border initially for 10 km between BP 79 to 81 in Manipur has been sanctioned.
- (iii) Out posts are deployed on routes of ingress/egress and are effectively checking smuggling.
- (iv) 16 Coys have been relocated from depth areas closer to the Indo-Myanmar border to enhance vigil/check smuggling.

- (v) Regular Patrolling/ambushes are laid on likely routes of transit at the Indo-Myanmar border to control smuggling.

**False dowry cases against poor people**

†2847. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the members of poor families are often forcibly framed or unnecessarily booked in cases of dowry related harassment and murders;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the courts have also chided the police in this regard on many occasions during the last five years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), does not maintain specific data on this regard. As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the data on cases registered under dowry deaths and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2009-11 are given in Statement (*See below*).

To curb any abuse of the legislative provisions, Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory on measures to be taken by States/UTs to curb the misuse of section 498A of IPC on 16th January, 2012. Some of the salient points of the advisory are:

- The powers of the arrest on complaints relating to offence under section 498A of IPC are to be exercised carefully and cautiously.
- Arrest under section 498A of IPC should be done only with written order of the Police Officer of the level of DCP or equivalent and for acceptable reasons.
- There is need to ensure that the provision of Section 498A of IPC should not be invoked in cases of Juveniles.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement**

*Cases registered under Dowry Deaths and Dowry  
Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	Dowry Deaths			Dowry Prohibition Act		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	546	588	599	1362	1186	1899
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	170	175	121	40	37	19
4	Bihar	1295	1257	1413	1252	997	1393
5	Chhattisgarh	128	115	104	16	6	18
6	Goa	3	1	1	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	24	19	30	2	7	28
8	Haryana	281	284	255	6	11	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	4	4	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12	9	11	3	2	3
11	Jharkhand	295	276	282	414	404	402
12	Karnataka	264	248	267	904	1077	1210
13	Kerala	20	22	15	8	7	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	858	892	811	91	67	66
15	Maharashtra	341	393	339	50	40	44
16	Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	1	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	384	388	465	945	942	1062
21	Punjab	126	121	143	9	1	3
22	Rajasthan	436	462	514	3	3	4
23	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	194	165	152	207	199	195
25	Tripura	29	25	30	2	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	2232	2217	2322	274	115	124
27	Uttarakhand	94	75	83	1	1	3
28	West Bengal	506	507	510	46	53	116
TOTAL STATE		8239	8242	8473	5639	5156	6603
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	2	5	2	0	0	1
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	141	143	142	6	15	7
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	1	1	4	11	8
TOTAL UT		144	149	145	11	26	16
TOTAL ALL INDIA		8383	8391	8618	5650	5182	6619

Source : Crime in India.

**Scientist arrested for terrorist links**

†2848. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of scientists arrested on charge of having relations with terrorists outfits; and
- (b) the action taken against these scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) On 29th August 2012, the Bangalore Central Crime Branch (CCB) has arrested one person working in DRDO as Junior Research Fellow for his links with terror module busted in Bangalore, recently on August/September, 2012. Action against him is being taken as per the extant provisions of Law.

**Proposal to establish police hospitals**

†2849. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to establish police hospitals on the lines of Army hospitals;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the State-wise total amount of funds allocated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal for setting up new Police Hospitals on the lines of Army Hospitals.

However, Government has given 'in principle' approval for establishment of a Central Armed Police Forces Institute of Medical Sciences (CAPFIMS), along with 500-bedded General Hospital, a 300-bedded Super Specialty Hospital and other medical institutions/facilities in Delhi.

In addition, the Government has already sanctioned one 200-bedded, six 100-bedded and thirty two 50-bedded Composite Hospitals to the Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), apart from the Unit Hospitals/Medical Inspection Rooms authorised in each Battalion. State wise details of the Composite Hospitals are given in Statement.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement****List of 200/100/50 Bedded Composite Hospitals in CAPFs*

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital with location	No. of Beds	Name of Force under which functioning
1	2	3	4
1	CH, Dimapur (Nagaland)	50	Assam Rifles
2	CH, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	50	BSF
3	CH, Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	100	CRPF
4	CH, Jalandhar (Punjab)	50	
5	CH, Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	50	
6	CH, Aizwal (Mizoram)	50	
7	CH, Agartala (Tripura)	50	
8	CH, Hazaribagh (Jharkhand)	50	BSF
9	CH, Kolkata (West Bengal)	50	
10	CH, Siliguri (West Bengal)	100	
11	CH, Shillong (Meghalaya)	50	
12	CH, Tekanpur (Madhya Pradesh)	100	
13	CH, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	50	CRPF
14	CH, Neemuch (Madhya Pradesh)	50	
15	CH, Rampur (Uttar Pradesh)	50	
16	CH, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)	50	
17	CH, Greater Noida (Uttar Pradesh))	200	ITBP
18	CH, Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	50	SSB
19	CH, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	50	CRPF
20	CH, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	50	
21	CH, Sindhri, Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	50	

1	2	3	4
22	CH, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	50	
23	CH, Barauni (Bihar)	50	SSB
24	CH, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	50	
25	CH, Nagpur (Maharashtra)	50	
26	CH, Pune (Maharashtra)	50	
27	CH, Bangalore (Karnataka)	50	
28	CH, Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	50	CRPF
29	CH, Pallipuram (Kerala)	50	
30	CH, Imphal (Manipur)	50	
31	CH, Silchar (Assam)	50	
32	CH, Guwahati (Assam)	100	
33	CH, Tezpur (Assam)	50	SSB
34	CH, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	50	CRPF
35	CH, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	100	
36	CH, Jharodakalan, New Delhi	100	
37	CH, Chandigarh	50	ITBP
38	CH, Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	50	
39	CH, Manesar (Haryana)	50	NSG

Note: CAPF personnel can avail treatment from any of the above hospitals irrespective of their force affiliation.

#### **Difference between political prisoner and ordinary prisoner**

2850. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) in what way a political prisoner differs from the ordinary prisoner;
- (b) what are the implications of the recent Kolkata High Court judgment that had granted political prisoner status to some Maoist leaders; and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring about suitable amendments to the existing laws so as to deal with situation being created by the naxalites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure do not recognize offences of a political nature, as a category of offences.

(b) and (c) A Single Judge Bench of the Calcutta High Court *vide* judgment dated 8.8.2012 has granted the status of 'political prisoners' to seven undertrial Maoist prisoners of West Bengal after considering three Revision Petitions (CRR463 of 2012 with CRR 1312 of 2012 with CRR 4000 of 2011). The judgment is based on purported interpretation of the West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992. Accordingly, the ambit of the judgment is confined to the State of West Bengal only.

The Government of India have advised the Government of West Bengal on 8.10.2012 to consider filing an appeal before a larger bench of the Hon'ble High Court or an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging the aforesaid judgment and also consider amending the provisions of the West Bengal Correctional Services Act, 1992 to insert a proviso to the effect that the status of political prisoners will not be available to any member of any organization prescribed under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### **Shortage of employees in Tihar jail**

†2851. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of number of employees and officers in Tihar Jail and other jails in Delhi due to resignation of jobs by personnel working there and many other reasons;

(b) the number of employees and officers recruited in above said jails and posts thereof during the last ten years and the details of employees and officers got retired and gave up their jobs; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove discrepancies in service conditions, promotions, pay scales and other facilities and grade pay of above said employees and officers working there in comparison to other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per records, there are

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1016 employees/officers against 1357 sanctioned posts. During the last 10 years, 717 jail cadre employees/officers have been recruited, 136 employees/officers retired and 178 employees/officers gave up their jobs during the last ten years.

(c) The recruitment Rules (RRs) for the posts of Warder, Head Warders, Matrons, Head Matrons and Assistant Superintendents have recently been notified after suitable amendments in the earlier RRs.

**Deletion of names from draft electoral rolls in Assam**

2852. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of names deleted from the draft electoral rolls in Assam due to want of citizenship proof in each of the intensive revision made by enumeration of persons after signing of Assam Accord;

(b) whether the “D” Voters issue is likely to be settled permanently with a specific measures by the Election Commission in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the future steps proposed to be taken for deletion of the names of the foreign nationals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) to (d) As per report, during intensive revision of Electoral Rolls in 1997, objections and doubts were raised before the Electoral. Registration officers in relation to 17,99,857 persons whose names had already found place in the draft Electoral Rolls. Verification was caused in respect of all these persons. After verification the claims of 13,41,994 persons were accepted as being citizens of India and further proceedings in their cases dropped. Names of 184619 persons were deleted under rule 21 A of Registration of elector Rule, 1960 under suo-moto power of electoral Registration Officers after following due procedure for reasons of being dead or shifted. The names of those persons whose citizenship was found in doubt were referred by the electoral Registration Officers concerned to the competent authority (Police) for further reference to the Tribunals. In case of those persons/electors whose citizenship are held to be not Indian by the Tribunals, the names of such persons/electors are deleted from the electoral Rolls. In order to ensure speedier disposal of cases

pending in Foreigners Tribunals, in April, 2012, Foreigners (tribunal) Order, 1964 has been amended which envisages that the cases shall be disposed of by the Tribunals within 60 days from the reference received from the competent authority.

**Increasing naxalite activities in Chhattisgarh and nearby States**

†2853. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the naxalite problem in Chhattisgarh and nearby States is increasing day by day;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Government is not adopting a positive stand regarding this problem calling it completely a State matter and adopting a negative view;

(c) if not, the reasons, why Government is not treating the problem as a national problem and solving it; and

(d) by when the problem would be resolved by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) It is a fact that the Left Wing Extremists (LWE) are active in Chhattisgarh and the adjoining states of Maharashtra, Odisha, Jharkhand and to a lesser extent in Andhra Pradesh. However, the LWE violence level has been declining in the LWE affected states since 2011.

(b) to (d) The Government is fully committed to effectively combating the LWE insurgency. The Central Government has a two-pronged approach in this regard. It supplements the efforts of the State Governments concerned through security related and development related measures. In security related measures, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the states through schemes like Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc.

Other security related interventions include providing helicopters to states for anti-naxal operations, setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorism (CIAT) schools, assistance to raise India Reserve Battalions (IRB), modernization and upgradation of the State Police and their Intelligence apparatus under the Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF scheme) etc.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



On the development front, the Central Government is implementing special schemes for LWE affected areas like the Integrated Action Plan (IAP), the Road Requirement Plan-I etc.

It is the belief of the Government of India that a combination of calibrated police action, focused development efforts and improvement in governance are the required instrumentalities to effectively combat LWE insurgency and the results of this policy would be discernible in the medium term.

**Alienation of Inter-State Intelligence support teams**

2854. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to keep the controversial Inter State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) outside the purview of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) After issue of notification creating National Counter Terrorism centre (NCTC) on 03.02.2012, some States raised certain objections. Subsequently, based on their request for wider consultation with all the States/ Union Territories, a meeting was held by the Union Government with the Chief Ministers/Administrators/Lt. Governors of all the States/Union Territories on 5th May, 2012.

Further, the process of formal consultations with all the States/UTs is on. After completion of the said process, the actual proposed structure of NCTC including positioning of Inter-State Intelligence Support Teams (ISISTs) will be clear.

**Constables of CRPF harassed by Commandant**

2855. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether constables of Battalion No. 55 CRPF are being harassed/tortured by Assistant Commandant/Commandant by taking minimum 16 hours duties from them (12 hours general duty and 4 hours labour work of construction building/ personal work etc.);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above commandants have also stopped the House Rent Allowances of the above battalion whereas the other battalions are getting the HRA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when Government proposes to take action against the above said Commandants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by CRPF, an anonymous complaint and a pseudonymous complaint was received against the Commandant of 55 Bn CRPF. A discreet enquiry was conducted by CRPF on the above complaints, but the allegations were found to be baseless and devoid of facts. Apart from these two cases, no complaint of harassment/torture of Constables of 55 Battalion by assistant Commandant/Commandant has been reported. CRPF has further confirmed that only prescribed hours of duty are taken from the Constables and no construction/personal work is being assigned to the Constables in that Battalion.

(c) to (e) As informed by CRPF, House Rent allowances (HRA) and Compensation in Lieu of Quarter (CILQ) are granted to all personnel of 55 Bn CRPF as per their entitlement and as per the rules, after due verification. CRPF has further informed that complaints from two personnel of 55 Bn CRPF regarding stoppage of HRA and non receipt of children Education Allowance (CEA) and denying of promotion were received. The same were duly got enquired into by CRPF, but found to be baseless.

**Assistance to States affected by cyclone and other natural calamities**

2856. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of assistance provided to the States including Tamil Nadu affected by cyclone and other natural calamities; and

(b) the State-wise status of relief and rehabilitation work along with the funds granted and utilized thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A Statement showing

State-wise allocation and releases of funds from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to States including Tamil Nadu during 2012-13 for meeting the expenditure on relief and response for natural calamities is given in Statement (See below).

The State Government concerned is primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of notified natural calamities including cyclone, out of the corpus of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. Under the existing scheme, the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) is already placed at the disposal of the State Government and according to the magnitude of the event, in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India the State Government is responsible for undertaking relief activities on the ground. This Ministry does not maintain centrally status of relief and rehabilitation work, since execution of relief activities on the ground is responsibility of State concerned.

As per the scheme of SDRF the State Government is responsible to ensure that money drawn from the SDRF account is actually utilized for the purposes for which the SDRF has been set up and only on item of expenditure and as per norms approved by the GOI. The State Accountant General is required to monitor the expenditure as per the items and norms of assistance. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India causes audit of SDRF every year in terms of the scheme of the SDRF.

### ***Statement***

#### *Allocation and Release of Funds from SDRF/NDRF during 2012-13*

As on 21.11.2012

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of the State	Allocation of SDRF			Releases from SDRF		Releases from NDRF
		Central Share	State Share	Total	1st Instal-ment	2nd Instal-ment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.74	140.25	560.99	210.37	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.46	4.05	40.51	18.23	—	100.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	261.73	29.08	290.81	255.495 @	199.50 (130.865+ 6 8.64*)	45.00
4.	Bihar	276.58	92.19	368.77	138.29	—	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	125.12	41.71	166.83	59.585 @	—	—
6.	Goa	2.45	0.82	3.27	—	—	—
7.	Gujarat	415.19	138.40	553.59	207.595	—	—
8.	Haryana	159.51	53.17	212.68	—	—	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	129.75	14.42	144.17	64.875	—	—
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.12	19.01	190.13	77.605	—	—
11.	Jharkhand	214.53	71.51	286.04	107.265	—	—
12.	Karnataka	133.10	44.36	177.46	66.55	—	282.35
13.	Kerala	108.38	36.13	144.51	54.19	—	—
14.	Madhya Pradesh	324.76	108.25	433.01	162.38	—	—
15.	Maharashtra	366.05	122.01	488.06	174.305 @	—	574.71
16.	Manipur	7.16	0.80	7.96	6.99 @	—	—
17.	Meghalaya	14.54	1.61	16.15	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	8.49	0.94	9.43	4.04	—	—
19.	Nagaland	4.93	0.55	5.48	9.405	—	—
20.	Orissa	323.79	107.93	431.72	161.895	—	—
21.	Punjab	184.33	61.44	245.77	179.94	—	—
22.	Rajasthan	496.67	165.55	662.22	248.335	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	22.57	2.51	25.08	11.285	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	242.71	80.9	323.61	121.355	—	—
25.	Tripura	19.16	2.13	21.29	9.58	—	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	318.67	106.22	424.89	159.335	—	—
27.	Uttarakhand	116.75	12.97	129.72	169.565	36.03	
28.	West Bengal	252.05	84.02	336.07	126.025	—	—
TOTAL :		5157.29	1542.93	6700.22	2804.49	235.54	1002.50

\* SDRF share released, in advance, during 2012-13 for 2013-14.

@ Includes arrears of central share for the previous *i.e.* year 2011-12.

\$ Released 'on account' basis.

Note: Balance and 1st instalment of Centre's share of SDRF for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 has not been released for non-submission of requisite confirmations and supporting documents by the State Government as mentioned in para 11 of the guidelines [*viz.* submission of utilization certificate, constitution of State Executive Committee (SEC), Annual report and creation of SDRF duly certified by the AG (A&E) of State etc.].

### **Terrorists' planned plane hijack to release Ajmal Kasab**

†2857. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received such inputs from Intelligence Bureau (IB) that terrorist outfits were planning to hijack a plane or to commit any terrorist activity to get Ajmal Kasab released; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Nomination of Ex-servicemen/veterans to Parliament**

2858. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the ex-servicemen community constitutes a large community, which is well respected for their unflinching and unquestionable service to the nation; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the reasons for Government not considering nominating a representative from the ex-servicemen/veteran community, to Parliament?

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

(b) Article 80(3) of the Indian Constitution is the guide in this respect and 12 members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1), who shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following namely "Literature, Science, Art and Social Service".

**Action plan to enhance internal security**

2859. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has drawn up an action plan in the recent past for implementing various ongoing schemes/projects relating to internal security;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main features of the action plan; and

(d) the manner in which the action plan is likely to help in enhancing the internal security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to counter any potential threat to the internal security of the country and accordingly, draws up action plan for ongoing schemes/projects in this regard. A substantial part of the budgetary allocation of MHA is kept for such projects/schemes. This *inter-alia* includes revamping/strengthening/creation of new instrumentalities and mechanism for counter terrorism, modernization of State Police Forces and Central Arms Police Forces (CAPFs), Border Management and Coastal Security, creation of infrastructure for training and capacity building of our intelligence and investigation Agencies, conducting conferences of Chief Ministers and DGPs, holding peace talks with Pakistan and other neighboring countries. The actual expenditure on internal security for the period from 2008-09 to 2011-12 has grown from Rs. 25,302 crores (approx.) to a budgeted amount of Rs. 40,834 for financial year 2011-12.

The implementation of the action plan have already resulted in early detection and subsequent neutralization of several terrorist modules besides drastic reduction in infiltration across the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir and downward trend in the incidents of terrorist attack in NE as well as in hinterland. The action plan will further improve the internal security situation of the country by way of improved capacity building in the key areas of intelligence, investigation and prosecution.

**Foreign nationals staying after expiry of visa**

2860. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 41000 foreign nationals are staying in India after the expiry of their visa;
- (b) if so, the country-wise details of the foreign nationals staying illegally in India; and
- (c) what action has been taken/proposed to be taken by Government to deport them to their country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per information available, 71,035 foreign nationals who had come to India on valid travel documents were found to be overstaying in the country as on 31st December, 2011. The number of such foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying, country-wise, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

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

Country	No. of foreign nationals who were found to be overstaying as on 31st December, 2011
1	2
Afghanistan	13744
Australia	260
Bangladesh	24364
Canada	627
China	633
Congo	314
Ethiopia	118
Fiji	164
France	611
Germany	647
Indonesia	124
Iran	698
Iraq	2038
Italy	152
Ivory Coast	179
Japan	602
Kenya	587
Korea South	990
Malaysia	468
Mauritius	284
Mongolia	123
Myanmar	1402
Netherlands	118



1	2
Nigeria	1528
Oman	690
Pakistan	8037
Philippines	178
Russia	343
Rwanda	105
Seychelles	330
Singapore	230
Spain	135
Sri Lanka	1956
Stateless-Tibet	385
Sudan	562
Sweden	103
Tanzania	1004
Thailand	273
U.SA.	2168
U.K.	1094
Yemen	269
Others	2398
TOTAL :	71035

**Making Dhamra port on Odisha coast an immigration point**

2861. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of the State Government of Odisha is pending with the Union Government for declaring Dhamra Port on Odisha coast, as an immigration point for embarking of foreign ships;

(b) whether in the absence of above facility, the foreign ships cannot embark at the above point even for medical emergencies; and

(c) if so, what is the action plan of Government for extending help in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no official proposal for declaring Dhamra Port as an Immigration Check Post (ICP).

(b) and (c) Dhamra Port is a privately managed seaport in Odisha. There are already several authorized Immigration Check Posts in the country for embarkation/disembarkation of passengers.

**Additional CPM forces to control naxal menace in Odisha**

2862. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for effective control of naxal menace in Odisha, the State Government has asked for additional Central Para-military forces;

(b) whether the State Government has asked for the services of young serving officers of the rank of Assistant Commandant and Deputy Commandants of Central Armed Forces to bring about qualitative improvement in the anti-naxal operations;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the help that has since been provided to the State Government for effective control of this menace in this region in response to this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Odisha has requested for deployment of additional battalions of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in the State.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Odisha have been requesting from time to time for posting of Assistant Commandant/Deputy Commandant/Commandant level officers to train their personnel in anti-naxal operations as well as for posting in the LWE affected areas.

(d) The deployment of CAPFs in LWE affected states is a continuous process. Additional requirements projected by the State Governments are assessed on the basis of LWE situation and the availability of CAPFs. At present, 84 coys

of CAPFs and 15 teams of Commando Battalions for Resolute Action (CoBRA) have been deployed in Odisha. Also, 07 officers of the rank of Second-in-Command/Deputy Commandant/Assistant Commandant have been provided to the Government of Odisha on deputation since 2009.

**Increase in crime against foreign women**

†2863. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of misbehaviour and crime against foreign women in all over the country including National Capital Region has increased during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the number of criminals involved in these cases have been punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data on misbehavior with and crime against foreign women is not maintained centrally. However, in order to ensure safety and security of foreign tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police in States/Union Territories. Some of the State Governments have deployed tourist police in one form or other.

**Declaring destruction caused by waves and lightening as natural calamity**

2864. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disasters caused by the fury of the waves and by lightening, though often involve loss of precious human lives and huge loss and destruction of property are not considered as natural calamity and hence not eligible for any aid or assistance from the Calamity Relief Fund; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take urgent steps to declare loss of life and destruction of property due to the fury of the waves and by lightening as natural calamities so that the victims may get adequate compensation from the Calamity Relief Fund?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The disasters caused by waves and lightening are natural calamity but these events are not eligible for assistance under the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) now notified as State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The State Governments are required to provide relief from their own resources, to the people affected due to waves and lightening as per their relief codes/manual.

The Thirteenth Finance Commission deliberated on the issue of inclusion of various natural calamities. However, it recommended natural calamities of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst and pest attack as an eligible calamity for assistance under SDRF. Subsequently based on the recommendation of GOM, Government of India has included cold wave/frost as an eligible calamity. As such, the concerned State Governments are required to provide assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities from their own resources/Plan, to the population affected by the natural calamities other than the notified natural calamities, as above.

**Drug mafia running arms racket in NER**

2865. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the drug mafia are operating a parallel arms racket in North East Region (NER);

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

(c) the details of seizure of consignments of drugs and arms during last three years;

(d) whether it is a fact that the NER has been a major conduit of the flourishing narcotics smuggling originating from Myanmar; and

(e) if so, the details of steps taken for bilateral cooperation with Myanmar Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Government has no authentic report regarding the drug mafia operating a parallel arms racket in North-East Region.

(c) The details of seizure of drugs and arms in the North East Region during the last three years are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The details of seizure of narcotic drugs originating from Myanmar are given in Statement-II (See below).

(e) Steps taken for bilateral cooperation with Myanmar Government are given below:

- (i) Bilateral agreement for mutual co-operation and for reducing demand and preventing illicit trafficking in Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related matters exists between India and Myanmar and also the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) and Joint Working Group.
- (ii) Meeting of Border Liaison Officers (BLO) is held regularly on annual basis.
- (iii) Field level officers meeting is held on quarterly intervals.
- (iv) Narcotics Control Bureau Headquarters takes up the matter of mutual concern with the Central Committee for Drug Abuse Control (CCDAC), Myanmar.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Details of seizure of drugs (in Kg.) and arms (in numbers)  
in the NER during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011  
(till July in respect of arms)*

State	Details of seizure	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	Drugs	898.40	55.56	125.10
	Arms	13	50	50
Manipur	Drugs	7314.47	9175.36	4621.28
	Arms	378	415	282
Mizoram	Drugs	259.01	259.08	301.75
	Arms	23	16	11
Nagaland	Drugs	13497.18	21697.34	8292.05
	Arms	87	140	67

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	Drugs	598.00	381.50	1824.30
	Arms	38	21	2
Assam	Drugs	21335.68	38596.09	18947.26
	Arms	503	899	184
Meghalaya	Drugs	12019.37	12960.31	384.98
	Arms	67	68	51

***Statement-II****Drugs sourced to Myanmar*

Drug Name	KGs	Pieces
<b>2009</b>		
Ganja	2082.00	0
Heroin/Brown Sugar	1.617	0
Morphine	2.0	0
<b>2010</b>		
Drug Name	KGs	Pieces
Amphetamine/ATS	0.218	0
Ganja	1021.43	0
Heroin/Brown Sugar	0.16	0
Methamphetamine	0.0	847
Opium	0.878	0
<b>2011</b>		
Drug Name	KGs	Pieces
Amphetamine/ATS	0.0	1466
Heroin/Brown Sugar	0.135	0

**Boat mishaps in Assam**

2866. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major boat mishaps in Assam during last three years and total people killed in such mishap;

(b) what steps and precautionary measures have been taken to stop such tragic incidents; and

(c) the details of action for the relief and rehabilitation the victims of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per report received from the Government Assam, four major incidents of boat accidents took place in the State during the last three years resulting in deaths of fifty five persons. In Medartary boat accident which took place on 30th April, 2012 altogether 49 (forty nine) persons died. Out of this dead bodies of 41 (forty one) persons could be recovered and identified. Ex-gratia grant of Rs. 3.50 lakh has been provided to the next of kin (NoK) of 41 identified victims. In the remaining three incidents of boat accidents which took place in October, 2012 resulted in deaths of six persons. NoK of the victims are provided ex-gratia grant. The state Government has constituted One Man Inquiry Committee headed by Addl. Chief Secretary to look into the issues. In the mean time, the Govt. of Assam has indicated the following precautionary measures to prevent such boats mishap:

(a) All the District administrations have been instructed to constitute a 'Nodal agency' headed by a Magistrate for monitoring ferry operations.

(b) Notice Boards are displayed in prominent places of ferry services to make the users aware about safe riverine journey.

(c) Notice are also published in the 'Daily News Papers' to make the public aware of safe riverine journey.

(d) 'Nowcasting' information system has been introduced at Guwahati Dhubri and Jorhat with the active support from the India Meteorological Department to function during Monsoon period.

(e) Inland Water Transport Vigilance Cell is functioning to prevent plying of unauthorized mechanized boats with the active cooperation from the District Administration.

#### **Anti-Sikh Riot cases pending in courts**

2867. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any cases regarding the 1984 anti-Sikh Riots still pending in the Supreme Court or any of the High Courts;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons behind this delay in justice;
- (d) whether Government has taken any steps to address the situation;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There are 16 States from where such cases were reported. Data regarding cases pending in Supreme Court/High Courts is not centrally maintained. This Ministry is, however, concerned, directly with Delhi. For Delhi, at present, four criminal appeals pertaining to anti-Sikh Riots are pending in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and 36 criminal appeals pertaining to anti-Sikh Riots are pending in the High Court of Delhi.

(c) to (f) As stated above, the matter is sub-judice.

#### **Genesis of AASU movement**

2868. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the genesis of All Assam Students Union (AASU) movement;
- (b) whether the agitation spread quickly because the indigenous people of Assam felt being slowly crowded out; and
- (c) whether the frequent sporadic violence in Assam is a result of non-implementation of the pact signed between the then Prime Minister and AASU in 1985?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The State of Assam witnessed an agitation between the years 1979 to 1985 over the issue of foreigners. A Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) known as Assam Accord was signed in August, 1985 among the Central Government, Government of Assam and All Assam Students Union (AASU), All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad (AAGSP) to end the agitation. Action has been taken to implement various clauses of the Assam Accord. Certain clauses of the Accord are of continuing nature *i.e.* speedy all-round economic



development of Assam, measures to prevent infiltration, crossing/ attempting to cross the border, etc. and, therefore, need to be continuously monitored. Clause-wise implementation of Assam Accord is given in Statement (*See below*). The Government is committed to implement Assam Accord in letter and spirit.

***Statement***

*Clause-wise implementation status of the Assam Accord*

**Clause 5 - Foreigners issue:**

- (i) The Citizenship Act, 1955, Citizenship Rules, 1956 and the Foreigners Tribunal) Order, 1964, were amended.
- (ii) Special Registration Officers have been appointed for registration of persons detected as foreigners who entered Assam between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971.
- (iii) A total of 3153 including 1280 additional posts, sanctioned under Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) scheme to assist State Government and Border Security Force (BSF) in detection and deportation of foreigners/illegal migrants and act as a second line of defence.
- (iv) Thirty-six Foreigners Tribunals have been constituted in the State of Assam under the provisions of Foreigners Act, 1946 for detection of illegal migrants/foreigners. In order ensure speedier disposal of cases pending in Foreigners Tribunals, in April, 2012, Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 1964 has been amended which envisages that the cases shall be disposed of by the Tribunals within 60 days from the reference received from the competent authority.

**Clause 6 and 7 - Safeguards and economic development**

- (i) A Cultural Centre called the Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra Complex has been established.
- (ii) Sri Jyoti Chitraban (Film) Studio at Guwahati has been modernized. Additional Rs.10 crore has been sanctioned for further expansion/modernization of the Institute in the financial year 2006-07.
- (iii) The Government of Assam has constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted in July, 2011 to deal with the matter of updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) and Implementation of Clause 6 of Assam Accord.

- (iv) Numaligarh Refinery was set up at a cost of nearly Rs. 2,500 crores.
- (v) Two Central Universities, one at Tejpur, and the other at Silchar, have been set up.
- (vi) An IIT has been set up at Guwahati.
- (vii) Kathalguri Power Project (60 MW) has been commissioned.
- (viii) Work for implementation of Assam Gas Cracker Project and Bogibeel rail-cum road project have started.
- (ix) Action is being taken for revival of Ashok Paper Mill.

**Clause 8 to 14 - other issues:**

- (i) The power to issue citizenship certificates now vests only with the Central Government.
- (ii) Construction of 2724.06 Kms of fencing has been completed against 3359 Kms sanctioned along Indo-Bangladesh Border. Construction of fencing in patches 160 Kms are under progress. Construction of 3548.93 Kms of border roads has also been completed against 4407.39 Kms. Construction of roads for 216 Kms are under progress.
- (iii) Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of persons killed in the course of the agitation.
- (iv) Disciplinary cases against employees in connection with the agitation were reviewed.
- (v) In the matter of recruitment, orders were issued by the Central Government for relaxation in upper age limit upto a maximum of six years in the case of candidates who had ordinarily resided in the State of Assam during the period 1.1.1980 to 15.8.1985.
- (vi) NSA detenues detained in connection with agitation were released.

**Impact of police force on day-to-day lives of people**

2869. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that efficiency of police force impacts the day-to-day lives of people;

- (b) whether the police use the full force of their authority to curb anti-social elements;
- (c) whether promotions in IPS are won on pure merit or any other criterion;
- (d) whether it is a fact that in the year 2006, the Supreme Court passed a seven directive order which provided a blue print to transform law enforcement; and
- (e) if so, whether it has been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) It is the duty of the police to uphold and enforce law impartially and to protect life, liberty, property and rights of people. Prevention of crime and curbing of anti-social elements is also one of the duties of the police. Police plays a major role in maintenance of law and order and its activities impact the lives of the people.

(c) The promotion to various grades in IPS is governed by the promotion guidelines. The promotions are made on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority and availability of vacancies.

(d) and (e) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 22.09.2006 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.310 of 1996 - Prakash Singh and others Vs. UOI and other had issued several directions for compliance toward reforming the police in India. The Supreme Court's directions are primarily directed towards the State Governments (including the Union Territories) and, *inter alia*, include:

- (1) Constitute a State Security Commission,
- (2) Select the Director General of Police of the State from amongst three senior-most officers of the Department empanelled for promotion to that rank by the Union Public Service Commission and once selected, provide him a minimum tenure of at least two years irrespective of his date of superannuation,
- (3) Prescribe minimum tenure of two years to the police officers on operational duties,
- (4) Separate investigating police from law and order police,
- (5) Set up a Police Establishment Board at the State level, *inter alia*, to deal with and decide transfers, postings, promotions and other service related matters of police officers,

- (6) Constitute Police Complaints Authorities at the State and District levels for looking into complaints against police officers, and
- (7) Constitute a National Security Commission at the Union Level to prepare panels for selection of chiefs of Central Police Organizations.

A copy of the Supreme Court judgment was sent to all State Governments/ Union Territories (U.Ts.) for consideration and appropriate action. In its subsequent order dated 16.5.2008, the Supreme Court constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice K.T. Thomas, retired Judge of Supreme Court, *inter alia*, to examine the affidavits filed by different States in compliance to the Court's directions. The Committee has submitted its report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court and a copy of the report has been circulated to all States/U.Ts. by the Registry of Supreme Court on 4.10.2010.

So far as the Central Government and U.Ts. are concerned, there has been a significant and substantial compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by the Government of India.

'Police' being a State subject as per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, it is for the concerned State Governments to implement the recommendations on various police reforms measures and the matter falls with the purview of States. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is already seized of the matter. The Central Government can at best persuade the States from time to time to bring the requisite reforms in the police administration.

#### **Expenditure incurred on protection of Ajmal Kasab**

2870. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much expenditure was incurred for protection of Ajmal Kasab, the 26/11 Mumbai terrorist attack accused for nearly four years;
- (b) the year-wise details of the expenditure incurred by the State Government;
- (c) whether the Union Government picked up share of the cost; and
- (d) if so, the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Government of Maharashtra and Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), as on 23.11.2012, an amount of Rs. 31,39,02,589/- has been incurred for protection of Ajmal Kasab. The year -wise expenditure incurred by Government of Maharashtra on security is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount in Rs.
1	2008	51861
2	2009	3858444
3	2010	3858444
4	2011	3858444
5	2012 (upto 21.11.2012)	3430582
TOTAL :		1,50,57,775/-

The year - wise expenditure incurred by Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total
1	2008-09	Rs. 6,03,708/-
2	2009-10	Rs. 6,61,08,333/-
3	2010-11	Rs. 8,40,00,000/-
4	2011-12	Rs. 8,82,00,000/-
5	2012-13 (upto 23.11.12)	Rs. 5,99,32,773/-
TOTAL :		Rs. 29,88,44,814/-

(c) and (d) As per List-II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, Public order, Police and Prison are State subjects. As such, the cost of deployment of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) requisitioned by the States are to be borne by the State Governments concerned *i.e.* the Government of Maharashtra.

#### **Supply of fake currency by Pakistan via Bangladesh**

†2871. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that fake currency is being supplied by Pakistan in West Bengal and other parts of the country via Bangladesh;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government of India has communicated with the Government of Bangladesh to check this;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to check the supply of fake currency in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, As per available inputs received from Central Intelligence and Investigating Agencies, some consignments of high quality FICN have been either directly or indirectly supplied by Pakistan in West Bengal and other parts of the country via Bangladesh.

(b) to (d) Recently, a Bilateral Home Secretary level talks had taken place at Dhaka in which the issue of smuggling of high quality FICN from Bangladesh was also discussed. Ministry of Finance has also written to Foreign Secretary to take up the issue with Bangladesh.

(e) To address the multidimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home affairs, Security and intelligence agencies of the Centre and States, CBI are working in tandem to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies are periodically reviewed by a nodal group set up for this purpose.

Further, one special FICN Co-ordination Group has been formed in MHA to share the intelligence/information amongst the different security agencies of State/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake currency notes in the country.

NIA has been empowered by NIA Act to investigate & prosecute offences relating to FICN. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake currency Cell has been constituted in NIA in 2010 to focus on Terror Funding and Fake currency cases.

The security features in the High Value currency notes are being constantly upgraded. RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

#### **Clashes between minority and Bodos in Assam**

2872. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of people died and rendered homeless during the clashes between the minority and the Bodo communities that took place in Kokrajhar, Chirang, Dhubri, Bongaigaon and other districts of Assam in July, 2012;

(b) the amount of money and grant-in-aid given by Government and different NGOs for the rehabilitation of victims;

(c) whether Government has constituted any committee to inquire into clashes between the minority and the Bodo communities; and

(d) if so, by when the report will be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per report, violence took place between two communities in July and August, 2012 in some districts of Assam resulting in deaths of ninety nine persons. Due to violence 4,85,921 number of persons took refuge in the relief camps set up by the State Government of Assam. In November, 2012 fresh incidents of violence took place in Kokrajhar District in Assam resulting in death of ten persons. Government of Assam has taken all possible security measures including deployment of additional Security Forces to control the violence. Additional 65 Coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are provided to the State Government for deployment in affected districts. 5,776 Police cases were registered against the miscreants found involved in the violence. Out of this seven cases are handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for investigations. At present, security situation is under control and being monitored regularly.

(b) Ex-gratia of Rs. 8.00 lakh was announced to the Next of Kin of the each person who died in the violence and also adequate compensation to injured persons. The State Government had provided gratuitous relief, medical facilities etc. to the inmates staying in the relief camps. Few non-governmental organizations also provided some relief items to the inmates. As on 14.12.2012, 4,61,639 number of persons affected by violence had already returned to their native places/villages and 24,282 persons were staying in 41 relief camps. The State Government is providing relief items including medical facilities to the persons presently staying in the relief camps. Rehabilitation grants are being provided by the State Government to the families whose houses were fully damaged and also partially damaged. Rehabilitation grants includes cash assistance of Rs. 20,000, three (3) bundles of GCI sheets, Rs. 2,700 for clothing and utensils to each family. Cash assistance of

Rs. 20,000 to each family is also being provided whose houses were partially damaged.

Besides, cash assistance of Rs. 30,000 for fully damaged and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged houses are being provided to each family from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Central assistance are also being provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of IAY houses for identified affected families.

(c) and (d) In October, 2012, the Government of Assam had set up a One Man Commission of enquiry headed by Justice (Retd.) Mutum B.K. Singh to inquire into the various issues, including causes leading to the clashes between the communities and subsequent violence, identifying the individuals and or organizations responsible for the violence and fixing responsibility, determining the lapses, if any, and also making recommendations for ensuring long term peace and ethnic harmony in the BTAD areas amongst all communities. The Commission of Inquiry will submit its report within six months from the date of issue of this Notification.

#### **Pending dowry cases**

†2873. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of dowry cases pending in courts;
- (b) the State-wise and year-wise number of cases in which courts have given decision during the last three years; and
- (c) the number of people found guilty and innocent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State/UT wise number of cases were tried, cases pending for trial, persons convicted and persons acquitted under dowry deaths and Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2009-2011, are given in Statement-I and II respectively (See below).

The data on number of people found guilty and innocent can be deduced from the figures with respect to persons convicted and persons acquitted given Statement-I and II respectively.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Statement-I**

*Cases in which trials completed during the year (CTC), Cases Pending trial at the end of the year (CPT), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) Under dowry Deaths during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009					2010					2011			
		CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ	CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ	CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ	CTC	PAQ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	440	1143	284	1200	502	1175	230	1282	421	1271	265	1079		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Assam	44	298	51	71	58	372	24	97	44	405	30	36		
4	Bihar	593	3627	433	1635	582	3869	351	1242	785	4538	323	1741		
5	Chhattisgarh	101	356	78	164	78	386	81	155	67	429	57	104		
6	Goa	2	8	0	2	2	6	1	2	0	8	0	0		
7	Gujarat	19	503	0	55	8	509	4	15	24	511	0	71		
8	Haryana	237	515	142	407	223	540	223	365	261	492	160	435		
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	21	5	2	1	22	0	3	2	23	0	8		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	8	55	1	10	8	56	0	17	6	54	0	11		
11	Jharkhand	232	464	167	190	250	443	186	344	166	494	137	319		
12	Karnataka	156	602	33	376	181	661	62	566	199	725	55	564		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13	Kerala	21	151	3	33	13	164	2	22	6	174	1	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	666	2024	621	1148	665	2230	656	1401	821	2171	910	1284
15	Maharashtra	223	3452	83	713	329	3521	63	971	215	3660	85	703
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	258	1442	81	663	415	1512	131	802	345	1573	111	752
21	Punjab	121	330	154	142	108	281	138	155	95	305	127	117
22	Rajasthan	228	1563	188	290	231	1663	183	271	269	1760	186	300
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	184	556	113	344	164	843	102	348	107	549	52	151
25	Tripura	21	81	14	37	18	86	6	43	10	113	16	27
26	Uttar Pradesh	1670	6996	3245	3086	1831	6891	3828	2897	1809	6952	3514	2683

27	Uttarakhand	88	223	87	127	86	197	104	156	43	229	67	122
28	West Bengal	229	1846	92	858	229	2100	55	844	237	2324	91	529
	TOTAL STATE	5545	26261	5875	11553	5982	27232	6430	11998	5932	28766	6187	11041
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3	7	6	2	6	5	5	11	2	3	6	2
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	78	860	64	104	131	865	68	151	116	879	113	134
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	14	4	0	1	14	0	2	0	14	0	0
	TOTAL UT	82	887	74	106	139	889	73	165	118	903	119	136
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	5627	27148	5949	11659	6121	28121	6503	12163	6050	29669	6306	11177

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also Cases in which Trials Completed includes Cases Convicted and Cases Acquitted.

**Statement-II**

*Cases in which Trials Completed during the year (CTC), Cases Pending trial at the end of the year (CPT), Persons Convicted (PCV) and Persons Acquitted (PAQ) under Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during 2009-2011*

Sl.No.	State	2009					2010					2011			
		CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ	CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ	CTC	CPT	PCV	PAQ		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Andhra Pradesh	666	1767	74	903	668	2062	134	840	476	2654	84	781		
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Assam	6	169	3	15	12	167	8	25	2	187	0	9		
4	Bihar	476	4024	266	1151	383	4263	222	859	751	4745	374	1730		
5	Chhattisgarh	6	30	5	8	13	23	9	20	9	26	8	12		
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7	Gujarat	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	29	0	11		
8	Haryana	2	18	0	6	0	22	0	0	7	22	1	16		
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	17	0	7	0	17	0	0	2	15	0	2		
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	16	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	0	0		
11	Jharkhand	354	803	496	424	276	905	189	384	275	920	201	479		

12	Karnataka	439	2114	115	1724	365	2499	47	668	697	2713	96	1661
13	Kerala	2	10	0	2	1	12	0	1	0	15	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	24	191	25	30	40	209	36	41	61	205	194	323
15	Maharashtra	21	303	11	51	30	317	4	80	34	327	3	120
16	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	503	3220	71	951	705	3587	144	1457	591	4154	162	1251
21	Punjab	1	14	0	3	3	16	0	6	4	12	2	2
22	Rajasthan	9	6	7	20	0	6	0	0	1	5	0	2
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	132	574	53	269	136	605	101	239	211	568	148	256
25	Tripura	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	242	1188	407	327	380	889	714	631	408	580	840	650
27	Uttarakhand	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	3	2	5	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28	West Bengal	25	96	25	78	33	115	7	67	66	149	4	186
	TOTAL STATE	2910	14571	1558	5969	3046	15749	1615	5321	3603	17352	2118	7495
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
31	D and N Haveli	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	2	71	2	0	3	77	2	1	2	81	0	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	5	26	0	12	5	33	3	14	2	33	0	5
	TOTAL UT	7	100	2	12	8	113	5	15	5	116	0	9
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	2917	14671	1560	5981	3054	15862	1620	5336	3608	17468	2118	7504

Source: Crime in India.

Note: Information on disposal by police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also Cases in which Trials Completed includes Cases Convicted and Cases Acquitted.

**Crime against women and old age people in Delhi**

†2874. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of increase reported in various types of atrocities, committed especially against women and old age people in Delhi and NCR;
- (b) the details thereof for the last five years;
- (c) the number of criminals punished for crime against women and old age people and the number of criminals acquitted for the lack of sufficient evidence; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Ministry to provide adequate security to the women and old age persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The information provided by the Delhi Police on various crimes against women and old aged people are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). As per information provided by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), a total of 9853, 9012, 10219, 10727 and 11419 cases were reported in National Capital Region (NCR) under crime against women during last five years from 2007-2011 respectively. Cases registered under crime against women during 2007-2011 in various districts of National Capital Region are given in Statement-III (*See below*). NCRB does not maintain data on incidence of crime committed against elderly persons. However, the available information on victims (age group of 50 and above), under murder culpable homicide not amounting to murder and Kidnapping and Abduction in Delhi during 2007 - 2011 is given in Statement-IV (*See below*). Similar information in respect of other districts of NCR is not maintained.

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the matter off prevention and control of crime against women and old age people.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all States/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, no delay in registration of FIRs, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, especially in heinous crimes like rape, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and special women courts. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory dated 27.03.2008, to all the State Governments/UTs advising them to take immediate measures to ensure safety and security and for elimination of all forms of neglect, abuse and violence against old persons through initiatives such as identification of senior citizens; sensitization of police personnel regarding safety, security of older persons; regular visit off the beat staff; setting up of toll free senior citizen helpline; setting up of senior citizen security cell; verification of domestic helps, drivers, etc.

Delhi Police has taken several steps to ensure safety and security of women. Some of them are :

- Creation of Women Help Desk in each Police Station
- Establishment of predominantly women staffed Police Stations in North and South Campuses of Delhi University
- Deployment of women Police personnel in beats and PCR vans in the areas prone to crime against women
- Directions to PCR vans to help stranded women
- Delhi Police has issued orders u/s 144 Cr. P.C. directing the BPOs, corporate and media houses for taking certain steps to ensure security of women employees
- Gender sensitization of Police personnel



- Self Defence training to women
- On request of Delhi Police, Hon'ble High court of Delhi has issued directions to the district courts in Delhi that all gang rape cases to be fast tracked
- Delhi Police maintains a close liaison with Rape Crisis Intervention Centres
- Under a scheme named Parivartan, Women Police officials are deputed to perform beat duties in and are imparted special training to control crimes against women.
- Security audit of Paying Guest accommodations for ensuring safety of working women and girl students

Delhi Police has also taken several steps to ensure safety and security of elderly citizen. Some of them are:

- Creation of senior citizens security cell
- Help Line
- Identification and registration of Senior Citizens
- Issue of identity cards to senior citizens
- Regular visits and telephonic contacts are maintained with senior citizens
- Verification of domestic helps, drivers, chowkidars etc.
- Sensitization of beat patrolling staff and regular meetings of police officers with senior citizens
- Distribution of printed material regarding steps to be taken for the safety of life and property of senior citizens
- Multi-tasking of PCR vans
- Security audit of Senior Citizens.

**Statement-I**

*Details of cases of crime against women reported to Delhi police during the year 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 30.11.12)*

Year	Accused arrested and action taken								
	Cases Arrested	Accused Challenged	Convicted	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>Rape</b>									
2008	466	604	584	52	119	413	17	03	
2009	469	675	672	82	211	379	01	02	
2010	507	685	662	37	107	518	13	10	
2011	572	745	649	18	34	597	86	10	
2012	635	754	404	01	00	403	348	02	
upto (30/11/12)									
<b>M.O. Women</b>									
2008	611	912	892	16	96	780	17	03	
2009	552	826	821	11	73	737	01	04	
2010	601	867	851	12	28	811	15	01	

2011	657	910	848	03	10	835	54	08
2012	624	768	404	01	01	402	356	08
upto (30/11/12)								
<b>406 IPC</b>								
2008	09	09	07	00	00	07	02	00
2009	10	06	05	00	00	05	00	01
2010	06	02	02	00	00	02	00	00
2011	10	04	02	00	00	02	02	00
2012	06	02	02	00	00	02	00	00
upto (30/11/12)								
<b>498-A IPC</b>								
2008	104	95	78	01	01	76	13	04
2009	118	108	94	01	01	92	04	10
2010	78	71	69	00	00	69	01	01
2011	98	70	38	00	00	38	31	01
2012	111	47	10	00	00	10	35	02
upto (30/11/12)								
<b>498-A/406 IPC</b>								
2008	1283	1461	1256	03	58	1195	111	94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2009	1169	1340	1161	02	26	1133	92	87
2010	1326	1205	1040	00	14	1026	135	30
2011	1477	987	643	00	03	640	337	07
2012	1740	589	114	00	00	114	475	00
upto (30/11/12)								
<b>Dowry Prohibition Act</b>								
2008	19	23	23	00	00	23	00	00
2009	06	02	02	00	00	02	00	00
2010	15	21	10	00	00	10	11	00
2011	07	03	01	00	00	01	02	00
2012	14	04	04	00	00	04	00	00
upto (30/11/12)								
<b>Eve-Teasing</b>								
2008	328	379	313	58	17	238	00	66
2009	238	313	276	39	24	213	33	04
2010	126	116	114	05	04	105	02	00
2011	165	172	150	09	06	135	21	01

2012 upto (30/11/12)	193	200	95	00	00	95	105	00
<b>Dowry Death</b>								
2008	129	317	307	03	39	265	10	00
2009	141	329	327	11	69	247	02	00
2010	143	306	294	10	19	265	11	01
2011	142	305	258	00	00	258	47	00
2012 upto (30/11/12)	128	253	32	00	00	32	221	00

**Statement-II**

*Details of crime cases reported against oldage people during the year  
2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 30.11.12)*

Sl. No.	Crime Heads	Cases Reported	Details of accused arrested and action taken					
			Accused Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged/ compromised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>2008</b>								
1	Murder	16	29	07	03	16	03	00
2	Att. To Murder	01	02	00	00	02	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Kid/Abduction	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	Eve Teasing	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	M.O. Women	01	04	00	00	04	00	00
6	Robbery	06	14	07	00	07	00	00
7	Dacoity	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	Rape	01	01	00	01	00	00	00
9	Hurt	19	43	06	07	22	00	08
GRAND TOTAL		45	93	20	11	51	03	08

**2009**

1	Murder	17	24	00	10	11	00	03
2	Att. To Murder	04	07	04	02	01	00	00
3	Kid/Abduction	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	Eve Teasing	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	M.O. Women	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
6	Robbery	07	18	05	00	13	00	00
7	Dacoity	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	Rape	01	01	01	00	00	00	00

9	Hurt	12	24	00	01	23	00	00
	GRAND TOTAL	43	75	10	13	49	00	03
<b>2010</b>								
1	Murder	19	22	02	00	20	00	00
2	Att. To Murder	03	04	00	01	03	00	00
3	Kid/Abduction	01	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	Eve Teasing	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	M.O. Women	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
6	Robbery	05	21	00	00	19	01	01
7	Dacoity	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	Rape	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
9	Hurt	18	39	00	02	29	03	05
	GRAND TOTAL	46	86	02	03	71	04	06
<b>2011</b>								
1	Murder	15	24	00	00	22	00	02
2	Att. To Murder	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
3	Kid/Abduction	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	Eve Teasing	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	M.O. Women	02	03	00	00	03	00	00
6	Robbery	05	09	00	02	06	01	00
7	Dacoity	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
8	Rape	01	01	01	00	00	00	00
9	Hurt	22	39	00	00	37	00	02
GRAND TOTAL		45	76	01	02	68	01	04
<b>2012 (upto 30/11/2012)</b>								
1	Murder	19	26	00	00	12	14	00
2	Att. To Murder	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
3	Kid/Abduction	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
4	Eve Teasing	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
5	M.O. Women	03	03	00	00	01	02	00
6	Robbery	08	18	00	00	10	08	00
7	Dacoity	01	06	00	00	06	00	00
8	Rape	01	01	00	00	01	00	00
9	Hurt	22	38	00	01	11	26	00
GRAND TOTAL		55	93	00	01	42	50	00



**Statement-III***Cases registered for crimes against women in National Capital Region during 2009-2011*

District of NCR	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Year: 2007</b>								
Alwar	73	65	43	141	1	391	0	714
Baghpat	17	27	22	10	22	60	0	158
Bulandshahar	44	93	36	75	120	227	0	595
Delhi UT	598	1167	138	868	167	1787	0	4725
Faridabad	37	117	19	23	0	167	0	363
Gautambudh Nagar	17	64	14	41	51	73	0	260
Ghaziabad	33	108	37	30	85	204	0	497
Gurgaon	40	75	17	36	43	122	0	333
Jhajjar	14	21	19	10	14	87	0	165
Meerut	39	109	38	63	163	405	0	817
Mewat	44	18	13	18	14	153	0	260

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palwal	15	17	9	21	34	54	0	150
Panipat	34	24	11	13	18	63	0	163
Rewari	22	29	12	30	1	76	0	170
Rohtak	18	20	31	18	32	92	0	211
Sonipat	24	26	16	30	27	149	0	272
TOTAL NCR	1069	1980	475	1427	792	4110	0	9853
<b>Year: 2008</b>								
Alwar	88	91	38	134	0	429	0	780
Baghpat	19	43	15	16	8	61	0	162
Bulandshahar	28	60	29	51	74	151	0	393
Delhi UT	466	1136	129	611	130	1387	0	3859
Faridabad	46	94	21	23	97	173	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	22	49	25	19	53	68	0	236
Ghaziabad	30	138	39	30	83	202	0	522
Gurgaon	35	66	19	27	32	123	0	302
Jhajjar	22	15	20	13	42	115	0	227
Meerut	50	123	37	73	165	326	0	774

Mewat	29	13	7	6	6	114	0	175
Palwal	29	23	15	25	33	89	0	214
Panipat	30	34	13	16	17	62	0	172
Rewari	23	25	13	31	0	72	0	164
Rohtak	39	20	17	25	38	106	0	245
Sonipat	36	43	24	31	50	149	0	333
TOTAL NCR	992	1973	461	1131	828	3627	0	9012
<b>Year: 2009</b>								
Alwar	101	128	35	139		516	0	919
Baghpat	15	45	16	6	20	72	0	174
Bulandshahar	38	81	53	36	24	184	0	416
Delhi UT	469	1655	141	552	118	1283	0	4218
Faridabad	35	62	17	26	4	179	0	323
Gautambudh Nagar	24	60	22	40	46	103	0	295
Ghaziabad	53	321	66	88	182	556	0	1266
Gurgaon	29	42	24	21	40	128	0	284
Jhajjar	20	15	13	20	20	78	0	166
Meerut	46	141	41	47	123	361	0	759

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mewat	16	12	5	11	3	181	0	228
Palwal	33	25	12	23	0	88	0	181
Panipat	45	31	19	26	44	117	0	282
Rewari	19	29	14	19	20	55	0	156
Rohtak	36	30	18	30	38	113	0	265
Sonipat	32	42	17	21	46	129	0	287
TOTAL NCR	1011	2719	513	1105	728	4143	0	10219
<b>Year: 2010</b>								
Alwar	105	138	42	122		588		995
Baghpat	14	41	14	13	0	87	0	169
Bulandshahar	24	127	40	60	0	327	0	578
Delhi UT	507	1740	143	601	80	1404	0	4475
Faridabad	51	86	23	27	78	224	0	489
Gautambudh Nagar	39	77	19	41	0	132	0	308
Ghaziabad	44	285	69	77	0	536	0	1011
Gurgaon	45	42	22	30	38	86	0	263
Jhajjar	36	30	12	27	30	117	0	252
Meerut	64	147	43	91	0	344	0	689

Mewat	28	19	5	12	5	150	0	219
Palwal	41	27	14	30	0	89	0	201
Panipat	55	49	13	22	30	175	0	344
Rewari	25	24	14	16	27	71	0	177
Rohtak	51	19	17	26	57	87	0	257
Sonipat	27	56	26	32	36	123	0	300
TOTAL NCR	1156	2907	516	1227	381	4540	0	10727
<b>Year: 2011</b>								
Alwar	99	143	53	136	0	556	0	987
Baghpat	12	74	17	35	0	106	0	244
Bulandshahar	47	192	50	94	0	362	0	745
Delhi UT	572	2085	142	657	162	1575	0	5193
Faridabad	54	82	10	31	59	218	0	454
Gautambudh Nagar	25	95	25	42	0	102	0	289
Ghaziabad	22	219	47	59	0	255	0	602
Gurgaon	40	37	25	27	29	107	0	265
Jhajjar	32	19	12	20	26	117	0	226
Meerut	79	271	36	99	0	400	0	885
Mewat	28	23	7	9	3	119	0	189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Palwal	54	43	13	32	0	75	0	217
Panipat	47	70	11	29	19	163	0	339
Rewari	17	19	7	19	34	94	0	190
Rohtak	57	32	9	38	52	124	0	312
Sonipat	27	42	23	19	15	156	0	282
TOTAL NCR	1212	3446	487	1346	399	4529	0	11419

Source: Crime in India.

**Statement-IV***Victims aged above 50 years in Delhi NCT during 2007-2011*

Year	Murder		Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder			Kidnapping & Abduction		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2007	28	13	41	3	0	3	6	0
2008	36	7	43	2	0	2	3	2
2009	23	18	41	3	0	3	4	0
2010	25	14	39	3	3	6	3	0
2011	20	15	35	1	0	1	2	1

Source: Crime in India.

**Dalits facing atrocities in Odisha**

†2875. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a news-item published in Delhi edition of a leading newspaper on 26 July, 2012 under caption 'Dalits face ostracisation in Naveen's constituency' wherein it is mentioned that several dalit families of Turuboi village in Ganjam district of Odisha have been boycotted by the Samantas and the dalits are facing atrocities thereof; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs is not aware of any such incident.

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST, women and children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

**Amending law regarding capital punishment**

†2876. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government is considering to amend the law regarding capital punishment; and

(b) whether it is a fact that many countries are demanding to abolish capital punishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the law regarding capital punishment.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Aid to PRS Legislative Research and Centre for Policy Research**

2877. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many NGOs are getting foreign aid between June, 2011 to July, 2012;

(b) the details of these NGOs and amount aid they are availing with the details of the funding organization;

(c) whether PRS Legislative Research and Centre for Policy Research were getting any aid from Ford Foundation during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The information regarding the number of NGOs getting foreign aid between June, 2011 to 31st March, 2012 is still under compilation as the last date for submission of annual accounts by the NGOs for the period is 31st December, 2012. Similarly the information concerning the number of NGOs getting foreign aid for the remaining period, *i.e.* between 1st April, 2012 to July, 2012 will be compiled by 31st December, 2013.

**Unlicenced fire arms abetting crimes**

2878. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the availability of a large number of unlicenced fire arms are the main factors for increase in crimes across the country;



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government in consultation with the State Governments proposes to take any steps to ban manufacture/sale of unlicensed fire arms across the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per statistics published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), while total cognizable crimes under Special & Local Laws (SLL) in 2011 has reportedly gone down by 1.3%, crimes like possession of unlicensed fire arms, etc. reported under the Arms Act, 1959, have gone down by 18.7% in 2011 over the last five year average and there is no correlation between these two. Further, the proportion of murders committed by use of fire arms, which was 14.5% in 2007, declined to 9.6% in 2011 according to NCRB report.

(c) and (d) Unlicensed manufacture/ sale of unlicensed firearms are already punishable crimes under the Arms Act, 1959.

#### **Increase in cases of custodial deaths and rape**

2879. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been sharp increase in case of custodial deaths and rape in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the directions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State rights panels have been ignored in checking custodial deaths and rape; and
- (c) if so, the new strategies to be adopted by Government to check custodial deaths and rape cases in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The number of cases registered by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) regarding custodial deaths during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 up to (30.11.2012) have shown a declining trend but there is a marginal increase in custodial rape during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 up to (30.11.2012) as below:

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases registered regarding custodial deaths	Number of cases registered regarding custodial rape
1.	2010-11	1574	Nil
2.	2011-12	1432	1
3.	2012-13 up to 30.11.12	1153	5

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, 'Police' is a State subject and it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to formulate legislation, rules and regulations etc. for bringing transparency in investigations in cases involving death in police action etc. However, NHRC have issued guidelines to all the State Governments for the procedure to be followed in the cases of death during the course of police action, involving expeditious magisterial enquiry and reporting of deaths in police.

#### **Central detective training schools**

2880. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central detective training schools in the country;
- (b) how many such schools have been built in the last two decades; and
- (c) what are the details about their administration and training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) There are five Central Detective Training Schools (CDTS) in the country.

(b) Two Central Detective Training Schools were established in the last two decades with temporary hired accommodation and skeletal staff at:

- 1. Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)
- 2. Jaipur (Rajasthan).

(c) Central Detective Training Schools at Kolkata, Hyderabad and Chandigarh are established with permanent building and full-time faculty members/staff. The newly established CDTS's at Ghaziabad and Jaipur have been running

training courses since 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively using temporary/hired building and by posting of bare minimum number of officials appointed on contract basis and using the services of guest faculty.

The details of training are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Courses conducted by CDTS*

Sl. No.	Name of the CDTS	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of Courses	No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees Trained	No. of Courses	No. of Trainees Trained
1	CDTS Kolkata	16	464	26	702	11	289
2	CDTS Chandigarh	17	520	18	533	14	381
3	CDTS Hyderabad	21	659	18	381	14	259
4	CDTS Ghaziabad	-	-	2	73	7	173
5	CDTS Jaipur	-	-	-	-	3	72
TOTAL :		54	1643	64	1689	49	1174

**Violence in Assam**

2881. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether violence in Assam continued for an unduly long time;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that those displaced in violence have not been properly rehabilitated so far;
- (c) the details of those punished for causing violence; and
- (d) the steps taken to protect those who have been wrongly framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Government of Assam had taken all possible security measures including deployment of additional Security Forces to control the violence which took place in Bodoland Territorial Area District (BTAD).

Additional 65 Coys of Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) are provided to the State Government for deployment in BTAD area.

(b) As on 14.12.2012, 4,61,639 number of persons affected by violence had already returned to their native places/villages and 24,282 persons were staying in 41 relief camps. Rehabilitation grants are being provided by the State Government to the families whose houses were fully damaged and also partially damaged. Rehabilitation grants includes cash assistance of Rs. 20,000, three (3) bundles of GCI sheets, Rs. 2,700 for clothing and utensils to each family. Cash assistance of Rs. 20,000 to each family is also being provided whose houses were partially damaged.

Besides, cash assistance of Rs. 30,000 for fully damaged and Rs. 20,000 for partially damaged houses are being provided to each family from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. Central assistance are also being provided under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for construction of IAY houses for identified affected families.

(c) and (d) 5,776 Police cases were registered against the miscreants found involved in the violence. Out of this seven cases are handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) for investigations. Besides, the Government of Assam has set up a One Man Commission of enquiry headed by Justice (Retd.) Mutum B.K. Singh to inquire into the various issues, including causes leading to the clashes between the communities and subsequent violence, identifying the individuals and/or organizations responsible for the violence and fixing responsibility, determining the lapses, if any, and also making recommendations for ensuring long term peace and ethnic harmony in the BTAD areas amongst all communities.

#### **Delay in execution of Parliament House attack convict**

2882. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is inordinate delay in the execution of Parliament House attack convict;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount spent on Parliament House attack convict on security and other miscellaneous accounts so far;

(d) whether Government is under pressure from some groups from Jammu and Kashmir who are threatening serious repercussions in case of Parliament House convict hanging; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The mercy petition case of Parliament House attack death convict is pending under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. This is a Constitutional process. The power under Article 72 of the Constitution does not contain any limitation as to the time, in which the power conferred might be exercised.

(c) 'Prison' is a State Subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Data of expenditure on prisoners is not maintained centrally.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Doesn't arise.

#### **Closing of arterial roads during VVIP movement**

2883. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has received complaints from some top advocates regarding indiscriminately closing key arterial roads in Delhi/New Delhi without prior notice to make way for VVIPs;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that hundreds of policemen are deployed to facilitate VVIPs' movement instead of dealing chaotic traffic congestion in the capital and polluting emission from idling vehicle;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to stop closing of arterial roads which creates emissions from idling of cars in traffic jams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A complaint dated 01.12.2012 regarding indiscriminately closing key arterial roads in Delhi/New Delhi

without prior notice to facilitate the movement of VIPs, addressed to Delhi Police and copies endorsed to the Prime Minister's Office and Ministry of Home Affairs was received from Shri Harish N. Salve and a reply was sent to him.

(c) and (d) Policemen are deployed to facilitate VVIPs movement as and when required to ensure safe and smooth flow of traffic on Delhi roads.

(e) The roads are closed during VVIP movement for minimum possible time for general public. However, on all arterial roads having central verge, one carriageway is made available for movement of general traffic during such VVIP movements. Policemen deployed for such duties are briefed regularly to ensure that common people do not suffer in such situation. They are also regularly briefed to stop the general traffic for minimum period so that no congestion and idling of cars occur on roads.

#### **CRGFS for low income housing**

2884. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has launched a unique Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme (CRGFS) for low income housing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to address the issues of credit enablement of Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Group households and to incentivize banks and financial institutions to provide loans to these segments for housing, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), launched on 02.06.2011 envisaged the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund. Accordingly, the Government has approved the establishment of a Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust (CRGFT) for low income housing, with an initial corpus of Rs. 1000 Crore. The Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust has been registered on 1st May, 2012 and the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Scheme has been launched on 31st October, 2012. The CRGF Trust will administer and operate the Scheme, which is demand-driven.

Under the Scheme, the Trust will provide guarantee to lending agencies for housing loans extended by them to persons belonging to the Economically Weaker

Sections / Low Income Groups upto Rs. 5 Lakh, without any third party guarantee or collateral security.

The lending institutions eligible to avail benefit of the Guarantee cover under the Scheme are Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Urban Co-operative Banks, Non Banking Financial Companies-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFIs), Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies registered under the State Co-operative Societies Act and Housing Finance Institutions registered with National Housing Bank (NHB). National Housing Bank is the identified agency for operationalising CRGF.

**Rehabilitation of poor families under RAY living near railway tracks**

2885. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

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

(a) whether Government has received any communication from the Ministry of Railways for rehabilitation of poor families under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) living nearby railway tracks in urban cities as on date;

(b) if so, what further action has been taken by the Ministry indicating the details thereof;

(c) whether Central Government proposes to call or already conducted high level meetings with State Governments and concerned Ministries of Central Government to address this important social welfare issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
(SHRI AJAY MAKEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, the scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. Currently, Rajiv Awas Yojana is in preparatory phase, focusing on preparation of Slum-free City Plans and sanction/implementation of pilot projects.

Under the scheme, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land/ Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low

Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

Ministry of Railways *vide* their communications have remarked that in-situ rehabilitation of slum dwellers in the vicinity of tracks in linear projections is not feasible due to operational requirement and/or safety constraints and that the State Governments should provide land for their relocation under the RAY Scheme. It has also been stated that the existing provisions of law permit Railways to only assign lease/licensing rights and not property rights to slum dwellers over railway land acquired for public purpose.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has drawn attention of the Central Government land-owning Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railways to the guidelines circulated by the Ministry for preparation of innovative pilot projects under RAY with the objective of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be up-scaled. Under these guidelines pilot projects submitted by Central Government Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Railways and Central Public Sector Undertakings are also eligible for central assistance. Central Government land owning Ministries/Departments have been advised to issue necessary instructions to the agencies concerned under them to explore the possibilities of preparing innovative pilot projects for redevelopment of slums on their land and seek Central assistance.

(c) and (d) A meeting of State Ministers in charge of Housing was held to discuss various issues of implementation of RAY Scheme, including slums on various categories of land. The issue of slums on Central Government lands, including on Railway lands was taken up in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries having representation of various land-owning Ministries such as Railways, Forest, Civil Aviation, Defence etc. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has held several deliberations with Central/State Governments, land owning Ministries/Departments to arrive at a policy solution to redevelop/relocate the slums on their land, under Rajiv Awas Yojana. A Secretary level bilateral meeting was held between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Central Government Ministries and Departments have been requested to take up slum survey and other preparatory activities and prepare pilot projects for seeking Central assistance support under the current phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.



**Projects sanctioned to Bihar under RAY**

2886. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any projects/schemes to Bihar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);

(b) if so, the details of those projects and funds allocated and released in the last three financial years to Bihar;

(c) whether Bihar Government has also submitted any such proposal under Rajiv Awas Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details of those projects and the present status?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011.

Under RAY, Central Assistance will be extended to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land/Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing, including rental housing and transit housing for in-situ redevelopment in slums would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required.

The Phase I of RAY, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June, 2013, is currently under implementation. This is the preparatory phase of RAY to undertake preparatory activities and pilot projects. The Phase II of RAY shall be for the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Under the preparatory phase of RAY, a sum of 191.59 lakh has been released during Financial Year 2009-10 to Government of Bihar for 04 cities (Patna, Gaya-Bodhgaya, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur) to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and preparation of pilot projects.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Houses constructed for low income group**

†2887. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that real estate sector in the country has changed into profit earning industry by moving away from social liability;

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

(c) the percentage of houses constructed on an average for low income group in housing sector out of total houses constructed every year during the last three years and the average sale price thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Primary players in the real estate sector in the country are from private sector, who work with profit motive. Since 'land' and 'colonisation' are State subjects, it is the responsibility of States to ensure that houses and urban infrastructure are made available to the poorer segments of the population also. However, in order to supplement and complement the efforts of State Governments, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components *viz.*, Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing Scheme and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP); Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY); Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP); and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme.

(c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation does not maintain annual data relating to the average price or the percentage of houses constructed for low income groups out of total houses constructed.

**Schemes for welfare of poor people in urban areas**

2888. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the condition of poor people in urban areas has worsened gradually; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes launched for the welfare of poor people in urban areas?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, number of urban poor in the country has reduced from 81.4 million in 2004-05 to 76.5 million in 2009-10.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by financing the self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Also, The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers is being implemented since December, 2005.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

#### **Implementation of RAY**

2889. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY);
- (b) if so, the details of the scheme; and
- (c) the present status of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) A new scheme 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) aimed at ushering in a Slum-Free India has been launched on 02-06-2011.

The scheme envisages providing Central support to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, undertake reservation of land/ Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor.

The Phase I of RAY, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June 2013, is currently under implementation. This is the preparatory phase of RAY to undertake preparatory activities like slum survey, GIS mapping, preparation of Slum-free City Plans and prepare pilot projects. Funds have been released to 194 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme in the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana. The Phase II of RAY shall be for the remaining period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The present status of the scheme is as under:

- Rs. 99.98 crores have been released during FY-2009-10 and FY 2010-11 to 194 cities for undertaking preparatory activities under Slum Free City Planning Scheme-preparatory phase of RAY.
- 11 Pilot projects with total project cost of Rs. 491.15 crores involving central assistance of Rs. 221.70 crores have been approved/sanctioned under RAY for construction of total 9082 dwelling units (DUs). Since these projects have been recently sanctioned, State Governments have not reported its progress.
- In addition 09 Pilot Projects have also been considered in the recently held Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).
- 17 Slum Free City Plans of Action (SFCPoAs) have been prepared by State Governments (Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Sagar, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Shimoga, Hubli, Dharwad, Mangalore, Madurai, Tirunelveli, under RAY.

#### **Migration of rural poor to urban areas**

2890. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Census 2001 out of the decadal (1991-2001) urban growth of 30.3 per cent, 6.6 per cent is accounted for by migration to urban areas;

(b) if so, the reasons for such migration; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check migration of rural poor to these urban slums thereby reducing the population of the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per the Census of India, 2001, out of the decadal (1991-2001) urban growth of 31.48% (or 68.5 million), 29.92% (or 20.5 million) is accounted for by migration from rural to urban areas.

(b) Reasons for such migration may be due to urban pull or rural push factors including the degree of economic and social development, population pressure on land, increased opportunities of work, business, education and a variety of others including marriage in case of females.

(c) The Government of India has adopted a two pronged approach for tackling rural poverty and rural-urban migration in the country: firstly by providing basic amenities in rural areas through schemes like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Health Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid Day Meal Scheme; and secondly by targeted employment generation schemes like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), 2005.

**Approval of projects of AP under IHSDP and JNNURM**

2891. SHRI PALAVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each of the project proposals received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval and allocation of funds under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether all the above projects have been approved before 31 March, 2012; and

(c) if so, blueprint prepared by the Ministry to complete the projects by 2014 since Mission period was expired on 31 March, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Total 45 project proposals under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 109 projects proposals under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development programme (IHSDP) components of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) were received from the State of Andhra Pradesh for approval.

(b) and (c) Out of these, 39 projects under BSUP and 74 projects under IHSDP have been approved till March, 2012. Details of approved projects are given in Statement (*See below*). The Mission period of JNNURM was for seven years upto March, 2012, which has been extended for two years upto March, 2014 for completion of ongoing projects sanctioned till March, 2012 and implementation of three pro-poor key reforms.

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

Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	17	1879.59	78746
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	8	743.43	31525
Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	2	172.27	5160
Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	12	764.22	24423
TOTAL :		39	3559.51	139854

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

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	(Revised) Hyderabad Division (I to IV)	22.65
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	(Revised) Hyderabad Division (V to VIII)	29.88
3	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	(Revised) Hyderabad Division (IX to XII)	26.34
4	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Infrastructure development of houses constructed under VAMBAY in Hyderabad	49.73

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

Status as on 10.12.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st instalment sanctioned	2nd instalment sanctioned	3rd instalment sanctioned	4th instalment sanctioned	Total ACA Released
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
806.78	1072.80	201.70	202.58	154.65	106.53	665.47
366.64	376.78	91.66	91.66	56.49	44.25	284.06
113.07	59.20	28.27	14.73	14.73	0.00	0.00
318.81	442.92	79.98	80.12	79.70	77.31	317.23
1605.30	1951.70	401.61	389.09	305.57	228.09	1266.78

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

Status as on 10.12.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st instalment sanctioned	2nd instalment sanctioned	3rd instalment sanctioned	4th instalment sanctioned	Total ACA Released	Date of CG&MC
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	14.32	14.32	2.83	2.57	2.57		7.70	30-Mar-06
0	14.94	14.94	3.73	4.28	4.28		12.83	30-Mar-06
0	13.17	13.17	3.29	3.68	3.68		11.04	30-Mar-06
0	24.86	24.86	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.22	24.86	30-Mar-06

1	2	3	4	5
5	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing & Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jawaharnagar 7 Gachi Bowli of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.35
6	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing & Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Abdullapurment of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	95.58
7	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (Ranga Reddy)	Provision of Housing & Infrastructure facilities under BSUP at Jagatgirigutta & Kothwalguda of GHMC, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	97.40
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (23239) Revised	Revised BSUP Project for Construction of 23239 Dus and Provision of Infrastructural facilities in GHMC area and Rang Reddy Districts, Phase-I by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Hyderabad under the 49000 Dus BSUP Project.	339.50
9	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad (25761) Revised	Revised BSUP project for Construction of 25761 Dwelling Units and provision of Infrastructural facilities in GHMC area and ranga Reddy Districts, Phase-II by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Hyderabad under the 49000 Dus BSUP Project.	414.62



6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2800	47.68	47.68	11.92	11.92			23.84	24-Feb-09
2800	47.79	47.79	11.95	11.95			23.90	24-Feb-09
2800	48.70	48.70	12.18	12.18			24.35	24-Feb-09
23239	116.20	223.31	29.05	29.05	29.05	29.05	209.65	30-Mar-06
25761	128.81	285.81	32.20	32.20	32.20	32.20	35.36	30-Mar-06

1	2	3	4	5
10	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Revised BSUP Project for construction of 4550 Houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in (GHMC), Hyderabad	120.27
11	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-I) for the construction of 1976 dwelling units, AP	69.32
12	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase II) for the construction of 1942 dwelling units, AP	68.91
13	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, AP	65.41
14	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP scheme for Hyderabad (Phase-II) for the construction of 1856 dwelling units, AP	95.31
15	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-V for construction of 2784 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	96.26
16	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-VI for construction of 2814 houses and provision of infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	95.95
17	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	BSUP project phase-VII for construction of 2800 houses and provision of Infrastructural facilities in GHMC area, Hyderabad	97.12

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4550	59.30	60.97	14.83	15.04	15.04	15.04	59.30	13-Feb-08
1976	34.66	34.66	8.66	8.66	8.66		25.99	29-Dec-08
1942	34.45	34.45	8.61	8.61	8.61		25.84	29-Dec-08
1856	32.71	32.71	8.18	8.18	8.18		24.53	29-Dec-08
2624	47.54	47.77	11.88	11.88	0.00		23.77	29-Dec-08
2784	48.13	48.11	12.03	12.03	12.03	12.03	48.13	30-Jan-09
2814	47.97	47.97	11.99	11.99	11.99	11.99	47.97	30-Jan-09
2800	48.56	48.56	12.14	12.14	12.14		36.42	30-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5
18	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Rehabilitation of flood vicitms of river Krishna and Budameru Vagu in Vijayawada	258.74
19	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor, opp. Alankar Industries at Jakkampudi Village in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURM Ph.II.	97.97
20	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Housing and infrastructural facilities for 3200 housing units in 100 blocks for the poor at Gollapudi, Jakkampudl Village in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (Andhra Pradesh) under JNNURAM Ph. 1.	97.98
21	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed designs and estunation for basic service to urban poor (BSUP), Circle-1 area, Vijayawada, A.P.	3.81
22	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detail designs and estimation for basic service to urban poor (BSUP), (Circle-II)	59.83
23	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed designs and estimation for basic service to urban poor in Circle-II and III area	26.48

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15000	129.37	129.37	32.34	32.34	32.34	32.34	129.37	28-Sep-06
3200	48.98	48.98	12.25	12.25			24.49	21-Feb-09
3200	48.99	48.99	12.25	12.25	12.25		36.74	21-Feb-09
0	1.85	1.96	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	1.85	11-Oct-06
0	29.04	30.79	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	29.04	2-Feb-07
0	12.86	13.63	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	12.86	2-Feb-07

1	2	3	4	5
24	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed Project Report for providing G+3 Group Housing and Basic Services for Urban Poor in slums located in Circle-I of VMC, JNNURM BSUP	190.88
25	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Detailed Project Report for Repairs to dwelling units constructed under the VAMBAY in Ajit Singh Nagar, Vijayawada	7.74
26	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	BSUP Project of Housing Development at Vikruthamala Layout for construction of 1800 Dus at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	73.03
27	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipera and Avilala-I)	Provision of Housing and Infrastructural facilities to slum dwellers at relocation site at Padipera and Avilaia-I, Tirupati, Chittor Distt., Andhra Pradesh	99.24
28	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (Revised)	Revised Detailed Project Report for "Providing 7352 houses and infrastructural facilities to 22 poor settlements under JNNURM in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (Pachage-I)"	142.28
29	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam (Revised)	Revised Detailed Project Report for "Providing 7968 houses and infrastructural facilities to poor settlements under JNNURM in Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation Pachage-II)"	167.12

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6752	91.68	99.20	22.92	22.92			45.84	19-Oct-07
3373	3.87	3.87	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	3.87	13-Feb-08
1800	54.13	18.89	13.53					28-Mar-12
3360	58.94	40.31	14.73	14.73	14.73		0.00	20-Jan-12
7352	45.33	96.94	11.33	11.33	11.33	11.33	45.33	28-Sep-06
7968	48.29	118.83	12.07	12.07	12.07	12.07	48.29	28-Sep-06

1	2	3	4	5
30	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Yathapalem in Visakhapatnam, A.P.	5.50
31	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Basic infrastructure facilities at Srinagar in Visakhapatnam	2.40
32	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	DPR on basic services to Urban poor in steel plant rehabilitation colony at Vadlapudi, Visakhapatnam.	28.00
33	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	(Revised) Providing Infrastructure facilities to Pedagantyada, Gangavaram, Bhanujithaota TGR Nagar, Sebastian Colony, Chakirevukonda, Sivasakthingagar, Siddardha Nagar, AK & AS colony, Agnampurdi (UPG) and Rasalamma colony poor settlements in GVMC area	94.83
34	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 3616 houses with infrastructure facilities in Aganampudi, in GVMC area	90.71
35	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 1024 houses with infrastructure facilities in Kummadi in GVMC area	27.68
36	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 2080 houses with Infrastructure facilities in Paradeshipalemin Sy. No. 178 Poor settlement in GVMC area	48.79



6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
0	2.70	2.80	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	2.70	28-Sep-06
0	1.18	1.22	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	1.18	28-Sep-06
0	13.73	14.27	3.43	3.43	3.43	3.43	13.73	11-Oct-06
0	46.48	46.48	11.66	11.66	11.66	11.51	46.48	27-Apr-07
36.16	45.14	45.58	11.28	11.28	11.28	11.28	45.14	28-Feb-09
1024	13.77	13.91	3.44	3.44	3.44	3.44	13.77	28-Feb-09
2080	24.32	24.47	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	24.37	28-Feb-09

1	2	3	4	5
37	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	(Revised) For providing 544 houses with infrastructure facilities in Paradesipalemin Sy. No. 173 Poor settlement in GVMC area	12.75
38	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	For providing 1839 houses with infrastructure facilities in Parwada in GVMC area.	48.88
39	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	(Revised) providing infrastructure facilities to Aganampudi, Duvvada, Sr. No. 179 and VAMBAY colony Madhurwada poor settlements in GVMC area	95.28
TOTAL				3559.51

*C. Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of District	No. of towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Adonl (Revised)	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-I)	1

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
544	6.26	6.48	1.57	1.71	1.29		4.70	28-Feb-09
1839	24.29	24.59	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	24.29	28-Feb-09
0	47.33	47.33	12.07	12.07	12.07	11.12	47.33	27-Apr-07
139854	1605.31	1951.71	401.60	389.09	305.58	228.09	1266.78	

*C. Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)*

*Total Projects Approved*

Status as on 1.12.2012

(Rs. in crores)

Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st install- ment (60% of Central Share Approved)	2nd install- ment Approved)	Total ACA Released	Date of CSC meeting
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4.75	0	3.80	0.95	1 90	1.98	3.80	27-Dec-07
1.65	384	1.23	0.42	0.61	0.61	0.92	27-Feb-07

1	2	3	4	5
3	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Anakapalle (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
4	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Bapatla-infrastructure (Revised)	1
5	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Beemunipatnam	1
6	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Bodhan, Distt. Adilabad (Revised)	1
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Buvangiri Infrastructure (Revised)	1
8	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Chilakaluripet (Revised)	1
9	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Chirala	1
10	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Chittor	1
11	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Dhone, (Revised)	1
12	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
13	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Gadwal-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
14	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Gudur (Revised)	1
15	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur-infrastructure (Phase I)	1
16	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Guntur City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3.50	0	2.80	0.70	1.40	1.40	2.80	7-Nov-07
8.32	0	6.10	2.23	3.05	13.05	6.10	27-Dec-07
3.39	0	2.72	0.68	1.36	1.36	2.72	27-Dec-07
5.74	0	4.60	1.15	2.30	2.50	4.60	22-Oct-08
10.80	0	8.64	2.16	4.32	4.44	8.88	29-Oct-07
15.38	0	12.00	3.38	6.00	6.00	12.00	27-Dec-07
3.52	0	2.82	0.70	1.41	1.41	2.82	27-Dec-07
4.22	0	3.38	0.84	1.69	1.69	3.38	27-Dec-07
1.12	0	0.89	0.22	0.45	0.90	1.79	22-Oct-08
8.30	513	5.00	3.30	2.50	2.61	3.92	27-Feb-07
3.88	0	2.84	1.04	1.42	1.42	1.42	27-Dec-07
17.84	1536	9.53	8.30	4.77	4.80	9.61	27-Feb-07
19.83	0	15.86	3.97	7.93	7.93	11.90	29-Oct-07
47.45	2432	24.47	22.97	12.24	8.12	16.24	21-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5
17	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Indira Priyadarshini colony, Rajampet (Revised)	1
18	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	Jangaon (Revised)	1
19	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa- Bugga Vanka (Phase I) (Revised)	1
20	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa Mtuyhunjayakunta Colony (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
21	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadappa Infrastructure (Phase-III) (Revised)	1
22	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Azad Nagar Colony (Phase-IV) (Revised)	1
23	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Kadapa-Mamilapaili Housing Colony (Phase-V) (Revised)	1
24	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada (Dummulapeta) (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
26	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada, Nellore (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
26	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Kakinada City (Phase-III) (Revised)	1

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5.63	510	4.50	1.13	2.25	0.00	1.47	11-Oct-06
14.11	0	11.29	2.82	5.85	6.40	12.80	7-Nov-07
6.94	600	5.55	1.39	2.77	2.72	2.83	28-Sep-06
8.18	534	6.54	1.64	3.27	3.27	3.05	28-Sep-06
9.38	0	7.51	1.88	3.75	4.48	8.95	29-Oct-07
2.23	0	1.78	0.45	0.89	0.93	1.86	22-Oct-08
5.84	0	4.67	1.17	2.34	2.50	5.00	22-Oct-08
10.70	662	6.32	4.39	3.16	3.34	6.69	11-Oct-06
11.79	0	8.51	3.28	4.26	4.26	6.38	27-Dec-07
67.56	3120	28.59	38.97	14.29		11.87	21-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5
27	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Karimnagar (Revised)	1
28	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-I)	1
29	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Kavali (Phase-II)	1
30	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Khammam (Polepally) (Revised)	1
31	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Kothagudem (Revised)	1
32	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
33	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Kurnool (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
34	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Macherla (Revised)	1
36	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Machilipatnam (Revised)	1
36	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Madanapalle (Revised)	1
37	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Mahaboobnagar (Phase-I)	1
38	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Mahaboobnagar- (Revised) infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
39	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Mancherla-Infrastructure (Revised)	1
40	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1



6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27.11	2304	21.69	5.42	10.84	11.61	17.41	11-Oct-06
1.53	0	1.22	0.31	0.61	0.61	1.22	27-Dec-37
4.33	0	3.46	0.87	1.73	1.73	3.46	27-Dec-07
11.78	1118	9.17	2.62	4.58	4.58	4.29	11-Oct-06
9.37	938	7.50	1.87	3.75	3.75	7.50	11-Oct-06
21.24	2112	16.99	4.26	8.49	8.49	16.99	11-Oct-06
18.55	0	14.84	3.71	7.42	6.94	7.91	30-Jan-09
16.81	0	11.99	4.81	6.00	6.00	11.99	27-Dec-07
9.17	0	7.34	1.83	3.67	3.49	3.85	28-Feb-09
4.29	0	3.43	0.86	1.72	1.90	3.80	27-Dec-07
9.36	525	7.48	1.87	3.74	3.63	3.86	27-Feb-07
12.22	0	9.78	2.44	4.89	5.42	10.83	12-Jun-07
15.49	0	11.82	3.67	5.91	6.26	12.52	12-Jun-07
11.69	986	6.20	5.49	3.10	3.04	6.20	27-Feb-07

1	2	3	4	5
41	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Miryalaguda Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
42	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
43	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Nalgonda-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
44	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Narasaraopet- Infrastructure (Revised)	1
45	Andhra Pradesh	Mahaboobnagar	Narayanpet (Revised)	1
46	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	Nirmal (Revised)	1
47	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Nizamabad (Revised)	1
40	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Ongole	1
49	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Paiwancha town, Distt. Khammam (Revised)	1
50	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Peddapuram (Revised)	1
51	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Ponnur (Revised)	1
52	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Pulivendula (Revised)	1
53	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Proddatur Kadapa (Revised)	1
54	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
55	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Rajahmundry City (Phase-II) (Revised)	1

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14.50	0	11.60	2.90	5.80	5.80	11.60	29-Oct-07
4.99	401	2.71	2.28	1.35	1.36	1.35	27-Feb-07
12.28	0	9.82	2.46	4.91	5.44	10.87	29-Oct-07
19.67	0	15.68	3.99	7.84	7.04	15.68	29-Oct-07
12.58	0	10.07	2.52	5.03	5.03	10.07	27-Dec-07
10.26	0	8.21	2.05	4.10	3.75	4.45	28-Feb-09
9.48	1020	7.55	1.93	3.78	3.78	5.66	11-Oct-06
2.84	0	2.27	0.57	1.14	1.14	2.27	27-Dec-07
4.50	0	3.60	0.90	1.80	1.10	2.50	22-Oct-08
28.18	1416	15.41	12.76	7.71	7.99	15.98	21-Jan-09
13.27	0	10.62	2.65	5.31	5.10	10.62	28-Feb-09
14.69	0	11.75	2.94	5.88	5.88	11.75	27-Dec-07
18.12	1500	12.84	5.28	6.42	6.43	12.85	11-Oct-06
40.17	3023	24.52	15.65	12.26	12.02	19.23	11-Oct-06
58.74	2832	29.40	29.34	14.70	14.70	12.44	21-Jan-09

1	2	3	4	5
56	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Ramchandrapuram (Revised)	1
57	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	Rayachoti (Revised)	1
58	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Repalle. Distt. Guntur (Revised)	1
59	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
60	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Samalkota town (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
61	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Sangareddy, Distt. Medak (Revised)	1
62	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Sattenapalli (Revised)	1
63	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Siddipet	1
64	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sricilla (Revised)	1
65	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapeta (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
66	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Suryapet-Infrastructure (Phase-II) (Revised)	1
67	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddi	Tanduru (Revised)	1
68	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Tenali, Distt. Guntur (Revised)	1

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9.62	720	5.84	3.78	2.92	3.08	4.61	11-Oct-06
11.96	1013	9.57	2.39	4.78	3.90	5.67	11-Oct-06
5.82	0	4.65	1.16	2.33	2.50	5.00	22-Oct-08
13.02	912	8.30	4.72	4.31	3.99	6.47	11-Oct-06
19.79	888	9.58	10.20	4.79		9.30	21-Jan-09
7.35	480	3.96	3.39	1.98	2.27	3.41	11-Oct-06
14.10	0	11.14	2.95	5.57	5.57	11.14	27-Dec-07
3.97	0	3.18	0.79	1.59	1.59	3.18	27-Dec-07
13.22	1111	10.57	2.64	5.29	5.29	4.33	11-Oct-06
18.50	1556	9.82	8.68	4.91	4.84	4.98	27-Feb-07
21.18	0	16.94	4.24	8.47	9.31	18.62	29-Oct-07
12.75	0	10.20	2.55	5.10	5.53	11.06	27-Dec-07
5.16	0	4.13	1.04	2.06	2.15	4.13	22-Oct-08

69	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Tirupathi (Phase-I)	1
	Project Cancelled on 28.3.12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-II)	1
	Project Cancelled on 28.3.12.	Chittoor	Tirupati (Phase-III)	
	Project Cancelled and Diverted to BSUP on 122nd Meeting Dated 20.01.12	Chittoor	Tirupati (Padipeta and Avilala) (Phase-IV)	
72	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Vinukonda (Revised)	1
73	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanaparthi (Phase-I) (Revised)	1
74	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	Wanapathy Infrastructure Phase-II (Revised)	1
75	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	Yellandu, Distt. Khammam	1
76	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	Zahirabad, Medak (Revised)	1
TOTAL :			56	74

JNNURM Project Cell-NBO

Project Approved till 135th Meeting Dt. 09.11.2012

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55.36	4087	37.75	17.61	18.88	18.88	37.75	27-Apr-07
						12.83	21-Feb-09
						9.19	21-Feb-09
						36.29	21-Feb-09
14.71	0	11.75	2.97	5.87	5.87	11.75	27-Dec-07
3.60	384	2.79	0.81	1.39	1.43	2.85	27-Feb-07
11.74	0	9.39	2.35	4.70	4.70	9.39	27-Dec-07
2.86	0	2.29	0.57	1.14	0.00	1.14	22-Oct-08
5.71	328	4.57	1.14	2.28	0.00	3.84	11-Oct-06
989.68	39945	677.30	312.38	339.01	314.57	629.85	

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**Schemes undergoing for urban poor people**

2892. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has suggested to stop neglecting urban poverty;
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes undergoing for urban poor people; and
- (c) the steps Government is taking for helping urban poor people?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not received any suggestion from the World Bank regarding urban poverty.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by financing the self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Also, The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Basic Services to the Urban Poor and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme components), aimed at providing basic amenities and affordable to the urban poor, especially slum dwellers is being implemented since December, 2005.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has been launched on 02.06.2011. The scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

**Population of urban poor in Chennai and Mumbai**

2893. DR. T.N. SEEMA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the population of the urban poor in the major metropolitan cities and especially Chennai and Mumbai increasing rapidly;



- (b) if so, the population of the urban poor in major metropolitan cities at present in the country and the corresponding figure in the last census;
- (c) whether Government proposes to relocate the slum population or provide basic facilities for the urban poor in these slums;
- (d) if so, the schemes launched for this purpose; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check migration of rural poor to these urban slums thereby reducing the population of the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates number and percentage of people living below the poverty line at the National Level and at State levels using large sample surveys data of Household Consumer Expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). These surveys are carried out by the NSSO every 5 years. As per the estimates of poverty released by the Planning Commission, number of urban poor in the country has reduced from 81.4 million in 2004-05 to 76.5 million in 2009-10. The separate estimates for the cities are not available.

(c) and (d) Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) launched on 3.12.2005, Central assistance provided to States/Union Territories to take up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor/slum dwellers 65 selected cities (including Mumbai and Chennai) under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities/towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)-components of JNNURM.

In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, 'Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)' has been launched on 02.06.2011. The Scheme will provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

It is up to the State Governments to undertake development/redevelopment/upgradation/relocation of slums depending upon field conditions in a city/town. However, under Rajiv Awas Yojana the States have been advised by the Government of India to undertake '*in situ*' development of slums as a programme of choice.

(e) The migration of rural poor to urban area depends on the State Specific factors like, economic development and employment opportunities in rural areas, level of growth in city etc., which depend on the policies adopted by the State Government.

**National policy on urban street vendors**

2894. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors is helping the street vendors and promoting congenial environment to urban street vendors in the country, with a particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of policy framework and in the absence of legislative framework, the street vendors are being harassed and denied honest living from local police, civic agencies, etc.; and

(c) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Aiming at protection of livelihood rights and provision of social security to urban street vendors, Government of India has come up with revised National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009. All the States including, Andhra Pradesh have been impressed upon by the Government for implementation of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors. Government of Andhra Pradesh has initiated survey of Street Vendors in 16 cities/towns for implementation of Street Vendors Policy.

(b) and (c) Only few States have taken same action on implementation of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2.009. Therefore in order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of street Vending) Bill, 2012 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2012.

Clause 29 of Chapter IX of the proposed "Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012", provides that no street vendor who carries on the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force.

**Low income housing for EWS**

2895. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country faces a shortfall of 18.5 million houses while 11 per cent of existing houses lie vacant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is initiating any scheme of low income housing for the economically weaker sections;
- (d) whether any banks and financial institutions are coming forward to provide housing loans to the economically weaker sections in the urban areas;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Technical Group on estimation of urban housing shortage in the country which was constituted by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, has estimated that the total urban housing shortage at the beginning of the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* 2012 is 18.78 million. According to Census of India 2011, the total number of vacant houses in the urban areas is 11.09 million (or 10.10%) of the total number of census houses in urban areas *i.e.* 110.14 million.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide affordable housing to all citizens. However, in order to supplement and complement States' initiatives, the Central Government has been implementing various schemes in this regard like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with two components *viz.*, Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).

(d) and (e) Banks and Financial Institutions hesitate to lend for housing to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households as they lack demonstrable credit worthiness due to informal nature of their employment and irregular cash flows. Channelization of credit to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) segments is also affected by the higher risk perceptions by the banks.

(f) In order to foster greater flow of credit for housing to EWS/LIG households, Government of India has been implementing the scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) wherein 5% interest subsidy is given for loans upto Rs. 1.00 lakh. A Credit Risk Guarantee Fund with a corpus of 1,000 crore has been set up to secure the housing loans provided to EWS/LIG beneficiaries upto Rs. 5 lakh.

**Removal of poverty of urban poor**

2896. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of schemes run by Government to remove poverty of urban poor;
- (b) the number of poor people whose poverty has been removed by the above schemes during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has noticed that the number of poor people is increasing continuously in cities;
- (d) the State-wise number of proposals sent for approval by the States including Madhya Pradesh to the Central Government for urban poverty alleviation during the last three years; and
- (e) the number of proposals out of the above said proposals approved so far?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by the financing the self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets. The cumulative financial and physical achievements under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception:

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Total number of urban poor imparted skill training                                       | 27,24,897 |
| 2. Number of urban poor assisted for individual micro-enterprises                           | 12,61,374 |
| 3. Number of urban poor women assisted for group micro-enterprises                          | 6,27,006  |
| 4. Number of urban poor women assisted for thrift & credit (With revolving fund assistance) | 5,74,747  |

(c) The Planning Commission estimates number and percentage of people living below the poverty line at the National Level and at State levels. As per estimates of Planning Commission urban poverty in the country has declined from 25.7% in 2004-05 to 20.9% in 2009-10.

(d) and (e) Under the SJSRY scheme, the States/UTs are not required to send proposals of the Ministry. The funds under the scheme is tentatively allocated between the States/UTs in relation to the incidence of urban poor population/urban population and released only after they fulfil the prescribed criteria.

The State/UT-wise allocation and released of central funds under SJSRY including Madhya Pradesh for the last three years is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise Central funds allocated and released under Swarna  
Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during last 3 years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	3390.53	3790.43	5226.02	4827.60	6910.24
2	Arunachal Pradesh	207.85	103.93	201.79	201.79	259.97	129.99
3	Assam	2956.05	1478.03	2869.96	2869.96	3274.79	3274.79
4	Bihar	1790.24	895.12	2001.40	2001.40	3158.72	1579.36
5	Chhattisgarh	1075.14	881.30	1201.95	1201.95	1342.71	1921.96
6	Goa	90.56	0.00	101.24	0.00	115.29	0.00
7	Gujarat	1501.44	1501.44	1678.53	1928.53	3843.37	3843.37
8	Haryana	585.34	585.34	654.37	654.37	1597.70	1597.70
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	12.15	50.00	50.00	109.54	109.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir	120.93	0.00	135.21	135.21	293.30	293.30
11	Jharkhand	728.91	0.00	814.88	814.88	1627.99	814.00
12	Karnataka	3524.71	3524.71	3940.45	5376.04	4874.28	4874.28
13	Kerala	948.13	948.13	1059.96	474.03	1376.53	1970.37
14	Madhya Pradesh	4087.96	4087.96	4570.13	5914.80	5719.08	5719.08
15	Maharashtra	8075.96	8075.96	9028.52	10464.11	10304.04	10304.04
16	Manipur	461.88	461.88	448.43	448.43	799.30	399.65
17	Meghalaya	369.51	0.00	358.74	0.00	469.49	0.00
18	Mizoram	369.51	369.51	358.74	641.66	358.74	514.74
19	Nagaland	277.13	277.13	269.06	419.06	269.06	269.06
20	Orissa	1476.59	1476.59	1650.75	1650.75	2083.28	2083.28
21	Punjab	358.93	0.00	401.27	0.00	2275.11	2275.11
22	Rajasthan	2623.52	1311.76	2932.96	2932.96	4187.60	4187.60
23	Sikkim	46.19	46.19	44.84	194.84	44.84	44.84
24	Tamil Nadu	3817.38	3817.38	4267.63	4267.63	6346.09	6346.09
25	Tripura	461.88	0.00	448.43	224.25	523.81	523.81
26	Uttarakhand	488.70	488.70	546.34	546.34	583.96	583.96
27	Uttar Pradesh	6462.43	6462.43	7224.67	7224.67	11119.01	11119.01
28	West Bengal	1940.44	1940.44	2169.31	2169.31	5764.81	5764.81
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37.50	0.00	37.50	18.75	23.34	23.34
30	Chandigarh	78.52	0.00	78.52	39.26	147.13	147.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.58	17.58	17.58	8.79	17.30	8.65
32	Daman and Diu	16.41	0.00	16.41	0.00	12.23	0.00
33	Delhi	93.34	0.00	200.00	0.00	350.00	175.00
34	Pondicherry	6.66	6.66	50.00	50.00	150.00	75.00
TOTAL :		48500.00	42160.85	53620.00	58149.79	78250.01	77883.10

**Bonded labour in agricultural sector in Punjab**

2897. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news reports regarding existence of bonded labour in agricultural sector in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of these bonded labourers commit suicide or got murdered by their employers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of Government's actions in this regard and proposed plans to free and rehabilitate these bonded labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per information received from State Government of Punjab, news-item regarding bonded labour in agriculture sector in Punjab was published in the 'Hindu' dated 19.10.2012. The news-item referred to one bonded labour in Gandav Village. The State Government has sent the case to District Magistrate, Sangrur for taking necessary action.

(c) and (d) No such complaint where bonded labourers committed suicide or got murdered by their employers has been received by Labour Department of Punjab.

The State Government of Punjab has constituted District Level and Sub-Divisional Level Vigilance Committees to identify cases of bonded labour. The State Government has also asked District Magistrates to set up helpline in all districts for receiving complaints regarding bonded labour.

Under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 identification, release and rehabilitation of freed bonded labour is the direct responsibility of the concerned States/Union Territories. For these functions, District Magistrates and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labour, a Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour is in operation since May, 1978. Under the Scheme, rehabilitation assistance @ Rs. 20,000/- per bonded labour is provided which is equally shared by the Central and State Government.

#### **Child labour in Agriculture**

2898. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that weak laws allow child labour in agriculture; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 prohibits the employment of children below the age 14 years in 18 occupations and 65 processes and regulates the working conditions of children in employments where they are not prohibited from working. The Act does not differentiate between various sectors of economy. Even in agriculture children below 14 years are prohibited from working if there is use of processes involving tractors, threshing and harvesting machines, chaff cutting and handling of pesticides and insecticides.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Setting up of employment information centres in villages**

2899. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:



- (a) whether Government has issued instructions to the States to set up Employment Information Centres (EICs) in each village for job related information;
- (b) if so, whether these instructions are being followed by State Governments;
- (c) if so, the State-wise names of the villages where EICs have been set up during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (d) by when EICs are likely to be set up in each village; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to set up Bureau for Private Sector in the Employment Exchange of each district for providing job opportunities in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Ministry of Labour and Employment have not issued instructions to the State Governments to set up Employment Information Centres in each village. However, Common Service Centres have been set up in the rural areas by Department of Information Technology which can be used as outreach centres for Employment Exchanges for online registration by job seekers.

(b) to (d) Questions do not arise.

(e) The Employment Exchanges are already performing this activity. Employment assistance and vocational guidance to the registered job-seekers is provided about job opportunities in both public and private sectors by Employment Exchanges functioning in all States/UTs. Employment Exchanges book/receive vacancies notified by the non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more persons under the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and submit the names of registered job-seekers. Vacancies/information about job opportunities from establishments in the private sector employing 24 or less persons are received on voluntary basis and names of candidates are submitted as per the requirement of the employers.

#### **Rate of growth in employment and unemployment**

†2900. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise rate of growth in employment and unemployment in Government and private sectors during each of the last three years and the current year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the State-wise details of targets set and achievements made regarding rise in employment during the said period;

(c) the reasons for decrease, if any, in the rate of growth of employment; and

(d) the steps/measures taken by Government to improve the growth of employment and to check the rise in unemployment, especially in the reserved categories in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) According to Employment Market Information Programme of Ministry of Labour and Employment, employment growth in organized sector, public and private sectors has increased from 272.76 lakh in 2007 to 287.08 lakh in 2010, registering an average rate of growth of 1.75 per cent per annum. It has recorded an annual growth rate of 5.65% per annum for private sector while a marginal decline of 0.26% for the public sector which has been mainly due to its rightsizing. State-wise employment in organized sector for the period 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). However, State-wise targets for employment growth are not fixed centrally. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the last two survey reports, unemployment rate on usual status basis was 2.0 per cent during 2009-10 as compared to 2.3 percent during 2004-05. State-wise unemployment rates are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Government has taken several steps to reduce unemployment in the country. The focus is on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as Swarnajayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for reducing unemployment among different groups including the reserved categories besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**Statement-I**  
*State-wise employment in organized sector from 2007 to 2010*

State/UTs	As on 31-3-2007				As on 31-3-2008				As on 31-3-2009				As on 31-3-2010			
	Public Sector		Private Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector		Public Sector		Private Sector	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	10	11	12	13
1																
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.36	0.03	0.38	0.35	0.02	0.37	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.36	0.02	0.38	0.38
Andhra Pradesh	13.77	6.49	20.26	13.66	7.25	20.91	13.52	7.25	20.76	14.46	7.36	21.82	14.46	7.36	21.82	21.82
Assam	5.20	6.01	11.21	5.25	6.47	11.73	5.27	5.62	10.89	5.31	5.83	11.14	5.31	5.83	11.14	11.14
Bihar	3.90	0.23	4.13	3.70	0.24	3.93	4.04	0.26	4.30	3.96	0.26	4.23	3.96	0.26	4.23	4.23
Chandigarh	0.58	0.30	0.88	0.58	0.43	1.01	0.57	0.47	1.04	0.54	0.45	1.00	0.54	0.45	1.00	1.00
Chhattisgarh	2.98	0.32	3.30	3.07	0.35	3.42	3.09	0.35	3.44	2.93	0.36	3.29	2.93	0.36	3.29	3.29
Daman and Diu	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.13	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.01	0.14	0.15	0.15
Delhi	6.01	2.29	8.30	5.55	2.36	7.91	5.92	2.51	8.43	5.96	2.65	8.61	5.96	2.65	8.61	8.61
Goa	0.80	0.52	1.32	0.80	0.53	1.33	0.81	0.57	1.38	0.82	0.58	1.40	0.82	0.58	1.40	1.40
Gujarat	7.96	10.14	18.09	7.86	10.53	18.39	7.98	11.06	19.05	7.86	11.96	19.82	7.86	11.96	19.82	19.82
Haryana	3.83	2.84	6.67	3.81	2.86	6.67	3.79	2.90	6.70	3.78	2.89	6.67	3.78	2.89	6.67	6.67
Himachal Pradesh	2.55	0.84	3.38	2.61	1.05	3.65	2.58	1.14	3.72	2.68	1.20	3.88	2.68	1.20	3.88	3.88
Jammu and Kashmir	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.00	0.11	2.10	2.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jharkhand	12.43	2.90	15.33	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.43	3.12	15.55	12.71	3.37	16.08
Karnataka	10.46	10.35	20.81	10.53	10.94	21.47	10.52	11.82	22.34	10.62	12.23	22.85
Kerala	6.03	5.03	11.06	6.10	5.08	11.18	6.13	5.18	11.32	6.13	4.98	11.11
Madhya Pradesh	8.91	1.51	10.43	8.56	1.38	9.95	8.61	1.47	10.08	8.47	1.48	9.94
Maharashtra	21.81	15.66	37.46	19.80	17.03	36.82	21.19	20.02	41.22	20.78	21.77	42.55
Manipur	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79	0.76	0.03	0.79
Meghalaya	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.73	0.09	0.82	0.36	0.04	0.41	0.37	0.06	0.43
Mizoram	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42	0.40	0.01	0.42
Nagaland	0.71	0.05	0.76	0.71	0.06	0.77	0.72	0.04	0.76	0.74	0.04	0.79
Orissa	6.16	0.86	7.03	5.77	0.88	6.64	6.11	1.04	7.15	6.08	1.19	7.27
Puducherry	0.41	0.25	0.66	0.40	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69	0.41	0.29	0.69
Punjab	4.97	3.11	8.08	5.20	3.25	8.44	4.56	3.32	7.88	4.88	3.38	8.26
Rajasthan	9.52	2.49	12.01	9.48	2.73	12.21	9.60	2.97	12.57	9.57	3.12	12.69
Tamil Nadu	14.92	7.57	22.49	15.01	8.40	23.41	14.97	8.65	23.62	14.80	8.85	23.65
Tripura	1.33	0.13	1.45	1.47	0.13	1.60	1.39	0.05	1.44	1.37	0.04	1.41
Uttar Pradesh	16.30	4.83	21.13	16.19	4.95	21.14	16.15	5.06	21.21	16.32	5.21	21.53
Uttarakhand	2.10	0.44	2.54	2.17	0.49	2.66	2.07	0.54	2.61	2.11	0.78	2.88
West Bengal	12.14	7.18	19.32	11.80	7.58	19.37	11.61	7.72	19.34	11.44	7.83	19.27
ALL INDIA	180.02	92.74	272.76	176.74	98.75	275.49	177.95	103.77	281.72	178.62	108.46	287.08

**Statement-II**

*State-wise unemployment rates (rural and urban) on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2004-05		2009-10	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.7	3.6	1.2	3.1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
3	Assam	2.6	7.2	3.9	5.2
4	Bihar	1.5	6.4	2.0	7.3
5	Chhattisgarh	0.6	3.5	0.6	2.9
6	Delhi	1.9	4.8	1.7	2.6
7	Goa	11.1	8.7	4.7	4.1
8	Gujarat	0.5	2.4	0.8	1.8
9	Haryana	2.2	4.0	1.8	2.5
10	Himachal Pradesh	1.8	3.8	1.6	4.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1.5	4.9	2.5	6.0
12	Jharkhand	1.4	6.5	3.9	6.3
13	Karnataka	0.7	2.8	0.5	2.7
14	Kerala	10.7	15.6	7.5	7.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	0.5	2.8	0.7	2.9
16	Maharashtra	1.0	3.6	0.6	3.2
17	Manipur	1.1	5.5	3.8	4.8
18	Meghalaya	0.3	3.5	0.4	5.1
19	Mizoram	0.3	1.9	1.3	2.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Nagaland	1.8	5.5	10.6	9.2
21	Orissa	5.0	13.4	3.0	4.2
22	Punjab	3.8	5.0	2.6	4.8
23	Rajasthan	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.2
24	Sikkim	2.4	3.7	4.3	0
25	Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.5	1.5	3.2
26	Tripura	13.3	28	9.2	17.1
27	Uttarakhand	1.3	5.4	1.6	2.9
28	Uttar Pradesh	0.6	3.3	1.0	2.9
29	West Bengal	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.2	8.8	8.0	8.4
31	Chandigarh	2.6	4.0	24.7	3.4
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.3	3.0	4.8	5.3
33	Daman and Diu	0.3	3.0	4.0	2.4
34	Lakshadweep	7.5	25.0	9.7	5.7
35	Puducherry	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.1
ALL -INDIA		1.7	4.5	1.6	3.4

**Under-performance of returns of EPFO *vis-a-vis* other schemes**

2901. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the returns of Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) has underperformed compared to other pension schemes like New Pension Scheme;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any external agency has studied the management practices of EPFO and suggested any improvements;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Returns on Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) fund cannot be compared with return on other Pension Schemes like New Pension Scheme (NPS) because of difference in investment and accounting policies.

(c) to (e) A study has been entrusted to National Productivity Council for developing norms for opening of new offices of EPFO.

**Delay in starting ESIC Medical College at Bhubneshwar**

2902. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in starting the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Bhubaneswar Medical College and 500 bedded hospital when 15 crore have already been spent for Architects fees, statutory charges, construction of building wall, all clearance of Bhubaneswar Development Authority and Environment (BDAE); and

(b) whether Government will consider starting the 500 bedded hospital and medical college at Bhubaneswar immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The location of the proposed Medical College, to be set up by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) in Odisha, is under consideration of the Central Government.

**Landless agricultural workers under RSBY and AABY**

2903. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Census 2001, there were more than 10.67 crore landless agricultural workers, out of which about 5.73 crore were men and about 4.94 crore women and what are 2011 census statistics;

(b) whether they are eligible to be covered under the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana and the Aam Admi Bima Yojana; and

(c) if so, how many of them have been covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per census 2001, number of agricultural labourers was 10.67 crore out of which 5.73 crore were male and 4.94 crore female workers. The data of census 2011 has so far been released only provisionally which do not include this data.

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) provides smart card based cashless health insurance, including maternity benefit, cover of Rs.30,000/- per annum on family floater basis to BPL families, including landless agricultural workers, in the unorganised sector. As on 30.11.2012, more than 3.31 crore smart cards have been issued under RSBY to the eligible families. Similarly Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) provides insurance cover to the head of family or one earning member of rural landless households. More than 1.77 crore lives are covered under AABY as on 31.10.2012.

#### **PF cases awaiting settlement**

2904. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Provident Fund (PF) cases have been awaiting settlement and facing innumerable problems in their settlement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases pending for settlement and the obstacles being faced in the settlement;

(d) whether Government has issued any guidelines for sorting out their problems; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As on 13.12.2012 (for the period from 01.04.2012 to 13.12.2012), out of 107.16 Lakh claims received for settlement order, only 6.96 Lakh claims are pending for settlement.



The obstacles faced in settlement of claims *inter-alia* include:

- (i) Incomplete claims (no bank account number, incomplete employee details, etc.)
- (ii) Incorrect claims (wrong account number, incorrect personal details, etc.)
- (iii) Unattested claims
- (iv) Unsigned claims
- (v) Default by employer in terms of remittance/returns.

(d) and (e) As per the provisions contained in para 72(7) of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, all claims found in order are to be settled within 30 days. Employees of the covered establishments are guided through print media, seminar and training of the employers for submitting error free claims.

Instructions have been issued to field offices to monitor the status of settlement of claims in their region on regular basis and take corrective steps to settle the claims within the stipulated time-frame.

**EPF subscribers getting meagre pension of Rs. 1000**

2905. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Employees Provident Fund (EPF) pensioners are getting only a meager amount as pension well below Rs. 1000/- per mensem;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the EPF pensioners who are getting below Rs. 1000/- per mensem as pension; and

(c) whether Government will consider giving Rs. 1000/- as minimum pension to all EPF pensioners per mensem with retrospective effect from 1 April, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of pensioners who are getting pension less than Rs. 1000/- per month is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) A proposal to enhance the minimum pension under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 to Rs.1000/- is under consideration of the Government.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of pensioners getting pension  
below Rs. 1000/- per month*

Sl. No.	State	No. of pensioners getting pension less than Rs. 1000 per month
1	Andhra Pradesh	3,08,120
2	Bihar	79,157
3	Chhattisgarh	31,880
4	Delhi	46,170
5	Goa	8,701
6	Gujarat	1,68,437
7	Haryana	48,840
8	Himachal Pradesh	12,204
9	Jharkhand	32,832
10	Karnataka	2,55,363
11	Kerala	2,20,553
12	Madhya Pradesh	1,03,586
13	Maharashtra	4,47,363
14	North Eastern Region	21,673
15	Orissa	57,505
16	Punjab	46,744
17	Rajasthan	69,466
18	Tamil Nadu	3,49,382
19	Uttaranchal	19,391
20	Uttar Pradesh	2,58,927
21	West Bengal	2,10,427
TOTAL :		27,96,721

**Decline in employment growth**

2906. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been a decline in employment growth in recent years in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise and year-wise details thereof during the last three years and current-year;
- (c) the State-wise present rate of employment among various categories such as gender, urban and rural areas, etc.;
- (d) whether Government has any time-bound programme to remove unemployment particularly in backward and rural areas of the country; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by Government for increasing job opportunities and improve employment growth in the country under each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last quinquennial labour force survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the two most recent surveys, employment rate on usual status basis in the country has declined from 42.0 percent in 2004-05 to 39.2 percent in 2009-10.

(b) and (c) State-wise details of employment rate by sex in rural and urban areas are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Government has been making continuous efforts by focusing on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**Statement**

*State-wise employment rate during 2004-05 and 2009-10 on usual status*

*basis for male and female in rural and urban areas*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2004-05				2009-10			
		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	60.5	48.3	56	22.4	59.8	44.3	54.2	17.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	50	40.8	46.1	14.8	49.9	29.3	43.8	14.8
3	Assam	55.1	11.4	55.1	10.9	55.3	15.8	52.8	9.3
4	Bihar	47.7	8.8	45.2	6.5	48.1	6.5	43.1	4.7
5	Chhattisgarh	56.5	40.6	52.9	18.1	51.1	37.1	47.8	14
6	Delhi	51.6	2.6	53.5	8.8	60.1	2.8	53.5	5.8
7	Goa	52.4	15.2	53.4	18.8	52.6	12.7	57.6	10
8	Gujarat	59.3	30.5	57.8	15.1	58.5	32	56.3	14.3
9	Haryana	52.2	11.4	51.1	13.2	52.2	25	55.7	13
10	Himachal Pradesh	55.5	39	61.9	24.1	55.6	46.8	55.9	15.9

11	Jammu and Kashmir	55.2	7.2	52.6	11.2	56.3	29.2	54.2	13.8
12	Jharkhand	53.5	23.8	47.2	13.4	49.1	15.9	48.6	8.5
13	Karnataka	62.3	41.7	57.6	18.1	62.4	37	57.6	17
14	Kerala	55.9	17.8	54.7	20	56.4	21.8	54.7	19.4
15	Madhya Pradesh	54.4	31.1	52.5	15.4	55.6	28.2	50.3	13.1
16	Maharashtra	56.6	42.3	56	19	57.6	39.6	57.5	15.9
17	Manipur	52.4	25	45.6	22.1	49.9	21.2	47.2	14.6
18	Meghalaya	57.2	46.4	45.4	30.3	58	37.1	46.8	21.4
19	Mizoram	59.4	42.1	48.4	28.1	59.8	40.4	52.1	28.8
20	Nagaland	54.9	36.8	45.7	25.7	50	31.9	43.6	13.2
21	Orissa	58.6	21.4	50.4	14.8	57.8	24.3	46.8	11.9
22	Punjab	54.9	42	57.2	13.3	53.1	24	56.8	12.4
23	Rajasthan	51	26.9	50.8	18.2	51	35.7	51	12
24	Sikkim	55.4	31.7	54.5	16.8	55.6	30.9	60.1	15
25	Tamil Nadu	59.7	43.8	59.3	24.1	60.3	40.5	56.9	19.1
26	Tripura	54.9	7.5	50.4	10	58.3	18.8	55.6	10.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	Uttarakhand	52.3	30.8	51.9	12.7	46.1	39.9	53	11.3
28	Uttar Pradesh	49.6	12.3	52.4	11.7	50.4	17.4	50.1	8
29	West Bengal	57.4	10.2	59.5	15.5	60.8	15.2	58.4	14.1
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.2	14.3	57.8	15.5	58.3	19.9	57.4	19.1
31	Chandigarh	60.2	5.4	51.2	14.2	52.2	9.3	55.5	13.5
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.7	24.3	68.9	19.4	55.6	4.2	56.9	0.6
33	Daman and Diu	59.1	14.2	65.2	22.5	57.4	19.8	54.8	8.6
34	Lakshadweep	61.1	4	43.6	10.8	65.8	24.5	48.5	27.1
35	Puducherry	56.9	31.7	53.6	15.4	63.1	34.9	56.6	20.3
TOTAL :		54.6	24.2	54.9	16.6	54.7	26.1	54.3	13.8

**Unrest amongst contractual labourers**

2907. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons that Indian corporate is relying more on contractual and casual labour;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the light of above, there is a lot of unrest among the working force in the country resulting in incidents such as Maruti incident;

(c) whether it is also a fact that casual and contractual labourers are denied their social benefits like gratuity, PF, health insurance, etc.; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue and ensure that decent pay and social benefits are provided to casual and contractual labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The number of casual/temporary workers and period of job depends on the type of job, quantum and schedule of the project/work. Any establishment can employ contract worker in any job or process unless that job/or process in that establishment is prohibited by the appropriate Government under Section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. However, while engaging contract workers, each establishment has to comply with the statutory provisions under various labour laws.

(c) and (d) To protect the interests of the contract labour, the Government has enacted Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. Social security aspects of contract workers under Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 are enforced by the Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation respectively provided the establishment in which contract workers are working are covered under the said Acts. Complaints/Grievances can be made by the workers before the appropriate authority of Centre/State Government.

In the central sphere, the complaints/grievances are received in the field offices of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), Employees Provident Fund Organization and Employees State Insurance Corporation and action is taken.

**Labour laws applicable to casual and self-employed work force**

2908. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up in percentage of total work force in (i) regular wage employment/salaried work, (ii) casual labour and (iii) self-employed during 2009-10;

(b) whether labour laws are applicable for the category (ii) and (iii) above which constitute majority of work force today; and

(c) if not, how their interests are safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last such quinquennial labour force survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the most recent survey, 15.6 per cent, 33.5 per cent and 51.0 per cent of the total work force on usual status basis was found to be engaged in regular wage/salaried work, casual labour and self employment respectively during 2009-10.

(b) and (c) The Central labour laws applicable for the casual labour in the country are broadly The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, The Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, The Contract Labour (Regulation and abolition) Act, 1970, The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and The Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

#### **Unemployed persons in rural and urban areas**

†2909. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a register to earmark the unemployed persons in the country;

(b) if so, the number of unemployed persons in rural and urban areas;

(c) whether any mechanism has been adopted to assess unemployment rate in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) A live register, containing particulars of job-seekers registered with employment exchanges is maintained at employment exchange functioning in the district to which the person belongs.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, number of job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges residing in rural and urban areas of the country was 2.28 crore and 1.73 crore respectively as on 31.12.2011.

(c) and (d) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per the results of the most recent survey, unemployment rates based on usual status were 1.6 percent and 3.4 percent in rural and urban areas respectively during 2009-10. Overall unemployment rate in the country was 2.0 percent during the same period.

### **Unemployment in Goa**

2910. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government monitors unemployment figures in each State;
- (b) if so, the status of unemployment in various categories in Goa;
- (c) whether Government and the Supreme Court have issued any guidelines with respect to C and D group employees in the State and Central Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Live register consisting of details of numbers of job-seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered with employment exchanges is maintained by each of employment exchange of the state in the country and as per information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, number of job-seekers registered with employment exchanges in the state of Goa was about 1.21 lakh as on 31.12.2011.

(c) and (d) As per Government of India order dated 9th November, 2005, vacancies arising under Central Government offices/establishments (including quasi-Government institutions and statutory organizations) irrespective of nature and duration (other than those filled through UPSC/SSC), the requisitioning authority/establishments, in addition to notifying the vacancies to the Employment Exchange, shall also arrange for the publication of the recruitment notice in the "Employment

News/Rozgar Samachar" and also display the recruitment notice on the Office Notice Board and then consider the cases of all the candidates.

**Unemployment rate in Bihar *vis-a-vis* national average**

2911. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the level of unemployment in Bihar is 8.3 per cent, which is 2.5 times more than the national average of unemployment;

(b) whether there is a stagnation of employment rates as a result of the lack of adequate employment opportunities in Bihar;

(c) whether Government is contemplating measures to generate employment opportunities to bring it at par with the national average; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Last quinquennial labour force survey was conducted during 2009-10. As per results of the most recent survey, unemployment rate on current daily status basis was estimated at 5.7 per cent in Bihar as compared to 6.6 per cent for the country during 2009-10.

(b) Details of employment rate (%) based on current daily status basis in Bihar during 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given below:

	2004-05	2009-10
Rural	35.5	34.6
Urban	33.4	32.9

(c) and (d) Government of India is making continuous efforts for generating employment opportunities in the country including Bihar through normal growth process in general and targeting state specific sectoral growth rates and also through Backward Regions Grand Fund (BRGF) in particular. Government of India is also implementing employment generation schemes through state governments such as Swarana Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**Amount of EPFO invested in private sector**

†2912. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) invested in private sector, non-banking companies during the last three years and the current year along with the profit earned on these investments;

(b) whether Chief Investment Advisor of Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Finance and Investment Committee (FIC) has decided to reduce the maximum period of investment in private sector, non-banking companies to ten years;

(c) if so, the details of major decisions taken by Finance and Investment Committee (FIC) and the reasons therefor; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Details of amount invested by the Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) in private sector, non-banking companies and annual return as per the coupon rate during the last three years and current year are as under:

<i>(Rs in crore)</i>		
Year	Amount Invested	Annual Return
2009-10	575.40	51.20
2010-11	2433.20	220.59
2011-12	1181.80	111.19
April, 2012 to November, 2012	Nil	Nil

As the securities are not sold by EPFO in market, there is no question of earning any profit.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) Committee on Finance and Investment (FIC), a sub-Committee of Central Board of Trustees, is a recommending committee. The recommendations of FIC were placed before Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund (CBT, EPF) in its 200th meeting held on 7th August, 2012. The CBT, EPF approved the following recommendations of FIC for consideration of the Central Government:

- (i) Allowing investment in certificate of deposits of public sector banks for better cash management.
- (ii) Increase the maximum tenure of Terms Deposit Receipt of Public Sector Banks to 5 Years from existing up to 1 Year to enable EPFO to capture higher yields on such investments.

The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Identity cards to beedi workers**

†2913. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ascertained the number of Beedi workers to issue them identity cards;
- (b) if so, the number of such Beedi workers;
- (c) the number of Beedi workers to whom identity cards have been issued by Government; and
- (d) by when identity cards will be issued to all those Beedi workers who have been identified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are about 64 lakh beedi workers in the country.

(c) and (d) About 51 lakh beedi workers have been issued identity cards. Issuance of identity cards is a continuous process. Government's endeavor has been to issue identity cards to all identified beedi workers. However, no time limit has been fixed for this purpose.

#### **Attack on dalit colonies in Tamil Nadu**

2914. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent incident of attack on three dalit colonies of Naikkankottai village in Dharmapuri district of Tamil Nadu on November 7, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that in the incident which took place on 07.11.2012, in Natham Colony, Kondampatti, Seangalmedu and Anna Nagar in Krishnapuram: police station limits, the caste Hindus (Vanniars) of surrounding villages attacked, burnt and damaged the houses and property of "Dalits". The indicated reason for the incident was the marriage of a Vannar community girl with a "dalit" boy at Natham colony, about a month back, with which caste Hindus were not happy, and the girl's father allegedly committed suicide on 07.11.2012. Thereafter, the villagers brought the body of the deceased on the Naickankottai main road, staged road picketing and the crowd turned violent.

(c) and (d) The Collector, Dharmapuri District, inspected the affected villages on 08.11.2012, and assessed the loss of goods and property. Some 297 houses had been attacked in the arson, resulting in the loss of valuables, vehicles, electronic goods etc. and villagers rendered homeless. The Police has registered seven criminal cases, against the accused, including four under the relevant sections of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. Besides action taken to provide the basic needs such as food, shelter, dresses etc., all the affected families were given Rs. 50,000/- each, as an immediate relief and an amount of Rs. 148.50 lakh, was disbursed from the Chief Minister's Relief fund. The State Government has also sanctioned an amount of about Rs. 163.44 lakh, towards expenditure on food, shelter, alternate dresses, construction of 37 new houses, repair and maintenance of damaged houses.

#### **Updating NRC in Assam**

2915. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received representations from various

organizations, institutions as well as political parties in Assam regarding updating of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in the State at the earliest.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to expedite execution of NRC in Assam alongwith the target set;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Representations have been received from some Organizations/Institutions as well as Member of Parliament regarding updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam. The Citizenship (Registration o Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 was amended based on modalities received from Government of Assam for updation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) 1951 in Assam based on relevant records. Pilot Projects for updating of NRC in two blocks (one each in Kamrup and Barpeta districts) was initiated. However, due to law and order problems in Barpeta district, the work of updating the NRC was stopped. The State Government constituted a Cabinet Sub-Committee to look into the issues, and to give recommendations on the guidelines/procedure to be followed for updation work. The State Cabinet Sub-Committee had submitted its report to the State Government. The Government of Assam approved the recommendations of the State Sub-Committee and referred the same to the Registrar General of India (RGI) for further action. RGI has examined the recommendations of the State Government and sought certain clarifications from the State Government which are still awaited. As soon as clarifications are received from the State Government targets for execution and completion of NRC work will be fixed.

#### **Release of grant under ADIP scheme to Gujarat**

2916. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released grant for ADIP (Assistance to Disable Persons) Scheme to the State Government of Gujarat for last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme and not a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Assistance is provided directly to the Implementing Agencies and not to the State Government.

(b) and (c) The grant-in-aid released to Implementing Agencies for camp activity for the State of Gujarat during the last 2 years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2010-11	101.70
2.	2011-12	140.09

#### **Steps taken to curb social ills**

†2917. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps so far to curb casteism, linguistic fanaticism and regionalism from the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Centrally-sponsored scheme for construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls**

2918. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry runs a Centrally-sponsored Scheme for the construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls in the States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such hostels constructed in the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that no hostels were built and no funds were released in the State of West Bengal under the scheme;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) Yes, Sir. A Centrally-Sponsored Scheme for construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls is being implemented since 1998-99 to address the problem of educational backwardness of OBCs of States/UT Administrations.

(b) The construction of hostels is a continuous activity, depending upon the requirement of States/Union Territories. During the last three years, 149 hostels were sanctioned to various States/Union Territories/Central Universities under the Scheme, as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) 9 hostels were sanctioned and Rs. 2.58 crore was released to the State of West Bengal under the Scheme during the years 2002-03 to 2008-09. Out of this, construction of 4 hostels have been completed. No hostels were sanctioned to the State Government during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 due to non-receipt of complete proposals.

***Statement***

*The State-wise hostels sanctioned during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

Name of State/UT/Institutions	Hostels sanctioned
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	9
Assam	12
Gujarat	9
Haryana	3
Jharkhand	6
Karnataka	10
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	19
Manipur	2
Odisha	3



1	2
Rajasthan	7
Tamil Nadu	32
Uttar Pradesh	26
Uttarakhand	2
Jawahar Lal Nehru University New Delhi	1
Central University Manipur	2
Central University Punjab	1
Central University of Tamil Nadu	1
TOTAL :	149

#### Free coaching centres for SCs, STs and OBCs

†2919. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established free coaching-cum-counselling centres for the students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such centres operating in the country including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh along with the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements thereof in this regard during the last three years including present year and the details of number of beneficiaries belonging to above categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) No coaching centres have been established by the Ministry for the students belonging to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.

(c) Under the Schemes of 'Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Students' and 'Coaching for Scheduled Tribes' central assistance is provided to reputed institutions/centres run by the Central/State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, Universities, Public Sector Undertakings, Central

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State Universities, Registered Private Institutions, NGOs etc. for providing coaching for various examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission, various Railway Recruitment Boards, State Public Service Commissions, Banks, Insurance Companies and PSUs and for Premier Entrance Examinations for admission in Engineering, professional courses like Management and Law, etc.

Central Assistance released under the Scheme and number of beneficiaries covered for the last three years and the current year is as under:

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Year	Free coaching for SC and OBC students		Free coaching for Scheduled Tribes	
	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries
2009-10	279.43	3013	300.00	1136
2010-11	943.02	8220	152.74	520
2011-12	696.44	7359	249.93	720
2012-13*	312.00	3408	13.95	80

\*upto 30-11-2012.

#### **Change in criminal law in anti-dowry laws**

2920. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government expert panel has recommended a change in the criminal law in the anti-dowry laws;

(b) whether it is also a fact that section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and enabling laws require amendments following reports of their misuse;

(c) whether courts and other Committees have emphasized the need for caution in exercising the drastic power of arrest under section 498A of IPC; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Law Commission of India, in its 243rd Report, has recommended amendments to section 498A, making it non-bailable and compoundable. The Hon'ble Committee on Petitions of Rajya Sabha, in its 140th Report also recommended, inter-alia, effective steps to be taken by State Governments to curb misuse of section 498A of IPC. As the subject matter comes under the ambit of the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the matter has to be consulted with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Report of the Law Commission has, therefore, been referred to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for their views. Accordingly, an advisory has been issued to all the State Governments/UT Administrations on 16.01.2012.

#### **Drug use among children**

2921. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many children have been found to use drugs under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000;
- (b) what action has been taken thereafter;
- (c) whether they have been sent for treatment for drug de-addiction and rehabilitation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and where they have been sent for treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2011 provides for in-patient treatment of children, who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts being run under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force. However, the information regarding the number of children who have been found to use drugs under the said Act is not maintained.

#### **Survey for assessment of drug addicted children**

2922. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any Nation-wide/State-wise survey/assessment of drug addicted children below 18 years of age;
- (b) if so, the name of organizations entrusted the task and the dates thereof and the details of reports submitted by them;
- (c) if not, whether the Ministry is ready to consider to carry out survey for such minor children; and
- (d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (d) No Survey has been conducted for assessment of drug addicted children below the age of 18 years of age. However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with the United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) had conducted a national survey on drug abuse in the country in the year 2000-2001. The report was published in 2004 wherein it was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were user of alcohol and drugs. However the sample size being small (40,697 males only) *viz-a-viz* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only.

A considerable time has since passed, therefore, National Sample Survey Officer (NSSO) has been requested to carry out an advanced pilot survey in 3 States *viz.* Punjab, Maharashtra and Manipur to test the efficacy of the sampling design and survey instruments for a National Survey. The advanced pilot Survey and the National Survey to be conducted by NSSO will cover the children below the age of 18 years.

#### **Growing number of senior citizens**

2923. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether with increasing life expectancy, the number of senior citizens is growing;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of this growth during 2001 and 2010 and anticipated during 2010-2020;
- (c) whether a new National Policy for older persons is under preparation;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by when the policy is likely to be finalised and put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per 2001 Census the number of senior citizens was 7.7 crores. The projected population aged 60+ for the years 2011 and 2021 (as on 1st March) as per the May, 2006 Report of the Technical Group on Population projections constituted by the National Commission on Population published by the Office of Registrar General of India, is 9.85 crores and 14.32 crores respectively.

(c) to (e) The National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January, 1999. Keeping in view the changing demography of the senior citizens in the country, the Ministry constituted a Committee under the Chairpersonship of Dr. V. Mohini Giri on 28.1.2010 to assess the present status of various issues concerning senior citizens and draft a new National Policy on Older Persons. The Committee has submitted the draft National Policy on Senior Citizens 2011 which *inter-alia*, accords priority to the needs of senior citizens aged 80 years and above, elderly women, and the rural poor. Some of the salient policy objectives are to:

- Mainstream the concerns of senior citizens especially older women and bring them into national development debate;
- Promote income security, homecare services, old age pension, healthcare insurance schemes, housing and other programmes/services;
- Promote care of senior citizens within the family and to consider institutional care as a last resort;
- Work towards an inclusive, barrier free and age friendly society;
- Recognise senior citizens as a valuable resource for the country, protect their rights and ensure their full participation in society;
- Promote long term savings instruments and credit activities in both rural and urban areas;
- Encourage employment in income generating activities after superannuation;
- Support organizations that provide conseling, career guidance and training services.

The draft National Policy was circulated to State Governments seeking their comments. The Policy was also placed on the website of this Ministry for information of the general public and feedback, if any. The draft Policy will be finalized after the process of consultation with Central Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders is completed.

**Inculsion of more castes into SC/ST list**

2924. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had received proposals from various States for inclusion of some more categories into the SC/ST list during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the detailed norms for inclusion of some categories/castes into the SC/ST list;

(d) whether Government proposes to include some such castes into the list; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) State-wise details of proposals received for inclusion of communities in the list of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes during the last two years are as follows:

State	No. of proposals	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Assam	-	2
Bihar	3	1
Chhattishgarh	1	2
Punjab	1	-
Kerala	1	-
Karnataka	1	-
West Bengal	1	2

(c) to (e) The criteria followed for inclusion of a community in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is as under:

#### **Scheduled Castes**

Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of traditional practice of untouchability.

#### **Scheduled Tribes**

Indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with community at large and backwardness.

None of the proposals mentioned in part (a) and (b) of the reply has yet become eligible for inclusion in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as per Modalities approved in June, 1999 as amended in June, 2002.

#### **Schemes for upliftment of OBCs**

2925. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated and implemented by Government for the upliftment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);

(b) how many families belonging to OBC are Below Poverty Line;

(c) the action taken by Government to bring them above poverty line; and

(d) how many OBC girls and boys in Haryana are school dropouts and the steps taken by Government to educate them to make them self-dependent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) The following Schemes are implemented by this Ministry for the upliftment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs):

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to OBCs;

(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to OBCs;

(iii) Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls; and

(iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the welfare of OBCs.

(b) to (d) The above schemes are implemented for the socio-economic and educational empowerment of OBCs. The data on number of families Below Poverty Line and the number of school dropouts in Haryana are not maintained centrally.

**Financial assistance for setting up of old age homes**

2926. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any financial assistance for setting up and maintenance of old age homes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, if not, whether there are any plans in future for setting up of old age homes;

(c) the details of old age homes running in Kerala during the last three years, and the current year; and

(d) the funds sanctioned by Government in this regard during the last three years and the current year in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) There is no scheme of providing assistance for setting up/construction of old age homes. Under the Ministry's Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons, financial assistance is provided to NGOs, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Local Bodies and Government institutions like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sanghathan based on the recommendation of the State-level Grant-in-aid Committee for, *inter-alia*, running and maintaining old age homes.

(c) and (d) A Statement showing details of old age homes running in Kerala and funds sanctioned/released during last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

***Statement***

*Details of old age homes in Kerala and funds released during last three years and current year*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)						
Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Project(s)	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Welfare Services Ernakulam, Ponnurunni, Vytila P.O. Kochi- 682019	OAH and MMU-1	Nil	12.91	3.02	No fund has been released yet.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Karuna Bhavan Social Centre, Sreemoolanagar, Kalady, Ernakulam	OAH-1	Nil	8.51	3.88	-do-

#### **Scholarships offered to persons with disabilities**

2927. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the scheme-wise total number of scholarships offered to persons with disabilities;
- (b) the year-wise and scheme-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the past three years; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the uptake of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) is presently implementing the following two Schemes of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for award of scholarship to students with disabilities, including those pursuing Higher and Technical education:

- (i) Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities from a fund of the Ministry called the National Fund for People with Disabilities. Under the scheme a total of 500 scholarships are awarded every year.
- (ii) Scholarship Scheme for students with disabilities funded out of Trust Fund for Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Under the scheme a total of 1000 scholarships are awarded every year, beginning from the academic year 2011-12.

Statements indicating State-wise details of total amount released under the Scholarship Scheme (National Fund) during the last three financial years and under the Scholarship Scheme (Trust Fund) for the year 2011-12 are given in Statement I & II respectively. (See below).

The Ministry has also launched a Central Sector scheme namely, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) during the financial year 2012-13 to increase opportunities to students with disabilities for pursuing higher education leading to degrees such as M. Phil and Ph.D. The scheme will take effect from 1st April, 2012. The scheme caters to total number of 200 Fellowship (Junior Research Fellows) per year. The scheme covers all universities/institutions recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is implemented by the UGC itself.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of scholarship given during the last 3 years under National Fund*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		Number of Scholarships	Amount	Number of Scholarships	Amount	Number of Scholarships	Amount
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	425657	29	456930	51	752064
2	Assam	1	17000	4	50445	13	165815
3	Bihar	24	216408	21	316380	32	373175
4	Chhattisgarh	0	0	4	43242	5	44530
5	Delhi	6	70220	8	103985	9	97580
6	Gujarat	10	112260	17	182215	24	227515
7	Haryana	6	70996	7	76018	7	110420
8	Himachal Pradesh	1	9450	4	61000	2	24100
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	3	29650	3	37908
10	Jharkhand	6	61587	6	74519	10	127520
11	Karnataka	95	1120506	50	612473	41	618984

12	Kerala	18	212179	48	509008	49	599280
13	Madhya Pradesh	24	268662	22	282145	17	216285
14	Maharashtra	26	338127	27	346138	29	342580
15	Manipur	1	6675	4	64500	0	0
16	Nagaland	1	6500	1	15700	0	0
17	Odisha	13	158800	15	215597	14	207329
18	Puducherry	2	40000	1	20000	2	40000
19	Punjab	4	80000	3	54000	4	44955
20	Rajasthan	10	149205	14	173915	12	138005
21	Tamil Nadu	61	1033031	65	883474	86	1316265
22	Tripura	0	0	1	20000	0	0
23	Uttar Pradesh	49	626120	56	906605	62	881760
24	Uttarakhand	2	30500	3	41025	1	12500
25	West Bengal	27	228092	57	476811	30	285954
TOTAL :		417	5281975	470	6015775	503	6664524

***Statement-II***

*State-wise details of scholarship given during the  
year 2011-12 under Trust Fund*

Sl. No.	State	Total Nos. of scholarship Awarded	Total Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	135	6995891
2	Assam	8	472080
3	Bihar	62	4206472
4	Chhattisgarh	7	426414
5	Delhi	29	1601321
6	Goa	1	49500
7	Gujarat	17	1021708
8	Haryana	28	2008406
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	138950
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7	475583
11	Jharkhand	15	1162895
12	Karnataka	30	1792851
13	Kerala	79	3695819
14	Madhya Pradesh	33	2101195
15	Maharashtra	47	3101559
16	Manipur	1	31000
17	Orissa	11	763520
18	Punjab	9	641424
19	Rajasthan	25	1449339
20	Tamil Nadu	78	4632656
21	Tripura	1	42500

1	2	3	4
22	Uttar Pradesh	212	11961204
23	Uttarakhand	12	603235
24	West Bengal	21	1032441
TOTAL		870	50407963

#### Scholarships under National Overseas Scholarship for SCs

2928. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the year-wise total number of available scholarships under the National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes during the last three years;

(b) year-wise details of persons who have applied and received the scholarships over the last three years; and

(c) whether the scholarships are restricted to only a few fields of study if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Thirty fresh scholarships are available annually under the Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste etc. candidates.

(b) The year-wise number of applicants who applied, within the stipulated last date for receipt of application as per the advertisement, and the persons who were selected, over the last three years is as under:

2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
No. of applicants	No. of selected candidates	No. of applicants	No. of selected candidates	No. of applicants	No. of selected candidates
115	30	177	30	132	Selection under process

The selected students have to take admission within three years of their selection.

(c) The scheme was partially revised in the year 2010-11. The scholarships are now provided for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D. abroad in following specified fields of study:- (a) Engineering; (b) Management; (c) Pure Sciences; (d) Agricultural Science; and (e) Medicine.

**Restructuring package for handloom sector**

2929. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the "Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector" Scheme in the country; and

(b) the district-wise number of individual and cooperative societies benefited from the above scheme in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) In pursuance to the Budget announcement (2011-12), 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring package for Handloom Sector', having financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, has been approved by the CCEA on 24.11.2011. Of this Rs. 3884 crores, Government of India's share is Rs. 3137 crore and that of State Governments, is Rs. 747 crore. As per the guidelines of said package, State Governments are required to sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) as a token of their commitment to contribute State share for the implementation of Financial Package in their States and effecting legal and institutional reforms of Handloom cooperative societies. So far 23 States (except Chhattisgarh, Nagaland and Punjab) have signed MoU including the State of Andhra Pradesh and states have released altogether Rs. 62.95 crore towards their share. Special audit of 19 Apex and 5451 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies (PWCSs) have been completed. NABARD has released a sum of Rs. 232.72 crore to the banks/cooperative societies for loan waiver.

(b) For Andhra Pradesh, a sum of Rs.100.16 crores has been released for loan waiver for one Apex (Rs.68.44 crore) and 249 PWCSs (Rs.31.72 crore). In addition to that, NABARD has also released Rs. 10.83 crores for loan waiver of 6033 individual weavers State. The district-wise break-up of number of cooperative societies with number of individuals who are members thereof and amount of loan waiver including recapitalization is given in Statement (*See below*). The district-wise distribution of the individual weavers whose loan has been waived has not been collected.

**Statement***Status of PWCSs claims submitted to Government by Andhra Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Nos. of PWCSs	Nos. of beneficiaries	Loan waiver including recapitalization (Rupees)
1.	East Godavari	10	3435	10774133
2.	Karimnagar	34	5045	32624014
3.	Krishna	10	1967	1095653
4.	West Godavari	8	2183	3948847
5.	Adilabad	2	227	1000834
6.	Medak	7	6041	4284635
7.	Warangal	28	6064	62624785
8.	Mahabubnagar	5	1724	7060764
9.	Kurnool	1	140	397596
10.	Chittoor	10	953	5991342
11.	Prakasam	22	6424	2929869
12.	Srikakulam	15	3284	5298903
13.	Guntur	37	8572	58003756
14.	Vizanagaram	4	672	1941863
15.	Nalgonda	8	3264	19004990
16.	Khammam	3	485	2592500
17.	Kadapa	45	8419	156885020
TOTAL		249	58899	376459504

**Setting up of skill development project for textile industry**

2930. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to undertake a skill development project

to trained workers to meet the rising demand of skilled workers in the textile industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of Textiles Training Centres functioning/to be set up in the country and funds allocated/financial assistance provided to such centres;

(d) the details of proposals received to set up such centres from the States and Union Territories; and

(e) by when the financial and other assistance are likely to be provided for such centres?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has a scheme namely, Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) to cater to skilled manpower needs of Textile and related segments through skill development training programmes. The scheme envisages participation of training institutes associated with the Ministry and the private sector as implementing agencies. The scheme has two Components-Component-I for training Institutes within the Ministry and Component II for private sector. The Government meets 75% of the total cost of the project with balance 25% to be met by the implementing agencies with a provision of enhanced level of government assistance in certain circumstances. The average cost per trainee to be borne by the Government is limited to Rs. 7300 for Component-I and Rs. 7500 for Component-II. So far, 30 projects with an outlay of Rs. 594.84 crore targeting 5.87 lakh trainees have been sanctioned. As on October, 2012, 74094 persons have been trained under the scheme.

(c) to (e) Under the scheme, funds are not released State-wise but are released directly to implementing agencies. These implementing agencies establish training centres across different states. The scheme has covered 24 states in all the sub-sectors of Textiles and clothing. A list of training centres set up in different states is given in Statement (*See below*). As of August, 2012, Government grant amounting to Rs.149.81 crore has been released to implementing agencies for implementation of the projects under ISDS. In the Twelfth Plan, the ISDS has an allocation of Rs. 1900 Crores and seeks to train 15 lakhs textiles workers.



**Statement***A list of training centres set up in different States*

Implementing Agency/Sectors	State/UTs Covered
1	2
<b>Component-I</b>	
ATDC - Apparel/Garmenting	Pan India
ATIRA - Apparel/Garmenting, Spinning, Weaving, Processing, Technical Textiles, Textiles/Apparel Designing	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra.
BTRA - Apparel/Garmenting, Weaving, Processing, Technical Textiles	Maharashtra.
NITRA - Apparel/Garmenting, Textile Technology, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Textiles/Apparel - Quality Control, Processing, Technical Textiles	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan.
SITRA - Apparel/Garmenting, Textile Technology, Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Textiles/Apparel - Quality Control, Textiles/Apparel Designing, Technical Textiles	Tamil Nadu
Textiles Committee - Textiles/Apparel - Quality Control	Maharashtra, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal.
IICT, Bhadohi - Carpet, Manufacturing	Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
JIT - Jute	West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh.
IJIRA - Jute	West Bengal, Assam.
SASMIRA - Apparel/Garmenting, Weaving, Processing, Knitting, Textiles/Apparel - Quality Control, Textiles/Apparel Designing, Technical Textiles	Maharashtra.
MHSC - Metal Handicraft	Uttar Pradesh.
MANTRA - Non-Woven	Gujarat.
IICT, Srinagar-Carpet Manufacturing	Jammu and Kashmir.
CSB -Sericulture	Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Assam, Orissa, Chhattisgarh.
O/o TxC - Apparel/Garmenting, Weaving, Textiles/Apparel Designing	Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal.
DC Handlooms - Handlooms	25 WSCs and 5 IIHTs across India.
EPCH - Handicrafts	Delhi, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh
PDEXCIL - Spinning, Knitting, Technical Textiles	Tamil Nadu.
<b>Component -II</b>	
Modelama Exports Ltd. - Apparel/Garmenting	NCR, Rajasthan.
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Ltd. -Apparel/ Garmenting	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, NCR and Andhra Pradesh.

Technopak Advisors Pvt. Ltd. - Apparel/Garmenting	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra.
ALT Training College Foundation - Apparel/Garmenting	Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.
Sri Karthikeya Spinning and Weaving Mills Private Ltd.-Spinning and/or Weaving	Tamil Nadu.
Southern India Mills Association-Spinning and/or Weaving	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Ltd.-Spinning and/or Weaving	Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
Matrix Clothing Pvt. Ltd. - Apparel/Garmenting	NCR, Rajasthan, Haryana.
Lakshmi Cotsyn Limited - Apparel/Garmenting	Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.
Modelama Exports Ltd. - North East and Jammu and Kashmir	North East and Jammu and Kashmir.
West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Ltd. - Jute	West Bengal and Sikkim.
IL&FS Cluster Development Initiative Ltd.-Handloom and/or Handicraft	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Gujarat, West Bengal, Orissa, Tripura.

**Financial assistance for weavers**

2931. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the State and Union Territory-wise details of financial assistance/relief packages including health insurance scheme being implemented for the welfare of the handloom/powerloom/paddleloom weavers under various schemes including funds allocated/utilised thereunder during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether any study has been conducted by Government to evaluate various schemes being implemented in the States and modify or restructure them;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by Government to improve the pitiable condition of the weavers in the country; and

(d) the further measures taken by Government for protection of handloom sector from powerloom and mechanised sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) For the overall and holistic development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India is implementing following 5 plan schemes including health insurance scheme:

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme
- (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (iii) Market and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme

The scheme-wise fund released during last two years and current year 2012-13 is given below:

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>				
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 30.10.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)	168.00	219.49	63.12

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (M&EPS)	58.61	53.59	23.17
3.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)	-	200.00	-
4.	Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)	65.00	54.27	94.82
5.	Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)	115.48	66.96	70.35
TOTAL :		407.09	594.31	251.46

The State-wise funds are released under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) and Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS) only and in other three schemes, funds are released directly to the implementing agencies. The State-wise funds released under IHDS and MEPS for last two years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

For power loom and mechanized sector GOI is implementing Group Insurance Scheme (GIS) which gives coverage to natural death, accidental death, total permanent disability and partial disability. Under the scheme there is no State-wise allocation of the fund. The releases made in last two years and current year are as below:-

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>		
2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on July 2012)
2.24	2.40	1.63

(b) and (c) The Schemes under implementation in the States have been evaluated by third party and EFC memos for Twelfth plan have been drafted taking into account the findings of the studies. In order to improve the condition the weavers, the Government of India is implementing developmental and welfare schemes for handloom sector as stated above. The Government has also approved a financial package for loan waiver of handloom weavers and their societies for loans taken from banks so as to make them eligible for the fresh credit, and the same time approved a subsidy for fresh credit needs and for yarn.

(d) For protection of Handloom products from Powerloom products and produced in mechanized sector Government of India is implementing Handloom Reservation Act. Further Handloom Mark has also been included to distinguish Handloom product from the products made on power loom and mill sector.

**Statement**

*Details of releases made during last two years 2010-11 and 2011-12 and the current year i.e. 2012-13 to various States under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) & Marketing Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme			Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme			(Rs. in crores)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 30.10.2012)	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 07.12.2012)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Andhra Pradesh	13.93	9.58	8.90	2.04	3.26	0.23	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1.88	4.72	0.00	1.75	0.39	0.00	
3	Assam	10.25	10.97	7.40	5.73	4.60	2.15	
4	Bihar	1.78	1.05	0.00	0.04	0.39	0.23	
5	Chhattisgarh	2.59	0.94	0.49	1.12	2.06	0.96	
6	Delhi	3.01	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.09	0.00	
7	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	Gujarat	0.77	2.00	0.00	0.27	0.89	0.03	

9	Haryana	0.47	0.08	0.00	0.33	0.15	0.00
10	Himachal Pradesh	2.44	3.43	0.09	0.61	0.58	0.27
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1.92	0.71	0.41	0.28	0.35	0.32
12	Jharkhand	3.84	8.90	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00
13	Karnataka	1.73	5.62	0.50	1.37	1.86	0.35
14	Kerala	1.24	9.17	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	3.09	2.80	2.06	0.93	0.74	0.77
16	Maharashtra	3.10	2.22	0.00	0.99	1.84	1.46
17	Manipur	6.17	19.16	0.00	1.64	1.72	0.80
18	Meghalaya	2.61	5.46	0.00	0.42	0.58	0.00
19	Mizoram	1.97	0.60	0.50	0.05	0.14	0.00
20	Nagaland	8.02	19.19	0.00	2.33	2.37	1.76
21	Orissa	7.12	14.10	0.00	1.09	0.59	0.23
22	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Rajasthan	1.72	0.50	0.00	0.38	0.11	0.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Sikkim	0.47	0.67	0.00	0.13	0.52	0.30
26	Tamil Nadu	48.68	44.56	10.58	1.44	1.70	0.00
27	Tripura	2.98	7.05	0.11	0.44	1.10	0.20
28	Uttar Pradesh	13.06	12.01	2.77	2.09	2.49	1.38
29	Uttarakhand	3.06	1.10	0.34	0.43	0.38	0.24
30	West Bengal	9.02	15.94	2.77	1.80	0.46	0.13
TOTAL :		156.92	202.84	37.12	28.04	29.57	12.26
Other Organisations		11.08	16.65	26.00	30.57	24.57	10.91
GRAND TOTAL :		168.00	219.49	63.12	58.61	53.59	23.17



**Promotion of handicrafts through clusters in Maharashtra**

2932. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified major clusters in Maharashtra and rest of the country to promote handicrafts in a big way; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is implementing Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) under which various craft clusters in the country including Maharashtra are taken up for integrated development and assistance is provided in need based manner in areas viz. skill upgradation, design and technical development, setting up of Common Facility Centres, raw material banks, distribution of improved tool-kits through various Implementing Agencies like State Handicrafts Corporations, Apex Societies and NGOs etc. In the Tenth and Eleventh Plan, assistance was provided to 1396 clusters in the country of which there were 34 clusters in Maharashtra. The major crafts assisted in Maharashtra include Zari Goods, Metal Crafts, Terracotta, hand Embroidery, Banjara Embroidery and Mirror Work, Imitation Jewellery and Warli etc.

**Welfare and rehabilitation scheme for mentally challenged women**

2933. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as on date whether Central Government in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Governments are going to launch Special Welfare and Rehabilitation Scheme for mentally challenged women and when such women are rape victimized and deliver child, while nobody is available to take care of them and sometimes new born baby is dies;

(b) whether Central Government has started consultation process with State Governments to address this important social issue;

(c) whether Central Government is having any specific data about such persons and if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) whether Central Government is serious enough on this important social issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has shelter based schemes, viz. Swadhar, Short Stay Home and Ujjawala for vulnerable women, which *inter-alia* includes deserted women, trafficked women etc. However, there is no specific scheme for welfare and rehabilitation of mentally challenged women administered by the Ministry.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain specific data on rape victimised mentally challenged women.

**Welfare of orphans in Bihar and Jharkhand by NGOs**

2934. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans in Bihar and Jharkhand;
- (b) the financial assistance provided to each of these NGOs during the last three years;
- (c) whether some of these NGOs have misappropriated this financial assistance;
- (d) if so, the details of such NGOs; and
- (e) the action taken against these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphans, in the country. The Scheme is being implemented in 34 States/UTs including Bihar and Jharkhand. Under ICPS, funds are not directly released to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Financial assistance is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes either by themselves or through voluntary organisations. A statement showing details of NGOs working for the welfare of orphans in Bihar and Jharkhand and getting financial assistance under ICPS is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such incident has come to the notice of the Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

- (e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working for the welfare of orphans in Bihar and Jharkhand and getting financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme*

Sl. No.	State	Name and Address of the NGO	Address of the Home
1.	Bihar	Ramanandi Devi Hindu Anathalaya, Bhagalpur	Ramanandi Devi Hindu Anathalaya, Nath Nagar, Bhagalpur-8120061
2.	Bihar	Nalanda Mother Teresa Anath Seva Ashram, Nalanda	Nalanda Mother Teresa Anath Seva Ashram, Tikuli Nagar, Nalanda- 803111
3.	Bihar	Missionaries of Charity, Patna	Padri Ki Haveli, Missionaries of Charity, Patna City, Patna-800008
4.	Jharkhand	Missionaries of Charity, Nirmala Bhawan, New Gandhi Nagar, Hinoo, Ranchi -834002	Missionaries of Charity, Nirmala Bhawan, New Gandhi Nagar, Hinoo, Ranchi - 834002
5.	Jharkhand	The Miracle Foundation, Sooch Village, Hutar, P.O. -Dugdugia, District - Khunti	The Miracle Foundation, Sooch Village, Hutar, P.O. - Dugdugia, District - Khunti
6.	Jharkhand	Mahila Jan Swastha and Shishu Kendra, Plot No. 416, Bari, Co-operative, Bokaro Steel City-827012	Mahila Jan Swastha and Shishu Kendra, Plot No. 416, Bari, Co-operative, Bokaro Steel City-827012

**Grants given to women's homes**

†2935. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise details of the women's homes (private and Government) being run at present with a view to provide social security;
- (b) the year-wise and State-wise separate details of the grants given to such women's homes by Government during the last three years;
- (c) whether Government has received complaints about the sexual exploitation of children at many women's homes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of action taken by the Government against such women's homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, is implementing Swadhar and Short Stay Home schemes for providing emergency outreach services to women in difficult circumstances who do not have societal/family support or independent means of income. Under this scheme, free shelter, food, medical care, counseling etc. are being provided to beneficiaries. The Government is also implementing another comprehensive scheme *viz.* 'Ujjalwala, for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. The scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Funds under the scheme are released to implementing agencies *viz.* State Government Agencies and Non-Governmental organizations. State-wise details of shelter homes under these schemes is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Year-wise and State-wise details of the grants released to the implementing agencies is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) A complaint received regarding one Swadhar Home namely Bharat Vikas Sangh, Rohtak was enquired into. The Home has been closed and the NGO has been blacklisted.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise number of functional Swadhar Homes, Short Stay Homes and Ujjawala across the country*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of Swadhar Homes	Number of Short Stay Homes	Number of Ujjawala Homes
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	46	11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1	1
3.	Assam	16	13	12
4.	Bihar	3	14	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	-
6.	Goa	-	1	-
7.	Gujarat	4	3	-
8.	Haryana	5	5	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	-
10.	Jharkhand	2	2	-
11.	Karnataka	33	29	24
12.	Kerala	3	6	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14	15	1
14.	Maharashtra	47	35	14
15.	Manipur	18	6	2
16.	Mizoram	1	1	1
17.	Nagaland	2	1	-
18.	Orissa	45	33	15
19.	Punjab	-	4	1
20.	Rajasthan	11	4	2

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	-	1	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	14	36	4
23.	Tripura	-	5	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39	39	6
25.	Uttarakhand	4	6	1
26.	West Bengal	18	36	2
27.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	1	-
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1	-
29.	Delhi (NCT)	-	2	1
30.	Puducherry (UT)	-	2	-
TOTAL :		311	353	101

***Statement-II***

*A. State-wise and year-wise grants released under Swadhar  
Scheme during last three years*

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	143.52	199.99	187.19
2.	Assam	67.60	192.77	101.69
3.	Bihar	17.83	7.38	33.88
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	24.15	-
5.	Delhi	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	7.59	30.91	25.40
7.	Haryana	15.24	72.92	63.73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jharkhand	9.26	21.74	16.19
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21.85	8.25	15.79
11.	Karnataka	277.77	347.35	307.86
12.	Kerala	17.13	26.21	30.20
13.	Madhya Pradesh	91.85	168.97	74.15
14.	Maharashtra	121.76	439.32	315.73
15.	Mizoram	6.07	4.34	-
16.	Manipur	79.55	224.75	172.55
17.	Nagaland	11.15	32.14	21.02
18.	Orissa	196.00	561.67	358.82
19.	Punjab	-	7.59	7.18
20.	Rajasthan	-	53.51	94.23
21.	Tamil Nadu	99.24	268.92	117.91
22.	Uttar Pradesh	211.13	544.02	403.81
23.	Uttanchal	11.98	53.42	33.55
24.	West Bengal	90.78	130.68	78.33
25.	CSWB	-	-	-
TOTAL :		1497.30	3421.00	2459.21

*B. State-wise and Year-wise grants released under  
Short Stay Home during last three years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Released 2009-10	Amount Released 2010-11	Amount Released 2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	253.50	381.35	370.68
2.	Assam	51.02	93.64	129.64

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4.35	0	0
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.66	3.78	14.48
5.	Bihar	66.94	79.41	23.62
6.	Chandigarh	3.72	5.35	4.29
7.	Chhattishgarh	7.81	30.16	30.40
8.	Dadar and Nagar	0	0	7.21
9.	Delhi	2.75	15.59	15.44
10.	Gujarat	7.49	32.66	15.55
11.	Goa	0	0	0.45
12.	Haryana	6.67	30.26	48.70
13.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
14.	Jharkhand	7.31	15.13	15.43
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.74	26.42	10.35
16.	Karnataka	143.09	184.45	254.37
17.	Kerala	24.38	36.54	34.65
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	70.70	114.27	137.71
20.	Maharashtra	179.54	280.48	328.17
21.	Manipur	26.00	28.19	74.04
22.	Mizoram	0	0	13.35
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0.71	8.96	10.39
25.	Orissa	192.65	214.06	380.22
26.	Punjab	10.90	15.48	34.41



1	2	3	4	5
27.	Pondicherry	4.26	0	24.27
28.	Rajasthan	4.20	24.75	38.00
29.	Sikkim	3.55	5.16	5.26
30.	Tamil Nadu	249.48	244.46	392.01
31.	Tripura	17.12	27.97	39.79
32.	Uttar Pradesh	187.30	283.97	430.15
33.	Uttarakhand	35.46	49.28	60.39
34.	West Bengal	163.13	213.23	386.58
TOTAL :		1734.43	2445	3330.00

*C. State-wise and year-wise funds sanctioned and utilized under  
Ujjawala Scheme for Implementing Agencies*

Sl. No.	State	2009-10 (Rs. in lakh) Sanctioned	2010-11 (Rs. in lakh) Sanctioned	2011-12 (Rs. in lakh) Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.89	94.16	42.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	6.32
3.	Assam	77.65	111.26	176.45
4.	Bihar	-	-	6.32
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-
6.	Delhi	-	-	-
7.	Jharkhand	-	0.75	-
8.	Karnataka	250.53	224.21	312.41
9.	Kerala	-	-	12.75
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1.50	7.08

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Mizoram	-	10.35	-
12.	Manipur	18.70	27.22	27.37
13.	Maharashtra	30.94	150.46	126.85
14.	Nagaland	-	-	-
15.	Orissa	59.74	118.66	142.82
16.	Punjab	-	10.35	-
17.	Rajasthan	-	3.00	15.76
18.	Tamilnadu	9.97	34.82	71.27
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15.99	44.84	40.85
20.	Uttarakhand	-	10.51	8.36
21.	West Bengal	6.08	26.31	0.75
TOTAL :		497.49	868.40	997.82

#### Orphans in country

2936. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the estimated number of orphans in the country with State-wise break-up;
- (b) what are the schemes for them and arrangements made for them;
- (c) whether the schemes and arrangements are adequate;
- (d) the complaints generally received in this regard; and
- (e) the steps proposed to tackle their problem satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There is no authentic data available with the Ministry of Women and Child Development regarding the number of orphans in the country.

(b) and (c) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated

Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including orphans. Under ICPS financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for setting up and maintenance of Homes and Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for children in difficult circumstances, including orphans. Under this scheme, free shelter, food, medical care, counselling, education, vocational training, recreational facilities etc. are being provided to the beneficiaries for their rehabilitation and social reintegration. The scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

(d) Some complaints regarding quality of care and abuse in these Homes have been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(e) To improve the quality services in Homes and maintain the standards of care stipulated in the Central Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes for children under the Act. The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act, with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes, To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is also urging State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development provides financial assistance under ICPS to State Governments/UT Administrations for training and sensitisation of staff of the Homes, including desired approach for handling of children. They are urged from time to time to conduct training programmes for the functionaries in accordance with centrally developed modules for the purpose.

**Functioning of Aanganwadis**

2937. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of existing aanganwadis and the number of aanganwadis planned in the next five years;
- (b) whether, electrification of these aanganwadis through local renewable energy sources especially Solar PV modules has been considered;
- (c) whether it has been considered to implement energy based enterprises or activities like STD booths, computers, internet, etc. through these aanganwadis in order to boost employment and accessibility in rural areas; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme was universalized in 2008-09 across the country with the approval of 7076 ICDS Projects and 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. Against approved 14 lakh AWCs, 13.70 lakh AWCs have been sanctioned to various States/UTs. The remaining 30,000 AWCs would be sanctioned to the States/UTs upon receipt of specific proposals from them.

Out of 13.70 lakh AWCs sanctioned, as on 31.10.2012, a total of 13.19 lakh AWCs have been operationalised with a target of 13.40 lakh AWCs to be operationalised by 31.3.2013. The remaining AWCs including those yet to be sanctioned, would get operationalised in the subsequent year(s).

(b) Construction, management and running of AWCs is the responsibility of the States/UTs. Provisioning of various amenities such as electricity, etc. forms part of the above activity.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to implement energy based enterprises or activities like STD booths, computers, internet etc. through Anganwadi Centres.

**Irregularities in ICDS scheme**

2938. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether irregularities have been reported in Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme meant to provide food to poor children and their mothers;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether private companies have been given contracts for supplying rations under the ICDS in contravention of Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders;
- (d) if so, the State-wise details thereof;
- (e) the reasons for the same;
- (f) whether Government has enquired into the matter and has fixed responsibility in this regard;
- (g) if so, the details thereof; and
- (h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) ICDS Scheme is a centrally sponsored Scheme implemented by States/UTs across-the country. The responsibility for providing Supplementary Nutrition and management thereof rests with States/UTs. Complaints of irregularities in implementation are forwarded to State Governments/UT Administrations for appropriate action. Report from the State Government/UT administration is sought on complaints which are serious in nature. During the last three years and the current year complaints of irregularities in SNP have been received from States/ UTs of U.P (25), Rajasthan (6), Bihar (3), Maharashtra (3), Chattisgarh (2), Delhi (2), Haryana (2), Jharkhand (2), Madhya Pradesh (2), Orissa (2), Assam (2), Nagaland (1), Karnataka (1) and Uttarakhand (1).

(c) to (h) As the ICDS Scheme is implemented through the States/ UTs, the responsibility to adhere to the instructions/ orders issued by the Apex Court and Government of India rests with them.

In a Public Interest Litigation W.P. No. 196/2001 filed by Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties (PUCL) Vs. Union of India and others, Supreme Court of India vide their order dated 7.10.2004, reiterated on 13.12.2006 and 22.4.2009, had directed that the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self-help groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals.

Following these directions, all the States/UTs were addressed accordingly on 17.12.2004. The States/UTs were advised to individually file affidavit in the Supreme Court in compliance of the above orders. The Ministry further issued instructions on 20.12.2005 to States/UTs to ensure that Panchayati Raj Institutions, Self Help Groups and Mahila Mandals should be used, as far as possible, for buying food grains, other condiments etc., for preparation of meals at anganwadi centres and supervision/monitoring of supplementary nutrition.

Beside this, the Government of India also issued revised Feeding and Nutritional norms on 24.2.2009 detailing the mode and mechanism of SNP delivery which have been endorsed by the apex court vide their order of 22.4.2009.

**Aanganwadis not having permanent buildings in MP**

†2939. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Anganwadi Centres in Madhya Pradesh do not have permanent buildings;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any Action Plan to allocate funds for construction of permanent buildings for Anganwadi Centres; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per information available, all the 90999 sanctioned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Madhya Pradesh have pucca buildings including 37392 AWCs in rented pucca buildings as on 30.06.2012. In addition, Government has additionally sanctioned 1231 AWCs-on-demand during 2012-13 which are being operationalised.

(c) and (d) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of vAWC buildings, as this was envisaged to be provided by the community, except for the North Eastern (NE) States for which financial support was being provided at a unit cost of Rs.1.75 lakh for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02.

State Governments have been requested to leverage funds under various

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schemes like MP Local Area Development Scheme, MLA Local Area Development Scheme, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Multi-Sectoral Development Programme, Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Integrated Action Plan (IAP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Thirteenth Finance Commission, Additional Central Assistance, State Plan and other area development project for construction of AWC Buildings.

As per information received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh, 34193 AWCs buildings are sanctioned for construction under various Schemes such as RIDF-18, Thirteenth Finance Commission, BRGF, Article 275(1) of Tribal Welfare Department, IAP etc. of which construction of 22181 permanent AWC buildings have been completed.

As part of Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme, Government has approved a provision for construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings @ Rs.4.50 lakh per AWC building during Twelfth Plan period for the entire country in a phased manner with cost sharing ratio of 75:25 between Centre and State other than the NE States, where it will be at 90:10. Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development has also included construction of AWCs in the list of permissible works in Schedule I under MGNREGA.

#### **Regulatory mechanism to keep check on orphanages**

2940. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Regulatory Mechanism is in place to keep a check on Government as well as private orphanages in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number and nature of cases of child abuse reported in orphanages during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure a respectable life for the inmates of orphanages after achieving adulthood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] is the primary law to deal with the children in need of care and protection. Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides

for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services through Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels. Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

(c) As per the information received from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), they have dealt with 50 cases of child rights violations involving alleged child abuse in the orphanages in the country during the last three years and in the current year (up to 30.11.2012). The nature of such cases of child abuse in the orphanages includes rape, molestation, torture and death.

(d) Under ICPS financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/UT Administrations *inter-alia* for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counselling and stipend etc.

#### **Attacks on women and children**

2941. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that attack on women and children are on the increase in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government realizes that the issue has cultural aspect along with a criminal one; and



(c) whether Government intends to rally various cultural and community organizations along with mobilization of police to curb this menace and allow women and children live peacefully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 2,03,804; 2,13,585 and 2,28,650 cases of crime against women were reported during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, showing an increasing trend. Similarly a total of 24,201; 26,694 and 33,098 cases of crime against children were reported during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively which also showed an increasing trend.

(b) Patriarchal mindsets, objectification of women and societal tolerance of violence against women are some of the possible reasons for such crimes. The increased participation of women in the workforce, greater mobility and varied working hours, have increased the vulnerability of women.

(c) The Government attaches highest priority to prevention of all forms of crime against women and has enacted various legislations to prevent crimes against women. However, Police and Public Order being State subjects under the Constitution, primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments. Ministry through the National Commission for Women (NCW) also undertakes media campaigns and advertisements to create awareness for curbing violence against women.. The Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs, in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development issued a detailed Advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations advising them, amongst others, to vigorously enforce the protection of women. The States have also been advised to sensitize the law enforcement machinery towards crime against women.

**Prior registration for running child care and women shelter homes**

2942. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government considers to impose restriction of prior registration under Societies Registration Act and Juvenile Justice Care and protection of Children Act for running child care and women shelter homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Juvenile Justice (Care and

Protection of Children) Act already provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection. It is also mandatory for an organisation to be registered under, *inter-alia*, the Societies Registration Act, 1860 forgetting financial assistance from the Ministry of Women and Child Development to run women's shelter homes.

**Proposal for consolidating ICDS scheme**

2943. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for consolidating the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme to counter the problem of malnutrition and deaths of children due to malnutrition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has set any targets during the Eleventh Five Year Plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The problem of malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature and cannot be tackled by a single sector/programme alone. The determinants of malnutrition include household food insecurity; illiteracy specially in women; poor access to health services; lack of availability of safe drinking water; poor sanitation and environmental conditions and low purchasing power etc. Moreover, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contribute to increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) is a programme for early child development in which supplementary nutrition is one of the components. It has been the constant endeavour of the Government to continuously improve the ICDS Scheme. In 2008, the Scheme was universalized and various norms such as population, cost norms for SNP and other financial norms were revised. Further, to address the programmatic operational gaps in ICDS, Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with *inter-alia* (a) Special focus on children under 3 years and pregnant and lactating mothers (b) Strengthening and repackaging of services

including care and nutrition counselling services and care of severely underweight children (c) Provision for an additional Anganwadi Worker cum Nutrition Counsellor for focus on children under 3 years of age and to improve the family contact, care and nutrition counselling for P&L Mothers in the selected 200 high-burden districts across the country, besides having provision of link worker on demand from states, (d) Provision for 5% creche cum Anganwadi centre (e) focus on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) (f) ensuring convergence (g) Strengthening Governance—including PRIs, partnerships with civil societies, NGOs etc. (h) Decentralised planning and management and with flexible architecture: introduction of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) (i) Improving Supplementary Nutrition Programme including cost revision, (j) Provision for construction and improvement of buildings of Anganwadi centres (k) Allocating adequate financial resources for other components including Monitoring and Management and Information System (MIS), training and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT), (l) Putting ICDS in a mission mode and (m) Revision of financial norms etc.

(c) and (d) The monitorable targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan to counter the problem of malnutrition and deaths of children due to malnutrition and achievements made so far are given in Statement.

### **Statement**

#### *Monitorable targets set for the Eleventh Five Year Plan*

Sl. No.	Eleventh Plan Monitorable Targets	Achievement
1	2	3
1	Reduce malnutrition among children of age group 0-3 to half of 46%.	No data are available on the progress of malnutrition reduction among children of age 0-3 years during the Eleventh Plan period.
2	Reducing anaemia among women and girls by 50% by the end of 2012	No data are available on the progress of anaemia reduction among women and girls during the Eleventh Plan period
3	Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 57 to 28 per 1,000 live births	47 (SRS 2010)

1	2	3
4	Reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) to 100 per 1,00,000 live births by March, 2012.	212 (SRS June-2011)
5	Providing clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensuring no slip-backs	88% have access to improved source* of drinking water (NFHS-3).
6	Ensure that at least 33 per cent of the direct and indirect beneficiaries of all government schemes are women and girl children	No data available

#### **Commitments**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| • Restructuring and universalizing ICDS           | All commitments have been addressed either in part or full |
| • Scheme to address the needs of adolescent girls | during the eleventh plan                                   |
| • Introducing maternity benefits                  |  |

\*An improved source of drinking water includes, in addition to water piped into the dwelling, yard or plot, water available from a public tap or standpipe, a tube well or borehole, a protected dug well, a protected spring, and rainwater. Additionally, households that drink bottled water are defined as having an improved source of water only if the source of water they use for cooking and/or hand washing is from an improved source.

#### **Working women's hostels in Assam**

2944. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of working women's hostels in Assam;
- (b) the norms to allocate funds for building these hostels;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from some State Government of Assam 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 14 working women hostels have been sanctioned in Assam. 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 IIL, ASSOCHAM, FICCI etc., can also 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 last three years and the current financial year, no proposal has been received from the State Government of Assam for financial assistance under Working Women Hostel Scheme.

***Statement***

*List of Working Women Hostels sanctioned in Assam*

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Location	Address
1	2	3	4
1.	Working Women's Association.	Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh.
2.	Asom Jagrata Mahiia Parishad.	Gauhati Distt. Kamrup	Madhuban, Bamunimaidan, Gauhati.
3.	Yuva Niwas Sanstha Mahiia Niwas.	Gauhati Distt. Kamrup	Lilpukhuri, Gauhati-3.
4.	Young Women's Christian Association.	Gauhati Distt. Kamrup	Sabtibari, Gauhati.

1	2	3	4
5.	Working Girls Hostel Sanstha.	Gauhati Distt. Kamrup	Maligaon Gauhati.
6.	Bajali Mahila Samiti,	Pathshala Distt. Kamrup	Pathshala.
7.	Karbi Anglong District Mahila Samity.	Diphu Town, Karbi Anglong Distt.	Distt. Karbi Anglong, Diphu-782460
8.	Subhasiri Seva Samity	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur.
9.	Dimasa Mahiia Samity	Haflong N.C.Hills	Haflong-788819, Distt. North Cachar.
10.	Tinsukhiya Kendriya Mahila Samity.	Tinsukhiya	Tinsukhiya Kendriya.
11.	Desh Bhakta Rural Development.	Barpeta	Assam Barpeta.
12.	Sadai Asom Gramya Ruthi Baral Sanstha.	Teliapatty Nagaon	Teliapatty, Nagaon.
13.	Woodwichee P.O. Lakshbond.	Hailakandi	Hailakandi-788155.
14.	Bahumukhi Krishi Aru Samaj Kalyan Samity.	Kachamari	Nagaon, Assam.

#### **Subsidised LPG cylinders to ICDS programme**

2945. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is getting LPG cylinders on subsidy basis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The concept of providing LPG on non-subsidised rates beyond a certain number has been introduced by the Government only recently. Heretofore, ICDS has been getting LPG on subsidized rates wherever being used.

Some of the State Government/UTs have represented that the matter be taken up with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas to provide cylinders to AWCs at subsidized domestic rates.

**12.00 Noon**

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, statements by Ministers correcting answer to Questions. Shri Surya Prakash Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 4786 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th May, 2012, regarding 'Job to kin of accident victim'.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8232/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IREDA, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Dr. Farooq Abdullah]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7917/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Institutes,  
Council and Centre and related papers**

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, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8098/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Technology Information Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8099/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8101/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8102/15/12]



- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany (BSIP), Lucknow, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8100/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Corporations,  
Councils, Institute and Board and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8238/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7989/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7992/15/12]
- (ii)
  - (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council (WWEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7995/15/12]
- (iii)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7994/15/12]
- (iv)
  - (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7996/15/12]
- (v)
  - (a) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7993/15/12]
- (vi)
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPIC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7990/15/12]
- (vii)
  - (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC),

Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7991/15/12]

- (viii) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council of India (TEXPROCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above council.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7997/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Companies, Centre and Institutes of related papers**

खान मंत्री (श्री दिनशा जे. पटेल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8045/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8047/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Kolar, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[श्री दिनशा जे. पटेल]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8046/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Aluminium Research Development and Design Centre (JNARDDC), Nagpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8048/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Miner's Health (NIMH), Nagpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8050/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Rock Mechanics (NIRM), Kolar, Karnataka, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8049/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Companing  
and Council and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Forty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8052/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8051/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8265/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11) of various Libraries and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8053/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8054/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2010-11 and 2011-12) of various Commission  
and Board and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8266/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8267/15/12]

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, merely laying Report will not do ...(*Interruptions*)... It should be discussed in the House ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, not during laying of Papers ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, we want this Report should be discussed, if not now, atleast, in the next Session, because the Report does not reflect what is happening outside ...(*Interruptions*)... What is happening outside is not reflected in the Report ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give a notice for that.

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of HVOC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited (HVOC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the Working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8268/15/12]

**Notifications of Ministry of Power**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 59 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, along with delay statement:—

- (1) G.S.R. 121 (E), dated the 7th March, 2012, publishing the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 265 (E), dated the 30th March, 2012, publishing the Damodar Valley Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8286/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of CGTMSE Mumbai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8289/15/12]

**Notifications of Ministry of Corporate Affairs**

कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following of Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 550 (E), dated the 10th July, 2012, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Winding up and Dissolution) Rules, 2012, along with delay statement.
  - (2) G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, publishing the Limited Liability Partnership (Second Amendment) Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8294/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 21st September, 2012, publishing the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2012.
  - (2) G.S.R. 750 (E), dated the 8th October, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 21st September, 2012.
  - (3) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 15th October, 2012, publishing the Companies (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8295/15/12]
- III. Copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2345 (E), dated the 1st October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.R.O. 355, dated the 17th January, 1957 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (3) of Section 620 A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8295/15/12]

**I Notification of Ministry of Defence****II Reports and Accounts (2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12) of various Companies, Agencies and Institutes and related papers.**



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 22 dated the 8th April, - 14th April, 2012, publishing the Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard Additional Director General Recruitment Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8014/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8057/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Ninety-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8058/15/12]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Goa, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8007/15/12]
  - (iv) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8006/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8008/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8060/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Limited (MDL), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8009/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Administration Reports of the Cantonment Boards, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8009/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8013/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Darjeeling, West Bengal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8012/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8010/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports (JIM), Nunwan, Pahalgam (Jammu and Kashmir), for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8011/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8056/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8061/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Tourism and Hotel Corporations,  
Companies, Council and Institutes and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

[Dr. K. Chiranjeevi]

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited (ITDC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7920/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7921/15/12]
  - (iii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7922/15/12]
  - (iv) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7923/15/12]
  - (v) (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Pondicherry, for the year

2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7924/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7925/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7926/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7927/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7928/15/12]

[Dr. K. Chiranjeevi]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology (NCHMCT), NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8069/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management (IITTM), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7950/15/12]
- (iii) (1) Annual Report and Accounts of the following Institutes, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:—
  - (a) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bangalore.
  - (b) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal.
  - (c) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.
  - (d) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.
  - (e) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.
  - (f) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Ahmedabad.
  - (g) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Alto-Porvorim, Goa.

- (h) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurudaspur (Punjab).
  - (i) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.
  - (j) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
  - (k) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur.
  - (l) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.
  - (m) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.
  - (n) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Kolkata.
  - (o) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar, Kashmir (J&K).
  - (p) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai.
  - (q) Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
  - (r) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Lumpyngad, Shillong.
  - (s) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Kufri, Shimla.
  - (t) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa, New Delhi.
  - (u) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Aligani, Lucknow.
- (2) Review by Government on the working of the above Institutes mentioned at (iii) (1). [Placed in Library. For (a) to (u) See No. L.T. 7929/15/12]

**I Accounts (2010-11) of Nalanda University and related papers.****II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI E. AHAMED): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University for the year 2010-11, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8147/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8123/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Commissions, Corporations, Institutes, Centres, Laboratories, Societies and Boards and related papers.**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (1) of Article 323 of the Constitution:—
  - (i) Sixty-second Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Sixty-second Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8130/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, under



sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8129/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8124/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011 - 12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8125/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8126/15/12]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8128/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri V. Narayansamy]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8127/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Officers' Institute (CSOI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8135/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra Kendra (GKK), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8136/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kendriya Bhandar, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8134/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8131/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8137/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8138/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Umiam, Meghalaya, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8132/15/12]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8133/15/12]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8145/15/12]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8143/15/12]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar, Gujarat, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8144/15/12]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri V. Narayansamy]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8142/15/12]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8140/15/12]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Civil Services Society, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8141/15/12]

**I Notification of Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

**II Reports and Accounts (2009-10, 2011-12) of various Companies, Organisations, Authorities, Institutes and Councils and related papers.**

SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Notification No. G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 12th September, 2012, publishing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 381 (E), dated the 24th May, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8025/15/12]
- II. 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of the Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the PEC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8024/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the India

Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8299/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8296/15/12]

- 2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 21 and sub-section (4) of Section 18 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8298/15/12]

- 3. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Fifty-eighth Annual Accounts of the Tea Board of India, Kolkata, for the year 2011-12 and the Audit Report thereon.

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8017/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Seventy-second Annual Report of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2011-12.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8015/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Forty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8018/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2011-12.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8023/15/12]
- (v) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8019/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI), NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8016/15/12]

- (vii) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPIC INDIA (formerly Engineering Export Promotion Council), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8020/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Council for Leather Exports (CLE), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8022/15/12]
- (ix) (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8021/15/12]

**I Notifications of Ministry of Finance**

**II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IRDA, Hyderabad and related papers**

**III Report and Accounts (2011-12) of I.E.S.S., I.E.G., Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 821 (E), dated the 10th November, 2012, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident Outside India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
  - (2) G.S.R. 822 (E), dated the 10th November, 2012, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.

[Shri Namo Narain Meena]

- (3) G.S.R. 832 (E), dated the 17th November, 2012, publishing the Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in Foreign Exchange) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7970/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. LAD - NRO/GN/2012-13/18/5391, dated the 12th October, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012, under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7969/15/12]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) Notification No. G.S.R. 670 (E), dated the 6th September, 2012, publishing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 9 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8304/15/12]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. S.O. 2185 (E), dated the 17th September, 2012, adopting a Special Resolution for Voluntary Winding Up of the Industrial Investment Bank of India Limited and appointing Shri R.N. Dhar, General Manager-Cum-Company Secretary as the Liquidator, under sub-section (A) of Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7973/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—
  - (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7967/15/12]



III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Economic Service Section, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by the Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8375/15/12]

**I Notifications of Ministry of Finance**

**II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIPFP, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
  - (1) G.S.R. 847 (E), dated the 26th November, 2012, Seeking to levy definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of Caustic Soda, originating in or exported from the Saudi Arabia, Iran, Japan and United States of America and Imported into India, for a period of 5 years.
  - (2) G.S.R. 855 (E), dated the 29th November, 2012, Seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed vide notification No. G.S.R. 614 (E), dated the 27th August, 2008 on import of Ceftriaxone Sodium Sterile, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for further one year.
  - (3) G.S.R. 874 (E), dated the 3rd December, 2012, Seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Digital Offset Printing Plates, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China for a period of 5 years. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8303/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 858, dated the 30th

[Shri S. S. Palanimanickam]

November, 2012, publishing the Service Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. S.O. 2805 (E), dated the 29th November, 2012, publishing the Income-tax (15th Amendment) Rules, 2012, under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7971/15/12]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7972/15/12]

**I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NBCFDC, New Delhi and related papers**

**II MOU between Government of India and ALIMCO**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8305/15/12]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Social Justice and

Empowerment) and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8026/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various Companies, Organisations, Academy, Centres, Associations, Councils and Institutes and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Limited, (WEBCON), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8031/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i)
    - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8028/15/12]
  - (ii)
    - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Crew B.O.S. Academy, Haryana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8029/15/12]
  - (iii)
    - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Entrepreneurship Development Madhya Pradesh (CEDMAP), Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan]

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8030/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marathwada Auto Cluster (MAC), Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8034/15/12]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Foundry Cluster Development Association (FCDA), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8035/15/12]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Alappuzha Coir Cluster Development Society, Alappuzha, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8033/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute (CPPRI), Saharanpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8027/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCCBM), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8032/15/12]

**I Notifications of Ministry of Home Affairs****II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of RPL, Kerala and N.H.R.C., New Delhi and related papers****III Report and Accounts (2011-12) of REPCO, Chennai and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—

- I. (1) S.O. 2497 (E), dated the 15th October, 2012, notifying SPE/CBI-I/Additional District Court-III as Special Court having its jurisdiction throughout the State of Kerala.
- (2) S.O. 2173 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding appointment of Judges to preside over the Special Courts in the State of Maharashtra.
- (3) S.O. 2174 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Gujarat.
- (4) S.O. 1939 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court at Jammu and Srinagar.
- (5) S.O. 1940 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (6) S.O. 1941 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- (7) S.O. 1942 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Tripura.
- (8) S.O. 1943 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Assam.
- (9) S.O. 1944 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Nagaland.

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

- (10) S.O. 1945 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Mizoram.
  - (11) S.O. 1946 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Meghalaya.
  - (12) S.O. 1947 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Arunachal Pradesh.
  - (13) S.O. 1948 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Manipur.
  - (14) S.O. 1949 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the State of Kerala.
  - (15) S.O. 1950 (E), dated the 22nd August, 2012, regarding appointment of Judge to preside over the Special Court in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
  - (16) S.O. 2348 (E), dated the 1st October, 2012, denotifying the appointment of Shri Mandaar Mahesh Goswami, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor in the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (16) See No. L.T. 8072/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 2755 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2012, publishing the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 141 of the Border Security Force, Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8074/15/12]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification F. No. 11034/12/2011-IS.VI, dated the 29th November, 2012, notifying the constitution of a Review Committee for the purpose of making an independent review of the applications rejected by Central Government, under Section 53 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8073/15/12]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8075/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8071/15/12]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Forty-third Annual Report and Accounts of Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Limited (REPCO), Chennai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8070/15/12]

**I Notification of Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**II Reports and Accounts (2010-11 and 2011-12) of various Universities, Institutes, Abhiyans and Schools and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy) Notification F. No. 47-8/2011/NCTE/CDN(Vol. II), dated the 19th September, 2012, nominating Prof. (Mrs.) Divyaprabha Nagar, as Member of the Northern Regional Committee, Jaipur, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8202/15/12]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:—

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Fifteenth Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8158/15/12]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 and Section 39 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, respectively:—
- (a) Eighty-ninth Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8165/15/12]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 30 and sub-section (4) of the Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8201/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Third Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2011-12.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8194/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Third Annual Report of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, for the year 2011-12.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8152/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8207/15/12]
- (v) Fourth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8174/15/12]
- (vi) (a) First Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, Srinagar, for the year 2011-12.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8150/15/12]
- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Sikkim University Act, 2006:—
  - (a) Fifth Annual Report of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8166/15/12]
- (5) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8162/15/12]

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vishwavidyalaya. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8151/15/12]
- (7) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 35 of the Visva Bharati (Amendment) Act, 1984:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8159/15/12]
- (8) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 13A of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8197/15/12]
- (9) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 34 and sub-section (4) of the Section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8148/15/12]

- (10) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Act, 1994:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8173/15/12]
- (11) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8188/15/12]
- (12) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Manipur, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8208/15/12]
- (13) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFL University), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (5) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8376/15/12]
- (14) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8176/15/12]
- (15) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8154/15/12]
- (16) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (NT), Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8164/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8175/15/12]

- (iii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8162/15/12]
- (iv) (a) Forty-second Annual Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8172/15/12]
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8161/15/12]
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8172/15/12]
- (v) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2011-12.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8190/15/12]
- (vi) Annual Accounts of the North-Eastern Hill University, (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8193/15/12]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Nagaland implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8189/15/12]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Punjab implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Punjab, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7833/15/12]

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Sikkim implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Gangtok, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8377/15/12]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Himachal Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Shimla, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8198/15/12]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Nagaland implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Nagaland, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8378/15/12]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Jammu and Kashmir implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Model School and Girls Hostel, Srinagar, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8379/15/12]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8160/15/12]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8167/15/12]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8196/15/12]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Hindi (Kendriya Hindi Sansthan), Agra, governed by the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8204/15/12]
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jharkhand Secondary Education

[Dr. Shashi Tharoor]

Project Council, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7846/15/12]

**I Notification of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology**

**II Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Nigam, Authority, ERNET, Technology Parks and Centre and related papers.**

SHRI SACHIN PILOT: Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Milind Deora, lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (Department of Telecommunications) Notification No. 308-5/2011-QOS, dated the 27th November, 2012, publishing the Telecom Consumers Protection (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2012, under Section 37 of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8222/15/12]
- II. 1. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8219/15/12]
- 2. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 and sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8220/15/12]
- 3. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ERNET India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8216/15/12]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8211/15/12]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8221/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of Development Planning Centre of  
Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi and related papers**

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Rajeev Shukla, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8223/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) ESIC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8036/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various Corporations, Board and Institute and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
  - (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation Limited (KCDC), Mangalore, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8084/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 14 and 16 of the National Oilseed and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983:—
  - (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board (NOVOD), Gurgaon, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8083/15/12]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8082/15/12]

**Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various  
Corporations and Company and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.J. SURYA PRAKASH REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Twenty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8310/15/12]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the IRCON International Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8309/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited (IRCTC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

[Shri K.J. Surya Prakash Reddy]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8307/15/12]

**Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IRCC, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited (IRCC), (under liquidation), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8317/15/12]

**Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 58 of Delhi Development Act, 1957, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development:—

- (1) G.S.R. 106 (E), dated the 25th February, 2012, amending Notification No. F. 7(105)96/PB-1, dated the 14th February, 2005, regarding Recruitment Regulations for the Posts for system Department in the Delhi Development Authority.
- (2) G.S.R. 770 (E), dated the 18th October, 2012, publishing the Recruitment of Lower Division Clerk-cum-Typist (English/Hindi), 2011 (Revised).  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8224/15/12]

- I. Report on the working of the protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and related papers**
- II. Report on the working of SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1955 and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8038/15/12]
- II. (a) Annual Report on the working of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, for the year 2010, under sub-section (4) of Section 21 of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8039/15/12]

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO THE QUESTION - Contd..**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question No. 2717 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th September, 2012, regarding 'Jail inmates using mobile phones'.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, मैंने पहले लिखकर दिया है। सात महीने में वह स्टेटमेंट यहां आयी है। मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come back to that.

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**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

346 *Report of the department* [RAJYA SABHA]  
*Standing Committee on*  
*and Public*

*related Parliamentary*  
*Food, Consumer Affairs*  
*Distribution*

[Secretary-General]

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2012."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

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#### **REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, I present the Hundred and Forty-fourth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Petitions on the Action Taken by Government on the observations/recommendations contained in Hundred and Thirty-sixth Report on the petition praying for benefits of pay revision and pension to the VRS optees and retirees of IFCI.

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#### **REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Odisha): Sir, I present the Sixty-sixth report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

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#### **STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapters I and V of the Seventeenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2011-2012) on the action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2012-2013)" of the Ministry of External Affairs.

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#### **REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Department-related

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2012-13) on "The Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2011" pertaining to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

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#### STATEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

Thirty-sixth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on assessment of Private Schools, Colleges and Coaching Centres";

Seventy-fifth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Property Management by Ministry of External Affairs";

Seventy-eighth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions by Delhi Development Authority";

Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Project Management Practices in Gauge Conversion and New Line Projects";

Twentieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Development of Land by Delhi Development Authority";

Twenty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Cleanliness and Sanitation on Indian Railways";

Twenty-seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act";

Thirty-sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2007-2008)";

Forty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Operation and Maintenance of an Aircraft Fleet in the Indian Air Force";

Fiftieth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Disaster Management and Land Management in Indian Railways"; and

348 *Report on study visit of* [RAJYA SABHA] *the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

Fifty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on "Freight and Wagon Management on Indian Railways."

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#### **REPORT OF THE RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009) on 'Railway's Participation in the Development of Backward Regions'.

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#### **REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2012-2013):—

- (i) Twenty-ninth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report on "Demands for Grants (2012-2013)" of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (ii) Thirtieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report on "Demands for Grants (2012-2013)" of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and
- (iii) Thirty-first Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on "Demands for Grants (2012-2013)" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

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#### **REPORT ON STUDY VISIT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं हरियाणा में अनुसूचित जाति की महिलाओं पर अत्याचारों की घटनाओं की जांच करने के लिए 17 अक्टूबर, 2012 को हरियाणा के जींद और कैथल जिलों के मौके पर अध्ययन-दौर के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।



SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, what about the Lokpal Bill?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, it should be taken up for discussion. It is very important. When would that be taken up, Sir?  
...(Interruptions)...

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#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not now, please. Now, Statements by Ministers.

**(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in One-hundred and Seventy-eighth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI SARVEY SATHYANARAYANA): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

**(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Fifteenth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment.

**(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in thirtieth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development.

**(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Twenty-fifth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Coal and Steel**

**खान मंत्री (श्री दिनशा जे. पटेल):** महोदय, मैं खान मंत्रालय के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पच्चीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**(v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two-hundred and Twenty-ninth and Two hundred and Thirty-fifth reports of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth and Two Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

**(vi) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Nineteenth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development**

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development on the Demands for Grants (2011-12) pertaining to the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

**(vii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in One-hundred and Sixty-first report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**(viii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Two-hundred and Twenty-fifth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests**

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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment Sc Forests on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Space.

**(ix) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in One-hundred and First report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

**(x) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in Thirty-fourth report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on the Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Co-operation.

**ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE INCIDENT OF  
GANG RAPE IN NEW DELHI ON 16.12.2012**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, yesterday... *...(Interruptions)...* One second; one second. I have to say something. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the House would like to know what happened to the Lokpal Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you time. See, yesterday, the hon. Home Minister had given an assurance that he will come back to the House on the action taken with regard to the unfortunate incident of gang rape. So, he is ready with the statement. I am allowing him to make the Statement. Yes, please.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is in continuation to my earlier Statement made in both the Houses on 18.12.2012 wherein I had committed that I will take a detailed review with Delhi Police officers and the Secretary, Home, along with the officers of the Home Department.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Sir, where is the copy of the Statement? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am reading the Statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait; wait. See, this is on our request he is coming.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Of the six accused, four have been arrested already and Police Teams are continuously undertaking raids to arrest the remaining two. A Special Investigation Team under the DCP has been constituted to monitor investigation closely. The FIR No. 413 dated 17.12.2012, under Section 365/376(2)(G)/377/394/34 IPC was registered at Police Station Vasant Vihar wherein subsequently Sections 307 and 201 have also been added. Apart from the above, a Police Team with one lady IPS Officer has been directed to visit the hospital at regular intervals to take stock of the medical condition of the victim on regular basis and to liaise with the parents of the victim.

During the review with the Police officers, I also reviewed the aspect which resulted in the heinous crime being conducted in the moving bus. As a result of the review with the Police Officers and the Transport Commissioner, it has been decided that:

- (i) There shall be an immediate crackdown on all buses/commercial vehicles having tinted glasses and curtains and all such vehicles be impounded immediately.

- (ii) All commercial vehicles/buses shall be directed to keep their lights on during the night while plying on the roads of Delhi.
- (iii) All off duty-buses must be parked with the owner and not with the driver/staff.
- (iv) All those commercial vehicles/buses found violating the contract carriage conditions or any other permit condition shall be impounded and their permits be cancelled.
- (v) The Delhi Police shall undertake verification of all drivers/staff of all public vehicles. All such buses/autos which are being plied by unverified staff/drivers shall be impounded.
- (vi) Driver's license and all details along with photo shall be compulsorily displayed in all public vehicles along with a helpline number on which complaint can be lodged.

Apart from the above, it has also been decided to augment the PCR fleet of Delhi Police by providing more number of vehicles and the same would be GPS-enabled so that their movement can be tracked at the Central Control Room. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Yesterday, three important issues were raised. One, there were three PCR Vans, but this bus had gone and reached Noida. What has happened to them? Secondly, a suggestion was made by many of the hon. Members that there is every need to have special courts, fast track courts to try such cases. There is a demand across the parties that the law should be amended and the rape should be made a death penalty offence. What is the response of the Government to these three issues?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I have already mentioned about the Bill. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill I have already introduced in the Lok Sabha and it is pending. In that I have said the rape punishments have been enhanced. I again checked up in the morning, this morning only, that you can give punishment up to life imprisonment. There is no limit. It earlier also has provision of life imprisonment ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The second thing is that the learned jurist is asking me something which I will reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we need a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, there is an issue of capital punishment for heinous crimes of this kind. ...*(Interruptions)*... This issue needs to be revisited. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yesterday the hon. Member had asked me about the three PCRs. Usually, the PCRs are sidelined in the corner and every after one hour they patrol the area. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, nothing ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I enquired about why they have not done it. It could not be done because the bus was with tinted glasses and curtains. There was no voice from inside also while the bus was moving there. That is why the PCRs could not notice it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please give us one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If I allow everybody, then again it will ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot take up this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you before adjournment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien, please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, पूरा हाउस उत्तेजित है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब को अलाऊ करना चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you not want the Calling Attention? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Please give only minute.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): उपसभापति जी, मैंने पहले ही दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you ask, whom should I allow? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति जी, इस मामले पर पूरा सदन उत्तेजित है ...(व्यवधान)... आप स्पष्टीकरण पूछने की इजाजत दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, हमें पूछना है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is this. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair is your servant, I am to serve you. If all of you stand up asking for one minute, whom will I give? ...(Interruptions)... This is number one. ...(Interruptions)... It is not such an issue ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... You know I am standing. ...(Interruptions)... I will explain, please bear with me. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday we had a discussion and I allowed every one who wanted to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Maybe, one exemption, please forgive me. ...(Interruptions)... I know you have already forgiven me. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, we have asked the Minister to come back with whatever action he has taken and the Minister has very well obliged. This morning he came with the action. That is over today.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: But we have some further clarifications to seek. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. My problem is I have a Calling Attention notice before me. If the House wants to allow everybody for ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)... After Calling Attention, we have to take up the Government business at 2.00 p.m. This is my problem. I am not opposing you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, please allow each party for one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute each! Do you know how many parties are there? So, please cooperate with me. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate with me. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. I am on my legs. Let me solve this problem. The problem is that this is such a serious issue that a heinous and horrendous crime has been committed. And, if we start, everyone would like to say something. Every mind in this House, every person in the country, is agitated over it. It is a shame on our nation. But I am constrained by time. If I allow one, I will have to allow everybody. Therefore, let the Minister come back to us again if some more action has to be taken. He will take note of the suggestions, which have already been given. I am not stopping the discussion. But please, now, let me go to the next item. Mr. O'Brien, you take only one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing anybody else. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, allow my colleague to speak. He is on the same subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Only one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUNAL KUMAR GHOSH (West Bengal): Sir, we are entering into the centenary year, the hundredth year, of Nobel Award winning by Guru Rabindra Nath Tagore for his *Gitanjali*. So, I request the Government of India to take every possible step and prepare to celebrate this item. In the year, 1911, Gurudev ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No; no. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, we shall take up the Calling Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala) : Sir, I had given a notice to the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do you want?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL : Sir, I had given a notice to the Chairman yesterday about the Lokpal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the Chairman's job. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are in the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have raised it in the BAC. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those parties, who are representing the BAC, should take up such things there, not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why didn't you raise it in the BAC? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why didn't you raise it in the BAC?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I had given a notice to the Chairman ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not the Chairman's duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my duty. You should have ...*(Interruptions)*... See, you are a member of the BAC. You could have raised it here. It is not my duty. Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; I am not allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is indiscipline. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why didn't you raise it in the BAC? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY (Gujarat): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party is in the BAC. You should have raised it there. *...(Interruptions)...* You did not raise that there and you are disrupting here. *...(Interruptions)...* Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* This is indiscipline. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, if you allow me *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is indiscipline. Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* You should have raised it in the BAC. *...(Interruptions)...* Your leader is there. You did not raise it there. *...(Interruptions)...* Why do you want to disrupt here *...(Interruptions)...* Sorry. Go back to your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. LoP is on his legs. *...(Interruptions)...* Take your seat. *...(Interruptions)...* When the LoP is on his legs, everybody should listen to him. That is the convention of this House.

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**DEMAND FOR CONSIDERATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE  
REPORT ON THE LOKPAL BILL**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, one question arises from what hon. Member, Shri Balagopal, has raised. The Lokpal was not referred to a Standing Committee. A Standing Committee's report, after it has been presented, goes to the Government and Government takes a view on it. This was a Select Committee. The Select Committee was appointed by this House, halfway through the debate. The report of the Select Committee has come. There is procedure for a Select Committee's report in the rules. Under rule 93, after a report has been presented, the Member, concerned in-charge, has to move a Motion and it has to be presented for consideration. The Minister also, like an ordinary Member, can only move an amendment to the Select Committee's recommendations, not otherwise. Therefore, fixing the Select Committee's report for a debate is, now, the prerogative of the Chair. Please go through the rules. And, after the rules have been considered, you will find how the Select Committee's Report is to be considered by this House is different from a Standing Committee's consideration. Now, the prerogative of the Chair has to be exercised and the Report of the Select Committee has to be placed for consideration of the House itself. That's how the Lokpal will proceed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whether the Government will like to react on this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All right. No, no. It's okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the hon. LoP has raised a very valid point. Now, we had met the Business Advisory Committee. I think, the Government will come with a response on this matter. The Government, I hope, will come with a response some time on this day, or, maybe, if the House is sitting tomorrow, tomorrow morning; and the Business Advisory Committee has to allocate time. Now, I have a request to make. I hope those agitating Members know that the Business Advisory Committee allocates the time and it is very easy to raise this issue there and get the time allocated. That is how it is going on. However, the hon. LoP has raised it. I hope the Government will react to this, and we will look into this. Now, we take up Call Attention. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that's enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... We now take up Call Attention. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): सर, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Write to me. Give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैंने सुबह नोटिस दिया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem?

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: मेरे एक क्वेश्चन के ऊपर अनकरेक्ट रिप्लाय सबिट हुआ है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरे एक क्वेश्चन के ऊपर जो गलत रिप्लाय दिया था, उसका एक करेक्ट रिप्लाय आया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: तब आप करेक्शन के लिए नोटिस दे दीजिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैं उसी के ऊपर पूछना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, for that, you can give a notice for correction, and, if ...*(Interruptions)*... the corrected answer is also wrong, give a privilege notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, give a privilege notice.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मुझे आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I told you what you have to do. Give a privilege notice for misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: अब मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैंने प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया हुआ है, उसका भी कुछ नहीं हुआ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am not allowing. ...(Interruptions)... No; it is corrected. If the correction is also wrong, give a privilege notice for misleading. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): He has given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, मैंने प्रिविलेज नोटिस दिया हुआ है, उसका भी कुछ नहीं हुआ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! Yes. That will be looked into. Yes, yes. That will be looked into. ...(Interruptions)... I will look into that. I will examine it. ...(Interruptions)... That privilege notice will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after the privilege notice, the corrected reply is given. But that itself is again wrong! ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Maitreyanji, आप बैठिए, ज़रा मेरी बात सुनिए। Maitreyanji, if a Minister is giving a wrong answer, there is a provision for giving a notice for correcting the answer. The Minister has corrected it. If the hon. Member feels that the answer is again misleading, then take the next step, *i.e.*, privilege. That is the best weapon with you. Use that weapon. ...(Interruptions)... And, if he has already given the privilege notice, I, as the Chairman of the Privileges Committee, assure you that it will be examined. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना: सर, इसमें थोड़ा सा सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बस, मैंने आपके लिए बोल दिया, और क्या चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... Okay. Now, we take up the Call Attention. Shri Prakash Nadda.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Re. Situation arising out of suspension of Indian Olympic Association  
(IOA) by International Olympic Committee (IOC)**

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports to the situation arising out of the suspension of the Indian Olympic Association by the International Olympic Committee.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, the International Olympic Committee (IOC), in its Executive Board meeting on the 4th of December, 2012, had taken a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). The reasons cited by the IOC are as follows:—

Failure of the IOA to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statutes.

Failure of the IOA to maintain fair play, transparency and ethical standards required under the Olympic Charter.

Alleged interference of Government leading to erosion of the autonomy of the IOC.

In a subsequent letter, dated the 6th December, 2012, the IOC has also not recognized the elections of the IOA, which were held on 5th December, 2012. It is clarified that these elections were held under the directions of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. 195/2010. The High Court had specifically directed that the elections should be held keeping in mind both the constitution of the IOA as well as the National Sports Development Code, 2011. The National Sports Development Code, 2011, hereinafter referred to as Sports Code, lays down certain age and tenure restrictions which are broadly similar to those in the constitution of the IOC itself. In this respect, the Sports Code does not, in any manner, violate the Olympic Charter.

With the orders of suspension of the IOA, the IOA will no longer be entitled to exercise any activity or right or be entitled to financial support from the IOC. As a corollary, since Indian teams to multi-disciplinary sports events are nominated by the IOA, the Indian teams will not be in a position to compete in such events under the Indian National Flag. Other International Sports Federations have also

been asked to examine whether there have been any malpractices in the elections of their associated bodies in India, and if any such malpractice is detected, to take action as may be necessary. The International Boxing Federation (AIBA) have since suspended the Indian Amateur Boxing Federation.

There is unlikely to be any immediate major impact on sports in India or to Indian sportspersons. The IOC as well as the Olympic Council of Asia have clarified that Indian sportspersons will still be able to participate in multi-disciplinary sports events but that they can do so under the flag of the IOC. It is likely that officials from the IOA will not be allowed to participate in such events.

The Government has initiated several measures to resolve the issues that have been created by the directions of the IOC. The main steps are:

The Government has clarified that where a sports federation has finalized its Annual Calendar of Training and Competition (ACTC), the training process will continue without a break during the current financial year.

The centres of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), which have been used by Indian athletes in the past will still be open to them as before.

The Government has requested the IOC as well as The International Boxing Federation (AIBA) for a dialogue to resolve the issues involved.

- (iv) The Government has started holding discussions with all stakeholders including the National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons and members of the Civil Society in order to find a way out of the situation created by the directions of the IOC.

The decision to 'suspend the IOA is a very unfortunate development in Indian sports. Nevertheless, it will not have a major impact on Indian participation in international sporting events in the immediate future. Moreover, the next IOC sponsored event is the Second Asian Youth Games, which will be held in Nanjing, China, in August, 2013. The next Asian Games are in 2014 and the next Olympic Games only in 2016. The Government is confident that the issues between the IOC and the IOA can be resolved in time. The Government is committed to taking all possible measures to protect the interests of the Indian sportspersons and to ensure that they can participate in international sports events under the Indian National Flag.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Jagat Prakash, Nadda, please put your question.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I have gone through the answer given by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your questions in just two-three minutes.

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I will have to explain a little. सर, मंत्री जी का जो answer है, उसमें उन्होंने हाई कोर्ट के एक जजमेंट का हवाला दिया है। Basically, the answer given by the Minister is confusing and, to some extent, it is misleading too.

समस्या कहीं और है और इलाज कहीं और हो रहा है। Problem यह है कि इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी एक ओलिम्पिक चार्टर के तहत सभी देशों में नेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी को वर्क करने की इजाजत देती है और उसके लिए वह recognise करती है। इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी का यह कहना है कि नेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी और स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन अपने सभी कार्यक्रमों को total autonomy में अपने आप तय करे, उसके नियम तय करे, उसके elections के rules तरह करे, उसका Code of Conduct तय करे और उसी के तहत वह अपने organizations को चलाए, ओलिम्पिक कमिटी को चलाएं। in 2010, there was a Sports Directive, and in 2011, there was a Sports Code. अब कोई भी इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी external agency को किसी भी organization के अंतर्गत interfere करने की इजाजत नहीं देती है, meaning thereby that the International Olympic Committee does not allow the Government to make a Code in the area of sports और किसी इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन या स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन के नियमों को वह कहीं तोड़-मरोड़ कर अपने ढंग से चलाने का प्रयास करे। इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन के साथ स्पोर्ट्स डिपार्टमेंट, गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया interaction कर सकती है। उनके साथ interaction करके उनके अपने नियमों में परिवर्तन ला सकती है, लेकिन वह फोर्स नहीं कर सकती है कि इस कोड के तहत किया जाए। ये जो हाई कोर्ट का हवाला दे रहे हैं, High Court came in between because they came out with a Code of Conduct, that is, the National Sports Development Code. उस कोड के तहत हाई कोर्ट ने direction दिया। Basically, the Indian Olympic Association and the Sports Federation are not supposed to work under any external agency, that is, external code. कोई भी कोड उसके ऊपर लागू हो नहीं सकता। अगर वह अपनी मीटिंग में यह फैसला कर ले कि 70 वर्ष से ऊपर का कोई व्यक्ति चुनाव नहीं लड़ सकता है, तो वह applicable हो जाएगा, लेकिन खेल मंत्रालय इस तरीके का direction दे और कहे कि इस direction के तहत चुनाव हो, तो उस चुनाव को इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी नहीं मानने वाली है। इसलिए,

ये जो हाई कोर्ट का issue उठा रहे हैं, यह issue तब उठता है, जब गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से, जिसे कहते हैं हठधर्मी के कारण, interference के कारण this issue has come up.

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक simple question पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ओलिम्पिक चार्टर के तहत इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन को वर्क करने दिया जाएगा, स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन को वर्क करने दिया जाएगा? इन्होंने जो नेशनल स्पोर्ट्स डेवलपमेंट कोड लगाया है, जो कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से फोर्स कर रहा है, जिसके कारण गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा बॉक्सिंग एसोसिएशन, आर्चरी एसोसिएशन, दोनों की मान्यता रद्द कर दी गई और इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी ने इंडियन ओलिम्पिक कमिटी की मान्यता रद्द कर दी है, क्या सरकार अपने इस कोड को वापस लेगी? बातचीत के जरिए उसमें transparency लाए, जो Code of Conduct बनाना है, वह उनकी स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन बनाए, ताकि autonomy भी बहाल रहे, इंटरनेशनल ओलिम्पिक कमिटी का संरक्षण और recognition भी बहाल रहे। यह एक मजाक बन गया है, हमारी जो जग हंसाई हो रही है, इंटरनेशनली स्पोर्ट्स जगत की जग हंसाई हो रही है। सारे देश की स्थितियां जो सामने आती हैं, वे बहुत ही हास्यास्पद हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस कोड को वापस लेगी, ताकि अपने कोड के तहत स्पोर्ट्स फेडरेशन और इंडियन ओलिम्पिक एसोसिएशन का चुनाव हो तथा उसकी मान्यता बहाल हो?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri N.K. Singh, put your questions.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, since you want only specific questions to be put to the hon. Minister, I will, with your permission, just make two prefatory remarks before putting my three pointed questions.

Sir, I wish to draw the hon. Minister's attention to a rather telling analysis contained in this exclusive magazine, Tehelka, which ends by saying, "Sports is all about pride, the swagger, the drive to be the fastest, the strongest and the best. It is not a job; it's a game, yet so much more. It's the love for a sport that makes athletes excel. But in India, it's just a means to an end, a source to a government job that will pay the bills. And that is why, we don't win; that is why, we have failed our athlete."

Sir, the statistics in this regard, which is available with us, is that in accordance with medals per ten million of population, for a country like Cuba, it is 185, and, for India, it is 0.2. It is a matter, Sir, of considerable shame, and, what has happened in this present case embeds a deeper malaise in the system, the malaise, for instance, of people, the marathon men, as they are described, serving for 15 years, 20 years, all having strong connections in one form or the other. In the light of this, Sir, I have three questions to seek from the Minister.

[Shri N.K. Singh]

Firstly, is it true that a Comprehensive Sports Policy had been drafted by the former Minister of Sports in March, 2008, and, that Comprehensive Sports Policy, while undergoing a modification, has not yet been changed? We cannot have a Sports Bill till you have a comprehensive Sports Policy. So, my first question to the Minister is: do we have a National Sports Policy since the Sports Code, 2011 is not a substitute for a National Sports Policy.

My second question to the Minister is: what are the key ingredients of Sports Bill, 2011, and, in what manner has that Sports Bill been altered in the revised Sports Bill of October, 2011, and, does it really combine the virtues of independence with accountability, and, deal with all other serious malaise about which the previous speaker spoke, and, about which there are issues in public domain? By when does the Minister, therefore, propose to place before the nation, firstly, a National Comprehensive Sports Policy, and, secondly, a Sports Bill in the light of that Comprehensive Sports Policy, which would be able to combine, and, in some manner, harmonize these conflicting objectives? Thank you.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I am a sports lover. My heart is pained. Sir, you have asked me to put questions only. My first point is that the Minister, in his statement, has nowhere mentioned about de-recognition of Archery Association. That is completely missing from the statement. Sir, the World Body of Athletics has disapproved the elections of IOA, and, has said that tainted officials cannot be part of any Olympic movement. My second question to the Minister: what are we doing to ensure that any tainted or accused officials are not part of any Olympic movement? Sir, my final question is that politicians and sports bodies had a very comfortable relationship all over these years. Are we doing anything to restrict their numbers or their tenure? Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for being brief.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, you have asked me to put questions only. I would like to seek one clarification. Sir, the elections of Indian Olympic Association were due in October, 2012 and, the Executive Committee and General House of Indian Olympic Association decided to hold the elections on 5th December, 2012, and, accordingly, elections were held in presence of one retired Chief Justice and two retired Judges of the High Court. What is the problem? We should know as to why the Indian Olympic Association



was suspended by the International Olympic Committee. The International Olympic Committee, in their communication to the Indian Olympic Association, said that the interference by the Government was one of the main reasons for suspension of Indian Olympic Association. But, what can the Indian Olympic Association do? On the one hand, the Government says that you should follow the Government guidelines, and, on the other hand, the International Olympic Committee says, do not follow the Government guidelines. The Delhi High Court has given a direction that you should conduct the elections on the basis of constitution of the Indian Olympic Association and with the Government's guidelines. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I am coming to that, Sir. It is related to that. According to that, elections were held. Later, due to this reason, the International Olympic Committee suspended the Indian Olympic Association. Sir, the very interesting part is that this notification of elections was given by the General Secretary of the Indian Olympic Association, who happens to be the Member of the International Olympic Committee.

In the International Olympic Committee meeting held at Copenhagen they took a decision, and according to that decision, law of the land will be applicable. And, Sir, this election was held on the direction of the Delhi High Court. It was a genuine election, held on transparent basis, where a retired Chief Justice was also there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, I want to know only one thing from the hon. Minister. Is Government of India going to take up this matter with the International Olympic Committee to sort out the problem because this election was held on the basis of the direction of the Delhi High Court? Not only that, Sir, in the Copenhagen Summit, International Olympic Committee took a decision that law of the land will be applicable. In this regard, can the Sports Ministry of the Government of India take up the matter with the International Olympic Committee?

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is no doubt that it has to be the endeavour of every federation in the country to run its bodies on well-accepted principles, good governance and ethical standards of Olympic movement. But, the recent spat over elections of IOA has brought out the ugly politics of sports in India. And, rightly so, IOC has disbanded IOA. In the light of this, I wish to seek 3-4 clarifications from the hon. Minister.

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

The first clarification I would like to seek from the hon. Minister is: What are the reasons that IOA has conducted the AGM after suspension by IOC?

The second clarification is; the fundamental reason behind IOC's suspension is political and Government intervention in IOA. So, I would like to know whether Government will make a rule that henceforth no politician would be allowed to contest for any post of federations and IOA and only sports personnel would be allowed to contest. If not, the reasons may be given.

The third clarification is: If IOA is clean and doing everything as per the Olympic Charter, why has it not gone to the Court of Arbitration for Sports to challenge the suspension?

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether IOC and Government of India have decided to withhold any financial assistance to the IOA. If so, what would be the fate of sportsmen and their participation in international Olympic-related events?

Finally, if you look at the situation, it is extremely confusing and contradictory. On the one hand, IOA is claiming that the Government regulations are derived from the Sports Code which interfere with election process and are not acceptable, and, on the other, it says that it is bound by those Government regulations and will continue proceeding with the IOA elections on the basis of those regulations. What is the reply of the hon. Minister to these contradictory claims of IOA? Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. Shri D. Raja, not present. Dr. Bharatkumar Raut, not present. Shri Hanumantha Rao.

**श्री वी. हनुमंत राव** (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, खेलों के मामले में इंडिया की ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन ने इंडियन ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन के खेलने पर बैन कर दिया है। ऐसा क्यों हुआ, सर? इस पर बहुत से मेम्बर्स बोल रहे हैं। इसमें कोई इंटरफियरेंस नहीं, सरकारी इंटरफियरेंस नहीं, फेडरेशन वाले मनमानी करते हैं, जैसे उनकी जागीर है। एक-एक आदमी बीस-बीस साल तक, बुढ़ा हो जाता है, चल नहीं सकता और वही प्रेसिडेंट रहता है। उसी वजह से आज, मैं खुला बोलता हूं, हमें गोल्ड मेडल नहीं मिलता। साउथ कोरिया, नॉर्थ कोरिया जैसी छोटी कंट्रीज को भी खेल में गोल्ड मेडल मिल रहा है। यहां सिर्फ इनकी मनमानी चल रही है। गवर्नमेंट का बराबर इंटरफियरेंस होना चाहिए, इनका इलेक्शन होना चाहिए। मैं अपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश की बात करता

हूं, सर, मैं इलेक्शन में था, मैं भी एक कैंडिडेट के लिए, एसोसिएशन के प्रेसिडेंट के लिए वोट डालने गया, तो देखा कि वहां मनमानी है, बैठे हुए लोग अपने नाम लिख लेते हैं और हो गए इलेक्टेड। यह क्या है? सर? वैसे अगर कोई अपना कोर्स चलाना चाहता है, कोई खेलना चाहता है, तो उनकी मनमानी है कि अगर इसमें यह खेले, तो उसको लेंगे, नहीं खेले, तो नहीं लेंगे। मैं आपको एक मिसाल बोल दूं, लोकमत क्रिकेट नागपुर वाले वहां खेले, तो कहा गया कि किसी खेल एसोसिएशन को हम क्रिकेट में नहीं लेते, ... ग्राउंड नहीं देते, क्या यह उनकी संपत्ति है? ऐसा वे कब तक चलाते रहेंगे? इतनी बड़ी पोपुलेशन के बाद भी कितने कम गोल्ड मेडल आते हैं। ये \* कर रहे हैं। एक-एक आदमी बीस-बीस साल तक बैठा हुआ है, तीस-तीस साल तक बैठा हुआ है। यह पैसा गवर्नमेंट का है, यह फंड गवर्नमेंट का है। गवर्नमेंट को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इससे पहले कई स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, सुनील दत्त रहे हैं, मणि शंकर अय्यर रहे हैं, अजय माकन रहे हैं, अभी जितेन्द्र सिंह जी हैं। मैं कह रहा हूं कि आप इसके लिए कोई रूल बनाएं। इनके इलेक्शन में सरकार का हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिए, नहीं तो ये मनमानी करेंगे। इससे अनेक बच्चों की जिंदगी खराब होती है। हमारे यहां आंध्र प्रदेश में फुटबाल एसोसिएशन है। वहां 50 साल से कोई ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: अगर नौजवान बच्चा खेलेगा, तो उसे चांस मिलेगा ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: उसका future कैसे बनेगा? ये कहते हैं कि federation में interference नहीं होनी चाहिए, Olympic में interference नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्या इन लोगों की \* है? सर, मैं चाहता हूं कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: \* is an unparliamentary word. It is expunged.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: हमारे आंध्र प्रदेश में ऐसे ही हुआ। आंध्र प्रदेश में इलेक्शन कर लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: जब भी जजमेंट आता है, वे कैसे मैनेज करते ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्वेश्चन पूछिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: ऐसा कब तक चलेगा, सर? इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को interfere करना पड़ा। अच्छा किया या बुरा किया, यह तो अपनी-अपनी सोच है। अभी इंटरनेशनल ओलंपिक एसोसिएशन को बैन किया गया है। मेरा व्यू यह है कि सरकार इसको streamline करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

1.00 P.M.

**श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति** (हरियाणा): सभापति जी, IOA का चुनाव हाई कोर्ट के आदेश से हुआ था और हाई कोर्ट ने आदेश दिया था कि भारतीय स्पोर्ट्स कोड और IOA के संविधान के मुताबिक इसके चुनाव कराए जाएं। IOA के चुनाव तीन रिटायर्ड जजों - जस्टिस बाली, जस्टिस अनिल देव और जस्टिस कपूर की देखरेख में हुए। वे चुनाव भारतीय स्पोर्ट्स कोड और IOA के संविधान के मुताबिक हुए। इस चुनाव में श्री अभय सिंह चौटाला निर्विरोध IOA के अध्यक्ष निर्वाचित हुए। IOC ने यह कहकर भारत की सदस्यता निलंबित कर दी कि इसके अंदर गवर्नमेंट का दखल न हो। भारत की ओर से IOC के मेम्बर श्री रणधीर सिंह जी हैं और वे भी अध्यक्ष पद के लिए चुनाव लड़ना चाहते थे। उन्होंने अपना नामांकन भी दाखिल किया था, लेकिन चूंकि उनको यह आभास हो गया था कि वे चुनाव नहीं जीत सकते, इसलिए उन्होंने अपना नामांकन वापस ले लिया। श्री अभय सिंह चौटाला, जो सरकार के विरोधी हैं, वे इस पद पर निर्वाचित हो गए और सरकार से समर्थित श्री रणधीर सिंह जी चूंकि हारने वाले थे, इसलिए उन्होंने अपना नाम वापस ले लिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस पर राजनीति कर रही है, क्योंकि उनके विरोधी इसके अध्यक्ष बन गए हैं। अगर IOC ने कोई objection करना ही है, तो श्री रणधीर सिंह, जो IOC के मेम्बर हैं, वे कैसे चुनाव लड़ सकते हैं? इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा देश इतना बड़ा डेमोक्रेटिक देश है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति:** इसके अपने कानून और कायदे हैं और उन्हीं कानून और कायदों के अनुसार वे चुनाव कराए गए। सरकार ने इसके बारे में क्या action लिया है? सर, इसके साथ ही बॉक्सिंग फेडरेशन की बात है। बॉक्सिंग फेडरेशन का चुनाव भी Retired Judge M.S. Liberhan के द्वारा कराया गया। फिर सरकार ने निर्देश दे दिया कि 15 दिनों के अंदर उसका चुनाव दोबारा कराया जाए। Justice M.S. Liberhan से यह पूछा तक नहीं गया कि चुनाव में कोई गड़बड़ी हुई है या नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

**श्री रणवीर सिंह प्रजापति:** मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि IOA एक रजिस्टर्ड संस्था है, उसके अपने संविधान के मुताबिक ये चुनाव कराए गए हैं, तो क्या इसकी मान्यता के लिए सरकार IOC से बात करके, इसको बहाल करने का काम करेगी?

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the recent decision of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA) is unfortunate. I will come to the statement of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports made on 5th December, 2012 — according to

me it is a good step -- "The Government is also keen that the principles of ethics and good governance enshrined in the Olympic Charter should be rigidly adhered to in the elections of the IOA." It is good. May I know from the Minister what action he is going to take to improve the management in sports? The reforms in sports are essential. The people in general say that big politicians many of whom have no connection with sports activities are heading the sports bodies. So far as allegations are concerned, I was told by some people and I want clarification from the Minister, that Mr. Bhanot became internationally famous for explaining bad sanitation standards in a Commonwealth Games' athletes' encampment as an outcome of incompatible standards of cleanliness between India and the Western world. I am surprised that he has been included in the panel. May I know from the Minister whether it is correct or not? We were shocked over the incidents that have taken place in the Commonwealth Games. Though we discussed the issue in the House, we have not concluded the discussion. The Government should take positive steps to initiate reforms in the sports sector. This is my appeal to the Minister.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have only two specific questions to put. One is, in the initial paragraph, the hon. Minister has stated, "The International Olympic Committee has taken a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association. The reason cited by the IOC is: Alleged interference of the Government leading to erosion of the autonomy of the IOC." But I am sorry to say that there is no reaction on that from the Government. So, I would request the Minister to react on that issue.

Further, the hon. Minister has stated in the concluding paragraph, "Nevertheless it will not have major impact on Indian participation in international sporting events in the immediate future." But it appears that the next IOC sponsored event is the 2nd Asian Youth Games which will be held in Nanjing, China, in August, 2013. May I know from the Minister whether Indian sports persons will be able to participate in the Asian Youth Games in China, in August, 2013 with Indian flags or not? That assurance I would like to have from the hon. Minister.

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to put one question. In our country of 120 crore people, we have not been able to get a gold medal since we got one in Munich by our hockey team. It is a sad thing that all our sports bodies are fighting against each other because of politics. The

[Shri D.P. Tripathi]

Minister has stated in his reply that it will not have a major impact on Indian participation in international sporting events. At the same time, he says the events can take place under the flag of the IOC. May I know from the Minister whether there will be Indian flag or not?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have two very small relevant and specific questions. It is related to the last paragraph of the hon. Minister's statement. The Minister said, "The decision to suspend the IOA is very unfortunate." Then, he says, "The next Olympic Games will be held in 2016." Is the Minister going to wait till 2016 to resolve this issue? This is number one. No. 2, the main issue, which has also been raised by Shri Hanumantha Rao, is the age factor. If you look at World Federations, the most famous one, which is coming up, is the F1 Grand Prix. Its Chairman, who has done wonders, is Mr. Ecclestone, and he is 84 years old. Is it not that our Prime Minister is also 84 years old? Why are we having this code? I want to ask the hon. Minister.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Sir, my points of clarifications to the hon. Minister are these. Is he aware that France has a law, that has existed for years, which governs sports in France and the International Olympics Committee has not suspended the French National Olympic Association? Secondly, is the Minister aware that in the draft Comprehensive Sports Policy of 2008, several other precedents were cited which show that the Government has every right, especially, when it is paying the bills, — it is paying the bills for every sport other than cricket — to have rules and regulations? Thirdly, is it not a fact that the Indian Olympics Association has refused to co-operate with Ministers — I can say, with successive Ministers; there are three of us sitting here — in working out codes or acts in consultation with them? Finally, is it not a fact that according to paragraph 1 of the Minister's statement, the allegations against the Government are only allegations, whereas the current crisis has been caused by the first two factors which are established facts?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Your time is over.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: These are, No.1, that the IOA has failed to comply with the Olympic Charter, and No.2, that the IOA has failed to maintain fair play, transparency and ethical standards required under the Charter. Therefore, should not this Calling Attention Motion be addressed to the IOA rather than to the Minister?

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, I believe that there should not be any interference in sports affairs by the Government. At the same time, all these sports bodies reflect the image of the country world-wide. So, is the Government thinking of making any guidelines so that, at least, whatever that has happened in the IOC and the IOA does not happen again?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, my point of clarification is very simple. The age factor for the International Olympics Committee and the National Committee is one issue. But the larger issue is producing good sportspersons for the country and giving good infrastructure for them. And, apart from cricket, I regret to say that the condition is very, very unsatisfactory. We had champions in football at one point of time. But, now, we are nowhere. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Member is quite right that it is true of hockey also.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: When we were good in football, there were no Football Federations. It is only after they created Football Federations that we have sunk in football.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Mr. Minister, my point of clarification to you is very straight. What is the total game plan of the Government of India to improve infrastructure and sports facilities in India, beyond cricket, so that we can also improve upon the performances of our great athletes and other sportspersons?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There should be infrastructure in rural areas.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am really grateful to you for mentioning that. It includes that. Hockey players from Jharkhand, hockey players from tribal areas, they are well-known.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I would call another former Sports Minister, Dr. M.S. Gill.

DR. M.S. GILL (Punjab): Sir, even though I speak as a Member of Parliament, as Shri Mani has said, we, a large number of us, are ex-Ministers of Sports. Sir, I have to confess that the Order, which is causing trouble to everybody, particularly, to two or three Federations and the IOA, was passed by me. I must confess this to you. Why did I pass it? There is a history of Mrs. Gandhi's Government wanting some regulations for good governance in 1974 and Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government in 1987. I dug out all those documents. All of those were pushed aside. Sir, what was done? The IOC had a President, Mr. Avery Brundage, in 1968,

[Dr. M. S. Gill]

who was President for thirty years, who could hardly see, who could not walk. I was there in Mexico. After that, Mr. Samaranch of Spain came. He was there for another thirty years. The IOC faced this strong criticism. So, they themselves made a regulation of 70 years to retire finally, maximum of 12 for the President, and eight for Committee members. I passed an order in response to an angry demand from the High Court of Delhi. I had done no wrong, and I passed this order. I filed it in the court. It is the property of the High Court today. Nobody can change it till they decide, and I put 70, 12 and 8. Now the problem is, three or four people have passed 70 years. They are continuously here for 12 to 40 years. They want no age limitation; they want no tenure limitation. And you are asking for medals! Sorry, Sir; you won't get them. Thank you very much.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I will just give one or two brief comments and then, I will put my question to the hon. Minister. Sir, there are two competing views. One is the extent to which the Government should interfere in these matters and participate in these matters. The example of France has been given. But let us not forget that under the Indian Constitution, sports under List II, Entry 33, is squarely a State subject. Sports is not a subject on the Central List. Several Ministers have tried to bring an amendment to bring it in the Concurrent List, but they did not succeed. What is in the residuary Central jurisdiction is representation of India internationally. When that is the matter, which the States can't deal with, therefore, the Centre deals with it, to what extent does the Centre interfere? The governance of sports says, 'You have an international body, you have affiliates which are federations in India and they continue by virtue of their affiliation to the international body.' Now, there are two fundamental principles. The first is that these bodies, all, want their autonomy to be respected. The moment autonomy is interfered in, they start taking actions of the kind, which are taken. And the second is the legitimate issue which some of the Members have raised. Once you enjoy autonomy, then there is a responsibility on you to carry on principles of good governance. In the name of autonomy, you can't have terrible governance; you can't have offenders and various other offences and people getting into these bodies. How do you balance this? The temptation for Governments is to start interfering and say, 'We want to create good governance in these bodies.' The moment you do that, the Minister obviously then starts running the risk of being accused of interfering in the autonomy of these bodies. Now, the three grounds on which the action has been taken against the



Indian Olympics are (a) that there is a violation of the Olympic Charter. It is that the Government of India wants certain conditions to be imposed which they feel is a violation of the Olympic Charter; (b) within their own functioning, fair play and transparency are not there and therefore, principles of good governance are not there. I, therefore, feel that the Minister must consider, it is more a suggestion rather than a question, (a) resist the temptation of a day-to-day interference in these bodies; (b) this is also an occasion for these bodies, as also the Ministry of Sports, to exercise some element of statesmanship. India stands disaffiliated. The hon. Member rightly asked a question that even if individual sportsmen go and participate, there will be no longer an Indian flag participating in these, and, therefore, this is not a situation which we can countenance. Both, the Minister and the Ministry, and also these bodies, have to show some element of statesmanship, put their heads together. The Government must squarely say we do not intend interfering in your functioning,' and these bodies must themselves say that there are some principles of good governance which we are willing to incorporate on ourselves. I have had the privilege of discussing this with the Minister personally also, and making some suggestions to him as to how we can balance these requirements of autonomy and good governance by Government laying down standards and those who don't comply with those standards, then run the risk of not getting any assistance from the Government itself. The Government can find out certain means by which they can do it. But don't get into this game that you need recognition from the Government. Sir, this will create a problem. You need recognition from the Government. You also need recognition from the international federation. What if both of them recognize separate bodies? You cannot have two separate recognized bodies. The recognition has to be from the international body. The Government of India can lay down good governance norms. Those who don't comply with those good governance norms, don't give assistance to them. They must run the risk of losing assistance, so that we don't interfere in the autonomy and, at the same time, we can nudge all these people to follow standards of good governance. And, those who don't follow the standards of good governance, let them run the risk of not getting any form of assistance from the Government itself.

Will the hon. Minister be willing to consider some of these suggestions?

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, fifteen hon. Members have participated in the debate. Rather than questions, one has been able to get a lot of valuable suggestions from the hon. Members. I appreciate the suggestions which have come from hon. Members and also from different parts of the country.

[Shri Jitendera Singh]

Sir, I would like to read out some parts of the letter written by the Government of India to the IOC on the 21st November, 2012. The Government had pre-empted that such a situation may arise where IOC derecognizes IOA. It is a two-page letter. I will just, with your permission, read out a few sentences. It says, "I am writing this letter in connection with the International Olympic Committee's letter No. 2012/JPY, dt. 12th November, 2012, addressed to the acting President of the Indian Olympic Association. I would like to clarify that the Government of India has no intention, whatsoever, to interfere in the functioning of the IOA. All the Sports Code seeks to achieve is to ensure that elections of the IOA and other sports bodies are fair, transparent and as per the Olympic Charter. The Code, in fact, enshrines the principles contained in the Olympic Charter and that is why even the court in India has endorsed the Code." Sir, the letter further states, "The Government of India would be extremely happy to discuss issues of good governance and fair election process with the IOC. I am sure, one such meeting takes place and the IOC itself will appreciate the principles-behind the Sports Code. May I also request the IOC to kindly consider a meeting in India with the representatives of the Sports Ministry and, perhaps, with the IOA to sort out these issues? If you agree to such a meeting, could we request that the elections of the IOA be held only after an attempt is made to sort out the issues mutually?"

Sir, my intention to read out this letter was that the Government of India had taken pre-emptive steps and was very, very worried about the situation which may arise. I would also like to state here that the Olympic Charter and the Sports Code are very, very similar. All that we have requested the IOA to do was to incorporate some of the features of the Sports Code into their Constitution whereby interference factor will not come and it will also be according to the Charter of the IOC. All they had to do was to incorporate some of the things which are common both in the Sports Code and the IOC Charter to their Constitution and the situation would not have arisen. Sir, I also thank all the hon. Members who have given their suggestions here today. I would respond to some of the points that have been raised".

Sir, I feel, all the hon. Members of Parliament, including the hon. Leader of the Opposition, would appreciate that it is very, very important to have good governance, accountability and transparency in sports associations and federations. We owe it to our sportspersons. One of the primary responsibilities of sports

associations and federations is to organize talent-hunts, to try and get talent from the grassroots, pick them up when they are young, give them training, organize sports events and try and bring them to the international standards. The Government of India funds such events and camps. And, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition and Ravi Shankar Prasadji had mentioned, it is very important that we go to the grassroots, to villages, try and find talent there, and develop that talent.

Sir, the Budget for the infrastructure component under PICA is Rs. 235 crores and, under the USIS Scheme, it is Rs. 40 crores. Of course, the Budget for the Department of Sports is Rs. 740 crores. But we are being threatened with a cut. We need more money for sports. So, I would seek the support of all the hon. Members of Parliament in this regard. We also request that during the Budget Session in Parliament...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: You should persuade the Finance Minister to allot you more money in the Budget.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I am seeking your help. I need your support. I am saying that we need your support, Sir.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: We all are on your side.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We all support you.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: In any case, I take this opportunity to request you for your full support.

Along with this, Sir, there have been other issues that have been raised. But I would like to say that we want a good relationship with all the sports associations and federations. Without them, the sports are not going to benefit, and sportsmen are also not going to benefit. I fully agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition; he said that it was very, very important that we have a mechanism in place, where good governance, transparency and accountability can be incorporated in the constitutions of these Federations.

Sir, I am very happy to inform you today that a number of associations and federations have amended their constitutions. There are four associations which include the Chess Association, the Rowing Association, the Badminton Association and the Bridge Association. Forty-eight Federations have agreed to modify their constitutions for bringing in good governance, accountability and transparency.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

Sir, I would also like to speak on what Shri N.K. Singh has said. The Government is speaking to all stakeholders. I am going to speak to all hon. Members of Parliament; I am going to speak to all sportspersons. We are going to have a dialogue with all federations and form a vision document, a policy on how we want to take the Department forward and how to develop sports in the next ten years, till the next Olympics elections. We all want to see India at number one in the next Olympics. How do we get there? How do we bring talent from the grassroots? How do we get better coaches? Sir, there are a lot of challenges which we have to face, especially in terms of recruitment of coaches, teaching coaches.

Lastly, I would like to thank all hon. Members and assure the House...

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Mr. Minister, you send coaches abroad. Instead of sending individual coaches abroad for training purposes, if you bring some international coaches and train our coaches here, that would be more helpful.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, we are doing both. We are also going to send our coaches to be trained abroad. But, we have a large number of foreign coaches, coming from all over the world, who are specialists in the discipline. Sir, we are also trying to build capacity of training our coaches by introducing various other disciplines and courses.

At the end, I would like to thank all the hon. Members for their suggestions. I would like to assure the House that as far as the sports persons are concerned, as the Members had mentioned "The next events are going to be in 2013, 2014, and 2016", we would like to see our sports persons win medals under the Indian flag. But, for a temporary period, for an interim period, if this is not possible due to the internal fight between IOA & IOC, we have spoken to IOC and they have given us an assurance that Indian sports persons would not suffer and they can win medals under the IOC flag. But, Sir, the Government is working 24×7 and willing to...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We should respect the autonomy also.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Absolutely, Sir. I respect the autonomy. The Government does not want to impose anything. But, you will also appreciate that it is very important for the associations also to bring in transparency, good governance.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: We are with you on that.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Without getting anything, we are conducting events ...(Interruptions)... We are not getting an opportunity. Years together, we are not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Years together, we are not ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you need not reply to every question again. I allowed everybody in the discussion.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: That is why I appeal to even federations and associations to bring in good governance to promote sports and to bring in a lot of sportspersons and retired sportspersons also who have won medals internationally and nationally in their sports federations to increase the effectiveness of the sports.

Sir, I thank you very, very much and thank all the Members for their suggestions. I assure you that the Government will work 24×7 to resolve the issue and promote sports in the country. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, allow Mr. Ghosh to say a few words.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not possible. I allowed you. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I allowed you. At that time, you did not stand up; he stood up. He took one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Now, I am allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... No, once I allowed him for one minute, I cannot allow him again. That is the point. I am allowing you. You can raise it. It is an important-matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is between you; you sort it out. It is not my job. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, he has not opened his mouth. He has not spoken. ...(Interruptions)... He has not spoken. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my job. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is why I am allowing you. You wanted to raise it, and I allowed you. Now, what are you asking me to do? If you want, you raise it. I consider it very important. Yes, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, can I take a minute?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is over. That subject is over.  
 ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; that is another subject. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

**RE. COMMEMORATION OF 100 YEARS OF KAVI GURU  
RABINDRANATH TAGORE RECEIVING THE NOBEL PRIZE**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this day, this week, this year, is a very important day because this commemorates the 100 years of Kavi Guru Rabindranath Tagore receiving the Nobel Prize. Sir, for 30 years in Bengal, everyone had forgotten Tagore. But thankfully, Sir, in the last couple of years, we are celebrating Tagore. So, we appeal to everyone across the country to celebrate this in a very, very special way because this was a very special occasion for someone like Guru Rabindranath Tagore. Sir, 100 years ago, he won the Nobel Prize. We appeal to the people across the country and the Central Government to make this a memorable and a gracious occasion. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with this subject.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we also associate ourselves with this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all those who associate themselves with it will be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, all the Members associate themselves with it ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, all those who associate themselves with what Shri O'Brien

said will be added. That is an important subject. So, they will be associated; they will be added.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

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**DEMAND FOR CONSIDERATION OF SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT  
ON THE LOKPAL BILL - Contd..**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Narayanasamy wants to respond to the question raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition on the Lokpal Bill.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also raised this issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you also raised it. Not only the Leader of the Opposition but Shri Rajeev and Shri Balagopal also raised that. They not only raised that but they also came to the Well of the House and showed a little bit of indiscipline. ...(Interruptions)...

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): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Sir, the issue of Lokpal has been raised in this august House. I am very glad about it. The Rajya Sabha, in its wisdom, decided to form a Select Committee. The Select Committee was headed by the senior Member of this House, hon. Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi. Hon. Leader of the Opposition was also a Member of the Select Committee. Apart from that, other hon. Members from various political parties also deliberated upon it. They spent a lot of time on the Lokpal Bill. They have given their recommendations and they submitted the Report at the time when this Session started. Sir, after that, the Government considered the recommendations given by the Select Committee. We sent it to the Law Ministry. The Law Ministry has given its approval. Actually, Sir, majority of the recommendations given by the Standing Committee have been accepted by the Government. Now, we are taking it to the Cabinet. We will have to take it to the Cabinet for the purpose of getting the amendments approved by the Cabinet. Then, ...(Interruptions)... Kindly bear with me. If you want to say something, you can say that. Then, I will say something.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this was not a Standing Committee. This was a Select Committee. The Select Committee is not appointed by the Government. It is appointed by the Rajya Sabha in the course of a debate. The Select Committee has submitted a Report. Under rule 93, that Report is the property of this House. The Chair has to place that Report for consideration. You can't start unilaterally acting on the Report and say, "I accept it, or, don't accept it." You, as a Minister, when the debate starts, can only move an amendment to any of the proposals. Please do not consider it your prerogative to alter that Report. That Report is the property of this House. The Select Committee is not a Standing Committee. It is a Committee appointed by the House, not by both the Houses together. Therefore, that Report is here. That Report must be taken up for consideration. If you want, you can move an amendment to the Report. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, we follow the rules. The Select Committee has submitted its Report. Yes, the Government has to move the amendment on the basis of it. Sir, earlier, the hon. Leader of the Opposition was also a member of the Council of Ministers in the NDA Government, and he knows it pretty well. We have to take the Cabinet into confidence. It is the duty of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you arguing with me? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am answering. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): रिपोर्ट तो आ गई है।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The Report has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the Budget Session of Parliament, the Government will come with required amendments as given by the Select Committee and then the Members can discuss it in this august House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The House is adjourned for one hour.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past one of the clock.

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The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-five minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Messages from the Lok Sabha.



**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA** Contd...

**(i) The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012.**

**(ii) The Companies Bill, 2012.**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:—

**(I)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 2012, in accordance with the provisions of article 368 of the Constitution of India."

**(II)**

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Companies Bill, 2012, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th, December, 2012.

Sir, I lay a copy each of the Bills on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS****The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012**

THE HOME MINISTER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, I have given notice of my intention to move a motion for consideration and passing of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012 as passed by the Lok Sabha.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde]

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was passed by Parliament in 1967. The Act has been enacted to provide for more effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA), *inter alia*, deals with matters relating to combating of terrorism in all its facets, including terrorist financing. It criminalizes raising funds for terrorist act, holding proceeds of terrorism, membership of a terrorist organization, support given to a terrorist organization and raising fund for a terrorist organization.

The UAPA, 1967, also provides effective prevention of certain unlawful activities of individuals and associations and for matters connected therewith. The scope of the Act was widened in 2004 and the terrorist activities were criminalized by bringing various facets of terrorism. All political parties joined together and unanimously passed the Act 35 of 2008 to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 to overcome some of the difficulties in its enforcement and to update the legislation at par with international commitments and make certain provisions that made the Act more effective and stringent.

It is also relevant to mention about the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). The FATF is an inter-Governmental organization set up to devise policies to combat money laundering and terror financing. It admitted India as its 34th member in June, 2010. On the basis of commitment made by India at the time of admission to the said FATF, various legislative and other legally binding measures were required to be taken on a medium term basis, that is, by 31 st March, 2012 including some changes in the UAPA. These are also being accounted for in the Amendment Bill.

Further, an inter Ministerial Group (IMG) which evaluated the existing provisions of the UAPA 1967 recommended other necessary amendments to the said Act in order to deal with the current threat scenario. Sir, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 29.12.2011. The Bill was referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs. The Committee gave its Report on 28.03.2012. Out of the 14 clauses in the Bill, 10 clauses have been recommended for adoption without any change by the Standing Committee. The Committee had recommended changes in 4 clauses of the Amendment Bill. Thereafter, the matter was referred to the State Governments. Thus,

the Bill before this House today has taken into account the recommendations of the Standing Committee as well as the observations of the State Governments.

I would like to highlight some of the salient features in the proposed amendment Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2011, before the House.

The Bill proposes to-

- (a) increase the period of declaration of an association as unlawful from two years to five years as specified under section 6;
- (b) amend section 15 of the aforesaid Act (which defines terrorist act), to include therein-
  - (i) Economic security and damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of high quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material as the existing provisions of the aforesaid Act do not include within their scope an act done with an intent to threaten or likely to threaten economic security of India and counterfeiting Indian paper currency or coin;
  - (ii) Any international or inter-governmental organisation against which any person indulges in acts described in clause (c) of section 15 since the existing provision does not explicitly mention such international or inter-governmental organisation;
  - (iii) Act of demanding any bomb, dynamite or other explosive substances or inflammable substances or fire arms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious or other chemicals or any biological, radiological, nuclear material or device with the intention of aiding, abetting or committing terrorism;

These are the three major things. Then,

(c) enlarge the scope of section 17 of the aforesaid Act relating to punishment for raising funds for terrorist act and include within its scope, raising of funds, both from legitimate or illegitimate sources, by a terrorist organisation or by a terrorist gang or by an individual terrorist.

(d) insert new sections 22A, 22B and 22C in the aforesaid Act to include within its scope, offences by companies, societies or trusts and provide punishment therefor.

[Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde]

To conclude, the proposed amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act 1967, thus aim to bring more clarity to the existing legal regime and remove the deficiencies identified in the implementation of the provisions of the said Act by the Central and State intelligence and investigating agencies.

I am sure that these objectives will be achieved with a consensus in the House. Thank you.

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Just a minute. Sir, we are moving ahead with an understanding that at 3.30, we would take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is an understanding.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Because the question of mobilization of Members is important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will go With this Bill up to 3.30, and then we will take up the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. The voting will be around 4.30 or so. Yes, Mr. Naqvi.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण, संवेदनशील और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए इस मुद्दे पर बोलने का मौका दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): Sir, discussion on this Bill will go up to 3.30 p.m. After that, will it be taken up tomorrow?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. At 3.30 p.m. we would be taking up the Constitution Amendment Bill, and after that Bill is passed, we would take up this Bill again, today itself.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Let us try to conclude the discussions on this Bill by 3.30.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it can be concluded by 3.30, it is well and good. But if it is not, it would continue after the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Let us try to conclude it by 3.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But if all the hon. Members who speak cooperate, we could conclude discussions on this Bill by 3.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, मैं शुरू करूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, शुरू करें।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद, जो आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण, संवेदनशील, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़े हुए इस अनलॉफ़ुल एक्टिविटी (प्रिवेंशन) अमेंडमेंट बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। देश के हर कोने में आज यह आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद एक नासूर की तरह फैला हुआ है। आज पूरे देश के सामने न केवल आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद और माओवाद, बल्कि उसके लिए हो रही फंडिंग भी बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय बना हुआ है।

उपसभापति महोदय, देश में सन् 2004 से पहले एक कानून था, जो आतंकवादियों और उनसे जुड़ी हुई राष्ट्र-विरोधी शक्तियों पर अंकुश और काबू पाने में प्रभावी काम करता था और वह था 'पोटा', लेकिन 2004 के चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने एक कमिटमेंट किया कि अगर वह सत्ता में आएगी तो पोटा को खत्म करेगी, यानी आतंकवाद से लड़ने के उस हथियार को तोड़ देगी। फिर उन्होंने अपना कमिटमेंट पूरा भी किया और पोटा को खत्म कर दिया। उसके बाद लगातार देश में एक के बाद एक आतंकवादी घटनाएं होती गईं। माओवादी घटनाओं ने सैकड़ों, हजारों बेगुनाहों को मौत के घाट उतारा और देश में नक्सलवादी घटनाएं भी हुईं, जिनमें हमारे हजारों सुरक्षा बल के जवान, हजारों बेगुनाह लोग, बच्चे, महिलाएं शहीद हुए, मारे गए। लगातार इन घटनाओं का क्रम चलता रहा।

उपसभापति महोदय, कुछ महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएं, जिनका जिक्र मैं जरूर करना चाहूंगा और गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान भी इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि लगभग हर महीने में देश के किसी न किसी कोने में बड़ी आतंकवादी घटनाएं, मैं छोटी आतंकवादी घटनाओं की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बड़ी आतंकवादी घटनाएं हुई हैं। जौनपुर में 28 जुलाई, 2005 को ट्रेन में ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 13 लोगों की मौत होती है, 50 लोग बुरी तरह से घायल होते हैं। उसके बाद उसके ठीक दो महीने बाद 29 अक्टूबर, 2005 को, दिवाली से ठीक पहले दिल्ली में एक बड़ा विस्फोट होता है, जिसमें 70 लोगों की मौत होती है और उसके बाद 7 मार्च, 2006 को संकट मोचन मंदिर, वाराणसी और केंटॉनमेंट स्टेशन पर इसी तरह के ब्लास्ट,

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

गंभीर ब्लास्ट होते हैं, जिसमें 21 लोगों की मौत होती है। ठीक उसके ढाई महीने बाद मुंबई में सात ट्रेनों में एक साथ ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 209 बेगुनाह लोग मारे जाते हैं। फिर उसके ढाई महीने बाद फरवरी, 2007 में समझौता एक्सप्रेस में ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 68 लोगों की जानें जाती हैं। उसके तीन महीने बाद 18 मई, 2007 को मक्का मस्जिद में ब्लास्ट होता है, हैदराबाद में और उसके अलावा अन्य कई जुड़े हुए स्थानों पर ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 13 लोग मारे जाते हैं। फिर तीन महीने बाद हैदराबाद में दुबारा लुम्बिनी पार्क और रेस्टोरेंट में ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 42 लोगों की जानें जाती हैं। फिर दो महीने के बाद 11 अक्टूबर, 2007 को सूफी दरगाह संत अजमेर शरीफ में ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें लगभग एक दर्जन लोगों के मारे जाने की खबर आती है। फिर उसके 3 महीने बाद 14 अक्टूबर, 2007 को लुधियाना में एक बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 6 लोगों के मारे जाने की खबर आती है। यह मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इन दिनों, एक के बाद एक हर डेढ़ महीने में, हर दो महीने में ये बड़ी घटनाएं देश के किसी न किसी कोने में होती रहीं। फिर उसके ठीक एक महीने बाद लखनऊ, वाराणसी और फैजाबाद में आतंकवादी बम ब्लास्ट करते हैं और उसमें भी लगभग 3 दर्जन से ज्यादा लोग मारे जाते हैं तथा इससे ज्यादा लोग घायल होते हैं। इसके डेढ़ महीने बाद एक जनवरी, 2008 को रामपुर, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, उसका सी.आर.पी.एफ. कैम्प, जो पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्सज का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है, वहां पर लश्करे-तैयबा के लोग ब्लास्ट करते हैं और सी.आर.पी.एफ. कैम्प के अंदर घुसकर ब्लास्ट करते हैं तथा वहां से अत्याधुनिक संवेदनशील हथियारों को भी उठाकर ले जाते हैं। उस घटना में हमारे 8 जवान शहीद होते हैं और 5 जवान जख्मी होते हैं।

उसके बाद 13 मई, 2008 को जयपुर में एक बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 63 लोग मारे जाते हैं। फिर बैंगलुरु में 25 जुलाई, 2008 को बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 2 लोगों की मौत होती है। उसके बाद 26 जुलाई, 2008 को अहमदाबाद में बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 29 लोग मारे जाते हैं और 110 लोग बुरी तरह से जख्मी होते हैं। उसके बाद फिर दिल्ली में 13 सितम्बर, 2008 को बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें 21 लोगों की मौत होती है और 110 लोग बुरी तरह से घायल होते हैं, बाद में जिनमें से कुछ की मृत्यु भी हो जाती है। फिर 27 सितम्बर, 2008 को महरौली में बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें लगभग एक दर्जन से ज्यादा लोग जख्मी होते हैं, जिनमें से कुछ की मौत हो जाती है। इस तरह से लगातार एक के बाद एक ये घटनाएं होती रहीं। मैंने इनका जिक्र इसलिए किया कि केवल ये घटनाएं ही इससे जुड़ी हुई नहीं हैं, बल्कि नक्सलवादी और माओवादी घटनाएं भी इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं इनको इसलिए इसके साथ जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी घटनाओं में सीमा पर से जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चल रही हैं, उनका हाथ दिखाई पड़ा और उसमें तरह-तरह की विदेशी फंडिंग की बात आई। इस देश में सीमा पार से चल रहे आतंकवाद का नतीजा ये आतंकवादी संगठन हैं, जो आज फल-फूल रहे हैं, उसका जिस तरह से जाल बिछा, उसका

नजीजा यह हुआ कि देश के एक कोने में बम ब्लास्ट होता है, जिसमें बेगुनाह लोग मारे जाते हैं, तो वे बेखौफ दूसरी जगह उसी तरह का अपना शैतानी कारनामा अंजाम देते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि मैं मानता हूँ कि आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद और माओवाद, ये एक गठजोड़ की तरह काम कर रहे हैं। इनकी फंडिंग भी एक ही तरह के स्रोतों से हो रही है। कई लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि विषमता और सामाजिक असमानता के नाते आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद और माओवाद फैल रहा है, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता। आज काकोरी कांड के शहीदों की वर्षगांठ है, जिसमें रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल, अशफाकउल्ला खान ने शहादत दी थी। वे क्रांतिकारी थे। सामाजिक विषमता से, भुखमरी से, बेरोजगारी से क्रांति जन्म ले सकती है, लेकिन राष्ट्र विरोधी आतंकवाद जन्म नहीं ले सकता। जो लोग यह तर्क देते हैं, मैं उस तर्क को बिल्कुल ठुकराता हूँ। जहां मैं नक्सलवाद और माओवाद की बात कर रहा हूँ, इसी तरह से भयानक घटनाक्रम का जिक्र मैं जरूर करना चाहूंगा, मैं सभी के बारे में तो नहीं पढ़ पाऊंगा और मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि किस तरह से नक्सलवाद और माओवाद ने ठीक आतंकवादियों की तरह हमारे सुरक्षा बलों के जवानों, आम लोगों को और बेगुनाहों को मौत के घाट उतारा और दहशत का तांडव फैलाया। 29 जून, 2008 में छत्तीसगढ़ में लगभग 60 सुरक्षाकर्मियों पर हमला होता है, जिसमें 38 जवान मारे जाते हैं। इसी तरह से 16 जुलाई, 2008 को उड़ीसा में इसी तरह की घटना में 21 पुलिस के जवान शहीद होते हैं। 13 अप्रैल, 2008 को ही उड़ीसा में *para-military forces* के दस लोग इन्हीं माओवादियों और नक्सलवादियों की गोलियों का शिकार होते हैं। इस प्रकार की लगातार एक लम्बी लिस्ट है, जिसमें हमारे सुरक्षा बलों के सैकड़ों-हज़ारों जवान शहीद हुए हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने यह जिक्र इसलिए किया क्योंकि गृह मंत्री जी मुम्बई से आते हैं, वे अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि उस दर्द को उन्होंने महसूस भी किया है। आपने कमिटमेंट किया कि आप "पोटा" खत्म करेंगे, क्योंकि कुछ आवाज़ उठी कि उसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। सभी कानूनों का दुरुपयोग भी होता है और सदुपयोग भी होता है, इसलिए मैं इस बहस में नहीं जाना चाहता। उसके बाद आपने "पोटा" खत्म कर दिया। आप यू.एन. सिक्युरिटी काउंसिल में जाते हैं। यू.एन. सिक्युरिटी काउंसिल में आपसे पूछा जाता है कि जब पूरी दुनिया आतंकवाद की बीमारी से, आतंकवाद की चुनौतियों से जूझ रही है, भारत में हर डेढ़-दो महीने में आतंकवादी घटनाएं हो रही हैं और आप कह रहे हैं कि सीमा पार से आतंकवाद बेलगाम होकर देश में अपनी शैतानी हरकतें कर रहा है, तो आपके पास आतंकवाद से लड़ने के लिए कोई सशक्त कानून क्यों नहीं है? आप यू.एन. सिक्युरिटी काउंसिल में भी एक कमिटमेंट देकर आते हैं कि साहब, हम एक सशक्त कानून बनाएंगे। आप यह नहीं बताते कि एक सशक्त कानून जो था, वह हम तोड़कर आए हैं। आप कहते हैं कि हम नए सिरे से कानून बनाएंगे और आप *The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill* नाम

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

3.00 P.M.

से एक बिल लाते हैं, जिसमें तमाम तरह की चीज़ें होती हैं, जिनमें कई चीज़ों से हम सहमत भी हैं और कई चीज़ों पर हो सकता है हम अमेंडमेंट दें, तो वे तमाम मुद्दे हैं। आपने वह कमिटमेंट किया, अच्छी बात है। देश के साथ भी वही कमिटमेंट रखते, तो हमको अच्छा लगता कि उस "पोटा" जैसे आतंकवाद से लड़ने के हथियार को न तोड़ते। अगर उसका कोई दुरुपयोग हो रहा था, तो उस दुरुपयोग को ठीक करने के लिए उसमें उपाय किए जा सकते थे, उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं थी, लेकिन आपने उसको तोड़ा और यू.एन. सिक्युरिटी काउंसिल में कमिटमेंट के आधार पर आप यह बिल लाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill में आपने कई चीज़ें दी हैं। दिल्ली के और देश के दो महत्वपूर्ण अखबारों में आज दो समाचार मुझे बहुत चिंता करने वाले दिखे, जिन पर मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया होगा, न उस समय यह समाचार आया होगा। एक समाचार है कि Ex-jihadis occupy top Jammu and Kashmir Government Post - Former militant appointed as bureaucrat and even in judiciary. आज के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में यह है और बहुत विस्तार से इसमें दिया है, जिससे मुझे चिंता हो रही है। यह तो हमारे देश के अंदर का ही समाचार है। आज ही के अखबार में एक समाचार और है, जो सीमापार से आया है - Five-point roadmap talks about releasing terror group's detainees in Pakistan, dropping sanctions against its leaders and also its direct entry into politics. दूसरा है- Kabut Peace Plan may bring Taliban into Government. मैं इसकी डीटेल में नहीं जा रहा हूं। इसलिए नहीं जा रहा हूं कि उसमें समय बर्बाद होगा, लेकिन यह जम्मू-कश्मीर से जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं दोनों को इसलिए जोड़ रहा हूं कि बार-बार यह बात आती है कि हमारे यहां जो आतंकवाद हो रहा है, उसको पाकिस्तान से प्रश्रय मिल रहा है। गृह मंत्री जी भी बहुत बार इस बात को दोहरा चुके हैं। अभी जब पाकिस्तान के गृह मंत्री आए थे, तो उनसे भी यह बात हुई थी, हालांकि उन्होंने ये बातें मानने से इंकार किया, जैसा कि पाकिस्तान की आदत है।

उपसभापति महोदय, इसमें आगे लिखा है - Over the years, several former militants have made it to top posts in Jammu and Kashmir Government after qualifying for either Kashmir Administrative Service or police service exams. ये militants हैं। दूसरी चीज़ इसमें आई है कि किसी ब्यूरोक्रेट ने इस अखबार को confirm किया है, क्योंकि यह important बात है। When asked for a bureaucrat, whether there were, indeed, such officers in service, he confirmed that a civil service officer of 1996 batch, currently posted in North Kashmir, was Hizbul Mujahideen militant trained in Pakistan. His left hand was damaged in blast. मतलब वह एक बहुत ही टॉप की पोस्ट पर है। इसी



तरह से कई और भी हैं। यह आज के अखबार में है। मैं इसका जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि हम आज 'The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012' को स्ट्रेंथन करने की बात कर रहे हैं, हम उन आतंकवादी ताकतों पर, जो इस देश में अपना जाल बिछा रही हैं, लगाम लगाने की बात कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, क्या हमने इस बात की भी चिंता की है कि जिस तरह का आधुनिक स्वरूप आज आतंकवाद का हो गया है, आज आतंकवाद वह नहीं रहा है कि कोई घोड़े पर चढ़कर टिक-टिक करके चलता हुआ आ रहा है, उसने गोली मारी और चल दिया या बंदूकें लेकर उसने एके-47 चला दी और मार दिया। आतंकवाद नए रंग में, नए रूप में, आधुनिक स्वरूप में आज दुनिया में फैल रहा है - न केवल भारत में, वरन् पूरी दुनिया में अलग-तरीके से, अलग-अलग रूप में फैल रहा है। आज इंटरनेट का युग है। मैं आज ही के किसी अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि आतंकवादियों के सारे कोड वर्ड्स फेसबुक और ट्विटर के माध्यम से एक-दूसरे को पता लगते हैं। कुछ में पता लगा कि वे अपने पीछे टैटू लगा लेते हैं तो पता चलता है कि यह हिजबुल मुजाहिदीन का है या अलकायदा का है या जैश-ए-मोहम्मद का है या किसी और का है। यह तमाम तरह के उनके नए-नए तरीके हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब सरकार और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस कानून को अमली-जामा पहनाएंगे तो इन तमाम चीजों पर भी गंभीरता के साथ ध्यान देंगे। आतंकवादी, राजद्रोही शक्तियों को, *punishment for raising fund for terrorist activities*. यह बहुत अच्छा है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। सेक्शन-17 में आपने कहा है कि टेररिस्ट एक्टिविटीज़ के लिए फंड को इकट्ठा करना एक अपराध होगा। वह कैसे होगा, उसका स्वरूप भी आपने बताया है, लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कई सोसायटीज़ का जिक्र किया है, कई संगठनों की बात की है, वह अच्छी बात है। एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है, जो नॉर्थ ईस्ट में दिखाई दे रही है, देश के कई और हिस्सों में भी दिखाई दे रही है। कई आतंकवादी संगठनों ने राजनैतिक पार्टियों का जामा पहन लिया है, चोला पहन लिया है, उनको सुरक्षा कवच बना लिया है। हो सकता है कि वे राजनैतिक पार्टियां आपके साथ आपकी सहयोगी हों, हम तो उन्हें चिमटे से भी छूना पसंद नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसे-ऐसे लोग हैं जो सदन में फैसलों को प्रभावित करने लगे हैं। उनको फंडिंग कहां से आ रही है? मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। कहां से उनके पास पैसे आ रहे हैं? कहां से वे इतने ताकतवर होते जा रहे हैं? आप नॉर्थ ईस्ट में चले जाइए। मैंने आपसे शुरू में कहा कि माओवाद, नक्सलवाद और आतंकवाद एक खतरनाक गठजोड़ के साथ चल रहा है। वहां पर सरकारें माओवादियों और नक्सलवादियों के रहम-ओ-करम पर बहुत ज्यादा चल रही हैं। यह सच्चाई है। उनको अपनी सुरक्षा का ईनाम देना पड़ता है कि तुम तब सुरक्षित रह सकते हो, तुम्हारी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी इस राज्य में तब चल सकती है, जब इस नक्सलवादी ग्रुप को, इस माओवादी ग्रुप को आप संतुष्ट करके रखोगे। यह तमाम तरह की रिपोर्ट्स आयी है, यह तमाम तरह की सच्चाई है। जिन पार्टियों ने ऐसा नहीं किया, हमारी पार्टी इसकी भुक्तभोगी है, वेंकेया नायडु जी हमारी

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

पार्टी में राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे, हमारी पार्टी के कार्यालय को उड़ा दिया गया, हमारी पार्टी का जो अध्यक्ष था, उसको कह दिया गया कि तुम इस पूरे के पूरे इलाके में दिखाई मत देना नहीं तो तुम्हारे परिवार के साथ तुम्हें मार दिया जाएगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है, जिसकी ओर हमें ध्यान देना होगा। आज तमाम पार्टियां अगर ऐसी राष्ट्रद्रोही ताकतों की मर्सी पर चलेगी तो हम सोच सकते हैं कि हमारा लोकतंत्र किस रास्ते पर जा सकता है, देश किस रास्ते पर जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I know, Sir, I know. आर्थिक अपराध, money laundering, ड्रग माफिया, ये सब आतंकवादी ताकतों के साथ जुड़े हुए सूत्र हैं, इनके धागे उनसे जुड़े हुए हैं। आप जो कुछ भी एक के बाद एक देखते हैं और बेखौफ़ देखते हैं, इसके बारे में, मैं एक बात बिल्कुल साफ़ कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोई जहाज़ से रुपयों का बोरा उन आतंकवादियों के कैम्प में नहीं गिराता है। जो आतंकवादी अपनी राष्ट्रद्रोही, शैतानी हरकतें हमारे यहां कर रहे हैं, तो कोई यह सोचे कि सीमा पार से, उधर से कोई जहाज़ आता होगा, हेलिकॉप्टर आता होगा और 10-12 बोरे आतंकवादियों के कैम्प में गिरा देता होगा और वह काम कर रहा है, ऐसा नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, ये ताकतें, इन ताकतों का जाल तमाम बेगुनाह नौजवानों को गुमराह करने का काम करता है और उनको गुमराह करके अपना संगी-साथी बनाने की कोशिश करता है और बहुत सी जगहों पर ये सफल भी हो जाते हैं। हमने जब आपसे जिक्र किया कि डेढ़ महीने पहले यहां घटना हुई, तो 200 लोग मारे गए और कहीं और हुई तो 400 लोग मारे गये और उसके बाद हुई, तो 600 लोग मारे गये। उपसभापति महोदय, अगर लगातार बेखौफ़ घटनाएं हो रही हैं, तो कितने मजबूत तार इनके जुड़े हुए हैं, कितना मजबूत इनका गठबंधन है, इसका अंदाज़ा आसानी से लगाया जा सकता है। आज सूचना क्रांति का युग है। सूचना क्रांति को भी आतंकवादियों ने अपनी शैतानी हरकत की क्रांति का रूप दे दिया है। मैंने अभी जिक्र किया था कि इंटरनेट है, फेसबुक है, मोबाइल है और इस तरह की जो सुविधाएं हैं, उन सुविधाओं का भी ये लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमें एक बात पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। राजस्थान में सीमा से सटे हुए इलाके हैं, गुजरात में सीमा से सटे हुए इलाके हैं, नार्थ-ईस्ट के कई इलाकों में "हूजी" एक बहुत ही खतरनाक आतंकवादी संगठन के रूप में वहां पर फैल गया है, वहां पर भी सीमा से सटे हुए इलाके हैं। उन इलाकों में रोज़ कोई न कोई काल्स आती हैं - पाकिस्तान से आती हैं, तो कहीं पर किसी और संगठन से आती हैं, जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में शामिल होता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हमने व्हिसिल ब्लोअर बिल और इस तरह के कानून बना दिये हैं। गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई शिकायत करने जाता है तो कि इस जगह से, इस नम्बर से, 00 नम्बर

से या दुबई से कॉल आई है या पाकिस्तान से कॉल आई है...।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. There is one more speaker from your party.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: प्लीज़, अभी हमारी पार्टी का समय है। आप जल्दी मत करिए।

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान): सर, आप इन्हें पांच मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए। मैं कम समय में बोल लूंगा। He is speaking so well.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are surrendering your time.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Only five minutes.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: He is not surrendring his time. उसके बाद वे पुलिस को या सुरक्षा एजेंसियों को सूचना देते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि यह कॉल मेरे पास आई थी और आप इस कॉल का पता लगाइये। जहां से कॉल आई, वहां का पता नहीं लगता, बल्कि सूचना देने वाले आदमी को पुलिस जरूर पकड़ कर ले जाती है और कहती है कि तुमसे चार-छह दिन पूछताछ करनी पड़ेगी। जो सूचना देता है, उसको पुलिस पकड़ कर ले जाती है और पूछताछ के नाम पर परेशान करती है और दूसरी तरफ आतंकवादी संगठन परेशान करते हैं। इसमें बहुत से मुसलमान लोग हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे इसका जिक्र कर रहा हूं। जो फोन आते हैं, वे मुस्लिम नौजवानों के पास आते हैं कि तुम इस हरकत में शामिल हो जाओ और जब वह कहता है कि मैं इसमें शामिल नहीं होऊंगा, हम अपनी जान दे देंगे, लेकिन हम इन आतंकवादियों के साथ नहीं जायेंगे, जब वह पुलिस के पास इस तरह की कॉल्स की शिकायत करने जाते हैं, तो कुछ दिन बाद पता लगता है कि उसे आतंकवादी बताकर जेल में डाल दिया गया है। इस तरह की तमाम घटनाएं हमारे देश के सामने आयी हैं। उनकी इस वेदना को आप अच्छी तरह से समझ सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर Fake करेंसी का देश में प्रचलन है। यह बात सही है कि आर्थिक टेरेरिज्म के माध्यम से देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को destroy करने की एक षड्यंत्रकारी मानसिकता के माध्यम से कोशिश हो रही है। जो आतंकवादी ताकतें हैं, इनके आका विदेशों में बैठे हुए हैं, वे इस तरह की हरकतें कर रहे हैं ताकि देशभर में ऐसी Fake करेंसी फैल जाये। इसकी रोकथाम के लिए अभी हमने money laundering bill पास किया है। आप इसके माध्यम से भी इसको कंट्रोल करने की बात कर रहे हैं। हम आपके इस कदम का स्वागत करते हैं। आप इसकी रोकथाम के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाइये, हम भी इसके पक्ष में हैं। इसमें भी आपको सुरक्षा उपाय करने होंगे। किसी को पता नहीं कि कौन आतंकवादी संगठन Fake करेंसी को देश में फैला चुका है। लेकिन कोई व्यक्ति गलती से Fake करेंसी लेकर बैंक चला जाता है, तो उसे पकड़ लिया जाता है और उसे जेल में भेज दिया

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

जाता है। तो यह जमीनी हकीकत और जमीनी सच्चाई है, आपको इस जमीनी हकीकत और जमीनी सच्चाई को भी समझना होगा, देखना होगा और महसूस करना होगा। Financial Action Task Force 1989 में गठित हुई थी। आप 36 countries को यह कमिटमेंट देकर आए हैं कि हम आतंकवाद की खिलाफत करेंगे। मैं एशियाई देखों की बात कर रहा हूं। जहां तक मैंने समझा है, इन कंट्रीज़ में भारत है, जापान है, चाइना है, साउथ कोरिया है, सिंगापुर और हांगकांग है। महोदय, इन देशों के नामों में उस देश का नाम कहा है, जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियों का, आतंकवादी हरकतों का केन्द्र है। इन नामों में पाकिस्तान का नाम कहाँ पर है? कुछ अरब देशों की ओर से भी ऐसा हो रहा है, वे इस कमिटमेंट में कहाँ पर हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** अगर है तो मुझे मालूम नहीं है। जब गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दें, तब इस बारे में बताएं। जब हम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत को यह बताते हैं कि हम आतंकवाद से पीड़ित हैं, हमारे लोग आतंकवाद की वजह से दुनिया के और लोगों से ज्यादा परेशान हैं, ज्यादा पीड़ित हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... तो हमें दुनिया के मंच पर यह भी बताना होगा कि जब आप Financial Action Task Force बना रहे हैं तो उनमें वे देश भी शामिल होने चाहिए जो आतंकवादी ताकतों की शरणस्थली बने हुए हैं। वे देश वहां से अपनी राष्ट्र विरोधी, आतंकवादी हरकतों को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। आज पाकिस्तान आतंकवाद की फैक्ट्री बना हुआ है, इस बात को कौन नहीं जानता? आज वहां पर हर दिन आतंकवादी पैदा होता है, हर दिन आतंकवादियों का प्रोडक्शन किया जाता है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान कहता है कि ये आतंकवादी तो भारत में पैदा हो रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you have to conclude.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, let me complete. It is very important. I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are exhausting your Party's time.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार):** ये हमारी पार्टी के सीनियर लीडर हैं, अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, आप कृपया इनको बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ये बोलें, ठीक है, लेकिन आपने दूसरे सदस्य का नाम भी दिया है। यही बोलेंगे तो फिर उनका नाम क्यों दिया? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सर, मैं अपनी बात को इस बात के साथ कंक्लूड करूंगा कि

यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैंने तीन-चार महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दु बताए हैं, आपने NGO को नहीं रखा है। इसके पीछे भी कई कारण हो सकते हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशन में मिनिमम सजा सात साल की थी, आपने उसको भी पांच साल कर दिया। आपने इसके कुछ कारण दिए होंगे, आपके सामने इसके अमेंडमेंट्स भी आएंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ आपको इस चीज़ पर जरूर ध्यान देना होगा। मैंने आपके सामने दो समाचार बताए हैं, एक समाचार हमारी सीमा पार से है, जहां पर तालिबानी ताकतें अब सरकार में शामिल होने जा रही हैं। दूसरी घटना हमारे ही देश, जम्मू और कश्मीर की है, जहां पर सरकार में या सुरक्षा बलों में या सरकारी नौकरियों में ये ताकतें शामिल हो चुकी हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ नार्थ-ईस्ट के कुछ राज्य हैं, मैं उनका यहां नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं, मैंने जिक्र किया है, जहां पर इस तरह की ताकतों ने राजनीतिक स्वेच्छा कवच और राजनीतिक कवच पहन लिया है और राजनीति को सुरक्षा कवच बनाकर, अपनी आतंकवादी और राष्ट्रद्रोही गतिविधियों को अंजाम दे रही हैं। काफी दिनों से चुनाव सुधारों की बात हो रही है। हमारी पार्टी ने भी चुनाव सुधार पर बहुत काम किया है और आपकी सरकार भी कह रही है कि हमने इस पर काम किया है। आपको तत्काल चुनाव सुधार के ऊपर बिल लाना चाहिए, क्योंकि ये सब चीजें इससे जुड़ी हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं तो केवल कुछ सुझाव ही दे रहा हूं। देखिए, effective police reform इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। जब आपका यह कानून बनेगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, लास्ट है। बिना सुझाव के कैसे होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, please conclude. You are taking full time of your party.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: I am concluding. I have some suggestions. सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब यह कानून आएगा तो फिर यह बात आएगी और कुछ लोग खड़े हो जाएंगे, ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: वे यह कहेंगे कि इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, यह "पोटा" का बाप हो गया है। आपको बहुत दिनों से police reform के बारे में चिंता थी। इसके साथ ही आप करिए कि पुलिस के लोग इसका दुरुपयोग न करने पाएं। चुनाव सुधार, police reform के अलावा और भी जो चुनौतियां हैं, आपको उन्हें भी देखना होगा। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं केवल एक ही बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि मैं इस अनलॉफ़ल एक्टिविटी प्रिवेंशन अमेंडमेंट बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं एक शेर कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा कि,

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

तू दरिया में तूफान क्या देखता है,  
खुदा है निगेबान क्या देखता है।  
तू हाकिम बना है तो इंसफ भी कर,  
तू हिंदू मुसलमान क्या देखता है।

आप हाकिम बने हैं, आपके पास सरकार है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आतंकवाद आतंकवाद है, नक्सलवाद नक्सलवाद है, उसका न कोई धर्म है, न जाति है, लेकिन राष्ट्रवाद सबका धर्म है, सबकी जाति है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री सुशील कुमार शिंदे:** मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा वक्तव्य दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That couplet was enough.

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** उपसभापति जी, हमें सबसे अच्छी बात यह लगी कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने भी उनके शेर पर ताली बजाई। गृह मंत्रालय में यह एक सुखद परिवर्तन आ रहा है, जिसको देख कर मुझे बहुत खुशी हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That couplet conveyed everything. That was enough.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, इनकी मिली-भगत से हम लोगों को थोड़ा संशय हो रहा है कि कहीं ये दोनों एक तो नहीं हो रहे हैं या यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के लिए तैयारी तो नहीं कर रही है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, हम यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी उनके द्वारा उठाए गए प्रश्नों का जवाब भी देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is on the floor. Others may take their seats.

**श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, अनलॉफुल एक्टिविटी प्रिवेंशन ऐक्ट कोई नया कानून नहीं है। इस देश में अपराधियों से मुकाबला करने, उन पर और उनकी गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए 1966 में एक कानून बनाया गया था, लेकिन बाद के वर्षों में, अनुभव के आधार पर यह जरूरी समझा गया कि इस कानून को संशोधित करके इसके दायरे के भीतर, इसकी परिधि के अंदर आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को भी इसके अंदर शामिल किया जाए। 2004 में इस कानून में संशोधन करके आतंकवादी गतिविधियों और आतंकवादियों की हरकतों को भी इसके अंतर्गत शामिल किया गया।

[उपसभापति (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन) पीठासीन हुए]

कानून कोई ऐसी वस्तु नहीं है, ऐसा विषय नहीं है कि जो एक बार बन गया, तो वह

हमेशा के लिए सही होगा। समय-समय पर अपराधियों, आतंकवादियों और ऐसी एजेंसियों की गतिविधियों के अनुभव से सरकार, समाज और बहुत हद तक न्यायालय भी अनेक बार यह महसूस करते हैं कि जो वर्तमान कानून है, उस वर्तमान कानून में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता होती है और सुधार करने के लिए समय-समय पर कानून में संशोधन करने की भी जरूरत होती है। इसी नजरिये से सरकार में एक इंटर मिनिस्टीरियल ग्रुप का गठन किया गया था। इस इंटर मिनिस्टीरियल ग्रुप ने सरकार को इस बारे में अपनी सलाह, अपने सुझाव दिए। पिछले दिनों देश के अंदर जो आतंकवादी गतिविधियां देखी गई हैं, उससे जो नये-नये आयाम उभर कर आए हैं और अनुभव से जो महसूस हुआ है, उन सभी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उनसे सबक लेते हुए कि कानून की उन कमियों को अब कैसे दूर किया जाए, जिसकी वजह से इन आतंकवादियों की गतिविधियों के ऊपर प्रभावी और असरदार नियंत्रण किया जा सके, इस पर विचार किया गया। इसके साथ-साथ एक वजह यह भी थी कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक फाइनेंशियल एक्शन टास्क फोर्स का गठन हुआ, जिसमें भारत को भी सदस्य बनाया गया और जिसका अभी जिक्र भी हुआ था। इसके अनुसार हमारी यह जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है कि हम अपने यहां पर कानूनों से इन गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कानून को संशोधित करें, उसको सुधारें, उसको और अधिक असरदार और प्रभावी बनाएं। इस कानून का जो संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है, इसका मूल उद्देश्य यही है कि कानून की उन कमियों को दूर किया जा सके, जिनकी वजह से आतंकवादी और बड़े अपराधी कानून की किसी कमजोरी का लाभ उठाकर निकल जाते हैं या ऐसी गतिविधियां कर देते हैं, उन गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लग सके।

श्रीमन्, यहां लगभग 10-11 विभिन्न धाराओं के अन्तर्गत जो कमियां पाई गई थीं, उन कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया है। पहली बात तो यह है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद कहा कि जो गैरकानूनी गतिविधियां हैं, उनको या किसी संगठन को गैरकानूनी, अवैधानिक घोषित करने के लिए पहले जो अवधि थी, उसको दो वर्ष से पांच वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाया गया है। इससे बहुत सारे ऐसे संगठनों पर लम्बी अवधि तक नियंत्रण करने में सरकार को सहायता मिलेगी और हमारी जो इम्प्लिमेंटेशन एजेंसीज़ हैं, जो सिक्वोरिटी एजेंसीज़ हैं, उनको भी इससे अधिक बल मिलेगा।

अभी हमारे मित्र, मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी जी ज़िक्र कर रहे थे कि देश में यह देखने में आया कि इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को चौपट करने के लिए एक सुनियोजित षड्यंत्र के तहत यहां पर आतंकवादियों की ऐसी तमाम एजेंसीज़ काम कर रही हैं, जो इस देश के अन्दर नकली करेंसी फैला कर हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट करना चाहती है और हमारी आर्थिक सुरक्षा तथा वित्तीय सुरक्षा को भी प्रभावित करना चाहती है। इनके ऊपर प्रभावी नियंत्रण करने के लिए पिछले कानून में व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इसलिए यह जरूरी समझा गया कि इस कानून के अंतर्गत उन गतिविधियों के ऊपर नियंत्रण करने के लिए व्यवस्था की जाए। इसलिए धारा 15 के अन्दर संशोधन करके उसके लिए प्रावधान किए गए।

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

महोदय, मैं बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। धारा 17 में भी संशोधन किए गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य यह है कि अभी तक ऐसी गतिविधियों के लिए जो सजा मिलती थी, वह बहुत कम थी। यहां पर भी हमने ऐसा महसूस किया, सदन में भी कई बार जब ऐसी घटनाओं पर चर्चा हुई है, तो माननीय सदस्यों ने, वे चाहे इस तरफ से हों या उस तरफ से, सभी ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि ऐसी गतिविधियां बहुत अधिक गम्भीर हैं, क्योंकि वे राष्ट्र के विरुद्ध की जाने वाली गतिविधियां हैं। इसलिए उनकी सजा बढ़नी चाहिए और कठोर सजा दी जानी चाहिए, इसका प्रावधान करना चाहिए। इसमें सजा को बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। अब यह सजा पांच वर्ष से लेकर आजन्म कारावास तक हो सकती है। इसमें जो जुर्माना हो सकता है, वह कम-से-कम पांच करोड़ है और उसकी सीमा बढ़ा कर अधिक-से-अधिक 10 करोड़ तक रखी गई है। इससे मैं समझता हूं कि यह कानून मजबूत होगा और सजा कठोर होगी।

महोदय, इसके अंतर्गत धारा 22ए, बी और सी जोड़ी गई हैं। इसमें इन धाराओं के जोड़ने से विभिन्न ट्रस्ट्स, एसोसिएशंस के नाम पर जो गतिविधियां चलती थीं और वे बच निकलते थे, उनके ऊपर प्रभावी अंकुश लग पाएगा, ऐसा मेरा विचार है।

इसमें एक नई धारा 24 भी जोड़ी गई है। इस देश के अन्दर बहुत सारे आतंकवादी संगठन उन तमाम पैसों से, जो बड़ी राशियां वे स्मगलिंग के द्वारा या अवैधानिक तरीके से यहां लाते हैं, उनसे ऐसी तमाम प्रॉपर्टीज़ को अर्जित कर लेते हैं तथा अपनी आतंकवादी गतिविधियों को जारी रखने के लिए उनको केन्द्र बना लेते हैं। अब कोर्ट और एजेंसीज़ को अधिकार होगा कि वे इन सम्पत्तियों को ज़ब्त कर सकें, confiscate कर सकें, forfeit कर सकें, जिससे आतंकवादी गतिविधियां फैलाने के लिए, देश में असुरक्षा का वातावरण पैदा करने के लिए ऐसी सम्पत्तियों का उपयोग न किया जा सके।

श्रीमन्, इसमें विभिन्न धाराओं के अंतर्गत जो संशोधन किए गए हैं, उनमें से एक-दो धाराओं के ऊपर मुझे अपनी ओर से कुछ कहना है। धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत जो संशोधन किया गया है, वह यह कहता है, "Whoever, in India or in a foreign country, directly or indirectly, raises or provides funds or collects funds, whether from a legitimate or illegitimate source..." उनके विरुद्ध कैसे कार्रवाई की जाएगी, इसके बारे में यह धारा आगे बताती है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मुझे यह पूछना है कि भारत के अन्दर जो लोग ऐसी गतिविधियों में संलिप्त हैं, उनकी गिरेबान पर तो आपका कानून और आपकी एजेंसी हाथ डाल सकते हैं, लेकिन आपने इसमें जोड़ दिया कि फॉरेन कंट्री में भी जो ऐसा कर रहे हैं, उनको भी आप इसकी परिधि में ला रहे हैं। अब जो व्यक्ति फॉरेन कंट्री में बेस्ड है, जैसे पाकिस्तान में सईद बेस्ड है, वहां से वह तमाम पैसा इकट्ठा करता है और यहां की आतंकवादी गतिविधियां चलाता है, अब उसकी गिरेबान पर हाथ डालने की आपके पास क्या



ताकत है, क्या उपाय है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे ही दाऊद है या और भी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी हो जाएगी, मैंने तो उदाहरण के लिए एक नाम दिया था। ऐसे लोगों को आपने इस परिधि के अन्दर ला तो दिया, लेकिन इस परिधि के अन्दर लाने के बाद उनके खिलाफ आप प्रभावी तरीके से कार्यवाही कैसे कर सकेंगे? क्या आप अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टास्क फोर्स की सहायता लेंगे या आपके पास कोई और उपाय है? केवल उसके खिलाफ यहां केस रजिस्टर कर देने से तो बात नहीं बनेगी। इस प्रावधान के बारे में आप स्पष्टीकरण दें। इसे मैं इसलिए जानना चाहूंगा, सम्भवतः इससे लोगों को संतोष होगा कि इसके लिए क्या उपाय होगा, कैसे उनके खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्यवाही हो सकेगी?

एक भाषाई भूल हुई है, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी की वजह से यही बहुत मुश्किल होती है। आप देखें सेक्शन 22(A) और 22(B) के जो प्रोवीज़ो हैं, उनमें आपने लिखा है, "Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person (including promoters) liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised reasonable care to prevent the commission of such offence."

इसमें 'he' लिखा है, अगर वह 'she' हुई, तो क्या होगा? वह महिला भी तो हो सकती है, जो ऐसी गतिविधियों में सम्मिलित हो, तो why not 'he/she'. ऐसे ही लैकुना होते हैं, जिनकी वजह से अदालतें लोगों को छोड़ कर बाहर कर देती हैं और वे बच निकलने का रास्ता निकाल लेते हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि अपने बिल के अन्दर यह संशोधन अभी कर लिया जाए।

तीसरी चीज़ है, सेक्शन 24(A)। माननीय मंत्री जी, सेक्शन 24(A) के sub section (3) में लिखा है, 24A (3) "Where proceedings have been commenced under this section, the court may pass an order directing attachment or forfeiture, as the case may be, of property equivalent to, or, the value of the proceeds of terrorism involved in the offence."

अब देखिए, किसी terrorist ने 50 या 100 करोड़ की प्रॉपर्टी यहां पर बनाई, लेकिन वह 5 लाख के नकली नोटों के साथ पकड़ा गया, तो अब आप क्या करेंगे? आपके इस कानून के मुताबिक, अगर मेरी समझ ठीक है, तो आप उसकी 5 लाख तक की सम्पत्ति कुर्की करेंगे, जबकि आपको यह मालूम है कि उसने 50 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति बना ली है। वह बाकी बची हुई सम्पत्ति से उन गतिविधियों को आगे भी जारी रख सकता है। इसलिए यहां पर आपने जो वैल्यू की बात की है, इस पर मेरे ख्याल से फिर से application of mind की जरूरत है, पुनर्विचार की जरूरत है और इसको rationalize करने की जरूरत है। यह आपने जो 'property equivalent to, or, the value of the proceeds' लिखा है, मुझे लगता है कि यह मामला उनको अपनी उस सम्पत्ति को बचाने का फिर से एक रास्ता छोड़ देगा। इस पर से विचार करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

श्रीमन्, मेरे यही दो-तीन सुझाव हैं, जहां मुझे लगा कि इस क़ानून में ये कमियां हैं या इन पर स्पष्टीकरण की जरूरत है, मैं समझता हूं कि यह क़ानून विवाद का विषय होना ही नहीं चाहिए।

मेरे एक साथी ने आज सुबह मुझे कहा और मुझे बड़ा विचित्र भी लगा, उन्होंने मुझे इसे यह कहा कि इस क़ानून के अन्तर्गत ऐसे प्रावधान कर दिए गए हैं, जिससे निर्दोष लोगों को पकड़ा लिया जाएगा। मान लीजिए सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी आतंकवादी है और आर.पी.एन. सिंह अगर मुझसे बात भी कर रहे हैं, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूं, इसीलिए मैंने एक शब्द कहा था - 'मान लीजिए'। मान लीजिए कि मैं आतंकवादी हूं और आर.पी.एन. सिंह जी अगर मुझसे बात भी कर रहे हैं, तो इतने में ही उस आदमी को बन्द कर दिया जाएगा। मैं तो इस बिल में पढ़ता रहा हूं, पूरा बिल मैंने ऊपर से नीचे तक पढ़ा है, मुझे ऐसा कोई प्रावधान इसके अन्दर नज़र नहीं आया। मुमकिन है, शायद मेरे मित्र को कहीं कोई गलतफहमी हो या किसी ने उसको ऐसा कह दिया हो। हो सकता है कि ऐसी कोई बात हो, लेकिन इतना जरूर मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है। आपने इसके अन्दर जो प्रावधान किए हैं, बहुत अच्छे किए हैं। इससे क़ानून मजबूत होगा, एजेंसीज़ को बल मिलेगा तथा आज सरकार को भी ताकत मिलेगी। उनके रास्ते, जिन रास्तों से वे निकल भागते थे, उन रास्तों पर रोक लगेगी, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। परन्तु, साथी-ही-साथ एक बात का ध्यान जरूर रहे। पुलिस के काम करने का जो तरीका होता है, वह हम और आप सब जानते हैं, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इन अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करके निर्दोष लोगों को फंसाया जाए। इस बात के ऊपर भी अंकुश लगाने के लिए आपको कोई-न-कोई प्रावधान करना चाहिए या इसमें कोई ऐसा मैकेनिज़्म डेवलप करना चाहिए कि ऐसी गतिविधियों के मामलों में या ऐसी शिकायतों के मामले में तत्काल कार्यवाही और प्रभावी कार्यवाही हो सके तथा निर्दोष इसके अन्दर न फंस सकें।

सर, मुझे एक आधिरी बात पूछनी है। यह सेक्शन 2 के बारे में है। इसमें आपने यह डिफिनिशन दी हुई है कि इसके अंतर्गत कौन-कौन लोग आएंगे। इसमें आपने यह बताया है, एक संशोधन किया है कि (a) an individual and (b) a Hindu Undivided Family. एक हिन्दू अनडिवाइडेड फैमिली का मतलब यह है कि मेरे परिवार के 15 सदस्यों में से मेरा भाई, भाई के बच्चे, भतीजे, आदि सब उसमें शामिल हो सकते हैं। उनमें से कोई एक भी अगर किसी ऐसे आदमी से जुड़ा हुआ है, तो पूरा परिवार उसकी परिधि में आ जाएगा। हो सकता है कि परिवार के बाकी लोगों की जानकारी में ही न हो कि यह बच्चा कहां है और क्या कर रहा है। अगर ऐसा कुछ होता है, तो उसकी वजह से पूरे परिवार के ऊपर यह मुसीबत आ जाएगी, इसलिए उसको डिलीट करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको ध्यान में रखा जाए।

मैं इस बिल का पुरज़ोर समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा बिल है। इसमें हम राजनीति न करें। हम देश की उस व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए काम करें। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, उसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) संशोधन विधेयक, 2012 के द्वारा सम्भवतः देश के कई गम्भीर मुद्दों का समाधान सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यकीनी तौर से प्रत्येक ऐसा काम, जो कानून की मान्यताओं के विपरीत है, उसको विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप के तौर पर ही हम लोग लेकर चलते हैं। हर विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप के खिलाफ हमारे देश में बहुत सारे कानून-व्यवस्था बहुत सारे कानूनविदों ने लागू किए हैं। लेकिन, यह सरकार जिन मुश्किल मुद्दों को लेकर इस बिल को लाई है, उन मुद्दों से मेरे विचार से पूरा देश जरूर सहमत हो सकता है। चूंकि आतंकवादी गतिविधियां जिस प्रकार से लगातार हमारे देश में बढ़ी हैं, यह तो एक बहुत गम्भीर विषय भी है और एक बहुत गम्भीर समस्या भी है। यह केवल भारतवर्ष के लिए ही नहीं है, दुनिया के बहुत सारे देशों में आज आतंकवादी गतिविधियों में कई तरह के सवाल खड़े हुए हैं। इसके लिए बहुत सारे कानून हमारे देश में संचालित भी होते हैं, लेकिन इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी ने धारा 17 में अपना मकसद जाहिर किया है। ऐसे आतंकवादी कार्यों के लिए निधियां जुटाने वालों के लिए इस बिल में सजा का प्रावधान 5 वर्ष से लेकर उम्र कैद तक का आपने रखा है। सदन आपके इस मत से सहमत हो सकता है। यह देश इस बात को भी जानता है कि हमारे देश में इस उम्मीद के साथ "टाडा" कानून बनाया गया था, "पोटा" भी बनाया गया था कि शायद इस तरह के सख्त कानून का इस्तेमाल करके हम भारतवर्ष की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित कर सकेंगे। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से इस बात की इच्छा जरूर रखेंगे, जब वे अपना उत्तर प्रस्तुत करेंगे कि "पोटा" कानून को वापस लेने के बारे में आखिर सरकार ने क्यों निर्णय लिया और उसका क्या दुष्प्रभाव हमारे देश में पड़ा? हमें आज इस पर जरूर चिंतन करना चाहिए।

महोदय, आतंकवादी गतिविधियां, खास तौर से जम्मू-कश्मीर इससे सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हैं और इसके लिए तमाम तरह के साधन, तमाम तरह की कोशिशें देश की सरकारों की तरफ से हुई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक भी जम्मू-कश्मीर उस मुश्किल से नहीं निकल सका है। आज हमारे कुछ प्रदेश आतंकवाद से प्रभावित हैं, कुछ प्रदेश नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हैं, कुछ प्रदेश माओवाद से प्रभावित हैं, तो क्या भारतवर्ष के बहुत सारे प्रदेश जो आतंकवाद, माओवाद या नक्सलवाद से प्रभावित हैं, उनको उस प्रभाव से निकालने के लिए कोई ठोस नीति सरकार की ओर बनाई गई है? हमने देखा है कि पाकिस्तान पंजाब के बॉर्डर से बहुत सारे आतंकवादी भारतवर्ष के अंदर नशे को बांटते हैं। बंगला देश की सीमाओं से बहुत सारे लोग सुबह रिकशा चलाने के लिए हमारे देश में आते हैं और शाम तक देश में ही रह जाते हैं। भारत की

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

बहुत सारी सीमाएं आज भी ऐसी हैं, जिन सीमाओं के जरिए बाहर के आतंकवादी या असामाजिक तत्व भारत के अंदर आते हैं, अपराध करते हैं और खो जाते हैं। क्या सरकार ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बॉर्डर सिक्युरिटी फोर्सेज के जरिए इन सब पर विराम लगाने की कोई योजना बनाई है? आज हमें इस पर चिंतन करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, सेक्शन 25 में कंपनियों, सोसाइटियों और न्यासों के द्वारा अपराध के लिए दंड का प्रावधान किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। आपने इसमें उम्र कैद तक की सजा का प्रावधान किया है, पांच करोड़ से दस करोड़ रुपए तक के fine की व्यवस्था इसमें की गई है, जो बहुत वाज़िब लगती है। आज जिस तरीके का अपराध हमारे देश में हो रहा है, बहुत से असामाजिक तत्व और आतंकवादी संगठन हमारे देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर fake currency का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जिसका सीधा दुष्प्रभाव देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था पर पड़ता है। आपके इस कानून से हमारा देश सहमत हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें इस पर आज भी सोचने की आवश्यकता है। हमारे बैंकों से पैसों की जो transaction होती है, उसमें बैंकों की गड़ियों से फेक नोट निकलते हैं। वे कैसे बैंक तक पहुंचते हैं, वे कैसे गड़ियों के बीच पहुंच जाते हैं? इस संबंध में हमें आंतरिक सिस्टम में सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। मंत्री जी, सबसे बड़ी बात जो मैं आपके सामने कहना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि कानून आपने बहुत बनाए हैं, सदन उन पर एतराज़ नहीं करता, बहुत सारी सुविधाएं देश के लिए आती हैं, उन पर हम सहमत हो सकते हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे देश के अंदर एक चिंता का विषय जरूर है कि इस तरह के जो अपराध होते हैं, चाहे वे आतंकवाद के जरिए हों, माओवाद के जरिए हों, नक्सलवाद के जरिए हों या किसी आर्थिक सोसाइटी के जरिए हो, उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे भी होते हैं, लेकिन ट्रायल का जो सिस्टम है, मुकदमों की कार्रवाई के संचालन का जो सिस्टम है, अभी हमें कहीं न कहीं उसमें भी सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है। पूरा देश इस बात को जानता है कि आज भी सवा तीन करोड़ मुकदमों भारतवर्ष के अंदर विभिन्न अदालतों में पेंडिंग हैं। उन पर सुनवाई नहीं होती, उन पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती। सारा देश इस बात को भी जानता है कि बहुत सारे अपराधियों को दंडित भी किया गया है, उनको सजाएं भी हुईं, मृत्यु दंड भी मिला, लेकिन execution नहीं होता। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान खास तौर से इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं और बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर की चिंता भी आपके बीच व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। डा. अम्बेडकर ने अपनी जिंदगी के दौरान अनुभव किया था, क्योंकि उन्होंने देश का संविधान लिखा था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई. एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयप्पन):** कश्यप जी, टाइम हो गया।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूं। डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि कानून, नियम, संविधान कितना ही अच्छा क्यों नहीं बना लिया जाए, जब तक उसको लागू करने वालों की इच्छाशक्ति मजबूत न हो, उस कानून का लाभ देश को नहीं मिल सकता।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अपील करता हूँ कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम इस पर ऐतराज नहीं कर रहे हैं, अपोज नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में मुकदमों के विचरण की जो कार्यवाही हो, जो सजा का प्रतिशत है और सजा के बाद भी execution नहीं होता है, जब तक इस मुद्दे पर देश और सरकार चिंतित नहीं होती, तब तक कानून बनाने का बहुत बड़ा लाभ देश के लोगों को नहीं मिलता। महोदय, कल राज्य सभा के माननीय सदस्यों ने बलात्कार की घटना पर चिंता व्यक्त की और राज्य सभा में जो कुछ कार्यवाही हुई, वह पूरे देश ने देखी, पूरी दुनिया ने देखी और दुनिया ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि वाकई भारतवर्ष के अंदर मजबूत लोकतंत्र है, अपराध के मुद्दे पर पक्ष-विपक्ष और सरकार एक साथ है। बलात्कार की घटना की सब लोगों ने निंदा की, अपने विचार रखे और देश ने यह महसूस किया कि शायद देश की संसद कुछ अच्छा काम करने वाली है। माननीय मंत्री जी, उसी तरह से सारा देश आतंकवादी घटनाओं पर विराम लगाने के लिए सरकार के साथ है, जिस तरह से कल एक छात्रा के साथ बलात्कार की घटना के दोषियों को सजा देने के लिए तैयार थी। लेकिन आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कानून का अनुपालन कैसे हो और दंडित लोगों की सजा का execution कैसे हो, इस पर भी सरकार अपना मत व्यक्त कर दे तो यकीनी तौर से हमारी आंतरिक सुरक्षा भी और वायु सुरक्षा भी बेहतर रहेगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you. Your time is over.

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप:** देश और दुनिया का कोई भी देश फिर हमारे देश की ओर आंख उठाकर देखने की शायद जुर्रत नहीं करेगा। इन्हीं कुछ खास बातों के साथ मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। शुक्रिया।

**SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala):** Sir, I support all the initiatives, including the legislative initiatives, taken by the Government to curb terrorism. But, Sir, legislative initiatives should be in accordance with the constitutional provisions and in accordance with the principles of Human Rights. Sir, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act is itself an unlawful act. It is a violation of the rule of law. These amendments would make the law even more draconian and amenable to human rights violations. There have been several complaints against the misuse of UAPA in different parts of the country. Recently, a delegation led by comrade Prakash Karat, the General Secretary of CPI(M), met the President of India and submitted a detailed memorandum which narrates the experience of the implementation of this Act. Muslim youth were, and are being, wrongly arrested and charged in cases relating to terrorist attacks in different parts of the country. In some cases, these young men have been prisoned for 10-14 years as undertrials and then, finally, acquitted

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

by the courts as being innocent. In some cases, the court judgments themselves have strongly indicted the investigation agencies for the biased mentality against the Muslim youth. In several cases, there is manipulation and presentation of concocted evidence against the innocent young men.

Sir, Abdul Nasar Madani, who was arrested as an accused in Coimbatore Blast case had been acquitted by the court after nine-and-a-half years. He was under custody as a trial prisoner for nearly one decade. After that, he had been acquitted as being innocent. Thereafter, he was again arrested by Bengaluru police in July, 2010. Still he is in jail without getting bail and without getting medical treatment only because of the draconian provisions of this Act. Sir, this is a clear case of violation of the human rights principle.

Sir, it was reported in the media that the hon. Minister for Minority Affairs had submitted his apprehensions and concerns with regard to this Amendment Bill before the Cabinet itself. Then, why is the Government in a hurry for this Amendment Bill? Muslim youth are the most vulnerable targets today. The draconian provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act are used to deny the normal process of justice, while there is no time-bound procedure for the judicial process. There is a growing feeling of fear and apprehension on the one hand, and anger, on the other, that innocents are being implicated.

Sir, the amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 were passed in December, 2008, without any thoroughgoing discussion because it was in the aftermath of the Mumbai blasts. The Bill was not referred to the Parliamentary Standing Committee despite calls from several Members for such a Parliamentary Committee scrutiny.

While amending this UAPA, the Government copied many provisions of TADA and POTA which had already been discredited through credible documentation as anti-rights. Sir, this Act does not carry any safeguards. Even in POTA and TADA, there were several safeguards. But, in this UAPA, there is no such safeguard. This is more dangerous than TADA and POTA. Under these Acts, cases could have been filed without the express permission of a Superintendent of Police. For filing of a chargesheet, the permission of Superintendent of Police was required. But, these safeguard provisions do not exist in this Act. At the time of discussion in Parliament, some Members raised this apprehension. The then Home

Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, gave an assurance that the Act shall be revisited if needed. But, Sir, instead of diluting the draconian provisions and ensuring the human rights safeguards, the Minister came with an amendment to tighten the provision and this is totally undemocratic.

Now, I am coming to the provisions of the Amendment Bill. 'Person' is defined far too broadly, especially as 'an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not' and that will actually allow agencies and Government to create 'persons' beyond what are recognized by law. A group, sitting in the Central Hall can be interpreted as an association. A book reading club can be interpreted as an association by this agency...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the House may take up the Constitution (One Hundred and Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it can be taken after Shri Rajeev finishes.

SHRI P. RAJEEV: Sir, it gives a space or an open window for misuse or misinterpretation of this provision.

Secondly, Sir, this will be used against trade unions. Before amending this Act, till now, in Jammu and Kashmir, several trade union leaders were arrested under this Act. This amendment will give more powers to States to silence the voice of trade unions wherever they want. The Standing Committee had expressed some apprehensions on this provision. So, I urge the Minister to withdraw Clause 2(5) of this amending Bill. Sir, I also move an amendment on that provision.

Sir, Clause 3 intends to extend the ban on an organization from the earlier specified period of two years to five years. This amendment is very pernicious on two counts. Actually, as per article 19(1)(c) of our Constitution, forming an association is a fundamental right. Any restriction on 19(1)(c) should be dealt with very cautiously. This goes beyond 19(1)(c). Because of this, at the time of the enactment of the original Act in 1967, the then Parliament took this issue very seriously. Sir, it should be recalled, in the debates in December, 1967, at that time, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, not the Select Committee or the Standing Committee, the JPC itself lowered the banning period...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I am going through the main points of this Bill. Kindly allow me some more time. Sir, the JPC, not Standing Committee or Select Committee, recommended to reduce the banning period from... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeeve, your time is over. Take one or two minutes more. Your time was seven minutes, but you have taken eight minutes. Take one or two minutes more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, there were several interventions from your side and the Minister's side.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will always be there.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: That is not good, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, कभी तो किसी मेम्बर को जितना समय अलॉटिड है, उससे दुगुना, तिगुना बोलने की इजाजत दे दी जाती है और कभी एक मिनट पहले घंटी बजा दी जाती है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* I do not permit. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इस मामले में जो है, \* कभी किसी को आप, *...(व्यवधान)...* जब कल रामविलास जी बोल रहे थे तो आपने उनको 14 मिनट बुलवाया और हम बोल रहे थे, हमारा 9 मिनट का समय था, 9 मिनट से पहले घंटी बजा दी गई *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not about this. *...(Interruptions)...* See, that was for the SC/ST Bill. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री रामविलास पासवान: शिवानन्द तिवारी जी, कांग्रेस ने हमें समय दिया। *...(व्यवधान)...* यहां सुना कीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सबसे ज्यादा आप ही बोलते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was for the SC/ST Bill, and the Congress time was given to him. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उनको 14 मिनट का समय मिला और हमारा 9 मिनट का समय, 8 मिनट पर घंटी बज गई। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shivanandji, the House is to be run by the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* So, it is the Chair's responsibility to run the House. The time

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.



given to him was on the SC/ST Bill, and it was Congress time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Rajeeve, you finish in two minutes.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I will finish in two-three minutes.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak when your turn comes. Yes, it is not coming on record. Yes, Shri Rajeeve.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I mentioned the JPC. In 1967, in the original Act itself, the maximum banning period was three years. The JPC recommended for two years. The Ministry accepted and the Parliament accepted that amendment. So, these two years have been fixed at that time.

Now, Shri Naqvi is completely supporting this Bill. Sir, in 1967, Atal Bihari Vajpayee called this Act as a donkey that had been made to look like a horse. Sir, at that time, Nath Pai, a well-known Parliamentarian, termed it "a measure introduced by a group of men who have lost faith in the people of India." He asked, "Will the baton of the police be the final guardian of the liberties, freedom and unity of this country? Can we trust the police to be the only fighter for the delicate fabric of our democracy?" This was the question raised by the Member. Sir, Shri Piloo Mody, a well-known parliamentarian, said in that debate that he was ashamed of the Government. Sir, Shri J.B. Kripalani ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wherefrom are you quoting? Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that you would finish in two-three minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is not right, Sir. From the beginning, there were many interventions.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just say your points. There is no time for quoting. You conclude, please.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes, Sir, I will conclude within two-three minutes.

Sir, this is a very anti-democratic provision. So, we should maintain a maximum of two years. Then the organization should file their argument before the tribunal or other agencies as per the rule and then only can we ensure guarantee

[Shri P. Rajeeve]

of article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution which ensures the right of association as a Fundamental Right. About Section 15, Sir, actually in IPC 489 (b), 489 (c) and 489 (d) deal with the required clause of 55 of this amended Bill. Experience has shown that when comparable provisions in IPC and terror laws are available, for same crimes the police and agencies exercise the option of booking an accused under the terror law because it affords them greater leverage. **...(Time-bell rings)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are quoting something. *...(Interruptions)...* He is reading. *...(Interruptions)...* He is taking extra time and reading. *...(Interruptions)...* It cannot be allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Why is the Chair very \*, towards me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That word is deleted. *...(Interruptions)...* It is unbecoming of you to say that. *...(Interruptions)...* Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* You have taken extra five minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: This is not the right way. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the board; you have already taken extra five minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* You used the word \* which is unbecoming on your part. That is expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* Nothing will go on record. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot blame the Chair like that. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot. *...(Interruptions)...* I have to run the House, not you. *...(Interruptions)...* You have taken extra five minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* Then you are arguing with me. *...(Interruptions)...* Member shows \* and disobedience and blame the Chair with the same word. It is unbecoming on your part. *...(Interruptions)...* You have taken extra five minutes. *...(Interruptions)...* Then he should behave. *...(Interruptions)...* He is reading something and taking extra time. I cannot allow that. *...(Interruptions)...* Reading is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* You take one more minute and finish. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not right. Several Members have taken my time. *...(Interruptions)...* Don't try to browbeat the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow. But he is violating the rule and not obeying the Chair. *...(Interruptions)...* Actually, under rules, reading is not permitted. *...(Interruptions)...* I permitted it. He is taking extra time. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot quote from anywhere. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, take one or two minutes and finish. *...(Interruptions)...*

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**4.00 P.M.**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I am quoting from the parliamentary debates. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this Bill is totally undemocratic, against the basic principles of the Constitution. So, I urge the Minister to withdraw the Bill. Otherwise I will press for Division for my amendment. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Chair will have to enforce discipline. It is the responsibility of the Chair to manage the time. If the Chair asks somebody to restrict to time, and if he addresses the Chair and calls the Chair\*, it is most unbecoming. I would say that such things should not be repeated. ...*(Interruptions)*... I never expected it from such a Member like Mr. Rajeeve. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. It is already expunged.

We have already taken a decision that Constitution Amendment Bill will be taken at 3.30, but it is already almost 4.00. I think we will now proceed to take up the Constitution Amendment Bill. After this Bill is disposed of, we will continue the discussion on the Unlawful Activities.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसके लिए कितना टाइम है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think one hour is allotted. ... Within one hour it has to be passed.

#### **The Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration of article 371 J in the Constitution of India as amended and passed by the Lok Sabha.

The erstwhile State of Hyderabad which was under Niazam's rule was extremely backward in terms of socio-economic development. In 1956, during the re-organisation of States on linguistic basis, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region which formed a part of the erstwhile Hyderabad State was integrated with the State of Karnataka and the Bellary District which was under the Madras Presidency was transferred to Karnataka. The Union of India attempted to improve the status of Marathwada and Telengana areas by giving them special constitutional status in 1956 by bringing in Constitutional amendments to-article 371.

The Government of Karnataka, as early as 1998, had sought similar provisions in respect of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

Subsequently, the Government of Karnataka, to study the causes and remedies for regional imbalance in the State, had set up a High Power Committee under Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa. After carrying out a detailed study based on the human development indices, the Committee in its report, submitted in 2002, portrayed a dismal picture for the region in terms of health infrastructure, labour participation, employment in Government sector, and highlighted the disparities among various regions of Karnataka. As per the report, the districts of Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Yadgir, Gulbarga, and Koppal were considered the most backward regions of the State. The State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council had passed resolutions in favour of the amendment and the State Government of Karnataka has also endorsed them.

4. The new Article 371 (J) in the Constitution will provide for special provisions for the erstwhile Hyderabad-Karnataka areas of the state of Karnataka which consist of districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal and Yadgir, and additionally include the Bellary District. It is hoped that it would accelerate development of the most backward region of the State and promote inclusive, growth with a view to reducing inter-district and inter-regional disparities in the State.

The bill which seeks to insert Article 371 (J) in the form of a special provision seeks to provide for: (a) Establishment of a separate Development Board for the aforesaid region mentioned above; (b) equitable allocation of funds for development over the said region subject to the requirements of the State as a whole; (c) reservation in public employment through the constitution of local cadres for domiciles of the region; and (d) reservation in education and vocational training institutions for domiciles of the region.

To conclude, the proposed Bill thus seeks to accelerate and foster development in the most backward region of the State of Karnataka through special provisions.

I am sure that these objectives will be achieved with the consensus of the House.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Bihar): Sir, we can pass this Bill without discussion.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No; no. There are some Members who have given their names. Their names will have to be called. They want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. Some Members want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Why should we waste time? Let it be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We have a list of Members who have desired to speak. So, we have to call them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. It was long overdue. I am happy that the Government has finally brought forward this Bill before the House.

As it was explained by the MoS for Home Affairs, the Bill seeks to provide special status to the six districts of the erstwhile Nizam-ruled State — parts of Hyderabad and Karnataka — which is called as Hyderabad-Karnataka. These six districts, which are backward in every term, are going to be given special status. One, with regard to admission to educational institutions, there is a provision for local reservation; with regard to employment, there will be reservation for local people; with regard to skill training also, there will be reservation for local people. This is a welcome step. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had earlier requested for some special provision and it had been given for the region of Telangana. Telangana people are not fully satisfied with that. That is a different matter. I am not going into that aspect because, today, we have to focus on this issue. You know, there is a separate agitation going on for a separate State. But the Karnataka situation is different. The Karnataka Government has appointed the Nanjundappa Committee to go into the issue of backwardness of this particular region, and the Nanjundappa Committee has found that the region is backward in every sense. That is why they made certain recommendations. Accordingly, on 17th March, 2010, the Karnataka Legislative Assembly had unanimously passed a resolution saying, 'The House unanimously urges the Central Government to make special provisions for the Hyderabad-Karnataka area of the State of Karnataka on the same lines made in respect of State of Andhra Pradesh under Article 371D of the Constitution by bringing an amendment to the Constitution of India.' The same terminology is used in the Resolution passed by the Legislative Council. Five Chief Ministers,

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

right from the days of Dharam Singhiji, Kumaraswamyji, Yeddyurappaji, then Sadananda Gowda, and then the present Chief Minister, Mr. Shettigar, all led an all-party delegation, met the Central Government from time to time and requested for an amendment to this effect. Sir, that is why I am saying that it is the need of the hour. It will take care of the backwardness of that particular region.

But, Sir, with regard to the issues mentioned in this, you have to go through the Report submitted by the Nanjundappa Committee and Nanjundappa Committee has clearly opined that this region is backward in every sense. Providing reservation for admission in education and providing reservation for employment is understandable. But, at the same time, how do you take care of the backwardness? Backwardness has to be dealt with on a separate footing. What is missing in this Bill is that there is no support from the Central Government. We have discussed this in the Standing Committee on Home Affairs in which the Members cutting across party lines opined that the Central Government must give a special grant to take care of that backward region of Karnataka. The Karnataka Government by its own resources will not be able to take care of the backlogs in that region. This is one thing.

Secondly, the Planning Commission also has to make a special allocation to take care of that region for a particular period of, at least, one plan or two plans so that that area can be brought on par with the other developed regions of the State of Karnataka. But, unfortunately, neither the Planning Commission nor the Central Government is coming forward with any special grant. I request the Home Minister even now to impress upon the Central Government, to impress upon the Planning Commission to think over it. We had called the Home Secretary, we had called the Finance people, and we had also called the Planning Commission before the Standing Committee. But they said that there is no such provision as of now. Taking this opportunity, I request the Government of India to impress upon the Planning Commission and impress upon "the Finance Ministry of the Central Government to see that some special allocation is made for 5 years or 10 years so that this backward area can be developed on par with the other regions of the State of Karnataka. This is one point that I want to make.

The second point with regard to backwardness is that unless you develop the infrastructure, the area will never develop whether it is communication, whether it is transport, whether it is education, whether it is health, whether it is

community development, whether it is skill upgradation or whether it is power in that area. All these aspects have to be taken care of by the Government of India. That is only possible if the Planning Commission makes a special provision and pays special attention towards that region. Otherwise, the Government of Karnataka, in the recent years, has been allocating Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1000 crores per year. That is a good move. I appreciate the Government of Karnataka. But that wouldn't suffice because this region is lagging in all indices very badly and unless special money is pumped into that region, that region will not be able to develop. Sir, Bidar which is adjacent to Hyderabad, Gulbarga and now the newly-created district, Yadgir, and then Koppal and Bellary, all this area is totally backward in every sense. That is why the Nanjundappa Committee, even the all-party meeting, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly have unanimously passed a Resolution urging the Government of India to make a special provision.

Then, Sir, I come to the other issue. Now, 371D is understandable. But the Government of India has brought 371J. On 371J, I have to make a submission to the House. Sir, 371J provides a role for the Governor. There, there are differences of opinion among the people. My point is, the people of the region are eager to get this special status. That is why we are supporting this Bill in spite of our reservation because in a democratically-elected system, the Governor has no direct role vis-a-vis development. It is the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister or the State Cabinet that has to take care of the concerns of the backward regions, and they need to allocate funds. They need to oversee the monitoring of the schemes. If the Central Government is giving money, if the Planning Commission is making some special allocation, I can understand giving a role to the Governor to oversee the implementation of the schemes. Unfortunately, the Government is not giving the money but they are giving the power to the Governor. This will create problems. I do not want to elaborate further. But when this issue came up before the Standing Committee, we discussed it at length, and we were informed about the experience of Maharashtra. My friends from Maharashtra, who are Members in the Standing Committee, also find that this has not helped them. This is what the Members of the Standing Committee from Maharashtra had said. They were from both the sides, the ruling party side and the Opposition side. The experience is not satisfactory that is the expression they had used. I am not quoting it exactly, but this is the essence of what two hon. Members from that region told us.

So, keeping that in mind, I once again urge upon the Government of India to see to it that some special fund is allocated for this region, and till such time

[Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu]

the fund is allocated, there should not be any role of the Governor vis-a-vis monitoring the developmental activity. It should be left to the Assembly. It should be left to the Cabinet. It should be left to the Chief Minister and his-Council of Ministers.

Sir, in the entire State of Karnataka, regions have been categorized by the Nanjundappa Committee, the High-Powered Review Committee, for the redressal of regional imbalances. These were constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. Nanjundappa. It had identified the most backward taluqs. There were 39 most backward taluqs. Out of these 39, 21 are in the Gulbarga Division alone — the area that we are discussing now. Out of 40 more backward taluqs, five are in the Gulbarga Division. That itself is a clear indication that this region has been neglected and it has not developed with the other regions.

Coming to the Human Development Report, it says, "The key indicators of human development in this district are far behind the State average". The State average is 0650; for backward taluqs like Raichur, Gulbarga, Koppal and Bidar, it is 0547, 0564, 0582, 0589. Then, social indicators also show that this region is backward. Coming to health infrastructure, the Bangalore Division, the deficit in sub-Centres is 34, while in the Gulbarga Division, the deficit is 171. That is the situation in the Gulbarga Division.

Coming to literacy indicators, the State average rate of literacy is much higher than the literacy rate of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. In Karnataka as a whole, the rate is 75.60 while in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, it is only 64.93.

Coming to Government employment, Sir, let me give you just one example. In the Belgaum Division, Gazetted (Group A) officers number 14, in Bangalore, the number is 24, in Mysore, 7 while in Gulbarga, it is only 2. This itself highlights that the area has been neglected. I am not here to blame this Government or that; it serves no purpose. It should be left to the local people to discuss it and decide; if we give arguments, they would make counter arguments.

Sir, I don't wish to take much time of the House because the general mood in the House is to pass this Constitution Amendment Bill at the earliest. Coming back to the issue, I would like to talk about trained people. The southern districts



account for 52 per cent of formally trained youth. The Gulbarga region accounts for the lowest share in the total number of formally trained youth, that is, 6.6 per cent. Just compare 52 per cent with 6.6 per cent! It is only 2.2 per cent of the total population. So, we need to focus on skill development. We need to focus on technical education. We need to focus on medical education. We need to focus on primary education and higher education. And, as I have said, road, transport, power, irrigation, all these aspects need further pumping of funds and Special Category allocation by the Central Government along with the State Government. I am not trying to exclude the State's responsibilities. The State has got the basic responsibility. They have to pump in more funds. They have been doing it for the past few years. They have increased it from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 1000 crores per year. But now, I would request the Government of India to allocate more funds to this region. Sir, this is the crux of the problem. Let the Government of India try to understand this and, for the time being, let them not insist on Governor having a monitoring role for the entire issue because we are making a beginning. Let us see what is happening, how these monies are allocated and how they are being spent. Only then can we further think about it and bring about some more amendments in future as and when necessary. As of now, to conclude, I urge upon the Government to make special provision from the Planning Commission and impress upon the Planning Commission and also from the Central Government for Hyderabad-Karnataka region so that that area can be developed. With these words, I support the Bill, and then I request the entire House to consider it positively and support the Bill.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (Karnataka): What is meant by 'Hyderabad-Karnataka region' is not defined here. It should be defined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Karnataka): \* Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would request you to permit me to speak in Kannada. Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, I would like to request you to permit me to speak in Kannada. Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate Hon. Prime Minister and Chairperson of UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have informed that you are going to speak in Kannada only now. Interpreter has not been arranged. You can speak in English. As soon as the interpreter joins, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I am told that it is available. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the outset I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister and Chairperson of UPA. The people of Karnataka have been demanding for this amendment to the Constitution. During the re-organisation of states people of Karnataka dreamt of united Karnataka. Let me recall a poem expresses this aspiration of people.

"Udayavagali Cheluva Namma Kannada Nadu"

(Let it emerges on a beautiful land of our Kannada)

Written by famous poet Huyilugola Narayana Rao. With this intention the state of Karnataka was re-organized. Earlier Karnataka state was known as Mysore state and later it was re-christened as Karnataka state. The state of Karnataka was re-organised on 1st November, 1956 comprising of regions like, old Mysore Hyderabad — Karnataka and also Kannada people living in the erstwhile Madras province. All these regions were integrated in the state of Karnataka.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Translation is not coming. The Minister should understand it or other Members should understand it.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: It's okay, Sir, if you permit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Just continue in English. ...*(Interruptions)*... As soon as interpreter joins, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Many poets mentioned in their poems that the state of Karnataka is a prosperous land, where milk and honey are flown like a river. But people of Hyderabad — Karnataka region are not given opportunity to enjoy the sweetness of the fruits of development. Therefore people of Hyderabad — Karnataka region are lagging behind in terms of development.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Members are objecting that they are not able to get the translation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ऑस्कर फर्नांडिस: सर, ठीक है, मैं हिन्दी में बोलूंगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी इच्छा कन्नड में बोलने की थी। यदि interpretation नहीं हो रहा है तो ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): They should try to understand Kannada. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): We can follow. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't have any problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Sense of the House is that you can continue in Kannada. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Thank you sir, thank you. Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, our struggle to pass the bill has been for decades. Today - this bill gives me an opportunity to speak in Kannada and hear the voice of Kannada in the House. It is giving me an immense pleasure. This demand is not a recent one, it has been there since the days of re-organisation of the state of Karnataka. Since then all the ruling Governments of Karnataka have been making sincere efforts to make a special provision for the development of this region. The demand was that the Hyderabad — Karnataka region should be identified as backward region of the state and adequate allocation for all-round development should be made. The bill is being passed now. I feel proud to say that it is a historic day in the history of India particularly of Karnataka. Shri Mallikarjuna Kharge ji, former Chief Minister of Karnataka Shri S.M. Krishna ji, Shri M. Veerappa Moily ji, Shri K.H. Muniyappa ji Shri Rahman Khan ji and former Chief Minister and Lok Sabha Member Shri N.Dharma Singh ji and all the Members of Parliament from Karnataka cutting across the party lines, have contributed to bring the bill before the House. All the Hon. Members of Parliament of this august House are extending their support in passing this bill. With this bill Hyderabad — Karnataka region which comprises five districts, is going to get a development board as per the provision of the Constitution. Another backward district called Bellary, which was under the erstwhile Madras province during pre-independence era, is also included in the region. The population of Hyderabad — Karnataka region is about one crore. It is nearly 1/5 of the total population of the state of Karnataka. As I have mentioned earlier the land of Karnataka is prosperous one, milk and honey are flown here. But situation in the Hyderabad — Karnataka is different. There has been either severe drought or flood in the region throughout the year. People here are living a pathetic life. They should be given Moksha (Salvation). Moksha means, I am not saying to send them to heaven, I mean a permanent relief should be given to them, so that they would feel heaven living here itself. We should give such opportunities to them. After a long struggle, of our people the Union Government has taken a decision to fulfill the demand of people of Karnataka.

Hon. Member, Shri Venkaiah Naidu ji has agreed to discuss the issue, to decide whether the Governor of Karnataka should be the Chairman or not, would be taken up some other day. I thank him for this. Otherwise it would not be possible to pass the bill today. As we know Telangana in the state of Andhra

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

Pradesh, Vidarbha in the state of Maharashtra are having the Governor of the state as Chairman of the Development Board. It is because it would be helpful if there is any political crisis, and in other crisis the Governor would take care of the developmental works. We do not have any reservation if any elected State Government run its administration as per the spirit of democracy. But under the prevailing circumstances if this bill is not passed it would be very difficult to pass it in near future. This is why I urge upon the Hon. Members to extend their support to pass the bill today itself. We need to take note of the condition, in which people living in the said region. I would like to quote Mahatma Gandhi ji Why we need freedom? It is to make us free from economic crisis, to ensure social justice to all the people. That is why we need freedom.

Most of the people of Hyderabad — Karnataka region belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. As Sacchhar Committee report mentions most of the minorities living here, are economically and socially backward. To ensure all-round development of the people of this backward region we should make special provisions. As it was requested by Shri Venkaiah Naidu ji we should give adequate allocation for this purpose. I joined him to say that it would not possible to take up development works with the allocation of funds from State Government alone. I would also request our Hon. Union Ministers from Karnataka to influence the Union Government to get adequate allocations for all-round development of the Hyderabad — Karnataka region.

As far as education is concerned we need to encourage it in the backward region. I am happy to say Government of India through RTE gave every child the right to get compulsory education. It is a fundamental right. I would like to point out that parents should be in better position to send their children to school. Parents should have a job to earn livelihood. The Government of India by providing 100 days guaranteed job to poor people under the MGNREGA, enable them financially to send their children to school. I wish the bill should get President's Assent at the earliest, and the Hyderabad — Karnataka Development Board be established. With this, the long pending demand of the people of Hyderabad — Karnataka region would be fulfilled. I would like to say that they are celebrating today as the bill is being passed here.

As we know there are number of backward regions in the country. Similarly Hyderabad — Karnataka region is also a backward region, I would like to salute

the administration of Karnataka. It is one of the best administrations in the country. With the help of this administration the backward region of Hyderabad — Karnataka would get rid of its backwardness. I hope the administration of Karnataka would take all steps to get financial allocation where is necessary for the development, such as providing irrigation facilities, developing industrial clusters, etc. Since it is a backward region by providing subsidy to set up industries best opportunities should be made available to the people of Hyderabad — Karnataka region. People of Bengaluru and other developed regions of the state are getting good opportunities and similar development should also take place in the Hyderabad — Karnataka region.

I, once again express my thanks to you for giving me the opportunity to take part in the discussion and allowing me to speak in Kannada. I would also like to congratulate the people of Karnataka at this historic moment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Oscar Fernandes. Now, Mr. Prasanta Chatterjee.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, so far as the need for development of the backward region is concerned, we discussed it in the Standing Committee. As Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said, we supported the need for a development board. At that time, we came to know that there was a unanimous resolution of the Assembly and an all-Party delegation also met the hon. Prime Minister here in support of the demand.

Sir, finally, when the Bill came up again in the Standing Committee, there were no remarks of the Home Secretary of the Union Government. So, I only mention that we support the Bill provided the present Bill comprises the same area and region in accordance with the wishes of the Assembly. That was not there, and, it was done in a hurry. I think, the Home Minister will speak on that point because that note was absent in the final version.

But so far as development of the backward region and the provision of funds required is concerned, we supported that in the Standing Committee. I only inform here the suggestions that I gave there in the Standing Committee. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I stand here today even though it is directly related to the Constitution Amendment Bill. Articles 370D and 370E are directly related to the Telangana issue. You want to dilute that issue. That is why you are bringing in this one.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

Sir, the States Reorganisation Commission recommended formation of linguistic States. Hyderabad district was divided and four of the erstwhile Hyderabad districts and Bellary district, which was under Madras Presidency, were merged with the Karnataka State.

Everybody knows that Telangana is backward for many decades and remains so even today, whatever may be the claims of the Government of Andhra Pradesh or the Union Government. Right from day one of its merger with Andhra State, there have been agitations and fighting for a separate State. In 1969, there was a big agitation where more than 400 people died in police firing. Mr. Chenna Reddy was leading the agitation. Finally, he merged the TPS party with the Congress party and ultimately he became the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh.

The Union Government understood the gravity of the situation and brought a Constitution Amendment by inserting new Articles 371D and 371E and making special provisions and establishment of a Central University. But, unfortunately, the successive Governments, both at the Centre and at the State level, have utterly failed to honour and implement the Constitution Amendment, particularly Article 371D. It is precisely the reason why there have been agitations right from day one of its notification. Instead of solving the problem of Telangana region, it has further aggravated the situation.

I have no hesitation to say that the present on-going agitation for a separate State is a consequence of failure of the Government to implement the Constitution Amendment. I have every reason to believe as to how the present Constitution Amendment would help in solving the backwardness of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region by inserting new Article 371J.

Sir, I strongly feel that the special packages are not going to solve the problem unless and until we understand the sentiments and magnitude of the problem and go to the root cause of it. I am also given to understand that a special package is also going to be announced for Telangana. I say it with all power at my command that no such package would appease the people of Telangana except announcing a separate statehood. Sir, the sentiment for a separate State has gone into the veins of each and every individual of Telangana. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... So, bringing amendments to the Constitution would not solve and not enough to answer the existing problem. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... The answer

for backwardness in Telangana is only to carve out a separate State and let it grow and develop on its own as it has got abundant natural resources.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goud, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: I am concluding, Sir. So, taking advantage of this opportunity ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are reading. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: I once again demand the Government of India to immediately take further steps ...*(Time-bell rings)*... as per the announcement made on December 9, 2009 and make a separate State from Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Thank you.

Sir, I am not speaking in the Telugu language which I am supposed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak in Telugu. I will be very happy.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: (\*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No translation is there.

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: On behalf of the people of Telangana, I once again appeal to the Government of India not to do any experiment like this. You did the same experiment during the agitation of 1969. Article 371D and 371E applies to-Telangana region. Article 371J will apply to this particular region of Karnataka. This is not going to solve the problem. I must caution you. The Government of India and the Government of Karnataka must have sincerity, only then will the problem relating to development of that area be solved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, today is a historic day for my State and more so for the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region of the six districts, namely Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Yadgir and Bellary. For nearly three decades, various Governments of Karnataka and many all-party delegations have urged the Centre to accord special status to Hyderabad-Karnataka region. I have myself urged the Government to accord special status to it during my

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\*Hon. Member Spoke in Telgu.

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

intervention in this House in March, 2008. Today, I, on behalf of the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region of my state, thank the Union Government as also all the political leaders of my State cutting across party lines who have consistently supported this call for the last three decades. The Hyderabad-Karnataka region of my State is in dire need of investments, infrastructure and employment. I am hopeful that this Bill will help achieve all of these as the region will receive special attention and funds for the development of the State will be shared equitably with these six districts of this region. Most importantly, Sir, this Bill, besides ushering an overall development of the region, will pave the way for an emotional integration or re-integration of the region with the rest of Karnataka and the rest of country. This is only a vital first step in the transformation of the region and its people. I am hopeful that a comprehensive and time-bound investment and development plan for each of the districts — since each of the districts has different development opportunities — focused on creating economic opportunities for the people will be formulated soon to allow each of the districts catch up with other parts of the State.

Sir, 17th September is celebrated by the Karnataka Government as the Hyderabad-Karnataka Liberation Day, since this region was liberated on that day in 1948. I urge the House to unanimously pass this Bill, so that this day will go down as the economic liberation day of the region. Jai Hind! Jai Karnataka!

SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL (Karnataka): \* Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, today the Union Government has brought the Constitution 118th Amendment Bill to insert 371J into the Constitution to make special provision for the development of Hyderabad — Karnataka region. This move of the Government makes people of this region happy. Hyderabad — Karnataka region comprises of six districts. Its population is about one crore. As per the 26 criteria fixed by the Government to declare any region as backward Hyderabad — Karnataka region fulfills 22 of the 26 criteria. It is a very backward region in terms of economic development.

I would like to draw the kind of attention of the august House towards the past glory of this region. In the history of Karnataka this region occupies very significant place. The first Kannada text Kavirajamarga was written during the rule of Rashtrakuta dynasty, who ruled from this Hyderabad — Karnataka region. Another example a great philosopher, social reformer Basavanna under whose leadership a historic revolution took place during twelfth century was also from the

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.



region. The Vijaya Nagara empire, which is one of the most important Kingdoms of India and it was a golden era in the history of India was also in the Hyderabad — Karnataka region.

The history of Karnataka is illuminating by the contribution of Sharanas, Dasas, great rulers like Nripatunga were all from the Hyderabad — Karnataka region. Another great text MIT Hakshara Akjhara was written by Vijnaneshwara, who hailed from the region. In this way in the different phases of history the Hyderabad — Karnataka region celebrated its glory. But today it has become one of the most backward regions in the modern India. It might be because of its geographical reasons. Now in order to ensure all round development of the region this amendment bill is brought here. The Government is taking its first step in this direction. During the Prime Minister-ship of Shri Atal Bihar Vajapayee ji in the year 1998 the demand for such amendment was made for the first time under the leadership of Shri S.M. Krishna ji. Since then this demand has been repeatedly put before the Union Government by all the six Chief Ministers, and representatives of people. Pro-Kannada Associations, late Shri Vishwanath Reddy Mudnal, Shri Vyjanath Patil and others have been making sincere efforts to get the special status for the region by amending the Constitution.

Considering all these and to respect the sentiments of the people of the Hyderabad — Karnataka region the ruling UPA Government has brought this historic bill. This would give more emphasis on the development of the region. I know it is not enough to pass the bill, the Government of India should provide adequate allocation for the development of the region. Planning Commission should consider the need of the development and chalk out a proper plan for the same. The facilities provided to Telangana in Andhra Pradesh and Vidarbha in Maharashtra have not been given to Hyderabad — Karnataka region in last 45 years. However, better late than never, at least now we are going to get the benefits, by passing the bill and I hope it would help to build up confidence among our people. I also appeal them to come forward and make sincere efforts to reap the fruits of development. I express my sincere gratitude to all the Hon. Members of the august House for extending their cooperation to pass the bill.

मैं यहा बैठे हुए सभी सदस्यों का अभिन्नंदन करता हूं कि संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन लाकर एक छोटा सा आत्मविश्वास लाने के लिए उस प्रदेश के अंदर आप सभी लोग जो सहकार दे रहे हैं, मैं इस सहकार के लिए आप सभी का आभारी हूं। विशेषकर एम.एम. खरगे जी ने इसके लिए विशेष प्रयत्न किए हैं, जिसके लिए मैं उनका भी व्यक्तिगत

[Shri Basawaraj Patil]

रूप से आभारी हूँ। आने वाले दिनों में यह हमारे लिए एक ऐतिहासिक घटना बनेगी। इस बिल को आप सब लोग पास करें और हमें आत्मविश्वास से, अपने पुरुषार्थ से और आगे बढ़ने के लिए सहयोग करें। यह प्रार्थना करते हुए, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister for Labour and Employment, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, will intervene in the debate.

**श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे):** उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद प्रकट करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो Article 371(J) Constitutional Amendment Bill यहां पर लाया गया है, इसको सभी सदस्यों का unanimously support है। यह मैं समझता हूँ, क्योंकि Lower House में इसको unanimously पास किया गया है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय है और मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली बार पार्लियामेंट में जितने भी मेम्बर्स थे, किसी ने अपोज न करते हुए इसको पास किया है, यह हमारे लिए बड़े गर्व की बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि 371(J) के बारे में जो थोड़ी संशयास्पद बातें नायडु साहब ने आपके सामने पेश कीं, उनके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक कोशिश है और इस 371(J) में तीन चीजें महत्वपूर्ण हैं। पहला तो डेवलपमेंट का portion है, दूसरा education का है और तीसरा employment का है। ये तीनों चीजें इसमें रहने की वजह से यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण Article बन गया है। तेलंगाना, जो पहले हमारा हिस्सा था या हम तेलंगाना के जिस हिस्से में थे, निजाम स्टेट में थे। गुलबर्गा, बीदर, रायचूर, कोपल, यादगीर और बेल्लारी, इन 6 डिस्ट्रिक्ट में से 5 डिस्ट्रिक्ट निजाम स्टेट के साथ थे। तेलंगाना वालों को आर्टिकल-371(d) के मुताबिक सहूलियतें मिली थीं। हमको नहीं मिलने की वजह से हम इस कोशिश में थे कि किसी ढंग से हमको भी सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए। तेलंगाना और मराठवाड़ा भी जो निजाम स्टेट का पार्ट था, उसको भी सहूलियतें मिली थीं और वहां पर भी डवलपमेंट बोर्ड कायम किया गया था। तब जब वहां पर गवर्नर है, नागालैंड में भी गवर्नर है, कर्नाटक में अगर आर्टिकल-371(J) के तहत बोर्ड के चेयरमैन या कन्वीनर गवर्नर बनते हैं, तो इसमें क्या ऐतराज है। नायडु साहब, आप स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन रहे हैं। मुझे मालूम नहीं था कि किस वजह से इसमें थोड़ी देरी हुई, इसके बारे में आपको मालूम है। कर्नाटक सरकार ने एक लैटर लिखकर आर्टिकल-371(j) को डैफर करने की कोशिश की। जब पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य बैठे और हैदराबाद कर्नाटक में भी फिर एक बार एजिटेशन शुरू हुआ, तब फिर चीफ मिनिस्टर ने उसको बदलकर आर्टिकल-371(j) को यथास्थिति में रखने का पत्र लिखा। उसके आधार पर मैं नायडु साहब को भी याद करता हूँ, उन्होंने फिर अपनी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में बदलाव लाकर जो कोशिश की, यह सिर्फ 1991 की नहीं है या 1992 की नहीं है। यह कोशिश 1980 से चल रही है। सुब्रह्मण्यम कमेटी ने खास करके हैदराबाद स्टेट में एक हैदराबाद कर्नाटक डवलपमेंट बोर्ड बनाकर सारे देश में घूमकर एक रिपोर्ट दी,

यानी हैदराबाद, कर्नाटक में एजुकेशनली बैकवार्ड हैं। और एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं है, इरिगेशनल फेसिलिटी नहीं है। इसमें आपने 26 क्राइटेरिया दिखाए हैं, उसमें 22 क्राइटेरिया फुलफिल करते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और 1980 से लेकर लगातार हमारी कोशिश रही है और आज आपकी सपोर्ट मिलने की वजह से कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट आ रहा है। इसलिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लेकिन आपको यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि हमें कितनी कोशिश करनी पड़ी है। इसको अल्टीमेटली, मैं जब गुलबर्गा में पार्लियामेंट के इलेक्शन के लिए कंटेस्ट कर रहा था, उस वक्त राहुल गांधी जी वहां पर आए थे। मैंने यह पहला मुद्दा उनके सामने रखा, क्योंकि वे पार्टी के मुख्य थे। आप 371 तेलंगाना स्तर पर अगर हैदराबाद कर्नाटक को देते हैं तो इस इलाके के लोग कांग्रेस पार्टी से जुड़ेंगे और, हमारे साथ आएंगे। मैं सी.एल.पी. लीडरशिप छोड़कर के इसलिए आगे आया। कहने का यह मतलब है कि इसका कमिटमेंट होना चाहिए। इसीलिए मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, को मनमोहन सिंह जी को, राहुल गांधी जी को रिएली एप्रिसिएट करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

यह हकीकत है, आप। बसवाराज पाटिल से पूछिए। यह हकीकत है। इसीलिए तो यह बिल पेश हुआ। इसलिए यह यहां आ गया।

**श्री उपसभापति:** प्लीज़ कन्क्लूड।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे:** नहीं तो, हरेक पॉलिटिशियन सिर्फ इसको पॉलिटिक्स की नजर से देख रहे थे लेकिन हमने इसको डेवलपमेंट की दृष्टि से, एजुकेशन की सहूलियत की दृष्टि से, एम्प्लॉयमेंट की दृष्टि से देखा। हमने हरेक नेता के पास जाकर इसके बारे में एक्सप्लेन किया। इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल आया है, ऐतिहासिक बिल है और बहुत ही अच्छा बिल है। इसको सभी लोगों को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। पॉलिटिक्स अलग बात है। इलेक्शन में कौन जीतेगा, कितना फायदा होगा, कितना नुकसान होगा यह बात अलग है। मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ, हमारे यहां एक कहावत है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have to have the voting on the Bill at 5 o'clock. ...**(Interruptions)**... Don't disturb, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे:** मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस में पॉलिटिक्स नहीं करना चाहते हैं। अंत में एक ही बात कहूंगा कि "बकरी ईद में बचे, तो मोहरम में नाचे।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... चुनाव में लोग आते-जाते हैं। यह बाद की बात है कि किस की गवर्नमेंट बनती है? हम सब उस एरिया में डेवलपमेंट के लिए मिलकर कोशिश करें, इसमें खामियां निकालने की कोशिश न करें और इस कानून को unanimously support दें, इतना कहकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is supporting it.

श्री एस. वेंकैया नायडु: मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि राजनीति और राजनेताओं का नाम लेने से हंगामा होगा। हमें कर्नाटक रीजन के हित में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, don't bring politics.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): \*Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir you have given me the opportunity to speak two minutes on the Constitution 118th Amendment Bill. I am thankful to you for the same. The state of Karnataka was re-organised 58 years ago. Bengaluru is the second IT capital of the world. But in the Hyderabad — Karnataka region people are facing difficulties like, acute shortage of drinking water, no road to walk, no school for children, no colleges for students. This is the prevailing condition in the Hyderabad — Karnataka region, which was ruled by erstwhile Nizam of Hyderabad. During the state re-organisation it was integrated in the state of Karnataka. As Shri Mallikarjuna Kharge ji said the struggle for the special provision for the Hyderabad — Karnataka region has been there for decades. The region has given two Chief Ministers to rule Karnataka. But due to lack of political will the demand could not be materialized, during those days. Today the demand is successfully met with the sincere efforts of the ruling BJP Government in Karnataka and Hon. Union Minister for Labour and Employment Shri Mallikarjuna Kharge ji. I congratulate both for the same. There is no politics in the issue. We have been fighting for this demand for decades. We met Smt. Indira Gandhi ji, Rajiv Gandhi ji for fulfilling this demand. Today Sonia Gandhi ji has helped and we are getting the bill passed. For more than 50 years we have been fighting for making special provision for the development of Hyderabad — Karnataka region. Today we got the victory. I am thankful to both lower House and this House for unanimously supporting insertion of article 371 J. I am thankful to everybody for supporting this Constitution (Amendment) Bill cutting across party lines.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is a historic Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I must thank our hon. Prime Minister and the Chairperson of the UPA, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, for accepting the demand of the people of Hyderabad and Karnataka and bringing in this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Sir, there is no politics in it. All parties wanted it, and there is total unanimity in Karnataka, as far as amendment to article 371 of the Constitution is concerned. I appeal to all my colleagues to pass this Constitution (Amendment) Bill with unanimity. The people of Karnataka will be grateful to all of you. Thank you very much.

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\*English translation of the original speech delivered in Kannada.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Sir, this area, though economically backward, was culturally the richest area. Two thousand years ago, Kaviraja Marga was written by Raja Nripatunga.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take only two minutes more.

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Shri Mallikarjun Kharge and I have a great relationship with this area. He has established Buddha Vihara which has become a tourist place. I have established Vijnaneshwara Bhawan, Martur. It was inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India, R.C. Lahoti. He is the person who gave uniform law for the entire country called Mitakshara. When the foundation stone was laid, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad was also present. Now we have established Vijnaneshwara Research and Training Centre in Polity at Martur, and this is the building which has been constructed at a cost of Rs. one crore. It is 15 kilometres away from Gulbarga. Buddha Vihara has been constructed by Shri Mallikarjun Kharge in the Gulbarga city itself. This place is becoming not only a tourist place but also a pilgrimage centre. It is a six-decade dream that is being fulfilled by this Amendment. Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this amendment.

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों को मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कंस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Hyderabad has not been defined here.

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह: सर, मैं एक-दो चीजों के बारे में हाउस को बताना चाहूंगा। जैसा उधर से हमारे माननीय नायडु जी ने कहा, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already started.

SHRI N. K. SINGH: Sir, the area has not been defined.

SHRI R. P. N. SINGH: I will address that. The Statement of Objects and Reasons gives the names of all the six districts. I will just like to clarify what Mr. Naidu had brought about. He talked about the Governor's role in the construction of the Board. I would just like to say with respect to the Governor, that Governor is a Constitutional Authority and will not be the Chairman of the Development Board. He will only help assess the development work of the Board and ensure that an equitable distribution of resources is made, subject to the requirements of the State as Mr. Rajeev had pointed out. I would also like to bring to your notice the backward regions needing more funds which Mr. Naidu had brought

[Shri R. P. N. Singh]

**5.00 P.M.**

about. With respect to the additional financial assistance to remove backwardness, the Planning Commission has a scheme called The Backward Region Grant Fund and since the financial year 2007-08, nearly Rs. 407 crores have been released for the districts under consideration. If they can improve their fund utilization, we will be able to give them additional funds. In the end, once again, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को, इस हाउस को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इस कंस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन किया है और मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि जिस तरह से इस बिल पर हाउस में कन्सेन्सस आया है, सरकार और भी जो बिल लाएगी उनमें भी इसी तरह का कन्सेन्सस आता रहेगा। धन्यवाद।

**श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु:** सभापति जी, अभी क्लॉज़ (1) में यह जो अमेंडमेंट सर्कुलेट किया गया है, यह मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। कृपया मंत्री जी इसके ऊपर कुछ प्रकाश डालें।

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I would like to move the amendment for renumbering the Constitutional Amendment to 98 from 99.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what is this amendment?

SHRI R.P. N. SINGH: Sir, it only renumbering. It has been numbered as 98.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Where is 99? It is the Constitution (One Hundred Eighteenth Amendment) Bill, 2012.

SHRI R.P. N. SINGH: Sir, earlier it was 99th amendment. This has been numbered now as 98. It is only a numbering correction, Sir.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is not there, Singhji. मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन इस कारण से बिल आगे नहीं आना चाहिए।

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, it was 99th amendment. But, it has been changed to 98th amendment. It is only a numbering change.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister will explain when we come to the Title.

(MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

**The House divided.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Ayes: 163**

**Noes: Nil**

**AYES - 163**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammad

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk, Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balgopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud, T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush



Gupta, Shri Prem

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Maitreyan, Dr. V.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohpatra, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukut, Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shri Baswaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubalal

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G. N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Saleem, Chaudhary Munabbar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sangma, Shri Thomas

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Shri Raghunandan

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri G. K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

**Noes - Nil**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. I shall now put Clause 2 to vote. The question is:

That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill.

*The House divided*

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Ayes: 163**

**Noes: Nil**

**AYES - 163**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammad

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud, T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Prem

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra



Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukut, Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shri Baswaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K. P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Anand Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G. N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi  
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar  
Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad  
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar  
Saleem, Chaudhary Munabbar  
Sancheti, Shri Ajay  
Sangma, Shri Thomas  
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu  
Seema, Dr. T.N.  
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.  
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar  
Shafi, Shri Mohammad  
Shanta Kumar, Shri  
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan  
Sharma, Shri Satish  
Shukla, Shri Rajeev  
Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar  
Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain  
Singh, Shri Birender  
Singh, Shri Ishwar  
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shrimati Maya  
Singh, Shri N.K.  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri G. K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Noes - Nil

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

**Clause 2 was added to the Bill.**

**Clause-1 - Short title and commencement**

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 1, there is one amendment by the Minister of State, Shri R.P.N. Singh

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I move:

That at page 1, line 3, *for* the word "Ninety-ninth", the word "Ninety-eighth" be *substituted*.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 1, as amended, to vote. The question is:

*Clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill.*

**The House divided.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Ayes: 163**

**Noes: Nil**

**AYES - 163**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammad

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk, Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya  
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh  
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Balagopal, Shri K.N.  
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar  
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan  
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi  
Bhattacharya, Shri P.  
Bora, Shri Pankaj  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.  
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud, T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Prem

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohpatra, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukut, Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash



Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubalal

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Anand Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Saleem, Chaudhary Munabbar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sangma, Shri Thomas

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Shri Raghunandan

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq, Anwar Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

Noes: Nil

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up the Enacting Formula and the Title.

The question is:

*The Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.*

*The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Ayes: 163**

**Noes: Nil**

**AYES - 163**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammad

Agrawal, Shri Naresh

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Ali, Shri Sabir

Anand Sharma, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk, Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balaganga, Shri N.

Balgopal, Shri K.N.

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan

Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat

Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal

Dua, Shri H.K.

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Elavarasan, Shri A.

Faruque, Shrimati Naznin

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Gill, Dr. M.S.

Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.

Goud T., Shri Devender

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gupta, Shri Prem

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh

Maitreya, Dr. V.

Mangala Kisan, Shri

Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur

Masood, Shri Rasheed

Mitra, Dr. Chandan

Mohapatra, Shri Rabinarayan

Mukut, Mithi, Shri

Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah

Naik, Shri Shantaram

Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Narayanan, Shri C.P.

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana

Pande, Shri Avinash

Parida, Shri Baishnab

Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Ahmed

Patil, Shri Basawaraj

Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubalal

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum



Rajeeve, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Saleem, Chaudhary Munabbar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sangma, Shri Thomas

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Shanta Kumar, Shri

Sharma, Shri Raghunandan

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq Anwar, Shri

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri GK.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill, as amended, be passed.*

*The House divided.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: **Ayes: 163**

**Noes: Nil**

**AYES - 163**

Abraham, Shri Joy  
Achuthan, Shri M.P.  
Adeeb, Shri Mohammad  
Agrawal, Shri Naresh  
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar  
Ali, Shri Sabir  
Anand Sharma, Shri  
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Ashk, Ali Tak, Shri  
Ashwani Kumar, Shri  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya  
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh  
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das  
Balaganga, Shri N.  
Balagopal, Shri K.N.  
Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar  
Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.  
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal  
Behera, Shri Shadi Lal  
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhushan  
Bernard, Shri A.W. Rabi  
Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bora, Shri Pankaj  
Budania, Shri Narendra  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta  
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat  
Chiranjeevi, Dr. K.  
Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka  
Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal  
Dua, Shri H.K.  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Elavarasan, Shri A.  
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand  
Gill, Dr. M.S.  
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.  
Goud, T., Shri Devender  
Goyal, Shri Piyush  
Gupta, Shri Prem  
Gupta, Shri Vivek  
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul  
Hashmi, Shri Parvez

Heptulla, Dr. Najma A.

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Javadekar, Shri Prakash

Jha, Shri Prabhat

Jinnah, Shri A.A.

Jois, Shri M. Rama

Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar

Kannan, Shri P.

Karan Singh, Dr.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri K. Rahman

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali

Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai

Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kulaste, Shri Faggan Singh

Kurien, Prof. P.J.

Kushwaha, Shri Upendra

Lad, Shri Anil H.

Mahendra Prasad Dr.

Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh  
Maitreyan, Dr. V.  
Mangala Kisan, Shri  
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur  
Masood, Shri Rasheed  
Mitra, Dr. Chandan  
Mohpatra, Shri Rabinarayan  
Mukut, Mithi, Shri  
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naik, Shri Shantaram  
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Narayanan, Shri C.P.  
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana  
Pande, Shri Avinash  
Parida, Shri Baishnab  
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Patel, Shri Ahmed  
Patil, Shri Baswaraj  
Pilania, Dr. Gyan Prakash  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala

Prasad, Shri Ravi Shankar

Punj, Shri Balbir

Rai, Shrimati Kusum

Rajeev, Shri P.

Ram Prakash, Dr.

Ramalingam, Dr. K.P.

Ramesh, Shri C.M.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangarajan, Shri T.K.

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen

Ratnapuri, Shri G.N.

Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.

Raut, Shri Sanjay

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddy, Shri Palvai Govardhan

Roy, Shri Tarini Kanta

Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap

Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai

Sadho, Dr. Vijaylaxmi

Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar



Sahu, Shri Dhiraj Prasad

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar

Saleem, Chaudhary Munabbar

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Sangma, Shri Thomas

Seelam, Shri Jesudasu

Seema, Dr. T.N.

Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Shafi, Shri Mohammad

Shanta, Shri Raghunandan

Sharma, Shri Satish

Shukla, Shri Rajeev

Singh, Shri Arvind Kumar

Singh, Shri Bashistha Narain

Singh, Shri Birender

Singh, Shri Ishwar

Singh, Shri Jai Prakash

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shrimati Maya

Singh, Shri N.K.

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din

Stanley, Shrimati Vasanthi

Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu

Swamy, Shri A.V.

Tariq, Anwar Sigh

Tarun Vijay, Shri

Thakur, Dr. Prabha

Thangavelu, Shri S.

Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Shivanand

Tripathi, Shri D.P.

Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.

Vasan, Shri G.K.

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal

**Noes - Nil**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The bill as amended, was passed by the required majority.

**The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012 - Contd...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we resume our discussion on the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012. Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इसे अब कल करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसे अब कल सुबह करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, कल करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इसे कल करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, I request you all to resume your seats. You take your seats. We can consider the suggestion. It is up to the Government to react. The Chair is neutral. I have called Shivanand Tiwariji. आप लोग बैठिए। Please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who are standing please take your seats ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, होम मिनिस्टर साहब को बुलाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† جناب محمد اديب : سر، ہوم منسٹر صاحب کو بلائیے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*

श्री उपसभापति: क्या?

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: सर, यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं हैं।

† جناب محمد اديب : سر، یہاں پر ہوم منسٹر صاحب نہیں ہیں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is Home Minister? Yes; Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. So many Cabinets Ministers are here. And, Minister of State for Home Affairs is here. That is enough. It is a collective responsibility.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: उपसभापति महोदय, जब भी कोई बड़ा कानून बनता है, तो मेरे जैसे आदमी के मन में घबराहट होती है। हमने देखा है कि इस देश में कड़े कानूनों का सदुपयोग कम और दुरुपयोग ज्यादा हुआ है। हमारे यहां बिहार से बगैर कानूनी प्रक्रिया को पूरा किए, वहां के नौजवानों को पकड़ कर लाया गया। मैंने इसी सदन में यह सवाल जीरो ऑवर में उठाया था। महोदय, चाहे "पोटा" हो, चाहे "मीसा" हो, चाहे "डीआईआर" हो और चाहे "मकोका" हो, हमने सभी कानूनों का दुरुपयोग होते देखा है। मेरे जहन में यह सवाल उठता है कि क्या कानून बनाकर, हम आतंकवाद जैसी गंभीर समस्या का समाधान कर सकते

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

हैं? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अगर कानूनों का गलत इस्तेमाल होता है तो उससे आतंकवाद रुकता नहीं है, बल्कि आतंकवाद को खाद व पानी मिलता है।

महोदय, मैं आपको स्मरण कराना चाहूंगा कि अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले मैंने पढ़ा था कि 1995 या 96 में दिल्ली के लाजपत नगर इलाके में एक कार ब्लास्ट हुआ था और उसमें कई लोग मरे थे। उस मामले में कश्मीर का एक नौजवान पकड़ा गया था। उस नौजवान को इस सबूत के आधार पर पकड़ा गया था कि उसके घर में उस मारुति कार का टायर मिला था। इसी कारण उसको उस विस्फोट के मामले में गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया गया था। वह नौजवान 14 वर्ष तक जेल में रहा। उसके बाद यह जानकारी मिली कि वह जो टायर मिला था, वह तो उस गाड़ी का था ही नहीं। उस गाड़ी के मालिक ने यह बयान दिया कि पुलिस ने उससे कभी भी पूछताछ नहीं की कि यह टायर मेरी गाड़ी का है या नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि समाज के जिस हिस्से में आतंकवादी पैदा हो रहे हैं, बगैर उसके सहयोग, बगैर उसकी गुडविल हासिल किए, क्या हम आतंकवाद का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? इतनी बड़ी आबादी है और उस आबादी के मन में इस बात का गुस्सा है कि हमारे बेकसूर नौजवानों को बरसों तक जेल में रखा जाता है। उनकी जिंदगी बर्बाद हो जाती है और उनका भविष्य समाप्त हो जाता है। ऐसे नौजवानों को सरकार किसी भी तरह से कम्पनसेट नहीं करती है। उनके चरित्र के ऊपर भी धब्बा लगता है। हैदराबाद में, चारमीनार मस्जिद में विस्फोट हुआ था। हमें याद है कि उस मामले में इंफोसिस में नौकरी करने वाले एक इन्फॉर्मेशन टेक्नोलॉजी के इंजीनियर की गिरफ्तारी हुई थी। कोई प्रमाण नहीं मिला था, इसलिए अदालत ने उसको बाइज्जत बरी कर दिया। मैंने उसका बयान पढ़ा था। उसने कहा था कि समाज में कोई भी हमें बिठाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, मैं जेल में था, तो हमारे नाते-रिश्तेदारों तक ने हमें छोड़ दिया था। आप यह बताइए कि हमारे समाज का जो इतना बड़ा हिस्सा है, जब तक हम उसका भरोसा नहीं हासिल करेंगे, उसकी गुडविल हासिल नहीं करेंगे, तब इस तरह का कानून बनाने का क्या मतलब है? क्या आप समझते हैं कि इस देश का एक समुदाय पूरा का पूरा आतंकवादी है? अगर आपकी यह मान्यता है तो गलत है, क्योंकि अधिकांश आदमी आतंकवाद की निन्दा करते हैं। उन्होंने बार-बार, इसके बारे में सार्वजनिक रूप से भी बयान दिये हैं, इसको लेकर सार्वजनिक रूप से भी धरना भी दिया है, तब कुछ लड़के, जिनका अगर किन्हीं कारणों से आतंकवाद की तरफ झुकाव होता है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आतंकवाद की खाद-बीज हम लोगों से मिलती है, क्योंकि हम उनको इंसाफ नहीं दिलाते हैं। उनको लगता है, उनके अंदर इस तरह की भावनाएं पैदा होती हैं कि हमारे साथ भेदभाव हो रहा है, हमारा हक हमें नहीं मिल रहा है।

उपसभापति जी, आप देखिए कि इस देश में आजादी के बाद जितने भी दंगे हुए हैं, उनके लिए न्यायिक आयोग बिठाए गए हैं, लेकिन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। हमने बिहार में देखा है, हमने रांची का दंगा, जमशेदपुर का दंगा देखा है। उनके लिए न्यायिक आयोग बना, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई, मुम्बई में श्रीकृष्णा आयोग बना, उसने रिपोर्ट दी, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जो लोग दंगों में मारे जाते हैं, जिनकी सम्पत्ति लूटी जाती है, अगर उनके मन में यह भाव पैदा होता है कि हम तो देश के दो नम्बर के नागरिक हैं, तो उनके नौजवानों के मन में गुस्सा पैदा होता है कि हमको इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है, हमारी हत्या होती है, हमारी सम्पत्ति लूटी जाती है, लेकिन हत्यारे के खिलाफ और लूटने वाले के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। इससे उनके मन में गुस्सा पैदा होता है और यही सब आतंकवाद को पैदा करने के लिए खाद और पानी का काम करता है। आप अमरीका नहीं हैं, आप यूरोप नहीं हैं, क्योंकि अमरीका एफ.बी.आई. पर जितना खर्च करता है, हम अपनी नेशनल डिफेंस पर भी उतना खर्च नहीं करते हैं। उसके पास जिस तरह के साधन हैं, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिवाइसेज़ हैं, उसमें तो हम लोग उसके पासंग के भी बराबर नहीं हैं। इसलिए अमरीका और यूरोप के तर्क पर सिर्फ पुलिस के सहारे हम लोग आतंकवाद का सामना नहीं कर सकते हैं, आतंकवाद का दमन नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसका एक ही तरीका है कि समाज के जिस हिस्से से भी आतंकवादी पैदा हो रहे हैं, उनको उस समाज का भरोसा हासिल करवाइए। जब उनके मन में यह भरोसा होगा कि हमारे साथ इंसाफ हो रहा है, इस बात पर भरोसा होगा कि इस मुल्क में हमको हमारा हक मिल रहा है, तब वे भी अपने समाज के अंदर, जो सिरफिरे लोग हैं, सिरफिरे नौजवान हैं, उनको आइसोलेट करेंगे, उनसे किनारा करेंगे, वरना आप इस तरीके से आतंकवाद का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि देश में किस तरह का भेदभाव है। कुछ लोग मांग करते हैं कि साहब, उसको सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फांसी की सज़ा हो गई है, इसलिए फलाने को फांसी दो। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि पंजाब में एक मुख्य मंत्री मारे गए थे, उसमें जो अभियुक्त था, उसको भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट से फांसी की सज़ा मिली, लेकिन उसके बारे में नहीं कहा जाता है कि उसको फांसी दो। उसको फांसी नहीं मिले, इसके लिए देश की एक विधान सभा सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करती है, यदि उस पर हंगामा नहीं होता है, तो यह भी एक भेदभाव की मानसिकता है। यह इस बात को साबित करती है कि हम किस तरह का नजरिया रखते हैं। हमें याद है कि जब पंजाब की विधान सभा में प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, तो उस समय उमर अब्दुल्ला का एक बयान आया था। उमर अब्दुल्ला जी ने कहा था कि यदि कश्मीर की विधानसभा इस तरह का प्रस्ताव पास करती तो देश में भूचाल आ जाता।

...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** तिवारी जी, आपके दो मिनट ज्यादा हो गए हैं।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** आजादी के बाद से जिस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है, उस संदर्भ में हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में आजादी का इतिहास कायदे से नहीं लिखा गया। इस देश का हिंदू आज भी यह मानता है कि देश का जो बंटवारा हुआ, वह बंटवारा

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

मुसलमानों ने किया। मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ। मैंने इस समस्या को समझने के लिए बंटवारे का इतिहास पढ़ा, इस देश का इतिहास पढ़ा और देखा कि हमारे जो पुरखे थे, जिनका बहुत नाम रहा है, जिनको हम बहुत इज्जत की नज़रों से देखते हैं, उन लोगों की ओर से भी गलतियाँ हुई हैं।

हमने इस सदन में बताया था कि किस तरह से 1937 में घटना हुई थी, किस तरह से मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना और बाल गंगाधर तिलक में 1916 में पैक्ट हुआ था, उस पैक्ट को नहीं माना गया। 1935 में नहीं माना गया। उसके पहले जब नेहरू कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी, उस रिपोर्ट को नहीं माना गया। उस रिपोर्ट के पहले यहीं मोती लाल नेहरू जी ने सवाल उठाया था कि अगर मुसलमान सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट को छोड़ दें, तो हिन्दू और मुसलमानों की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा। हमको याद है कि मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने दिल्ली में मुस्लिम नेताओं की ... (समय की घंटी)... बस, दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ, मोहम्मद अली जिन्ना ने मीटिंग बुलाई और उसमें प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हम सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। यह हुआ और देखिए कि किस ढंग से उनके साथ धोखा किया गया। सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट को छोड़ने वाली बात मान ली गई, लेकिन उन्होंने जो डिमांड की थी कि जहाँ हम माइनॉरिटी में हैं, वहाँ व्हेटेज मिलनी चाहिए, उसको एक प्रस्ताव से निकाल दिया गया। एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं। आप अकेले कानून बना कर इसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन चीजों के बारे में जो सही इतिहास है, उसको स्कूल में पढ़ाइए, उसको कॉलेज में पढ़ाइए। सिर्फ इसको पढ़ाने और बताने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि फलानी जगह मूर्ति तोड़ी गई, फलानी जगह मन्दिर तोड़ा गया। मूर्ति टूटी है, मन्दिर टूटा है, इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है, लेकिन उस इतिहास में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनको आज हम करेक्ट करना चाहेंगे, तो यह सम्भव नहीं है। अगर दुनिया इसी ढंग से इतिहास की गलतियों को ठीक करने लगेगी, तो दुनिया में उथल-पुथल मचेगी, अशांति मचेगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो यह कानून बनाया है, क्या नमूना दिया है? आपने दो साल के बदले पांच साल के लिए संगठनों पर पाबन्दी लगाने की बात की है। क्या तर्क दिया है आपने? एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव कॉस्ट बचेगी? राजीव जी भाषण दे रहे थे, उन्होंने 1967 की चर्चा की। हमने उस बहस को देखा है। हमारे नेता जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस ने दो वर्ष को एक वर्ष करने का प्रस्ताव दिया था। आप इस सम्बन्ध में कृपलानी का भाषण पढ़िए, नागपाई का भाषण पढ़िए, उसमें ह्यूमैन राइट्स के सवाल को उठाया गया था। आपने कहा कि अगर यह पांच साल हो जाएगा, तो हमें सबूत इकट्ठा करने में सुविधा मिलेगी। जो 760 दिनों में सबूत इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकता है, उसको आप पांच साल क्या, पचास साल का समय दे दीजिए, कुछ नहीं होने वाला है। आपने कहा कि जो टेररिस्ट की मदद करेगा, फाइनेंशियली मदद करेगा...

**श्री उपसभापति:** 6 मिनट से भी ज्यादा हो गए हैं। आप खत्म कीजिए।

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि अगर कोई लड़का टेररिज्म के मामले में गिरफ्तार होता है और उसके परिवार के लोग, उसे दोस्त समझते हैं कि वह नाजायज पकड़ा गया है और उसकी पैरवी के लिए वे पैसा जमा करते हैं, तो क्या आप मानेंगे कि वे टेररिस्त की मदद कर रहे हैं? जो मदद करने वाले लोग हैं, क्या आप उनको जेल में बंद कीजिएगा? ...(समय की घंटी)... उसी तरह से, जिस तरह से...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please conclude. You have taken double the time. आपने डबल टाइम ले लिया है। Please conclude.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** आपने कहा कि इस तरह का भी जो संगठन होगा...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** हम उस पर भी पाबंदी लगा सकते हैं। यह बिल्कुल गलत है। यह जो आपकी धारणा है, आपकी एप्रोच है कि हम कानून बना कर आतंकवाद को रोकेंगे, वह एप्रोच गलत है। आप समाज को विश्वास में लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, please conclude. You have taken double the time. आपने डबल टाइम लिया है। Please conclude.

**श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी:** उनको इंसाफ नहीं मिल रहा है, भेदभाव हो रहा है। इस भावना को निकालिए, तब आप आतंकवाद को खत्म कर सकते हैं। चाहे कितना भी कड़ा कानून बना दीजिए, जब तक समाज में एहसास पैदा नहीं होगा कि हमको इंसाफ मिल रहा है, तब तक आतंकवाद खत्म नहीं होगा। इसलिए हम आपसे गुजारिश करेंगे कि इसको वापस लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Instead of six minutes, you have taken thirteen minutes. Now, Shri D. Bandyopadhyay. ...(Interruptions)...

If you don't stick to time, we cannot pass this Bill. ...(Interruptions)... I was very liberal to Tiwariji. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I am repeating. I said that I feel diffident speaking after Mr. Shivanand Tiwari. He is such a born orator and I am not an orator at all.

Sir, I stand here to support the Bill, but I have some reservations and concerns which I want to convey to the Government through you. Sir, our Constitution defines that India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic

[Shri D. Bandyopadhyay]

Republic. Sir, we have already finished up 'socialism' by our neo-liberal economic policy. There is hardly any socialism left. Now, are we going to strike at the root of secularism by bringing in a draconian law to be used most unfortunately against a particular community? That is what I am afraid of. Terrorists don't have any religion. But some people think that a particular community contributes to terrorism, and with that mindset, we always used this draconian law against that particular community. We did so earlier. I hope it will not be done in future. If we do so, secularism will go, and if we have such draconian laws, our democratic fabric will also be gone. So, while trying to support and fortify democracy, we may not, I hope, destroy the basic democratic freedom, the freedom of speech and freedom of association.

Sir, I have two-three small points to make. I do believe that the political security cannot be secured without the economic security. But, to bring in the economic security, which includes an entire gamut of economic activities, I think, we are going a little too far. We should not include everything. I can understand counterfeiting of money. I can understand smuggling. But the gamut of economic activities, if we bring in economic security and make that a part of the Bill for protection of unlawful activities, I think, we are getting a little too far which may jeopardize our economic development.

Now, let us come to the point of 'association of people.' This is something which, I think, is rather too wide because for association of people, we will have to amend the original Act to include the definition of 'person', which, ultimately, comes to a 'group of people.' Now, in West Bengal, we have got Sarbojini in *Durgotsava*, a community pooja. For every pooja, there is a Committee. They raise funds. If someone from the Pooja Committee goes somewhere else and does something unlawful the entire Committee will be held responsible. Therefore, Sir, we should be very particular that such a wide definition may cause more harm than what we are trying to control.

I have nothing more to say. I say this much that laws will not curb terrorism. We had POTA; we had TADA; before that, we had MISA. We had so many Acts. But the terrorism continued. Naxalism is flourishing and nothing has happened. What is required, Sir, is deep intelligence, which we lack. The police should be sensitized to get into the intelligence much more intensely than what we are doing now. So, it is more intelligence, rather than draconian laws, which will protect our democracy. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.



**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, अब श्रीमती गुन्दु सुधारानी बोलेंगी, उनको flight catch करनी है। श्रीमती गुन्दु सुधारानी।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, मुझे एक बात कहनी है, आप हाऊस जरूर चलाएं, लेकिन अभी-भी 12-13 स्पीकर बचे हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** नहीं, अभी 16 स्पीकर और हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, पौने छः बज रहे हैं, अब आप देख लें। यह आपके ऊपर है, आप जैसा निर्देश करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does the Government say? The Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...(Interruptions)... I am doing it. Why do you want to trouble? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, kindly convey this to the Government. The House would be meeting tomorrow. So, after the hon. Member's speech ...(Interruptions)... It would not take less than two hours for completion of the speech and then voting. But, I leave it to the Chair ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister come. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani, you may speak. Kindly take only three-four minutes.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I welcome the Bill, but there are some fundamental questions which need to be clarified first. It is good that the Government has brought this Bill to make changes to comply with the core recommendations of 'the Financial Action Task Force. There are 49 recommendations. Out of them, 14 are rated as key and core recommendations and, out of these 14 core recommendations, we need to comply with only eight recommendations, while the FATF itself has admitted that we have complied with as many as 29 key and core recommendations. As per the Home Ministry, the Unlawful Activities Act and the anti-terrorist regime in India are comprehensive and, basically, all the concerns of the FATF stand addressed. So, on the one hand, you are saying clearly that the Indian laws are core-FATF compliant, on the other, you are bringing this Bill before the House for its consideration. So, does it mean that the Home Ministry's view is not true? If it is true, where is the need for this legislation? I would request the hon. Minister to kindly explain the same.

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

Secondly, Sir, we have been inducted as the 34th country of FATF. The primary objective of FATF is to stop illegitimate transfer of money. I would like to know how we will have access to information on terror financing and black money stashed away by Indians in Switzerland, US, UK and in other tax haven countries. How will our tax enforcement agencies like the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Enforcement Directorate, the Central Economic Intelligence Bureau, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, etc. would be able to exchange vital information from member countries on money-laundering, black money and terrorist financing activities?

Thirdly, Sir, the Ministry has taken the definition under Clause 2 of 'person', which includes 'an association of persons or a body of individuals', from the Prevention of Money Laundering Act where the conditions and circumstances are different whereas the Unlawful Activities Act relates to terrorist activities. I strongly apprehend that associations such as labour unions, club associations, football associations, etc., would also be covered under this Clause. This gives elbowroom to the investigating officer and leaves scope for harassment of innocent persons. The Standing Committee on Home Affairs which scrutinized this Bill had raised this issue in the Committee as well. I don't know whether there is any official amendment to this Clause. If it is not there, I strongly plead with the hon. Minister to amend this so as to provide safeguards to labour unions, etc. Without safeguards to labour unions, trade unions, etc., wrong people are 'harassed and punished. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to ponder over this and move an amendment to this extent.

The fourth point I wish to make is, you are proposing to amend Section 15 of the parent Act which deals with terrorist activities. I welcome your proposal to treat circulation and trading of counterfeit currency notes as an act of terrorism. In the proposed Bill, as per sub-clause 4(ii), "whoever does an act with intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, safety and sovereignty of India with high quality counterfeit currency will be punished". Does it mean that those who threaten the unity and integrity of the country, only with high quality counterfeit currency, are liable for punishment and circulation, while trading of low quality counterfeit notes is not punishable or exempted from punishment? What does the Government want to convey through this Clause? Kindly let us know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Sir, I would make just one more point.

Sir, currently, no Government body, including the CVC, has powers to check corruption by private firms and corporate bodies. ...*(Interruptions)*... Recently, SEBI has rejected a proposal for an anti-corruption watchdog for the private sector. Here, the Ministry has proposed, under Clauses 22A and 22B, that if a company, trust or society commits an offence of terror financing, it is punishable. But, what about corruption in the private sector and corporate bodies? How are you planning to deal with them?

Sir, these are some observations that I wished to make. I would request the hon. Minister to ponder over them and make necessary changes in the Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, अगर इस बिल को कल करना है, तो मैं कल ही बोलूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it was agreed that both the Bills will have to be done today by sitting in late hours. In between, Constitution Amendment Bill came and that consumed some time. Originally, this Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill was in the first list. We could have done it; we can finish it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The solution is that everybody should take less time.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, इस नई परिभाषा की शुरुआत मुझसे ही न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: इसलिए आप थोड़ा कम समय लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The sense of the House is that it should be taken up tomorrow. सर, आज संवैधानिक संशोधन बिल पास हो गया है, बहुत सारे लोग

[Shri Ram Vilas Paswan]

चले गए हैं। इस पर बहुत सारे सदस्य अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। यह बिल पास हो जाएगा, इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा यह आग्रह है कि इसको आज छोड़ दीजिए और कल लीजिए। इसको कल exact 12 बजे शुरू करवा दीजिए। When you were not in the Chair, I requested, at that time, that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill should be passed without discussion. हमने कहा कि इसमें दो घंटे का समय लगेगा, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि इसको दो मिनट में पास करते हैं। आपने देखा कि इसमें दो घंटे का समय लग गया। इसमें हम लोगों का क्या दोष है? यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए इसको कल करा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इसको कल सुबह कर दें, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग जरा सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जरा सुनिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... As far as I know, the BAC has decided that this Bill should also be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: The House is supreme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, there is another very, very important Bill tomorrow, that is, the Company Law Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Anyhow, let us proceed. ...*(Interruptions)*... नरेश जी, आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं आप बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, कोई कंपनी लॉ नहीं होगा ...*(व्यवधान)*... That was an understanding. ...*(Interruptions)*... नहीं, तो अभी भी नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is for tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will be taken up tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if the Government brings a Bill, it is for the House to pass it or not to pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in your hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is in your hands. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is for the House to decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... The BAC has decided that we will pass this Bill today. That is my understanding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, जो हमारी जानकारी है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, जो हमारी समझदारी है, वह यह है कि आज हाउस खत्म होने की बात थी। सरकार से आग्रह किया गया, तो हमने कहा कि कल भी काम करेंगे। फिर सरकार ने बैंकिंग लॉ की बात की, उसके लिए भी हम एग्री कर गए। On Company Law, I am sorry to say to the hon. Home Minister that the understanding is not there and Company Law is not coming tomorrow. We are committed that the Banking Law कल आएगा, अभी 6 बज रहे हैं। तो मेंबर्स लग रहा है कि अब 8-9 बजेंगे।

Sir, I have to say one more thing. I share the concerns of hon. Members, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others, that the Bill is there, but they articulate their concerns about this issue. They should be given time. There, I agree with them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Natchiappan, please get the Parliamentary Affairs Minister here. Until then, Shri Naresh Agrawal can speak.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: The House is supreme.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, but I have not yet put the question.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Please, put the question before the House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not put the question. ...(Interruptions)... Let us not waste time. Let Mr. Naresh Agrawal speak until the Parliamentary Affairs Minister comes. Then, we will decide. ...(Interruptions)... I have not yet put the question.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप नियमावली देख लें, बी.ए.सी. में जो भी तय हो, अगर चेयर कोई चीज बदलना चाहे तो पूरे सदन की सहमति ले। अगर सदन का रिजोल्यूशन पास हो जाता है तो सदन की बात मानी जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरे को मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर बहस अच्छी हो। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसे सभी लोग पास करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अगर नीयत अच्छी हो तो इसको कल कर लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, आप क्षमा कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सरकार की नीयत ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVAA (Tamil Nadu): We don't go by BAC.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and decide. Until then, you can speak.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Natchiappan is still here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)... See, I have not put the question to the House.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Please, put the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will put the question, but let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister come. Till then, Mr. Naresh Agrawal can speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, श्रीमन्, देखिए, यह उचित नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर आएँ उसके बाद यह प्रस्ताव हो कि कल हाऊस में यह बिल लाया जाए। मैं चाहूंगा कि हम कल शुरुआत करें। वह ज्यादा उचित होगा, न कि हम आज बोलें और फिर कल के लिए यह postpone हो जाए और कल इसकी शुरुआत हो। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं चाहूंगा कि प्रस्ताव कर लें, यह आपका अधिकार है। सारे सदन की इच्छा एक है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, अगर पूरा सदन ऐसा चाहता है तो आपको भी आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम लोग आपसे प्रॉमिस करते हैं कि इस बिल को कल पास कराएंगे। फिर क्या दिक्कत है आपको? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): You can put the question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister come.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, वे राजी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I don't have information as to what exactly was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee. But, Sir, there were two views that whether we have to sit till late hours today and whether we have to meet tomorrow or not. That also was to be decided. But, it was decided that we would complete both the Bills today and that is the reason I have come here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is the decision, I think. Let Parliamentary Affairs Minister ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I must put the record straight. I am sorry to say to the hon. Home Minister, the decision was taken that tomorrow, the House will sit. Decision was taken that this would be taken up tomorrow, including the Constitution Amendment Bill. The Constitution Amendment Bill has been passed. Now, this Bill is going on. The Members only wish that the remaining speakers will need, at least, two hours including the Minister's reply. We are only making a request that do it tomorrow. That is how it stands. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Please take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I will take the move. Why don't we wait till the Parliamentary Affairs Minister comes? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at fifty-five minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 20th December, 2012.