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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, 6th March, 2013/15th Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

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

REFERENCE TO THE VICTIMS OF SCHOOL VAN ACCIDENT IN JALANDHAR DISTRICT OF PUNJAB

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, किसानों के साथ जो धोखा हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Hon. Members, as you are aware, 13 school children, under the age of 10 years, and the van driver reportedly lost their lives, while 10 other children were critically injured, when a school van ferrying students to the school collided with a truck in Nakodar town of Jalandhar district of Punjab on the 4th of March, 2013.

The loss of innocent lives is very tragic and indeed unfortunate. I am sure the whole House will join me in expressing our heartfelt sympathy and concern for the families of those who lost their near and dear ones in this tragedy and pray for the speedy recovery of those injured.

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

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

Question No. 121. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हमने एक नोटिस दिया है। किसानों के लोन वेवर्स में जो एक मैसिव स्कैम हुआ है और करोड़ों की संख्या में किसानों के हितों का अहित हुआ है, उस पर हमने क्वेश्चन आवर को सस्पेंड करने का आग्रह किया है।

श्री सभापति : आप इसे 12:00 बजे उठाइए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, किसानों का अहित हुआ है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let one person speak.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है, हमें इसको उठाने की अनुमति दें। सर, आपसे हमारा इतना ही आग्रह है कि यह देशहित का विषय है, किसानों के हितों का भयंकर अहित हुआ है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take it up at 12 o'clock during Zero Hour. Thank you. Question No. 121. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): चेयरमैन सर, अभी हमने ऑबीचूअरी की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने कल ही इस बात के लिए नोटिस दिया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के कुंडा, प्रतापगढ़ में एक पुलिस ऑफिसर शहीद हो गया। अगर उसके संबंध में भी हम लोग ऑबीचूअरी कर लें, अगर हम आधे सेकंड की भी कर लें, तो शायद इससे पुलिस अधिकारियों की भावनाओं पर थोड़ी-सी मरहम लगेगी और जिया-उल-हक के परिवार में भी सांत्वना मिलेगी।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Satishji, please. We have an established practice in these matters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : मान्यवर, हमने कल यह लिखित अनुरोध किया था कि जहां हम कई चीज़ों के लिए ऑब्जिचूअरी पढ़ते हैं, वहां अगर हम जिया-उल-हक के लिए आधे सेकंड की भी एक सेकंड की भी एक ऑब्जिचूअरी कर लेंगे, तो शायद इससे एक संदेश जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair has to go by the established precedent and practice in this matter. Satishji, please.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : सर, उस ऑफिसर की बड़ी दर्दनाक तरीके से हत्या हुई है।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an established practice in these matters.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : चाहे इसे हत्या कहिए या उसका शहीद होना कहिए, तो अगर इस हाउस के द्वारा उस पर थोड़ी-सी मरहम लगाने का काम किया जाए, तो इसमें किसी को कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 121. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : सर, यहां होम मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के लड़कों के साथ महाराष्ट्र में लगातार जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उसके लिए हम अनुरोध करेंगे कि इनके राज्य में हिन्दीभाषी इलाकों के जो लड़के हैं, उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए।
...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, it is an important issue. The Home Minister should take note of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ... (Interruptions)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. Question No. 121, Mr. Chowdary.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cut in defence budget

*121. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to cut the defence budget for the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether cutting of defence budget will affect the modernization of defence forces in the country; and
- (d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The allocation in the current financial year has been reduced by ₹ 4,903.77 crore under the Revenue segment and ₹ 10,000.00 crore under Capital in the Revised Estimates 2012-13. This has been done in view of the prevailing fiscal situation.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The allocation made for Defence is adequate to sustain the pace of modernization in the current financial year. The Government is continuously monitoring progress of schemes to ensure that defence preparedness is maintained at an optimum level by ensuring prioritization of expenditure within the available funds.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the hon. Defence Minister confirmed that they have reduced the Budget by Rs. 10,000 crores this year. I would like to ask: What is the rationale behind this? Consequently, for the last three decades, they have been

reducing this. Is it safe? On the other side, our neighbouring country, China, is increasing its Defence Budget by billions and billions.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, due to the current financial situation, the Budget has been reduced. But, Sir, I would like to assure the hon. Member and the House that due to the reduction, the national security is not being affected. I would also like to quote from the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, "Constraints will not come in the way of providing any additional requirement for the security of the nation." The hon. Member will appreciate that there has been an increase of Rs.23,000 crores which is 14 per cent over the current RE.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: It was also mentioned earlier that French Rafale fighter aircraft will replace our present fighter aircraft which have become obsolete. What is the status of the procurement of those aircraft?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the question. Please focus on the question.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: To what extent these procurements will be affected by the meager allotment of the budget to the Defence? Earlier, they have projected that they would procure new fighter aircraft with the new budget. Will this budget be sufficient? That is my question.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Acquiring process for the new fighter aircraft is going on. At the moment, the Contract Negotiation Committee is negotiating. Once the exercise by the CNC is over, there will be verification at six or seven places. So, the process is on. It will take some time.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are very sorry to note that this year there is a reduction in the allocation for the Defence budget. When the situation across the order is worsening day by day, the country should be more sensitive to such issues. When the neighbouring country, Sri Lanka, is using its military against its own people, has enhanced its defence budget by 26 per cent, whereas our country when we are facing so many situations, I am sorry to say that fiscal constraint should not be cited as a reason to compromise on our defence preparedness. On this, the Government should be more sensitive. Will the Government concentrate on improving the enhancement of the budget to the Defence?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: Regarding the security situation around us, I fully share the sentiments of the hon. Member. India is facing various challenges. So, security

situation around is very volatile. We have to be watchful 24x7. So, on national security we have to be careful. We have to strengthen our Armed Forces. We have to give them most modern equipment. The Government is aware of that. As my colleague said, there is a budget cut, the Ministry in consultation with the Services, have prioritised the whole thing. We have decided to concentrate on areas where operational necessity is important. We are concentrating on that. So, we will not compromise on the operational efficiency of the Armed Forces, but whichever area requires a little procurement, we will delay only that procurement. In other areas, the most important procurement will take place on time.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, for reducing our actual cost of purchases, we are actually going back by some two or three years because inflation is not taken into account. For controlling the purchases and reduce the expenses, whether the Government will start research and domestic production units to make India to some extent self-sufficient because a lot of commissions or bribes are going out which is ballooning the cost of our defence expenditure. May I know from the Minister whether the Government is taking some steps to modernise the research and production facilities indigenously?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: The Government is conscious of the fact that unless we reduce our dependence on foreign suppliers, not only in the area of corruption, but in times of crisis, it is difficult to get spare parts from vendors. Ultimately, indigenisation is the real solution to safeguard our national security. In the last two or three years, the Government is consciously trying to give a new impetus to the indigenisation. After these latest procedures, we thought that some more amendments are needed in the defence procurement procedures. The Government is in the process of amending the present defence procurement procedures. The main thrust of the new defence procurement will be indigenisation. So, the Government is fully aware of that. The Government will give topmost priority to indigenisation drive.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this cut of Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 crores in Revenue segment and Rs. 10,000 crores in Capital should not be viewed as mere figures. It has a bearing on defence preparedness of the country. This reduction figure actually has to be viewed in terms of the demand of the Defence Ministry. The demand of the Defence Ministry was, at least, Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores more. That amount has not been granted. During the last year, this figure has gone down. Then there is inflation factor of 10 per cent. So, this figure of

Rs. 5,000 crores, which has been reduced, must be read as Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, my question is this. When the budget is sanctioned, you have to limit your programme to the sanctioned budget. So, the Department has to cut various programmes or it has to put off some programmes. Which programmes are you postponing? Which expenditures are you cutting?

SHRI A.K. ANTONY: That exercise is going on. We will take a final decision in consultation with the Armed Forces.

IPS officers charge-sheeted for criminal activity

*122. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of IPS officers charge-sheeted for criminal activity for the year ending 2012;
- (b) how many of them have been arrested; and
- (c) how many of them have been suspended from service?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Details of IPS officers charge-sheeted, arrested and suspended during the year ending 2012, State-wise, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The IPS officers are allotted to various Cadres and serve in connection with the affairs of the State Governments/UTs. In terms of Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if a public servant is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in discharge of his official duty, if he is/was serving in connection with the affairs of a State at the time of commission of the alleged offence, previous sanction of that State Government is required for prosecuting him before a court of law. If the public servant is/was, at the time of commission of the alleged offence, serving in connection with the

affairs of the Central Government, previous sanction of the Central Government is required for prosecuting him before a court of law.

Under Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, if a public servant is alleged to have committed an offence under Sections 7, 10, 11, 13 and 15 of PC Act (accepting gratification other than legal remuneration, indulging in corrupt or illegal means, criminal misconduct), previous sanction of the Government, competent to remove the public servant from his office, is required for prosecuting him before the court of law.

Statement-I

*IPS officers charge-sheeted, arrested and suspended during
the year 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Cadre	No. of IPS officers charge-sheeted	No. of IPS officers arrested	No. of IPS officers suspended
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories (AGMU) Cadre	Nil	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2
3.	Assam	1*	Nil	Nil
4.	Bihar	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Chhattisgarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Gujarat	7	Nil	1
7.	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Jharkhand	Nil	Nil	Nil

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the IPS officers are law-abiding and they have to protect the law. But they are violating the law. As per the hon. Minister's reply, 11 IPS officers have been charge-sheeted; three have been arrested and seven have been suspended. Some people may be very intelligent. Still, they have not been charge-sheeted or suspended. It may take some more time. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what procedure they are adopting for

recruiting these officers. Would you like to change the procedure and make it a modern procedure? There is no necessity for an IPS officer to be charge-sheeted. Charge-sheeted means, he can work. He can destroy the evidence. So, suspension, according to the Supreme Court, is not a punishment. By charge-sheeting them and keeping them in the service, are you not allowing them to escape? That is my first question.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two procedures to charge sheet, arrest or suspend a police officer. The first procedure is prosecution sanctioned under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Under this there is no intervention of the Centre. The State can take action immediately against the IPS officer. There is another prosecution sanctioned, which is under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 where it is required to take sanction from the Home Ministry. These are the two procedures for taking action against police officers. As the hon. Member has asked, in 2012, we have already chargesheeted 11 officers, arrested three and suspended seven of them. It is an ongoing process. Sir, the hon. Member has asked whether there is any change in the recruitment policy of IPS officers. This is something that is done by the DoPT. There is no proposal at the moment to change the law as far as the recruitment is under way. So for meritorious awards to police officers who do a better job, Sir, medals or awards are given to them by the States on a case-to-case basis.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: There are sincere officers. They do work. Sometimes, they deal with the law and order problem and other problems. So, you have to give them proper reward. They should not wait for the Presidential medal or other medals. That requires some political recommendation. That political recommendation depends upon whether the officer is sincere to the ruling party. That is what is happening today in every State. So my supplementary is this. If an officer has done a good job, is it not the responsibility of the Government to reward him then and there?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, as I have mentioned earlier, the procedure of giving awards to police officers is done by States. He also has a record which is entered by his seniors. If he has done exemplary work, in his personal C.R., all the good work that he has done will be entered. Police awards are not given by political recommendations but by the kind of good work a police officer has done. There are various medals that police officers are given on a case-to-case basis, and they are rewarded in that way. So, that is the procedure at the moment.

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब: चेयरमैन साहब, यह जो मिनिस्टर साहब ने रिपोर्ट दी है, मैं इससे बहुत फिक्रमंद हूँ, क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र के लिए इन्होंने लिखा है - "निल", जबकि वहां के डीजीपी को जेल जाना पड़ा और वहां ख्वाजा युनुस और घाटकोपर के केस में 18 आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स के खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर पास हुआ, लेकिन इनके खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं हुआ है। मुझे लगता है कि या तो यह रिपोर्ट गलत है या फिर हैरत की बात है कि जो ऑफिसर्स, डीजीपी, पुलिस का चीफ जेल जाएगा, जिसको टीवी पर भी दिखाया गया, उसकी इतला इसमें नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में सही नहीं बताया गया है। महाराष्ट्र के डिफरेंट कोर्ट्स ने डिफरेंट केसेस में स्ट्रिक्चर पास किये हैं, स्पेशली घाटकोपर केस में और ख्वाजा युनुस, जिसको जेल में मार डाला गया था, उसके खिलाफ भी स्ट्रिक्चर पास हुआ था और यहां जवाब में है कि कोई एक्शन नहीं हुआ। बराए-मेहरबानी होम मिनिस्टर साहब बताएं कि सही इंफॉर्मेशन क्या है? अगर अदालतों ने आईपीएस ऑफिसर्स के खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर पास किए हैं और उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है, तो यह बड़ी तशवीशनाक बात है।

† جناب محمد ادیب : چیئرمین صاحب، یہ جو منسٹر صاحب نے رپورٹ دی ہے، میں اس سے بہت فکرمند ہوں، کیوں کہ مہاراشٹر کے لئے انہوں نے لکھا ہے 'NIL'، جبکہ وہاں کے ڈی.جی.پی. کو جیل جانا پڑا ہے اور وہاں خواجہ یونس اور گھاٹ-کوپر کے کیس میں 18 آئی.پی.ایس۔ آفیسرس کے خلاف اسٹرکچر پاس ہوا، لیکن ان کے خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں ہوا ہے۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ یا تو یہ رپورٹ غلط ہے یا پھر حیرت کی بات ہے کہ جو آفیسرس، ڈی.جی.پی.، پولیس کا چیف، جیل جائے گا، جس کو ٹی.وی. پر بھی دکھایا گیا، اس کی اطلاع اس میں نہیں ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس رپورٹ میں صحیح نہیں بتایا گیا ہے۔ مہاراشٹر کے مختلف کورٹس میں مختلف کیسز میں اسٹرکچر پاس کئے ہیں، اسپیشلی گھاٹ-کوپر کیس میں اور خواجہ یونس، جس کو جیل میں مار ڈالا گیا تھا، اس کے خلاف بھی اسٹرکچر پاس ہوا تھا اور یہاں جواب میں ہے کہ کوئی ایکشن نہیں ہوا۔ برائے مہربانی ہوم منسٹر صاحب بتائیں کہ صحیح انفارمیشن کیا ہے؟ اگر عدالتوں نے آئی.پی.ایس۔ آفیسرس کے خلاف اسٹرکچر پاس کئے ہیں اور ان کے خلاف کارروائی نہیں ہوئی ہے، تو یہ بڑی تشویشناک بات ہے۔

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script.]

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्नकर्ता माननीय सदस्य ने अपने इस प्रश्न में वर्ष 2012 में जितने आईपीएस अधिकारी अरेस्ट हुए हैं, चार्जशीट हुए हैं, उनकी जानकारी मांगी थी। तो उसीनुसार वर्ष 2012 में जितने अधिकारी चार्जशीट या अरेस्ट हुए हैं, उनकी जानकारी हमने बिल्कुल बखूबी दी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य किसी और साल की जानकारी चाहते हैं या किसी आईपीएस ऑफिसर की जानकारी चाहते हैं और अगर वह मुझसे जानकारी मांगेंगे, तो मैं उसकी पूरी जानकारी उन्हें अवश्य दे दूंगा।

श्री मोहम्मद अदीब : सर, पूरे आईपीएस अधिकारियों पर सवाल है।

جناب محمد ادیب: سر، پورے آئی-پی-ایس۔ ادھیکاریوں پر سوال ہے۔

श्री सभापति : नहीं, सवाल वह नहीं है। Be specific with the question. Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, the Minister knows that investigation is in the hands of police personnel and supervisory officers, and supervision is done over investigation by IPS officers. Is that the reason for such a very low number of charge-sheets against IPS officers?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, as I have told you, there are two procedures before a police officer can be charge-sheeted. One is under the Code of Criminal Procedure which was made in 1973. That is only done by State Governments, and the Central Government does not have any role in that. The other is the prosecution sanction under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, whereby sanctions are given...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: My supplementary is different. Would you kindly answer that?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, as for the hon. Member's query as to why there are a very few charge-sheets, the record, which we are giving the House, is just of 2012. If we go through the other records, there are also a lot of other police officers who have been charge-sheeted and there are a lot of disciplinary actions going on. But to think that all police officers are doing a wrong thing and that there should be higher charge-sheets, I think, that is something which is left for just a discussion. If anyone has any kind of case that comes forward, then, action is taken against him regardless of his working as an IPS officer. And this data, which I have placed on the Table, relates to 2012.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सभापति महोदय, यह सच है कि सभी युद्धों में जितने डिफेंस के लोग शहीद हुए हैं, उससे कहीं ज्यादा हिंदुस्तान की पुलिस के लोग आंतरिक सुरक्षा को

बनाए रखने में शहीद हुए हैं। यह पुलिस का एक पक्ष है, जिसकी हमें तारीफ भी करनी चाहिए।

आपराधिक गतिविधियों में जो अधिकारी लिप्त रहे हैं, मूल प्रश्न में उनका ब्यौरा मांगा गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने गजेटेड ऑफिसर और नॉन-गजेटेड ऑफिसर में अंतर कर रखा है। कांस्टेबल से प्रमोशन पाकर कोई व्यक्ति हैड-कांस्टेबल, सब-इंस्पेक्टर और इंस्पेक्टर बनता है।

श्री सभापति : सवाल क्या है?

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : सवाल यह है कि यदि वह आपराधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल होता है, तो पुलिस रेग्युलेशन में यह नियम है कि उसका डिमोशन करते-करते, वह अपने मूल पद पर आ सकता है। एक कांस्टेबल, जो इंस्पेक्टर बन जाता है, यदि उसके खिलाफ डिपार्टमेंटल जांच हो और अगर अधिकारी निर्णय करें, तो वह अपने मूल पद, कांस्टेबल के पद पर आ सकता है, लेकिन गजेटेड अफसरों के लिए यह नियम नहीं है। एक **IPS** जो मूल रूप से **ASP** के रूप में अपना कैरियर शुरू करता है, यदि वह **DIG or IG** हो जाता है, यदि वह बहुत बड़ी आपराधिक गतिविधि में सम्मिलित होता है, तो क्या उसे भी नॉन-गजेटेड की तरह रिवर्ट करके आप उसके मूल पद पर लाएंगे? क्या सरकार का ऐसा कोई विचार है?

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सभापति जी, जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि जहां तक **IPS** अफसरों का सवाल है, इनके रूल्स **DOPT** बनाता है। आज की तारीख में ऐसा कोई भी कानून नहीं बन रहा है, जिसमें डिमोशन का प्रावधान हो, जैसा नॉन-गजेटेड के केस में होता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 123.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : सभापति जी, मेरा भी एक सवाल है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't break the procedure for supplementaries.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : सर, मुझे कभी किसी भी प्रश्न में सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने का मौका नहीं मिला है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, but, I cannot do it.

श्री जी.एन. रतनपुरी : आप रिकॉर्ड देख सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid I cannot do it because I will be buying a basket full of problems.

Data regarding missing children

*123. **SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has recently expressed its strong reservations to Centre and various State Governments over missing children;

(b) if so, the State-wise and Union Territory-wise data regarding missing children and their recovery from various States/UTs, during last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to help hapless parents of these children to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) In their order dated 17th January, 2013, in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) No. 75 of 2012 in the Supreme Court Of India In the Matter Of Bachpan Bachao Andolan *Versus* Union Of India And Others; the Hon'ble Supreme Court, on the submissions made by the National Human Rights Commission, have passed two interim orders viz. (1) mandatory recording of First Information Report (FIR) with regard to missing children and, (2) formation of Special Juvenile Police Units in different States, in accordance with the provisions of Section 63 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as amended in 2006.

(b) As per the information furnished by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise data regarding missing children and their recovery from various States/UTs during 2009 to 2011 is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Keeping in view the above Hon'ble Court's order dated the 17th January, 2013, the directions have been conveyed by this Ministry to all the State Governments/UT Administrations for strict compliance thereof. Further, this Ministry is implementing a pilot project namely 'TrackChild' in the country, which is aimed at maintaining the data of all children availing rehabilitation services under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). The software also provides for a National Portal containing details of missing children reported in Police Stations. The portal would facilitate matching of the children availing services under the Scheme with the reported missing children. Ministry of Home Affairs have also issued advisories in January, 2012 and October, 2012 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations on measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children.

Statement-I

Sl. No	State	2009				2010				2011			
		State-wise Total Missing	State-wise Total Traced	State-wise Total Un-traced	State-wise Total	State-wise Total Missing	State-wise Total Traced	State-wise Total Un-traced	State-wise Total	State-wise Total Missing	State-wise Total Traced	State-wise Total Un-traced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46	44	2	31	30	1	67	58	9			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3084	2576	508	3700	3066	634	5470	3767	1703			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh*	0	0	0	60	42	18	64	47	17			
4.	Assam	899	577	322	995	582	413	2290	1329	961			
5.	Bihar	740	442	298	0	0	0	889	504	385			
6.	Chandigarh	119	68	51	159	86	73	211	164	47			
7.	Chhattisgarh	2823	2460	363	4808	3565	1243	3905	2525	1380			
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	17	0	17	11	6	7	5	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Nagaland	117	66	51	437	208	229	189	63	126
26.	Odisha	1882	668	1214	2521	1177	1344	2176	387	1789
27.	Puducherry	57	57	0	72	71	1	74	66	8
28.	Punjab	277	5	272	282	10	272	675	302	373
29.	Rajasthan	2731	2223	508	3492	2842	650	4174	3391	783
30.	Sikkim	226	116	110	342	194	148	77	49	28
31.	Tamil Nadu	1855	1480	375	2504	2062	442	2828	1981	847
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	299	297	2	523	138	385
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3136	2704	432	0	0	0	3829	2486	1343
34.	Uttarakhand	431	331	100	554	433	121	614	429	185
35.	West Bengal	11527	3355	8172	15835	5518	10317	19254	7227	12027
GRAND TOTAL:		68227	50061	18166	77133	53897	23236	90654	56248	34406

Note: Source of Data is State Crime Records Bureaux (SCRBx)

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the data on the missing children is very alarming. From the data submitted, every day it is found that around 15-20 children go missing every day. It is a very serious and a grave situation. For the information of the House, in January and February, 2013, in Delhi itself, 253 girls and 155 boys were missing. Till today, they have not yet been traced out by the police. Firstly, they do not take interest in tracing out the missing children, and even if they take interest, it is found that they do it half heartedly only. Unless the responsibility is fixed, the situation will remain like this only. May I know from the hon. Minister whether anti-trafficking units have been opened at the police stations as envisaged in cities, towns and villages across the country? If so, the details thereof, and if not, reasons for not setting up these units.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, it is really an alarming situation about the missing children. Earlier, this was not a cognizable offence and many of the States were not registering FIRs in the police station. So, detecting the children is a difficulty. But after the recent judgment of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court has given the directive that in all the missing cases, an FIR should be registered in the station and accordingly, an advisory has gone from the Home Ministry to the State Governments to take appropriate action so that in each and every case an FIR is registered, and also an advisory has gone from the Home Ministry that there has to be a designated officer in each police station to look after the missing cases in the State. And the Home Ministry is in dialogue with the State Governments to set up and designate these officers in the police station so that the missing cases be promptly traced.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I am afraid, he has not answered my question. My second supplementary is, recently, an NGO by the name of Bachpan Bachao Andolan visited Lakhimpur district of Assam where they found hundreds of girls missing. Till now, no report or an FIR has been registered. The police authorities ask the parents of the missing children to give details in writing, but they have not registered an FIR as on date. The result is that such cases go unattended. The policemen do not want to take pains to trace out the missing children.

I am afraid. I put emphasis on this. If a dog of an IAS or IPS officer goes missing, police authorities swing into action and trace out the missing dog within 24 hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: This has relevance, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is not a question of relevance. It is a supplementary question relating to the main question.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I will be very pointed.

May I remind the hon. Minister that the web portal for missing children, which was announced with much fanfare, according to the reports, is not yet operative? So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what kind of action is being taken and how it will be operative and user-friendly for the people of India.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, on the PIL of Bachpan Bachao Andolan, the Supreme Court has given two directives to the Government. The first one is mandatory recording of the FIR in regard to the missing children. The second one is formation of a special juvenile police unit in different States. The Government is taking steps on this.

Also, our Ministry, the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, has already started the “track-child” portal at the national level. This was first taken up in West Bengal and the same example is taken to other States. We are helping the State Governments to participate in the portal so that details of missing children will be updated on the portal and when missing children are traced, we will inform the concerned. It is not true that all the children missing are not traced. According to our records, definitely, many of the children are not traced. But, out of 2,36,000 missing children in the last three years, about 1,61,800 children we were able to trace. But, unfortunately, 75,000 are still untraced. We are updating. We are in constant touch with the State Governments to participate in the portal so that it will be more effective to trace the missing children.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Sir, I confine myself to the data given. According to the data, 68,227 are reported missing and 50,061 have been recovered. It is good. But the fact is, more than 18,000 children are still missing. It is not a question of missing that I am asking. The problem that arises and has come out everywhere is an incipient slavery. Children are taken away, sold somewhere and they will be used as slaves elsewhere. May I ask a simple question? Is the Government aware whether these missing children are being sold in the neighboring countries or elsewhere where slavery is being practised in a camouflaged manner?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, missing children is a problem and it is relating to economic and criminal activities. It is a social problem as well. There are many reasons. Children are missing from the houses. There may be economic and social reasons behind it. But, we do not have information of children being sold in other countries. Within the country, we have the system and I have already stated about that. And, we are in constant touch with the States. We are helping the State Governments to activize the system, so that more effectively we can address this problem. It is not only the criminal part, but there is also social and economic part attached to it. So, there has to be a holistic approach. From our Ministry, we are trying to address this problem with the cooperation of the State Governments.

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर : सर, actually जो reply है, वह बहुत unsatisfactory है और हर स्टेट में बहुत ही कम रिकवरी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर Half-an-Hour discussion हो, जिससे इसकी importance पता लगेगी।

श्री सभापति : तो आप इसके लिए नोटिस दीजिए।

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Sir, this is a serious problem. In Mumbai, we have seen cases where newly-born babies are kidnapped from hospitals. What is important, according to me, is to find out where these missing children ultimately end up. Either they end up in the adoption centres where childless couples go and adopt children, or, they go into the hands of women-beggars. It is a heartbreaking scene at traffic signals when our cars halt and we see a woman carrying a child in her lap begging. No mother will allow her child to be there in that extreme heat. Very often, these are children who have been kidnapped from hospitals. I think you should direct your inquiry – and I am asking whether you are doing it or not – to the adoption centres; also, you should try to find out from where these beggar-women have brought these missing children. It is a heart-breaking scene at the traffic signals. These could not be their own children. So, have you been directing your entire energy or attention to these two spots where the missing children ultimately end up?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are many cases of...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I have a supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. There are no supplementaries to supplementaries.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, I have just one...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. Please. Let the question be answered. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I haven't called you.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are some cases of missing...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. This is not going on record. Please don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, I am afraid, not. Please go ahead, Mr. Minister.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Sir, there are some cases of children missing from hospitals. I have already stated that, first, the Station House Officer has to register a case. Now, law and order comes under State Governments. They are taking steps and we, from our side, are also taking steps. There is a law for adoption in our country. If somebody adopts children illegally, there will definitely be action against them under the law of the land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 124.

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सभापति महोदय...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mayaji, the question has been asked by your colleagues. Question 124, please.

Festivals of folk and tribal performing arts

*124. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has held any festivals of folk and tribal performing arts of India; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during each of the last four years and the current year and the funds spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the number of festivals and programmes conducted State/

UT-wise during the last four years and the current year by Zonal Cultural Centres to preserve and promote the folk and tribal arts of India and the funds spent are as under:

(As on 31.01.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Year-wise no. of festivals and programmes conducted					Total Funds spent during these years (Rs. in lakhs)
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.01.2013)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	07	08	13	10	143.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	07	06	07	09	95.44
3.	Assam	31	34	33	14	17	201.55
4.	Bihar	13	25	28	21	03	80.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	04	12	14	16	235.34
6.	Goa	4	12	12	16	09	420.06
7.	Gujarat	1	11	31	14	06	139.93
8.	Haryana	8	22	19	23	12	1484.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	24	27	17	06	75.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	11	04	04	06	19.29
11.	Jharkhand	5	07	07	06	02	8.44
12.	Karnataka	6	06	09	04	11	158.95
13.	Kerala	17	14	07	11	02	59.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	19	13	40	28	332.85
15.	Maharashtra	19	35	35	54	39	879.47
16.	Manipur	10	05	06	10	05	85.90
17.	Meghalaya	4	05	08	10	07	110.29
18.	Mizoram	9	08	05	10	02	130.96
19.	Nagaland	51	39	21	18	18	243.91
20.	Odisha	98	97	58	60	06	159.54
21.	Punjab	4	41	53	38	23	214.11
22.	Rajasthan	14	42	51	107	41	542.15
23.	Sikkim	13	09	17	07	03	148.29
24.	Tamil Nadu	131	45	42	69	51	317.21
25.	Tripura	20	15	13	12	09	155.47
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77	92	77	83	43	659.41
27.	Uttarakhand	4	10	08	19	07	99.81
28.	West Bengal	299	315	398	398	41	458.83
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	03	04	03	03	59.76
30.	Chandigarh	7	31	78	46	44	307.02
31.	NCT of Delhi	13	11	13	11	04	646.96
32.	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	10	12	13	11	57.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Lakshadweep		1	01	01	01	-	45.09
34. Puducherry		13	24	14	05	07	93.41
TOTAL:		916	1041	1130	1178	501	8871.21

Besides above, the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal (MP) also organized Festivals and Programmes of folk and tribal arts as per following details:-

Sl. No.	Year	No. Festivals and Programmes Conducted	Funds spent (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2008-09	13	52.50
2.	2009-10	35	147.21
3.	2010-11	26	128.15
4.	2011-12	13	109.41
5.	2012-13 (Upto 31.1.13)	16	90.00
TOTAL:		103	527.27

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, वजीर-ए-मौसूफ ने तफसील से उत्तर टेबल पर रखा है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्राइबल एरियाज़ का जो कल्चर है, हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर कई स्टेट्स में, कई इलाकों में, कई मंडलों में और कई ट्राइबल्स एरियाज़ के अंदर अलग-अलग ढंग से उनके कल्चर को नुमाया मक़ाम मिलता है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सिर्फ़ मरकज़ी लैवल पर या स्टेट लैवल पर कोई ऐसा ट्राइबल्स फेस्टिवल करना चाहती है? इससे हिन्दुस्तान की जो अपनी तहज़ीब है, यकजहती का जो माहौल है, उस माहौल को सारी दुनिया के सामने लाया जा सकता है। रूरल एरिया में जो कल्चर है, वहां से उनके उस कल्चर को लेकर वे मरकज़ के अंदर, स्टेट के अंदर अपने मक़ाम की, तहज़ीब की नुमाइंदगी करें। क्या मरकज़ी सरकार के सामने कोई ऐसा प्रोग्राम है कि मरकज़ में और स्टेट लैवल पर वह इस फंक्शन को नुमाया करे?

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، وزیر موصوف نے تفصیل سے جواب 'ٹیل' پر رکھا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹرائبل ایریاز کا جو کلچر ہے، ہندوستان کے اندر کئی اسٹیٹس میں، کئی علاقوں میں، کئی منڈلوں میں اور کئی ٹرائبل ایریاز کے اندر الگ الگ ڈھنگ سے ان کے کلچر کو نمایاں مقام ملتا ہے۔ میں سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا وہ صرف مرکزی لیول پر یا اسٹیٹ لیول پر کوئی ایسا ٹرائبل فیسٹول کرنا چاہتی ہے؟ اس سے ہندوستان کی جو اپنی ایک تہذیب ہے، یکجہتی کا جو ماحول ہے، اس ماحول کو ساری دنیا کے سامنے لایا جا سکتا ہے۔ رورل ایریا میں جو کلچر ہے، وہاں سے ان کے اس کلچر کو لے کر وہ مرکز کے اندر، اسٹیٹ کے اندر اپنے مقام کی، تہذیب کی نمائندگی کریں۔ کیا مرکزی سرکار کے سامنے کوئی ایسا پروگرام ہے کہ مرکز اور اسٹیٹ لیول پر وہ اس فنکشن کو نمایاں کریں؟

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, for promoting tribal and folk cultures and performances, Rajiv Gandhiji had initiated the setting up of Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs). There are seven ZCCs through which we are promoting the culture in various States. Especially for tribals, there is a programme known as OCTAVE which promotes the tribal art and culture; it goes from place to place. On the 9th of this month, this Octave Function is going to be held in Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : सर, मुझे खुशी है कि सरकार की ओर से काफी तादाद में festivals हुए हैं, जो कि पंजाब, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और दीगर इलाकों में ज्यादा तादाद में हुए हैं। क्योंकि मैं जिस रियासत से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ, वहां आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भी ऐसे festivals और ट्राइबल्स हैं, जो अपना एक मकाम रखते हैं और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अन्दर...

† جناب محمد علی خان : سر، مجھے خوشی ہے کہ سرکار کی اور سے کافی تعداد میں فیسٹولز ہوئے ہیں، جو کہ پنجاب، راجستھان، تمل ناٹو اور دیگر علاقوں میں زیادہ تعداد میں ہوئے ہیں، کیوں کہ میں جس ریاست سے تعلق رکھتا ہوں، وہاں آندھرا پردیش میں بھی ایسے فیسٹولز اور ٹرائبلز ہیں، جو اپنا ایک مقام رکھتے ہیں اور آندھرا پردیش کے اندر۔۔۔

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान : जैसा कि वजीरे मौसूफ ने बतलाया कि 10 festivals सिर्फ आन्ध्र प्रदेश में किए गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अंदर और ज्यादा festivals किए जायेंगे? मैं मरकज़ी सरकार से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं असम गया था, तो वहां पर ट्राइबल्स के festival के लिए स्टेट लेवल पर अपना एक सेंटर है। क्या हर रियासत के अपने-अपने इलाकों में ट्राइबल अपना festival करते हैं या कल्चर के जरिए अपनी नुमाइंदगी करते हैं, तो क्या हर रियासत में ऐसा एक सेंटर बनाया जायेगा, यह मैं मरकज़ी सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ?

[جناب محمد علی خان : جیسا کہ وزیر موصوف نے بتلایا کہ 10 فیسٹولز صرف

آندھرا پردیش میں کئے گئے ہیں۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آندھرا پردیش کے اندر اور زیادہ فیسٹولز کئے جائیں گے؟ میں مرکزی سرکار سے یہ بھی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جب میں آسام گیا تھا، تو وہاں پر ٹرائبلس کے فیسٹولز کے لئے اسٹیٹ لیول پر اپنا ایک سینٹر ہے۔ کیا ہر ریاست کے اپنے اپنے علاقوں میں ٹرائب اپنا فیسٹول کرتے ہیں یا کلچر کے ذریعے اپنی نمائندگی کرتے ہیں، تو کیا ہر ریاست میں ایسا ایک سینٹر بنایا جائے گا، یہ میں مرکزی سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں؟]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, in our reply, we have given that in Andhra Pradesh, in 2008-09, 9 functions were held; in 2009-10, 7 functions were held; in 2010-11, 8 festivals were held; and, in 2011-12, 13 festivals were held; in this current year, we have had 10 festivals in Andhra Pradesh. The total cost is Rs.1,43,81,000. The State initiative is a programme of the State itself. That has got nothing to do with the Central programmes. So, we do not have that information. If they require that, they should get that from the State itself. But, these are the functions that are held by the ZCCs from our Central fund.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (a) of the question, which talks of festivals of folk and tribal performing arts of India, not in India. We all know that the footprints of these Indian tribal traditions have travelled abroad to far away places like Fiji, Mauritius, and many other places. Would the hon. Minister throw some light on whether the Government has any initiative for the promotion of these folk and tribal performances outside India?

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, I would like to inform that we have MoUs with many countries and that covers tribal folk and tribal art to be exchanged with countries. So, there is a programme going on. We have this programme going on in various countries. As the hon. Member is aware, many parts of India have been represented in many countries.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, ICCR has got cultural centres in many countries and we are promoting our art. My question is about certain tribal musical instruments which are becoming extinct because they are not being used. Has the Government finalised or thought of any programme in order to preserve those instruments since they are part of our indigenous heritage?

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, this does not pertain to this question, at all. I do not have the information available. But, I would be very happy if the hon. Member could put a question next time and I would supply the information.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Sir, I went through the table furnished in the reply. It is stated that in the last four years, Odisha organized more than 300 programmes. But, they spent on it Rs. 1,59,54,000! Sir, Odisha is a tribal populated State. The tribal population constitutes 22.5 per cent of the total population of the State. Sir, here, I find that in Haryana, they organized 90 programmes in four years, but the expenditure on it was Rs.1,484.26 lakhs. Sir, I want to get a clarification from the hon. Minister on this point. Sir, Odisha is governed by a non-Congress party, and Haryana is governed by the Congress Party, which is heading the UPA at the Centre. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to why such a discrimination is there.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Same is the case of West Bengal.

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH: Sir, I would like to make it very clear here that these functions are held at various places. It depends on how much funding is done by the State itself. If they give us the land free or the venue free, then, the costing comes less, and where we have to do it ourselves, then, the expenditure is more. So, there is no discrimination as such. But if the State Governments help us out with the finances, then, it becomes much cheaper.

Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979

*125. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated measures to address the problems concerning migrant workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the various schemes especially implemented for migrant workers in the country and the amount of funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) the extent to which the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 is effective in the country; and

(d) whether Government proposes to amend or revamp the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 in the light of the increased Inter-State migration of workers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Government has enacted the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 to regulate the employment of inter-State migrant workmen and to provide for their conditions of service and for matters connected therewith. The Act *inter-alia*, provides for payment of minimum wages, journey allowance, displacement allowance, residential accommodation, medical facilities and protective clothing, etc. to these workers. The provisions of various labour laws like the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, the Employees Insurance Act, 1941, the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 are also applicable to migrant workers.

Every citizen has a right to migrate to any part of the country. However, Government's effort has been to prevent distress migration.

The Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. According to the Act, employment shall be provided within a radius of five kilometres of the village where the applicant resides at the time of applying. In case the

employment is provided outside such radius, it must be provided within the Block and the labourers shall be paid 10% extra wages. As such, providing local employment, on demand by the household, mitigates distress migration.

Further, the Government has enacted the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for social security and welfare of unorganised workers including migrant workers. The Act has come into force *w.e.f.* 16th May, 2009. The Act provides for formulation of schemes by the Central Government for different sections of unorganised workers on matters relating to:

- (i) Life and disability cover;
- (ii) Health and maternity benefits;
- (iii) Old age protection; and
- (iv) Any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government.

The Act also provides for formulation of schemes by the State Governments relating to provident fund, employment injury benefits, housing, educational schemes for children, skill up gradation, funeral assistance and old age homes by the State Governments.

The Government has launched Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to provide health insurance coverage for certain categories of unorganised workers which include migrant workers. The objective of RSBY is to provide protection to eligible households from financial liabilities arising out of health shocks that involve hospitalization.

Inter State migrant workers constitute a sizeable portion of workers engaged in building and other construction activities. Since RSBY has been extended to building and other construction workers, these inter State migrant workers will have entitlement under the scheme.

The Central Government and some of the States have signed MoUs to facilitate strengthening of inter-State coordination mechanism for smooth implementation of the activities in source and destination areas of migrant workers. The project approach includes: (a) Social protection to brick kiln workers by converging government schemes at source and destination States (b) Improving workplace facilities (c) Promoting collective bargaining by imparting rights based education to workers (d) Social dialogue for improving labour recruitment and working conditions and (e) Focused approach towards elimination of child labour in brick kilns.

(d) Though at present there is no proposal to revamp the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979, there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the Act with a view to making it gender neutral.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, we know that the inter-State migration has increased in the last ten years in a very huge way. In Kerala also, more than 20 lakh migrant labourers are working. A majority of them are from Bihar, Assam and West Bengal. These labourers live in a very pathetic condition and they do not enjoy any of the benefits which are stated in the reply of the hon. Minister. My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Union Government propose to provide mandatory identity cards and inter-State and intra-State portable essential documents like ration cards, etc., to the migrant labourers and workers in the country so that they could access various services at those destinations.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the hon. Member has already suggested about issue of identity cards to the migrant workers so that their problems can be addressed well. Sir, at present, we are using the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Card wherever it is possible. As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member regarding providing universal identification card is concerned, I would examine it in consultation with other Departments. But, the present, we are using the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana Card. We are also requesting the State Governments to have MoUs, particularly on inter-State migrant workers. If any State comes forward, then, definitely, that will be more useful. So, we are pursuing all the States to have MoUs between two States so that the workers can get some benefits.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, my request is that this has to be done in a timebound manner because it is a very huge problem.

Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that MNREGA can reduce distress migration. But my question is whether the Government has realized that in absence of proper data about the major migration-prone districts in the country, MNREGA has failed in its primary aim of reducing distress migration.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, the Government should be complimented that because of MNREGA migration of workers to other States has stopped. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; the migration is reduced.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, my question was whether the hon. Minister has the data on migration-prone districts in the country.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I can give State-wise information about migration of labour, but district-wise information I don't have. If the hon. Member desires that district-wise information should be given, I will get it from the Census Department and provide it to the hon. Member.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि उन्होंने inter-State migrant workmen के बारे में, उनकी कंडिशन के बारे में 1979 में कानून बनाया है। उस कानून के मुताबिक जो माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स हैं, आपको उनके हित को ध्यान में रखना है कि उनकी सर्विस कंडीशन्स कैसी हैं, लिविंग कंडीशन्स कैसी हैं और मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज कैसी हैं। आपने यह माना है कि हर सिटीजन को माइग्रेट करने का अधिकार है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विगत कई दिनों से, खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में, जहाँ से हमारे गृह मंत्री जी आते हैं, वहाँ पर जब हिंदी भाषी इलाके के माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, वे चाहे टैक्सी ड्राइवर हों, ऑटो ड्राइवर हों या छोटी-मोटी दुकान में काम करने वाले लोग हों, उनके साथ बदसलूकी होती है, उनको वहाँ से भगाया जा रहा है और नॉर्थ और वेस्ट के बीच में एक डिवाइड भी क्रिएट किया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस मसले का नोटिस लिया है? अगर आपके ध्यान में यह बात आई है, तो आप इस दिशा में होम मिनिस्ट्री के साथ तालमेल करके क्या कार्यवाही करने का रहे हैं?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने यह बताया है कि माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट ने कौन-कौन से प्रोग्राम चलाए हैं। उनका जो सवाल है, उनके दिल में खास कर यह दुख होगा और उनका ध्यान जरूर उनके बारे में गया होगा कि बहुत से माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स, जो महाराष्ट्र में जा रहे हैं, वहाँ पर उनके साथ गड़बड़ी हो रही है। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स के लिए जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं, स्कीम्स हैं वे सभी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को इम्प्लिमेंट करनी चाहिए। दूसरा, जो कार्यक्रम सेंट्रल स्फेयर में होते हैं, हम उनको इम्प्लिमेंट करते हैं। हर स्टेट में, खास कर माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स के लिए स्कीम्स, चाहे मिनिमम वेजिस की हो, कम्पेनसेशन्स की हो, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना की स्कीम हो, डिसएबिलिटी के लिए हो या आम आदमी योजना हो, इस तरह की स्कीम्स, जो उनके लिए लागू की हैं, इन चीजों को, हमारे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो डायरेक्टर जनरल लेबर वेलफेयर हैं, उन्होंने, उनके साथ बैठकर बात कर, उनको नजदीक लाने और इम्प्लिमेंट करने की भी कोशिश की है। जहाँ तक उनकी सुरक्षा और डिस्क्रीमिनेशन का सवाल है, मैं इसके बारे में होम मिनिस्टर से भी डिस्कस करूंगा और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह उसको करने की कोशिश करेगी।

श्री एन.के. सिंह : अत्याचार, जिनका उल्लेख किया है ...(व्यवधान)... माइग्रेन्ट वर्कर्स के साथ जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... आप उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. N.K. Singh, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, Mr. Minister has said that one of the steps taken to stop inter-State migration of labour is MNREGA. But the daily wage of a labourer or a skilled labourer is about Rs.500 whereas under MNREGA he

gets only about Rs.100 per day. So, MNREGA cannot be a solution to this problem. My only submission to the hon. Minister is that although they get Rs.500 per day they have to work in hazardous conditions. Healthy and young people from Assam who go as migrant labour to other States come back as sick persons. Will the Minister make a survey to indicate the number of migrant labourers who are working in hazardous conditions in the industries of Kerala and elsewhere?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I have never said that the MNREGA is the only solution. The MNREGA is one of the programmes to stop migrant workers from going often to other States. As far as their health condition, hazardous conditions and the minimum wages are concerned, naturally we have got the Minimum Wages Act according to which they have to be paid. Even the State Governments also fix the minimum wages for the skilled and unskilled labour. The hon. Member also knows that there are Schedules as to what wages should be given to a particular profession or a particular trade. So, according to that, they will give. We are also trying to have a National Floor Level Minimum wages Act. We are shortly bringing that before the House. I hope, all the Members will support that.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना : सर, आपने बताया है कि जो माइग्रेंट लेबर है, उनके लिए भी प्रोविडेंट फंड जमा होता है और उनको प्रोविडेंट फंड उनको दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक लेबर्स का कितना Unclaimed Provident Fund आपके यहां पड़ा हुआ है? सरकार उन वर्क्स को Provident Fund देने के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : सर, Organised Sector में जो Provident Fund पड़ा हुआ है, शायद इनका assumption उसके बारे में है। यह स्कीम unorganised workers और migrant workers के लिए है। जो कोई स्टेट्स इसे एडॉप्ट करना चाहते हैं, वे करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर तमिलनाडु ने इसकी कोशिश की है, साथ ही दूसरे कुछ और स्टेट्स भी हैं, जो इसकी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। माइग्रेंट वर्क्स के लिए हर स्टेट में अपनी स्कीम होती है। जो स्टेट्स लेबर्स के हित में काम करना चाहते हैं, वे इसको अपनाते हैं, लेकिन बहुत से राज्य ऐसे भी हैं, जो इसके बारे में कोई इंटररेस्ट नहीं लेते हैं।

मैं बड़े दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि unorganised workers हों या migrant workers, irrespective of any Government or any political party, हर स्टेट में इनके बारे में जितना ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए या जितना इंटररेस्ट लिया जाना चाहिए, उतना नहीं लिया जाता। हमारी कोशिश यह होती है कि जो भी स्कीम उनके लिए लागू होती है, उसका रिव्यू करें, उनको लिखें और परस्यू करें। हम यही काम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि लेबर डिपार्टमेंट कन्करेंट लिस्ट में आता है, जिसकी वजह से इसे इम्प्लिमेंट करने का ज्यादा दायित्व स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का ही होता है। हम इसके बारे में परस्यू कर सकते हैं।

Self-defence skills for women

*126. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some self-defence skills are under contemplation of Government apart from Karate and Judo in an atmosphere where women are neither safe on the roads nor within the four walls of their homes;

(b) if so, whether the steps taken by Government in this regard have shown any reduction in cases of kidnapping and molestation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) to (c) As per seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Self-defence skills are being encouraged and imparted in many States/UTs to women and children more as a confidence building measure rather than a substitute to State policy. However, Government of India is deeply concerned with the welfare of women and through various schemes and advisories to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, augments the efforts of the States /UTs. The Statement that women are not at all safe anywhere is not a correct assessment of the situation. Crimes against women are committed on account of multiple factors. These are sought to be addressed through legislation, awareness generation and training programmes of law enforcement agencies.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women and children, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women and children, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel, set up special women courts and initiate steps for security of women working in night shifts at call centers. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila help desk' at police station level.

As per data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) the total number of crimes registered against kidnapping and abduction and in the country for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009					2010					2011							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1526	968	50	1889	1637	93	1531	1101	75	1722	1816	128	1612	1025	115	1698	1467	127
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	31	4	38	34	4	46	21	2	48	29	2	60	24	5	67	32	7
3.	Assam	2092	774	77	2392	1159	118	2767	971	106	2687	1218	146	3192	1182	195	2838	1430	174
4.	Bihar	1986	772	114	2397	1961	300	2569	1150	108	2503	2280	196	3050	1564	184	3565	2853	304
5.	Chhattisgarh	229	173	40	267	250	43	279	192	36	352	321	58	365	291	21	372	359	29
6.	Goa	22	13	0	18	22	0	18	10	1	15	18	2	17	10	0	16	11	0
7.	Gujarat	1162	808	42	1494	1493	73	1290	1027	51	1651	1580	100	1442	1088	30	1888	1893	65
8.	Haryana	659	339	74	530	549	104	714	431	91	543	524	130	733	414	49	548	539	77
9.	Himachal Pradesh	122	66	5	102	106	17	162	55	5	101	95	5	191	72	4	134	107	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	825	427	11	696	694	10	840	346	5	509	503	10	1023	508	8	894	894	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	517	366	129	397	399	129	696	420	67	710	674	103	660	480	93	901	886	152
12.	Karnataka	408	245	5	506	490	16	586	328	14	751	614	47	715	375	21	703	700	34
13.	Kerala	173	131	8	202	185	14	184	174	4	221	257	5	221	151	3	230	201	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	841	679	121	1060	1042	188	1030	856	208	1303	1309	390	1088	837	205	1473	1443	352
15.	Maharashtra	926	722	31	1388	1388	61	1124	706	21	1470	1250	43	1252	870	30	1954	1689	52
16.	Manipur	97	1	0	95	1	0	107	2	0	83	2	0	116	0	3	94	0	10
17.	Meghalaya	26	5	0	17	10	0	37	9	0	41	17	0	37	6	0	18	9	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	10	8	1	8	4	9	6	8	4	13	6	1	3	2	3	3	3	3
20.	Odisha	799	485	40	814	762	52	912	811	31	1070	1095	41	1008	869	33	1107	1097	63
21.	Punjab	513	212	34	566	358	66	576	226	47	646	542	100	517	195	39	589	427	85
22.	Rajasthan	2310	732	120	1138	1132	198	2477	815	128	1281	1275	251	2713	895	133	1461	1423	230
23.	Sikkim	6	3	2	7	4	3	6	10	1	13	10	1	10	5	0	6	5	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1133	527	56	1312	1090	126	1464	619	104	1532	1280	160	1743	583	77	1778	1100	183
25.	Tripura	92	71	6	125	73	10	91	57	3	106	89	3	116	90	3	113	90	3

26. Uttar Pradesh	5078	2941	1251	10487	6777	3527	5468	3050	1594	11903	6831	3951	7525	4323	1719	19299	9513	3911
27. Uttarakhand	247	150	36	191	193	97	249	147	36	293	272	55	283	166	38	295	274	89
28. West Bengal	2187	1137	31	1958	1790	27	2764	2069	37	2254	2545	50	3711	2129	45	2748	2480	135
TOTAL STATE:	24014	12786	2289	30094	23603	5286	27993	15611	2779	33821	26452	5978	33403	18154	3056	44792	30925	6101
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	2	0	5	2	0	8	7	0	11	16	0	12	8	0	14	14	0
30. Chandigarh	36	17	11	29	23	13	28	1	6	23	8	8	46	19	9	33	17	11
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	10	2	12	18	3	10	3	1	7	3	1	8	5	0	3	6	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
33. Delhi UT	1655	293	46	375	378	57	1740	289	85	366	352	85	2085	439	108	503	448	141
34. Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
35. Puducherry	13	13	0	11	13	0	14	13	2	22	26	2	9	6	0	10	9	0
TOTAL UT:	1727	336	59	432	435	73	1802	313	94	429	405	96	2162	477	118	571	494	153
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	25741	13122	2348	30526	24038	5359	29795	15924	2873	34250	26857	6074	35565	18631	3174	45363	31419	6254

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009					2010					2011							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5147	4229	253	5441	5163	427	4634	3868	496	4622	4698	484	4849	3851	230	4554	4578	424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	58	54	15	70	57	15	84	54	4	88	61	5	51	43	6	69	48	6
3.	Assam	1342	767	111	1614	1050	156	1400	892	73	2020	1090	138	1193	673	65	1794	1087	71
4.	Bihar	726	554	68	795	721	95	534	482	73	808	676	109	790	899	83	1036	1150	97
5.	Chhattisgarh	1598	1566	291	1817	1790	307	1706	1650	409	1969	1960	512	1654	1634	411	1948	1941	497
6.	Goa	37	21	3	35	22	3	36	32	4	37	38	4	29	28	2	28	30	2
7.	Gujarat	727	707	39	1025	1015	50	668	659	22	986	972	29	685	658	15	1051	1063	17
8.	Haryana	451	403	90	553	550	129	476	415	117	605	596	165	474	396	125	534	517	154
9.	Himachal Pradesh	318	308	20	345	354	34	350	334	17	418	421	27	331	294	28	373	358	35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	972	940	82	2044	2043	217	1038	889	29	2053	2049	55	1194	1183	25	2759	2755	46

11. Jharkhand	276	237	67	327	291	102	245	221	49	273	318	58	317	244	59	340	301	73
12. Karnataka	2186	1855	71	3159	3032	91	2544	2169	52	3411	3102	89	2608	2302	82	3381	3190	75
13. Kerala	2540	2358	166	3238	3293	234	2936	2682	168	3585	3602	246	3756	3287	152	4257	4125	238
14. Madhya Pradesh	6307	6331	1566	7567	7556	1941	6646	6609	1749	7863	7838	2155	6665	6640	2040	7904	7912	1995
15. Maharashtra	3196	3114	157	3938	3826	191	3661	3311	162	4386	4047	206	3794	3476	173	4704	4666	198
16. Manipur	39	2	0	40	2	0	31	0	0	23	0	0	38	0	0	24	0	0
17. Meghalaya	72	45	3	42	65	3	48	33	3	29	27	4	74	39	4	58	44	8
18. Mizoram	61	68	47	78	113	60	75	73	71	79	81	122	72	61	31	63	61	26
19. Nagaland	11	11	8	13	10	9	13	12	9	15	11	1	9	6	12	12	9	12
20. Odisha	2697	2436	78	3589	3534	120	2905	2719	98	4116	4265	147	3207	3230	134	4541	4455	180
21. Punjab	319	219	79	355	315	104	349	235	77	454	445	162	282	183	75	402	314	126
22. Rajasthan	2485	1893	633	2692	2692	893	2339	1727	550	2598	2598	804	2447	1802	603	2740	2736	892
23. Sikkim	10	32	6	36	32	8	11	13	3	23	13	3	24	16	6	17	17	12
24. Tamil Nadu	1242	1104	393	1916	1936	716	1405	987	508	1946	1598	765	1467	1043	346	2092	1752	516
25. Tripura	384	354	16	434	354	16	376	308	22	456	358	36	294	297	14	455	312	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
26. Uttar Pradesh	2782	2525	1568	4026	3656	2510	2793	2513	1818	4189	3646	2810	3455	3174	1922	5252	4631	2638	
27. Uttarakhnad	119	108	90	178	172	173	125	116	51	184	183	65	116	106	55	153	153	71	
28. West Bengal	1942	1740	85	1640	1602	100	2465	1915	81	1841	2167	91	2363	2270	66	2243	2071	108	
TOTAL STATE:	38044	33981	6005	47007	45246	8704	39893	34918	6715	49077	46860	9292	42238	37835	6764	52784	50276	8536	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30	27	0	40	36	0	31	24	0	40	34	0	15	16	1	15	16	1	
30. Chandigarh	26	13	3	39	24	3	29	24	7	28	30	7	21	24	1	24	29	1	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0	2	2	0	11	5	1	12	5	2	2	5	1	2	8	1	
32. Daman and Diu	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	
33. Delhi UT	552	515	200	710	776	231	601	572	169	794	721	336	657	619	198	865	824	256	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	53	52	4	53	53	16	46	43	7	71	72	11	35	26	3	77	56	10	
TOTAL UT:	667	609	207	849	891	250	720	671	184	947	863	356	730	691	205	983	934	270	
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	38711	34590	6212	47856	46137	8954	40613	35589	6899	50024	47723	9648	42968	38526	6969	53767	51210	8806	

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, my question was about self-defences-skills for the women, in an atmosphere where women are neither safe on roads nor within the four walls of their homes. The reply mentions that they have sent certain advisories to all the State Governments because it is a State subject. It is not sufficient to say that the trial court would be put on fast track. My question was very simple. Are there other methods of self-defence other than Karate and Judo? Is there any training centre for that in any of the States?

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member has already stated that the police and public order are State subjects. We have issued many advisories to State Governments for protection of women. But we have a self-defence unit in Delhi. It trains women in self-defence techniques. It was started eleven years ago, in 2002, to empower women through training and exposure in techniques of martial arts. The martial art has, over the years, developed as a comprehensive confidence-building programme. It teaches women how to protect themselves till help arrives and how to respond to crisis situations in an appropriate way. The basic premise, being training itself in defence techniques, is to improve the safety quotient for women across all age groups. The idea is to empower women with a knowledge to help lead a safer life, protecting themselves from attacks by eve-teasers and anti-social elements. Over 500 educational institutions and 150 organizations, across the capital city — covering over more than 90,000 women, including girl-students, housewives, NCC cadets and woman drivers — are giving training and exposure, including legal awareness, road safety, etc. for their safety and security in any threatening situation so that they do not feel vulnerable. During 2012, as many as 9,790 women and girl-students were given safety tips, including legal awareness, road safety in 98 training programmes and 13 workshops for ensuring their safety and security in any emergent situation so that they do not feel vulnerable in any threatening situation.

The Delhi Police has also tried to give self-defence courses to women cab drivers so that women who take these cabs feel safe. We have the self-defence unit in Delhi. As I have already mentioned, it is because the States have to do it, we have written to them that they should also build up these kinds of units so that women get more safety quotient.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Sir, my second supplementary is this. I had asked for the information about kidnapping and abduction of women and girls. They have supplied some figures for 2009-2011. Sir, if you go through the figures, less than

20 per cent of the accused were convicted in different cases of abduction and kidnapping. Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister that when somebody is acquitted in such cases, whether there is any mechanism that the Director, Prosecution, goes in appeal in the next court to ensure that the case is reviewed and the culprit who has been acquitted on certain evidence value and all that, is convicted. Sir, if there is no such provision, whether they would monitor that in every case of such kind of abduction and kidnapping, the State must go in appeal.

SHRI R.P.N. SINGH: Sir, the Police follows all legal provisions for anyone doing any kind of crime. Appeals are filed in some cases where the complainant has turned hostile. We do follow mass appeals. We go to appeals wherever we feel that there is a case meted out for convicting the person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. No discussion, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि महिलाओं के प्रति अपराध कई कारणों से होते हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे यह बताएंगे कि वे कारण क्या हैं, जिनके चलते महिलाओं के प्रति अत्याचार होते हैं, ताकि उन कारणों को दूर किया जा सके और महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, वे बन्द हो सकें?

मंत्री जी, आपने कहा है कि पुलिस बल को महिलाओं के प्रति सुग्राही बनाया जाना चाहिए, तो क्या आप राज्य सरकारों को यह निर्देश देंगे कि पुलिस बल में अधिक-से-अधिक संख्या में महिलाओं की नियुक्ति की जा सके? ये मेरे दो सवाल हैं।

श्री सभापति : सिर्फ एक सवाल। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको सिर्फ एक सवाल का जवाब मिलेगा।

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सर, हमने स्टेट पुलिस को कह रखा है कि महिलाओं के लिए 33 फीसदी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करके पुलिस में महिलाओं की भर्ती करनी चाहिए। उसमें उनका अभी जो परसेंटेज है, वह बहुत कम है। हमने इस वर्ष दिल्ली पुलिस में 552 महिला कर्मियों की भर्ती करने के लिए निर्देश दे रखे हैं। हमारा लक्ष्य है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती माया सिंह : महिलाओं के प्रति जो अपराध हो रहे हैं, वे कई कारणों से होते हैं, ऐसा आपने जवाब में कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो आप वे कारण बताइए कि वे कारण क्या हैं?

श्री आर.पी.एन. सिंह : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्या से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कई कारण हैं, जिनके चलते महिलाओं के साथ उत्पीड़न हो रहे हैं। मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि पुलिस उसमें अपनी कार्रवाई तो करती ही है, परन्तु एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत तब होती है, जब हम देखते

हैं कि आज इंसान वहशी बन गया है। हम देखते हैं कि स्कूलों के अन्दर और परिवारों के अन्दर भी यह एक बहुत बड़ा कारण हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम देखें, तो बलात्कार के जो केसेज़ हैं, तो 90 फीसदी से ज्यादा ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम बलात्कार के मुकदमों को देखें, तो 90 फीसदी से ज्यादा में बलात्कार वे लोग करते हैं, जो विक्टिम को पहले से जानते हैं। हम तो यह देखते हैं कि आज स्वयं परिवार में लोग इस तरह की घटनाएं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि हमें स्वयं अपने अन्दर भी देखना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह हम अपने बच्चों को यह बताते हैं कि अच्छी शिक्षा पानी चाहिए, अच्छा भोजन खाना चाहिए, उसी तरह मैं समझता हूं कि माँ-बाप होने के नाते आज हमें अपने लड़कों को यह भी अवश्य बताना चाहिए कि उनको महिलाओं की, बच्चियों की और लड़कियों की भी इज्जत अवश्य करनी चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kumar Deepak Das may now put his question in the remaining time, very quickly.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Sir, in Assam, trafficking of women is taking place in a very large way. We need protection for women as also their rehabilitation. There is no scheme for rehabilitation of women in the country. I have a specific question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid, Question Hour is over. Papers to be laid on the Table.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Increase in incidents of smuggling and infiltration

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

- (a) whether incidents of smuggling and infiltration have increased recently;
- (b) if so, the details of such incidents on Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh border;
- (c) whether the work of fencing and floodlighting on these borders is yet to be completed;
- (d) if so, the progress made in this regard;
- (e) whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out to provide fencing and floodlights on these borders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Instances of smuggling and infiltration have been reported across the borders of the country along Indo-Pak, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders. However, there has been no increase in incidents of smuggling and infiltration recently.

The details of instance of smuggling and infiltration across the borders of the country along Indo-Pak, Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the current year, border-wise, are as follows:-

Infiltration Figures (In Nos.)

Year	Name of the Border		
	Indo-Bangladesh	Indo-Pakistan	Indo-Nepal
2010	Infiltrators arrested- 1600	Infiltrators arrested- 119	Infiltrators arrested- 02
2011	Infiltrators arrested- 817	Infiltrators arrested- 85	infiltrators arrested- 07
2012	Infiltrators arrested- 1383	Infiltrators arrested- 123	Infiltrators arrested- 11
2013 (till Jan.)	Infiltrators arrested- 209	Infiltrators arrested- 16	Infiltrators arrested- Nil

Infiltration across Line of Control (LOC)

Year	Attempt made by terrorists	Killed	Went back	Surrender/ Arrested	Net Infiltration
2010	489	112	281	1	95
2011	247	35	159	1	52
2012	264	13	130	0	121
2013 (Upto Jan.)	7	0	7	0	0

Indo-Bangladesh Border

Year	Arms (In Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (In Rs.)	Narcotics (In Kg.)	Cattle Seized (In Nos.)
2010	70	3226900	9292	101381
2011	45	4486300	8598	135291
2012	38	6609900	3161	120724
2013 (till Jan.)	5	711000	298	12131

Seizures on Indo-Pakistan Border

Year	Arms (In Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (In Rs.)	Narcotics (In Kg.)
2010	17	13783500	146
2011	15	4445500	75
2012	23	6041500	321
2013 (till Jan.)	1	-	38

Seizures on Indo-Nepal Border

Year	Arms (In Nos.)	Fake Indian Currency Notes (Rs. in lakhs)	Narcotics (Rs. in cr.)
2010	25	5.92	63.2
2011	6	0.74	46.8
2012	17	1.49	27.7
2013 (till Jan.)	2	-	5.15

(c) and (d) The Government of India has sanctioned border fencing and floodlighting works along Indo-Bangladesh and Indo-Pak borders and the progress made in this regard are as follows:-

Fencing (IBB)

Name of State	Phase-I		Phase-II	
	Sanctioned	Completed	Sanctioned	Completed
West Bengal	507	507	964.00	724.30
Assam	152.31	149.29	76.72	73.38
Meghalaya	198.06	198.06	264.17	129.07
Tripura	-	-	848.00	760.22
Mizoram	-	-	349.33	220.79
TOTAL:	857.37	854.35	2502.22	1907.76

Fencing (IPB)

Name of the State	Sanctioned Length	Total length of border to be fenced	Completed
Punjab	553	461	462.45*
Rajasthan	1037	1056.63	1048.27*
Jammu International Border	210	186	186
Gujarat	508	340	261.78
TOTAL:	2308	2043.63	1958.50

*Variation in length is due to topographical factors/alignment of fencing.

Floodlighting (IBB)

(Length in km.)

Name of the State	Sanctioned Length	Completed
1	2	3
West Bengal	1134.131	435.50

1	2	3
Assam	208.741	0.00
Meghalaya	443.00	17.50
Tripura	718.470	601.00
Mizoram	335.659	8.00
TOTAL:	2840.001	1062.00

Floodlighting (IPB)

(Length in km.)

Name of the State	Sanctioned Length	Total length of border to be floodlight	Completed
Punjab	553	460.72	460.72
Rajasthan	1037	1022.80	1022.80
Jammu International Border	210	186	176.40
Gujarat	508	340	241*
TOTAL:	2308	2009.52	1900.92

(e) to (f) These border works were targeted to be completed by March, 2012. However, the same have spilled over mainly because of land acquisition issues, public protests, adverse position of land and bad weather conditions. The approval for the extension of time frame upto March, 2014 is under consideration of the Government of India.

Preservation of rural folk culture

†*128. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that our rural folk culture is disappearing day-by-day;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government for its preservation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) to (c) With rapid urbanisation, preservation of folk culture is a major challenge in the country. To meet this challenge, the Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) having their headquarters at:

- i. Patiala
- ii. Udaipur
- iii. Allahabad
- iv. Kolkata
- v. Dimapur
- vi. Nagpur
- vii. Thanjavur.

The main objectives of the ZCCs are the preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional folk arts and culture of the various States/UTs. The ZCCs endeavor to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. The ZCCs have been carrying out various activities and organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels in accordance with their aims and objectives achieved through the following schemes:-

- i. National Cultural Exchange Programme
- ii. Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme
- iii. Young Talented Artistes Scheme
- iv. Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms
- v. Theatre Rejuvenation Scheme

- vi. Shilpagram Activities
 - vii. Loktarang – National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE - Festival of the North East.
2. For preserving, promoting and reviving varied Indian arts, including the folk arts the Ministry of Culture is implementing the following schemes:-
- i. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects
 - ii. Cultural Functions Grant Scheme
 - iii. Scheme for Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields
 - iv. Scheme for the Award of Fellowships to Outstanding Persons in the Field of Culture
3. Besides above, Sangeet Natak Academy (SNA), National School of Drama (NSD), Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA) and Anthropological Survey of India also support folk art forms as under:-
- i. The Sangeet Natak Akademi supports folk art forms through its schemes of Training and Preservation of Traditional, Folk and Tribal Performing Arts, Akademi Awards and Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskars.
 - ii. The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts has documented and disseminated knowledge about these art forms, through several events which include exhibitions, audio-visual documentations, seminars, performances and publications.
 - iii. The National School of Drama under the Outreach/Extension Programme is conducting production oriented theatre workshops in collaboration with the local theatre groups and plays are also performed, as part of these workshops. National School of Drama also holds a biennial event called "Bal Sangam", which is a festival with a focus on Indian performing folk and traditional arts presented by children practicing these arts, from different regions of the country including rural areas. Similarly, a Poorvottar Theatre Festival is also organized in the North-East region from time to time with a focus to preserve and promote traditional theatre practices of the North-East region, among other practices.

- iv. The Anthropological Survey of India, has over the years, collected and documented certain folk art and craft forms, like Warli paintings, wall paintings of the Gond, musical instruments of different tribal and other communities etc. as part of its work.
- v. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya organizes exhibitions, workshops and symposia for the preservation of the creative and performing arts and culture of the people of this country, of which traditional folk art constitutes an important part.

Providing assistance to women in UP under NIP and ICDS

†*129. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to pay attention to such women in Uttar Pradesh who are suffering from the problem of malnutrition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government plans to strengthen the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme and to provide assistance to malnourished women under the Nutrition Improvement Programme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the funds to be provided by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition especially among women and children including young girls and is implementing several schemes/programmes through State Governments/UT Administrations in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh. The schemes/programmes implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development include the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under six years, Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), as direct targeted interventions for women, children and adolescent girls to improve nutritional status.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, a package of six services namely, supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services are provided. In the State of Uttar Pradesh total number of sanctioned Projects are 897 which are all operationalized. As per reports in January, from the 1,87,517 sanctioned Anganwadi centres (including Mini AWCs and Anganwadi on demand), 1,87,347 have been operationalized. The services are currently (January, 2013) availed by 236.44 lakh beneficiaries for supplementary nutrition which include 49.41 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers.

Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG), or Sabla provides a package of services including health and nutrition to adolescent girls in the age 11-18 years (with a focus on out-of-school AGs) in 22 districts in Uttar Pradesh on a pilot basis. The scheme has two major components *i.e.* Nutrition and Non Nutrition Component. 19.34 lakh beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2012-13 so far.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), introduced in 2010, is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. The scheme is being implemented initially on pilot basis in 3 selected districts in Uttar Pradesh.

Further, an Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) to generate awareness against malnutrition has been launched in the country including Uttar Pradesh.

Besides the above, several other programmes such as National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), National Horticulture Mission, National Food Security Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, National Rural Drinking Water Programme etc. are implemented by the States/UT Administrations including Uttar Pradesh. All these schemes have potential to address one or other aspect of Nutrition.

(c) to (d) Government has recently approved strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with a budget allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan. The Administrative Approvals in this regard have since been issued to the States/UTs.

The key features of Strengthened and Restructured ICDS *inter-alia* includes addressing the gaps and challenges with (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 Counselor 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) Decentralized 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) To put ICDS in a mission mode etc. and (m) Revision of financial norms etc.

It has been decided to roll out restructured and strengthened ICDS in three phases covering 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13) with 41 districts from Uttar Pradesh; additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) including districts from special category States and NER; and In remaining districts in third year (2014-15)

In addition, a ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) with the assistance of International Development Agency (World Bank) has been approved for select 162 districts of which 41 are in Uttar Pradesh.

(e) There is an allocation of Rs. 1.236 lakh crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan for strengthening and restructuring of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. The ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) has a total allocation of Rs. 2893 crores of which Phase I (3 years) is Rs. 681.71 crore and Phase II (4 years) is Rs. 2211.28 crores

Funds as per programmatic norms and based on implementation are released to States/UTs. For Uttar Pradesh, under ICDS, during 2011-12 funds released to U.P. were Rs. 90164.5 lakhs (General and Training) and Rs. 131600.18 lakhs (SNP). For

2012-13 (upto 28.2.13) the release was Rs. 105664.72 lakhs (General and Training) and Rs. 119286.46 lakh (SNP). Under ISSNIP provision for phase I for Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 14743.9 lakhs. Under Sabla, the release was Rs. 11749.9 lakhs in 2011-12 and Rs. 12975.2 lakhs in 2012-13 so far. Under IGMSY, the release was Rs. 2294.67 lakh in 2011-12.

Dilapidated condition of historical monuments in Andhra Pradesh

*130. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many historical monuments in the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh are in dilapidated condition and have been illegally occupied;
- (b) if so, the monument-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Central Government declares monuments/sites as of national importance under Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. In addition, various State Governments declare monuments protected within the jurisdiction of their State under respective State Acts. So far, 3,678 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance by the Central Government and are being maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The centrally protected monuments under the ASI are in a fairly good State of preservation and no monument is reported to be in dilapidated condition including in the State of Andhra Pradesh. 249 monuments have been reported as having been encroached upon. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Various States have their own financial resources and mechanism to take care of protected monuments within their jurisdiction and administrative control. Further, to facilitate better protection and preservation of monuments that are not centrally protected, Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grant in aid to various States. The details are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

On report of encroachment at any centrally protected monument, police complaints are filed. Show Cause Notice is issued to defaulter to remove the said encroachment. If no action is taken, demolition order is issued to Collector for removal of the said encroachment. Recourse to a court of law is availed of as a last resort.

Statement-I*List of Centrally protected monuments under encroachment*

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Locality/District
1	2	3
1.	Agra Circle (Uttar Pradesh)	
1.	Burhiya ka Tal	Itimadpur, Agra
2.	Jama Masjid	Itimadpur, Agra
3.	Jama Masjid	Agra
4.	Excavated site	Kankali Tila, Mathura
5.	Kota Mound	Mathura
6.	Gate way and Sarai, Ekdil	Etawah
7.	Mosque and Sarai	Khudagunj, Farrukhabad
8.	Mound known as old fort of Kannauj	—
9.	Mound known as Lakha Mandap, Barnawa	Baraut, Bagpat, Distt. Baghpat
10.	Khanquah Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
11.	Khatia Khana, Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
12.	Fort wall near Lal Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri	Agra
13.	Jagner Fort	Agra
2.	Aurangabad Circle (Maharashtra)	Distt.
1.	Kotla of Twelve Imams	Ahmednagar
2.	Mucca Masjid	Ahmednagar
3.	Ancient site locally known as Ladmod	Newasa, Ahmednagar

1	2	3
	4. Bibi-ka-Maqbara	Aurangabad
	5. Ancient Site at Paithan	Paithan, Distt. Aurangabad
	6. Ellora Caves	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
	7. Grishneshwar Temple	Ellora, Distt. Aurangabad
	8. Devi Temple at Patna	Patna Distt. Jalgaon
	9. Changdeo Temple	Chandeo, Distt. Jalgaon
	10. Balapur Fort	Balapur, Distt. Akola
	11. Anchaleshwar Temple	Chandrapur
	12. Mahakali Temple	Chandrapur
	13. Fort wall with Ruins of Palace and gateway at Ballarsha	Ballarsha, Distt. Chandrapur
	14. Group of temples at Markandadeo	Tq. Chamorshi, Distt. Gadchiroli
	15. Taponeshwar Temple	Tapona, Distt. Yeotmal
3.	Bangalore Circle (Karnataka)	
	1. Gowrishwara Temple	Yelandur
	2. Someshwara Temple	Kolar
	3. Cheluvanarayana Temple	Melkote
	4. Jaina tombs	Moodabidri
4.	Bhopal Circle (Madhya Pradesh)	
	1. Gond Fort called Satkhanda and the tower on Rajghat called Shahburz and the Temples there in	Mandla, Distt. Mandla (Mandla)
	2. Pre-Historic Rock Shelters at Bhimbetka	Distt. Raisen

1	2	3
	3. Gourjhamar Fort at Gourjhamar	Distt. Sagar (MP.)
5.	Bhubaneswar Circle (Odisha)	
	1. Barabati Fort	Cuttack
	2. Khandagiri and Udayagiri caves	Bhubaneswar
	3. Sisupalgarh	Bhubaneswar
6.	Chennai Circle (Tamil Nadu)	
	1. Megalithic Site, Thirupporur	Kanchipuram District
7.	Chandigarh Circle (Punjab)	
	1. Mound known as Mud fort	Abohar, Distt. Firozpur
	2. Prithvi Raj Chauhan Fort	Hansi, Hissar, Haryana
	3. Ancient Site, Theh	Polar, Siwan, Distt. Kaithal
	4. Ancient Site, Khokra Kot	Distt. Rohtak
	5. Ther Mound, Sirsa	Distt. Sirsa
	6. Gateways of Mughal Sarai, Gharaunda	Gharaunda
	7. Ancient Site known as Jarasandh Ka Qila, Asandh	Distt. Karnal
	8. Mughal Kos Minar	Ambala City, Distt. Ambala
8.	Delhi Circle (NCT Delhi)	
	1. Nili Masjid, Hauz Khas	Hauz Khas
	2. Ancient Mosque, Palam	Palam
	3. Qudasia Mosque, Qudasia Garden	Qudasia Garden
	4. Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort, Delhi Fort	Near Red Fort, Delhi Fort

1	2	3
5.	Purana Qila (Indraprastha), Two miles south of the	(Indraprastha), Two miles south of the
6.	Tughluqabad, Badarpur Zail	Badarpur
7.	Begumpuri Masjid, Begumpur	Begumpur
8.	Sarai Shahji, Near Shivalik Malviya Nagar	Malviya Nagar
9.	Rajpur (Mutiny Cemetery), Old Rajpur Cantonment, North District	Old Rajpur Cantonment
10.	D' Eremao Cemetery,	Kishanganj
11.	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana, Sahajahanabad	Sahajahanabad
9.	Dehradun Circle (Uttarakhand)	
1.	Mahashu Temple	Hanoi, Chakrata, Dehradun
2.	Temples at Gangolihat	Gangolihat, Pithoragarh
3.	Adibadri Group of temples	Adibadri, Chamoli
10.	Dharwad Circle (Karnataka)	
1.	Ali Shaheed Peer Mosque	Bijapur (East)
2.	Allahpur Gate	Bijapur (East)
3.	Ambar Khan	Bijapur (East)
4.	Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
5.	Bahumani Gate	Bijapur (East)
6.	Bathulla Khan's Mosque	Bijapur (East)
7.	Fort Wall (from Managoli gate to Bahumani Gate)	Bijapur (East)
8.	Golgumbaz and other structures within the protected area	Bijapur (East)

1	2	3
	9. Haji Hassan Saheb's tomb	Bijapur (East)
	10. Managoli Gate or Fateh Gate	Bijapur (East)
	11. Moats of the Fort wall (from Bahumani gate to Mangoli gate)	Bijapur (East)
	12. Mubarak Khan Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	13. Mustafa Bad Gun	Bijapur (East)
	14. Mustafa Khan Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	15. Nagthan Gate	Bijapur (East)
	16. Nov Gumbaz	Bijapur (East)
	17. Padshapur Gate	Bijapur (East)
	18. Water Pavilion to the North of Mubarak Khan's mosque	Bijapur (East)
	19. Water tower No. 114 with inscriptions to the south of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	20. Water tower No. 115 to the south of Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (East)
	21. Water tower No. 142 to the North West of Nav Gumbaz and to the west of Kawas Khan's Mahal	Bijapur (East)
	22. Water tower No. 147 to the south of Badi Kaman	Bijapur (East)
	23. Water Tower No. 286 to the North East of Mecca Masjid	Bijapur (East)
	24. Sanda Burz	Bijapur (West)
	25. Shapur Gate	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
	26. Jorapur Gate	Bijapur (West)
	27. Mecca Gate	Bijapur (West)
	28. Gun Farangi Shahiburz	Bijapur (West)
	29. Sarwad Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	30. Landa Khasba Gun	Bijapur (West)
	31. Small Pavilion in front of Asar Mahal	Bijapur (West)
	32. Water Pavilion	Bijapur (West)
	33. Arquilla Moat	Bijapur (West)
	34. Chinch Didi Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	35. Andu Masjid	Bijapur (West)
	36. Ibrahim Old Jami Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	37. Gummat Bavdi	Bijapur (West)
	38. Sikandar Shah Tomb	Bijapur (West)
	39. Yakub Dabuli Mahal (30)	Bijapur (West)
	40. Ikhlas Khan Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	41. Shah Nawaz Khan's Mosque/tomb	Bijapur (West)
	42. Moti Darga (Mahal)	Bijapur (West)
	43. Hyder Khan's Tomb	Bijapur (West)
	44. Nityanavarasa Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	45. Tomb No. 47	Bijapur (West)
	46. Suneri Masjid	Bijapur (West)
	47. Tomb No. 22 near Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
	48. Masjid Katijapur	Bijapur (West)

1	2	3
	49. Aqueduct running from Bhat bavadi south west of Torvi village to Taj Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
	50. Chand Bavadi	Bijapur (West)
	51. Mulla Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	52. Zanziri Mosque of Jahan Begaum's Mosque (20)	Bijapur (West)
	53. Malik Sandal Mosque	Bijapur (West)
	54. Fort	Gulbarga
	55. Khan Jahan Barid tombs	Bidar
	56. Bidar Fort (Inner and outer)	Bidar
11.	Guwahati Circle (Assam)	
	1. Sri Suryapahar Ruins	Distt. Goalpara
	2. Rock-cut Caves	Jogighopa, Distt. Bongaigaon,
	3. Cachari Ruins	Khaspur, Distt. Cachar
	4. Temple of Chaturdasa Devata	Udaipur, Distt. South Tripura
12.	Hyderabad Circle (Andhra Pradesh)	
	1. Golkonda Fort	Hydrabad
13.	Jaipur Circle (Rajasthan)	
	1. Chittourgarh Fort	Chittourgarh
	2. Ranthombhor Fort	Ranthombhor
14.	Lucknow Circle (Uttar Pradesh)	
	1. Small high mound at Bara	Allahabad

1	2	3
	2. Ruined fort of Samudra-Gupta and Hansagupta at Jhansi	Allahabad
	3. Tomb of Solar Saifud-din	Bahraich
	4. Tomb of Rajab Salar Alias Hatila Salar	Bahraich
	5. Jama Masjid	Banda
	6. Monuments in memory of General White lock's force	Banda
	7. Extensive brick strewn mound at Asothar	Fatehpur
	8. Bagh Badshahi at Khajuha	Fatehpur
	9. Hathikhana mosque or Jaichnadi mosque at Hathgaon	Fatehpur
	10. Circular mound, the site of a temple at Khairai	Fatehpur
	11. Tikhariya extensive mound and a group of Hindu sculptures	Fatehpur
	12. Kurari Four temple	Fatehpur
	13. Square sand stone pillar bearing an inscription Mahipal Deva Samrat dated 974 in the Municipal Garden attached to the town hall	Fatehpur
	14. Tomb of Bahu Begum	Faizabad
	15. Tomb of Shuja-ud-Daula (Gulab Bari)	Faizabad
	16. Tomb of Hazi Iqbal	Faizabad
	17. Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani	Hardoi
	18. Memorial Tomb at Khasaura	Hardoi
	19. Gandwa, Brick mound locally called banker garh	Hardoi

1	2	3
	20. Jain temple mounds at Sumerpur	Hamirpur
	21. Panch Mahal Complex, Jhansi Fort	Jhansi
	22. Mound at Bithur	Kanpur City
	23. Memorial well Garden	Kanpur City
	24. Subedar Ka Talab	Kanpur City
	25. Three images and a Gupta Pillar in the compound of a temple at Behta, Ghatampur	Kanpur Dehat
	26. Bundela Temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
	27. Jain temple at Banpur	Lalitpur
	28. Large temple in front of Panch Marhia Madanpur	Lalitpur
	29. Jain temple and a Torana or gateway at Siron Khurd	Lalitpur
	30. Cemetery Kaiser Pasand near Kaiserbagh Bus Stand	Lucknow
	31. Kalan-ki-Lat at Amindabad	Lucknow
	32. British Cemetery at Chiria Jheel at Sapru Marg	Lucknow
	33. Two Cemeteries at Lucknow-Faizabad Raod, miles 4.5	Lucknow
	34. Tomb of Janab-e-Aliya	Lucknow
	35. Bara Imambare (Asaf-ud-Daula's Imambara)	Lucknow
	36. Asafi Masjid	Lucknow

1	2	3
	37. Maqbara Shahnajaf or Tomb of Ghazi-ud-Din Haider	Lucknow
	38. Rauza-e-Kazmain/Kazmain building	Lucknow
	39. Picture gallery	Lucknow
	40. Jama Masjid at Hussainabad	Lucknow
	41. Chhota Imambara/Tomb of Mahammad Ali Shah	Lucknow
	42. Tahsin Ali Masjid	Lucknow
	43. Amjad Ali Shah's Mausoleum	Lucknow
	44. Sher Darawaza/Neil's Gate	Lucknow
	45. Kaisarbagh Gate	Lucknow
	46. General Wali Kothi	Lucknow
	47. Karbala Talkatora	Lucknow
	48. Dargah Hazarat Abbas	Lucknow
	49. Dianut-Daula Karbala	Lucknow
	50. Malka Jahan Karbala	Lucknow
	51. Nasir-ud-din Haider's Karbala, Daliganj	Lucknow
	52. Nagram mound	Lucknow
	53. Paharnagar Tikuria mound	Lucknow
	54. Sikehawali Kothi	Lucknow
	55. Jama Masjid	Mahoba
	56. Lake of Kirat Sagar	Mahoba
	57. Lake of Madan Sagar	Mahoba
	58. Lake of Vijay Sagar	Mahoba

1	2	3
	59. A flat roofed temple at Urvara	Mahoba
	60. Large tank at Pathari Kadin	Mahoba
	61. Isauli Mosque	Sultanpur
	62. Large Dih called Majhangaon with brick towers on four comers	Sultanpur
	63. Mound known at Kutti Satruhan Das	Sravasti
	64. Small round shaped mound, Tandwa	Sravasti
	65. Tomb of Qurban Mohammed at Banger Mau	Unnao
	66. Old Nawabi Mosque	Ambedkar Nagar
15.	Mumbai Circle (Maharashtra)	
	1. Sholapur Fort	Distt. Sholapur
	2. Ardhanari Nateshwar Temple	Velapur, Distt. Sholapur
	3. Raigad Fort	Distt. Raigad
	4. Kolaba Fort	Alibag, Distt. Raigad
	5. Mound locally known as Sonar Bhat	Nalasopra (Gas), Distt. Thane
	6. Group of monuments, Agarkot	Distt. Raigad
	7. Jageshwari Caves	Distt. Mumbai Suburban
	8. Ancient site at Brahampuri	Distt. Kolhapur
	9. Bhuleshwar Mahadev Temple	Malsiras, Distt. Pune
	10. Hirakot Old Fort	Alibag Distt. Raigad
	11. Bassein Fort	Vasai, Distt. Thane
	12. Portuguese Monastery Over the Cave and Large Watch Tower on the Adjoining Hill, Mandapeshwar	Distt. Mumbai, Suburban

1	2	3
	13. Dilawar Khans tomb, Rajgurunagar	Distt. Pune
	14. Sindhudurg Fort at Malvan	Distt. Sindhudurg
16.	Patna Circle (Bihar)	
	1. Sher Shah Tomb	Sasaram
	2. Buddhist Stupa	Kesaria, Distt. Champaran
17.	Ranchi Circle (Jharkhand)	
	1. Ancient mound locally known as Kulugarha, Basput together with adjacent land, survey plot No. 1095 and 1096	Itagarh, Block Gamharia, Distt. Saraikela Kharswan.
	2. Site of an old Fort and ancient tank.	Ruam, Block Musabani, Distt. E. Singhbhum.
	3. Asura Site	Khuntitola, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
	4. Asura Site	Kunjala, Block-Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
	5. Asura Site	Saridkel, Block Khunti, Distt. Ranchi
	6. Asura Site	Kathartoly, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi
	7. -do-	Hansa, Block Murhu, Distt. Ranchi.
18.	Raipur Circle (Chhattisgarh)	
	1. Danteswari temple	Dantewada Distt.
	2. Chaiturgarh Fort	Lepha, Distt. Korba
	3. Kotmi Fort	Kotmi, Bilaspur

1	2	3
	4. Ram Chandra Temple	Rajim, Raipur
	5. Sita Bengra Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
	6. Jogimara Caves	Ramgarh him Udayapur, Sarguja
19.	Srinagar Circle (J&K)	
	1. Ancient Fort and Samadhi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh	Ramnagar, District Udhampur
	2. Ancient Palace	Ramnagar, district Udhampur
	3. Ancient Site and Remains	Burzhom, Srinagar
	4. Hemis Monastery	Hemis, district Leh
	5. Phyang Monastery	Phyang, district Leh
	6. Likir Monastery,	District Leh
	7. Lamayuru Monastery	Lamayuru, district Leh
	8. Rock-cut sculpture of Maitreya	Mulbeg, District Kargil
	9. Buddhist Monastery	Alchi, Ladakh J&K State.
	10. Shey Palace	Shey, Ladakh
20.	Shimla Circle (Himachal Pradesh)	
	1. Gauri Shankar Temple	Naggur, Tehsil-Kullu District- Kullu
	2. Narbadeshwar Temple	Sujanpur, Tehsil-Tira Sujanpur, District-Hamirpur H.P.
21.	Trissur Circle (Kerala and Tamil Nadu)	
	1. Bekal Fort 16th Century AD	Pallikkare, Pallikkare Panchayat, Kasargod

1	2	3
	2. Remains of Fort 16th Century AD	Thangassery, Thangassery Panchayat, Kollam
	3. Fort (Yakkara Desam) 16th Century AD	Palakkad, Palakkad Municipality, Palakkad
	4. Angengo Fort 17th - 18th Century AD	Anjengo, Anjengo Panchayat, Thiruvananthapuram
	5. Jain Temple 14th Century AD	Kidanganad, Sultan Bathery, Sultanbathery Panchayat, Wynad
	6. Burial Cave (Ancient Site) C.500 BC - AD 500	Kandanassery, Kandanassery Panchayat PO Mattam, Thrissur
22.	Vadodara Circle (Gujarat)	
	1. Malik Alam's Mosque	Ahmedabad,
	2. Saiyed Usman Mosque Ahmedabad	Usmanpura/Ahmedabad
	3. Small Stone Mosque, Ahmedabad	Paldi/Ahmedabad
	4. Dariyakhan Tomb, Ahmedabad	Back of Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
	5. Achyut Bibi's Mosque, Ahmedabad	Dudheshwar/Ahmedabad
	6. Bahlol Khan Mosque at Dholka	Dholka/Ahmedabad
	7. Ancient Site Gohilwad Timbo	Amreli Distt.
	8. Ruined Hindu temple and Jain Temples on the top of Hill	Pavagadh/Godhra-Panchmahal
	9. Nawab Sardar Khan Roza with its compound Wall	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad
	10. Mir Abu Turab Tomb, Ahmedabad	Jamalpur/Ahmedabad

1	2	3
	11. Ram Laxman Temple, Baradia	Baradia/Distt. Jamnagar
	12. Shah Kupai Masjid, Ahmedabad	Karian Khas Bazar/ Ahmedabad

Statement-II*Grant-in-aid recommended by Thirteenth Finance Commission for States*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State	Section	Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Culture	60.00
		Heritage	100.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Heritage	10.00
3.	Assam	Heritage	40.00
4.	Bihar	Heritage	100.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	Heritage	45.00
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Heritage	50.00
7.	Jharkhand	Heritage	100.00
8.	Karnataka	Heritage	100.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Heritage	175.00
10.	Maharashtra	Heritage	100.00
11.	Manipur	Culture	8.00
12.	Meghalaya	Heritage	25.00
13.	Mizoram	Heritage	12.00
14.	Odisha	Heritage	65.00

1	2	3	4
15.	Punjab	Heritage	100.00
16.	Sikkim	Heritage	9.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Heritage	100.00
18.	Tripura	Culture	10.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Heritage	100.00
20.	Uttarakhand	Culture	45.00

Export of perishable commodities

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

(a) the quantum-wise and value-wise details of the perishable commodities including groundnut exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of commodities whose export/import has been banned by Government during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to lift the ban on the export of some of these commodities;

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

(e) the steps taken by Government to promote the export of such items, particularly processed foods?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA):

(a) The quantum-wise and value-wise details of export of perishable commodities including groundnut during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are as under:

Commodity	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Meat and Meat Products	545731.19	6245.31	745412.50	8912.79	1007873.29	14074.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Marine Products	591297.02	8581.93	687663.99	10548.94	889118.29	15836.90
Dairy Products	34379.97	402.68	37435.87	547.97	25639.51	289.36
Poultry Products	892401.30	365.33	510861.88	280.13	614000.83	387.63
Natural Honey	13310.77	146.65	25979.21	300.87	26089.03	321.24
Edible Products of Animal Origin (0410)	13.95	0.03	36.36	1.33	0.25	0.00
Vegetables	2323403.79	4014.18	1999197.79	4083.16	2357232.23	4831.09
Fruits	840467.62	5192.87	773402.10	5174.71	845253.95	7289.70
Processed Meat and Marine Products	1780215.24	11578.69	1656560.76	11603.14	1742233.88	15159.21
Floriculture	26815.00	294.46	28907.00	296.04	30926.00	365.32
Groundnuts	340246.00	1425.93	433753.00	2178.41	832617.00	5246.45

Source: DGCI&S and APEDA

(b) to (d) The Government's policy on export and import of agriculture produce depends upon various factors including stocks of agriculture products available in the country, surplus over and above the buffer stock norm and strategic reserve requirements, if any, the concerns of food security, availability of agriculture products to common man at reasonable prices and remunerative returns to the grower and price competitiveness in the international market etc. Export of all Milk powders (SMP, WMP, Dairy whitener and infant milk foods, casein and casein products) were banned *w.e.f.* 18.02.2011. However, the ban has since been lifted and export of SMP, WMP, Dairy whitener and infant milk foods has been allowed without any restrictions. Export of casein and casein products has been allowed under licence from Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). The export of onions was banned for short periods between 22.12.2010 to 18th February, 2011 and again between 09.09.2011 to 19.09.2011 in the last 3 years. Ban on export of pulses (except kabuli chana) has been continued. The ban on export of edible oil has also continued in the last

3 years except certain exemptions. No ban has been placed on import of any perishable commodity during the last three years. However, the import of milk and milk products from China which was imposed in September, 2008, has continued.

(e) Export promotion of agricultural products is a continuous process. The Government is taking steps to encourage exports of agriculture products, including processed foods through various measures and incentives under Plan schemes of the Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils. Recently, the Government has also decided to allow the unrestricted export of 14 product groups of processed and/or value added agricultural products even in the event of restriction/ban on the export of basic farm produce.

Minority Cell for redressal of complaints of minorities

†*132. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Minority Cell has been established in the Ministry for hearing the complaints of minorities in the matters relating to law and order and security;

(b) if so, the details of the in-charge and other officials of the Cell;

(c) the details of the complaints received by the Central Government since the establishment of the Cell along with the complaints redressed till date; and

(d) the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make this Cell more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No separate minority cell has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with complaints from the minority community alone. However, the Ministry receives complaints/reports relating to law and order and security issues from all communities and not only with reference to minorities. Since law and order is a State subject under the Constitution, these complaints/ reports are referred to the State Governments/ Union Territory administrations for taking appropriate action. Details of law and order and security issues involving minorities are not centrally maintained. Suitable advisories/ directions to initiate steps for the maintenance of peace and harmony and protection of minorities are also issued whenever considered necessary.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Protection of tribal culture

*133. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Ministry to promote our culture in the country and abroad;

(b) what are the special measures taken by Government to protect the tribal culture of India; and

(c) whether people are aware of programmes of Government for better utilization of these facilities to promote and protect the culture?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) It is the continuous endeavour of the Ministry of Culture to protect and promote the ?? art, culture and heritage of the country. The functional spectrum of the Ministry is very wide, ranging from generating cultural awareness at grassroots level to promoting cultural exchanges at the international level. The Ministry achieves its objectives through the work of its attached, subordinate and autonomous Organizations as well as through implementing various Schemes directly administered by the Ministry.

In order to promote Indian culture abroad, Cultural agreements/Cultural Exchange Programmes are signed with foreign countries. For disseminating Indian Culture abroad, grant-in-aid is also given through Indian Missions to Indo-Foreign Friendship (Cultural) Societies engaged in cultural activities. Various organizations under the Ministry also participate in seminars, exhibitions etc. from time to time for the promotion of art and culture in India and abroad.

(b) Ministry of Culture and some of its attached/subordinate/autonomous Organizations give grants to various Organizations, NGOs, artists and others in States/ Union Territories under various Schemes, in order to preserve and promote the rich Tribal Culture.

Sahitya Akademi, an autonomous organization of the Ministry has a Project Office viz., North East Centre for Oral Literature (NECOL) at Agartala exclusively for the cause of promotion and upliftment of tribal culture and languages like Kokborok, Khasi, Mizo, Garo, Lepcha etc.

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, *Inter-alia*, undertakes research

and documentation on the contextual aspects of culture including life style, oral traditions, and folklore and art practices of communities including tribal art and culture.

The Zonal Cultural Centres, *inter-alia*, make special efforts to encourage folk and tribal arts and have programmes for preservation (including documentation and sustenance) of the vanishing art forms.

The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya carries out programmes for popularization of cultures of India of which preservation and promotion of languages, folk dances, art and culture of tribes living in different areas of the country are an important and integral part.

The Anthropological Survey of India carries out anthropological research, covering various social, cultural and biological aspects of the people of India. There are 8 zonal museums across the country, which display artifacts belonging to different communities of India, many of which focus on tribal communities and their culture.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs supports State Governments that have Tribal Research Institutions (TRIs) in their efforts to preserve and promote tribal culture. The main objective of TRIs is to provide guidelines for tribal welfare and development, conduct research and evaluation studies, seminars, workshops, etc. and to set up Tribal museums.

(c) The Ministry gives wide publicity in the print media in respect of the schemes administered by it and invites applications for financial assistance. The details of the Schemes are also available in the public domain *i.e.* on the official website of the Ministry and are very popular with the people as large number of responses/applications are received for seeking financial assistance. The schemes/programmes/activities etc., administered by Ministry of Tribal Affairs are also advertised in the print media in English, Hindi and regional languages and are also available in their official website.

Special security coverage to VIPs and VVIPs

*134. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of VIPs and VVIPs getting special security coverage by Government;

(b) what is the criteria and mechanism for deciding status of a VIP and VVIP; and

(c) the details of VIPs and VVIPs as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Only the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister are entitled to special security coverage as per the provisions of the relevant Blue Books, due to the high offices held by them. Apart from these dignitaries, Ex-Prime Ministers and/or their family members are also provided security under the Special Protection Group Act, 1988 on the basis of threat perception.

(b) The responsibility for providing security to an individual lies primarily with the State Government/Union Territory Administration in whose jurisdiction such individual ordinarily resides and/or happens to be. In so far as security cover provided by the Union Government is concerned, there is no official nomenclature whereby any such status as a VVIP or VIP is attributed to an individual. Security is provided to certain categories of individuals on positional basis including Union Ministers, Chief Justice and Justices of Supreme Court. Etc. Other individual are provided security on the basis of threat assessment. State Governments have similar mechanisms for assessing the threat perception and providing security to protectees under their jurisdiction.

(c) In so far as the details of security cover provided to individuals, including high public office holder, are concerned, it would not be in the public interest to divulge such details.

Inquiry into VVIP helicopter deal

*135. SHRI ALOK TIWARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether head of the Finmeccanica company has been arrested in Italy in connection with graft allegations in sale of VVIP helicopters to the Indian Air Force recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would initiate fresh inquiry into the alleged bribery and irregularities in VVIP helicopters deal in view of recent arrest in Italy and fix responsibility in this regard;

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) As per media reports, Mr. Giuseppe Orsi, the Chief of M/s Finmeccanica, parent Company of M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. has been arrested in Italy for alleged wrong doing and unethical conduct by M/s Finmeccanica including alleged payment of kickbacks/bribes by the Company in connection with the procurement of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters for the Indian Air Force (IAF).

On the report of the arrest of the Finmeccanica Chief, Ministry of Defence immediately asked the CBI on February 12, 2013 to conduct an inquiry into the matter. The CBI, after a visit of its team to Italy and on further examination of the documents available, has registered a Preliminary Enquiry (PE) on February 25, 2013 in this matter against eleven persons including five Indians and four firms which include two Indian firms.

A Show Cause Notice has also been issued to M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. on February 15, 2013 in terms of the Contract and the Integrity Pact asking them to explain as to why action should not be initiated for cancellation of the contract and recovery of all payments made by the buyer on account of the violation of the terms of the Contract and the Integrity Pact and any other action as may be appropriate. The company was also informed of the decision to put the operation of the contract on hold and stoppage of all further payments. The Company has submitted their reply to the show cause notice on the 21st February, 2013 on which follow-up action has been initiated.

The Government is determined to enforcing the terms of the Contract and the Integrity Pact and taking all possible legal and administrative actions against the guilty parties and persons.

Recommendations of Justice Verma Committee on AFSPA

*136. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Justice J.S. Verma Committee had recommended for immediate review of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) and its

continuation as various personnel of armed forces go scot free after committing sexual violence against women in conflict areas;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of Government action in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Justice J.S. Verma Committee in its report recommended the following:-

"The following amendment shall be made to Section 6 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958:

No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government, against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.

Provided that, no sanction shall be required if the person has been accused of committing an offence under Section 354, Section 354A, Section 354B, Section 354C, Section 376(1), Section 376(2), Section 376(3), Section 376A, Section 376B, Section 376C, Section 376D or Section 376E of the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

(c) Section 6 of the AFSPA gives protection to the armed forces personnel with respect to the acts done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred under the Act. The Act does not mandate requirement of sanction for prosecution of any security personnel who is alleged to have committed an offence/sexual assault and hence the amendment to section 6 of the Armed Forces (Special Powers), Act, 1958 is not necessary.

Schemes for welfare of SCs and OBCs

†*137. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes implemented by Government for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether percentage of grants provided to Non-Governmental Organisations under various welfare schemes varies;

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

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for the purchase of items by Non-Governmental Organisations under the head of non-recurring expenditure and the expenditure incurred under these is not reimbursed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
(KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following schemes:-

I. Welfare of the Scheduled Castes (SCs)

- (i) Post-matric Scholarship for SCs
- (ii) Pre-matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in 'unclean' occupations
- (iii) Pre-matric scholarship for class IX and X SC students
- (iv) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Castes
- (v) National Overseas Scholarship for SCs
- (vi) Construction of hostels for SC boys and girls
- (vii) Free coaching for SCs and OBCs
- (viii) Upgradation of Merit of SC Students
- (ix) Top class education for Scheduled Castes
- (x) Self employment scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers
- (xi) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
- (xii) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for SCs
- (xiii) Implementation of Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Concessional loan from :-

- (i) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation
- (ii) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation
- (iii) State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations

II. Welfare of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)

- (i) Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students
- (ii) Post-matric Scholarship to OBC students
- (iii) Construction of hostels for OBC boys and girls
- (iv) Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of OBCs

Concessional loan from :-

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

(b) and (c) Under the Schemes of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of SCs and OBCs, respectively, grant-in-aid to the extent of 75-90% of the approved expenditure on any/all items, enumerated in the Schemes, may be given to the Non-Governmental Organisations. Under the Schemes of Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs and construction of hostels for SC and OBC boys and girls, voluntary organizations are assisted as per norms of the respective Schemes.

The Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the Scheduled Castes is provided for running of Residential and Non-Residential Schools, Hostels, Computer Training Centre, Mobile Dispensary, 10 bedded hospitals, Craft Centre etc. Under Recurring items, Honorarium, Rent for building, Diet charges, Uniforms, Books and Stationery, cooking charges, office charges, excursion, water and electricity charges, medicine, washing charges, games and sports materials etc. are covered. There are schemes also for upgrading the skills of beneficiaries to enable them to start income generating activities, either through self-employment or wage employment.

(d) and (e) Under the respective Schemes of Assistance to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of SCs and OBCs, sanction of Non-Recurring expenditure is considered as per the parameters of various projects enumerated in the Schemes, and in terms of the General Financial Rules. Utilization Certificate is required to

be furnished by the concerned organization, within 12 months of closure of the Financial Year.

Violence in Goalpara during Panchayat election in Assam

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a number of people killed and injured in the violence of Panchayat Election in Assam's Goalpara district;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps being taken by Government for the victims' families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per the report received from the State Government of Assam, the State Government had established a Rabha - Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) in 1995 through a State Legislation for socio-economic, educational and cultural advancement of the Rabha tribe. The RHAC being under a State Legislation, continuation of Panchayati Raj institutions in the area remained mandatory under Constitutional provisions. When the Panchayat elections became due, the Rabhas demanded elections to RHAC to be conducted before the Panchayat elections. But the Council constituencies were awaiting delimitation. Considering this and other logistical and law and order issues, the State Election Commission decided to hold the Panchayat elections first in the month of February and the elections to RHAC on 30th April, 2013. Accordingly elections to the Panchayat conducted in a phased manner. Out of the eight districts which went to third phase of the Panchayat elections on 12th of February, 2013, polls passed off peacefully in seven districts. But in Goalpara District, it was disrupted by a large group of miscreants who attacked polling personnel as well as the security forces at many places. A total of 25 security personnel and ten polling personnel were injured. The security forces had to resort to firing to control the violence at six places. This resulted in the death of 14 persons. Other seven persons died due to group clashes.

In order to control the situation Army was deployed in the area. An, additional six companies Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) were provided to the State Government in addition to 43 companies of CAPF deployed in Goalpara District on 12.02.2013. Curfew was clamped in the violence affected area and Army flag

march was conducted. Another four columns of army were kept as standby. The situation could be brought under control within 24 hours.

The Government of Assam has announced an *ex gratia* payment of Rs 5.00 (five) lakh to the next of kin of those died in police firing and compensation of Rs. 50,000.00 to the injured persons. Necessary arrangements for food, shelter, health, sanitation and water supply facilities have been provided to the persons staying in the relief camps. As on 28.02.2013, 10,080 persons were staying in the relief camps set up by the State Government, and 8,816 persons had moved to their native places/villages.

The State Government has instituted a One Man Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Sri P.C. Phukan to enquire into the incidents.

At present the situation in Goalpara District is under control and is being monitored regularly by the State Government. Curfew has been withdrawn from the affected areas from 15th February, 2013. Army has also been derequisitioned from 18th February, 2013.

Action Plan to control crime against women

*139. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Apex Court has expressed concern over rise in crime against women in the country;
- (b) if so, what is the State/UT-wise status of the above menace;
- (c) what is the current action plan of Government to address the above concern; and
- (d) how far Government has succeeded in its mission to control and bring down this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Ministry has not received any order from the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in which such a concern has been expressed.

(b) As per information provided by National Crime records Bureau (NCRB), a total number of 2,03,804, 2,13,585 and 2,28,650 cases of atrocities against women

were registered during 2009 - 2011 respectively. The State-wise details of cases are given in Annexure [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 13].

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

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs also convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on the subject which was held in New Delhi on 4th January, 2013. The meeting was presided by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Women and Child Development, Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment and Hon'ble Ministers of State for Home Affairs.

The representatives deliberated on various measures of crime prevention, women safety, changes on law, organization, investigation processes and expeditious trials to improve safety and security of women and children. The Central and State Governments are constantly engaged in efforts for enforcing deterrence against crimes on women and children and monitoring the same on a regular basis.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 has been promulgated on the 4th February, 2013 provide for stringent punishments for crimes against women.

Rethink on death penalty

*140. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amnesty International India has asked Government to stop regressive trend of executions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India sent as many as 1455 persons to gallows between 2011 and 2012;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no scientific basis to suggest that death penalty deters any crime; and

(d) if so, whether Government is considering any rethink on death penalty?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Law Commission of India, in various reports, had considered various arguments for retention/abolition of death penalty and was of the opinion that capital punishment should be retained in the present state of the country.

(d) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

FIPB direction to DIPP to send original investment proposals

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

(a) whether Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) responsible for clearing foreign investment proposal has asked the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) to send the original investment proposals and not the processed application;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether FIPB wants to avoid a situation where it has to review an already cleared proposal and asked the DIPP to follow the regular procedure for investment proposal to prevent a repeat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Proposals for Foreign Direct Investment, relating to Single Brand Retail Trade and Non-Resident Indians, are circulated, in original, by this Department, to all members of the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) and the FIPB Secretariat, in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Negative growth of exports

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

- (a) whether exports registered a negative growth during the first half of 2012-13;
- (b) if so, the magnitude of the fall in exports in terms of quantity tonnage and foreign exchange earnings during the above period;
- (c) the items which registered a fall during the above period;
- (d) the reasons for decline in the exports of these items;
- (e) whether Indian exports of the above commodities are facing stiff competition from China; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken by Government to make Indian goods competitive in foreign markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exports declined by 6.9% during first half of 2012-13 as compared same period of last year. The details of commodity-wise export including quantity and value for the current year is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I (Exports). Such CD's are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(c) Decline in exports is witnessed in Engineering Goods, Petroleum Products, Gems and Jewellery, RMG of all Textiles, Electronic Goods, Cotton Yarn/Fabs/made-ups Handloom Products, etc. during above said period.

(d) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports.

(e) In the international market Indian exports compete with exports of many countries including that of China.

(f) To increase our exports a strategy paper to double our exports by

2013-14 was released in May 2011 as part of plan of action. In the wake of continuous economic slowdown which has impacted the trade, a number of measures/incentives as part of the Annual Supplement to Foreign Trade Policy were announced on 5th June, 2012. DGFT has also undertaken a midterm review with detailed discussions with all the Export Promotion Councils and other stake holders. To further give a boost to India's Export, 102 new products have been added to the Focus Product Scheme. Five new markets and one special market has been added under Focus Product Scheme. And similarly some additions have been made to MLFPS/VKGUY. Incremental Export Incentivisation Scheme has been introduced w.e.f 1.1.2013 whereby incremental exports made during the period January-March, 2013 over the period January-March, 2012 to specified countries would be eligible for the benefits. 2% Interest Subvention Scheme has been widened to include 134 sub-sectors of Engineering Sector w.e.f. 1st January, 2013. The validity of the scheme has been extended till March 31, 2014.

SEZ at Nhava Shewa, Mumbai

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

- (a) the details of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up in the country;
- (b) whether any SEZ is proposed at Nhava Shewa in Mumbai;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when it will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A list of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) being set up in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) In-principle approval has been granted to the proposal of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) for setting up a port based Multi Product SEZ over an area of 277 Ha. at JNPT, Taluka Uran, Navi Mumbai, District Raigad, Maharashtra. Further, the Board of Approval for SEZs, in its meeting held on 16.09.2010 has approved the request of the developer for conversion of in-principle approval into formal approval subject to contiguity.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Formal Approved, In-principle, Notified and Operational SEZs (As on 22.02.2013)

State	Formal Approvals	In-principle approvals	Notified SEZs	Exporting SEZs (Central Govt. + State Govt./Pvt. SEZs + notified SEZs under the SEZ Act, 2005)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	109	6	77	38
Chandigarh	2	0	2	2
Chhattisgarh	2	1	1	1
Delhi	3	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	1	0
Goa	7	0	3	0
Gujarat	43	7	30	17
Haryana	46	3	35	4
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0
Karnataka	61	1	40	21
Kerala	29	0	21	7
Madhya Pradesh	19	2	7	2
Maharashtra	102	16	64	19
Manipur	1	0	0	0
Nagaland	2	0	2	0
Odisha	10	1	5	1

1	2	3	4	5
Puducherry	1	1	0	0
Punjab	8	0	2	2
Rajasthan	10	1	10	5
Tamil Nadu	67	6	52	33
Uttar Pradesh	31	1	21	8
Uttarakhand	2	0	1	0
West Bengal	19	3	10	6
GRAND TOTAL:	577	49	385	166

Exports on the basis of economic development

934. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to make exports on the basis of economic development in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the existing share/percentage of Indian exports in the global trade market;
- (c) whether the growing difference between the import and export prices has adversely affected the economy of the country; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Exports have always played an important role in the economic development of most countries. This is evident even in Indian case from the continuous upward movement of percentage share of merchandise exports in the overall GDP of India from 13.9 per cent in 2009-10 to 16.0 per cent in 2010-11 and 17.7 per cent in 2011-12. As per the WTO trade statistics India's share in the total global exports has been measured at 1.07% during 2007, 1.21% during 2008, 1.31% during 2009, 1.48% during 2010 and 1.67% during 2011.

(c) The difference between imports and exports is the measure of Trade Balance, which contributes to Current Account Balance stability of a country. Macro Economic growth and stability of a country has a very close correlation with Current Account Balance of that country. Hence, Government and policy makers keep a close watch on Trade Balance and Current Account Balance.

The table below gives the figures of Exports, Imports and Trade Balance for the last three years as also for April - January of the current year:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade balance
2009-10	845534	1363736	-518202
2010-11	1142922	1683467	-540545
2011-12*	1459281	2344772	-885492
2012-13* (Apr.-Jan.)	1305420	2215115	-909695

*Provisional. Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(d) The long term vision of the Government is to make India a major player in world trade, and assume a role of leadership in international trade organizations commensurate with India's growing importance.

An aggressive product promotion strategy for high value items that have a strong manufacturing base is the main focus of the overall growth strategy. The core of the market strategy is to retain presence and market share in traditional markets, move up the value chain in providing export products in the developed country markets; and open up new vistas, both in terms of markets and new products in these new markets.

India's position in world tea market

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

(a) India's position in the world tea market at present;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the amount and value of Darjeeling tea exported during the current year;
- (c) whether it is a fact that other private companies are trying to do their business by stealing the trademark of Darjeeling tea; and
- (d) if so, the action taken or contemplated to be taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) India is in the 4th position in the world tea market.

(b) The estimated amount and value of Darjeeling tea exported during 2012-13 (April, 2012 to January, 2013) were 3.5 m. kg. and ₹ 210 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) The Government has no such information. However, an agency namely Thomson and Reuters has been appointed to monitor and alert the Tea Board regarding any attempt made by any entity to register the Darjeeling word mark and logo mark in any country.

Global summit at Agra

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

- (a) whether a global summit was held in Agra recently to discuss the current economic scenario;
- (b) if so, the details of the summit; and
- (c) the details of results and achievements from the summit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Partnership Summit 2013 was organized in Agra, Uttar Pradesh from 27-29 January, 2013. The deliberations at the event were held under the overarching theme "Global Partnerships for enduring growth." The event was well attended by ministers, political leaders, business leaders, academicians and multilateral institutions from across the world. Bilateral meetings were held with Trade Ministers on the sidelines of the Summit. Investment opportunities in India were discussed with delegates and captains of Indian industry. The eBiz portal of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion to

provide a secure online one stop shop for all investment and business related information and services was launched by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles on 28th January, 2013 during the event.

Demands made by industries in SEZs

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

- (a) the details of request and demands made by the industries and factories in various Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country; and
- (b) the details of action taken/being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government continually receives requests and demands from SEZ developers and units at various levels including Development Commissioners of SEZs, Unit Approval Committees of SEZs, Board of Approval for SEZs, Department of Commerce etc. On the basis of inputs/suggestions received from stakeholders the Government periodically reviews the policy and operational framework of SEZs and takes necessary measures so as to facilitate effective and expeditious implementation of SEZs in the country.

Fall in external demand in engineering export markets

938. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a sudden fall has been noted in external demand in major engineering export markets of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to provide support measures to the engineering sector to improve their competitiveness in global markets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There has been a fall in exports to major engineering export markets of the country as per the details available for April-January, 2012-13. The details of the regions along with engineering

exports, reflecting such fall are given below; the fall in engineering exports has been largely on account of the global recession that has affected global demand.

(Values in million US\$)

Regions showing decline in exports	April 2011- Jan. 2012	April 2012- Jan. 2013	% decline
ASEAN+2	9056.96	6416.07	-29.16
EU	9229.58	8703.56	-5.70
Rest of Europe	1141.10	1030.76	-9.67
North America	6603.04	6377.57	-3.41
North East Asia	4835.83	4639.77	-4.05
South Asia	2842.95	2617.17	-7.94

(c) and (d) Initiatives for increasing the competitiveness of Indian industry in exports is a constant process. Some of the recent initiatives taken by the Government for enhancing exports of the engineering sector are the following:

- Expansion of the Interest Subvention Scheme to include 134 engineering tariff lines;
- Extension of Interest Subvention Scheme till March 31, 2014;
- Expansion of Focus Market Scheme to include a large number of countries;
- Expansion of both Focus Product Scheme and the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme to promote various engineering tariff lines;
- Introduction of new 2% Incremental Export Scheme for the 4th Quarter 2012-2013 for certain markets in Asia, USA and EU;
- Introduction of 2% Pilot Scheme of Interest Subvention for Project Exports through EXIM Bank for countries of SAARC region, Africa and Myanmar.

Decline in inflow of foreign capital

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

(a) whether it is a fact that according to study conducted by Reserve Bank of India, there has been decline in the inflow of foreign capital during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is due to instability in Government policy and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that according to a research study titled 'Foreign Direct Investment Flows to India' undertaken by RBI, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flow into India were lower than the potential level in 2010-11.

However, net capital inflow, including FDI, picked upto US\$ 67.8 billion in 2011-12, *i.e.* 6.3 per cent higher than the preceding year. During 2012-13, in April-September 2012, net capital inflow amounted to US\$ 40 billion. The details given by RBI are indicated in the following table:

Table: Net Capital flows to India

(US\$ billion)		
Period	Net Capital Flows	Net FDI to India
2009-10	50.4	18.0
2010-11	63.7	11.8
2011-12	67.8	22.1
2012-13 (Apr.-Sep.)	40.0	12.8

Source: RBI

(c) Under the liberalized economic environment, investment decisions including inflow of foreign capital are based on the macro-economic policy framework, investment climate in the host country, investment policies of the trans-national corporation concerned and other commercial considerations.

Identification of industrially backward States

940. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the industrially backward States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to formulate any Scheme for the development of such backward States; and
- (d) if so, the details of the special steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Slowdown in manufacturing sector

941. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether manufacturing, one of the key drivers of growth during post 2000 period met a cyclical slowdown in 2007 and is still lingering;
- (b) if so, what steps are afoot for a growth rebound;
- (c) how does Government view the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) between the second half and end of fiscal year 2012 as compared to previous years and whether it is comfortable;
- (d) whether Government is offering some incentives to industry in view of the global recession that has hit industry everywhere; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): (a) to (e) Measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP), the growth rate of manufacturing reached 18.4 % in 2007-08, but started moderating thereafter under the impact of global economic slowdown and other factors like subdued domestic demand, hardening of interest rates, rising input costs, inflationary pressure, Eurozone crisis etc. Details of the manufacturing and IIP growth rates are given in the table below:

Table: Growth in Index of Industrial Production (in per cent)
(Base year: 2004-05)

Weight	Manufacturing (755.27)	Overall IIP (1000)
2005-06	10.3	8.6
2006-07	15.0	12.9
2007-08	18.4	15.5
2008-09	2.5	2.5
2009-10	4.8	5.3
2010-11	9.0	8.2
2011-12	3.0	2.9
2011-12 (April-December)	4.0	3.7
2012-13 (April-December)	0.7	0.7

Source: Central Statistics Office

The growth rate of IIP at the end of 2012 *i.e.* for the period April-December, 2012-13 was 0.7% compared to 3.7% growth registered in the corresponding period of 2011-12.

The Government is taking a number of steps to accelerate the industrial growth of the country. The measures taken recently include announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011 with objectives of, increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million additional jobs over a decade. The policy, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), which are industrial townships, benchmarked to the best manufacturing hubs in the world. So far eight NIMZs have been announced along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Four other NIMZs outside the DMIC have been granted 'in-principle' approval - two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Karnataka and Maharashtra. NMP also envisages skill development as a priority area.

Over the years, the Government has also simplified and rationalised the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, to attract FDI flow into the country.

The other important steps taken involve Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project along the dedicated freight corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI as a dedicated agency for promoting foreign investment in India. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programme etc.

Sectoral Ministries/Departments in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes and taking measures for boosting industrial growth of the respective sectors.

In addition the various measures announced in the Budget Proposals for 2013-14 highlight the Government's priorities for arresting the moderation in industrial growth.

Trade with Gulf countries

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

- (a) the value-wise and commodity-wise details of trade between India, Gulf and other Arab countries during each of last three years and current year;
- (b) whether trade between India and Gulf and the other Arab countries has increased during the said period;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government aims to double its trade with the Gulf and the Arab countries to meet its future targets and demands;
- (e) if so, the details of specific pacts/agreements entered into with respective countries in this regard; and
- (f) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The value-wise trade between India and GCC and other Arab countries for the last 3 years and current year is given below. The countries included in this group are GCC Countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates); West Asian Countries other than GCC (Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria); and North African Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia).

The bilateral trade in the region, as may be seen from the table given below has increased by 75.91 % from US\$ 107360.14 million in 2009-10 to US\$ 188867.66 million in 2011-12.

Value: US \$ million

	Total Trade			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Apr-Dec)
GCC Countries	83,977.4	117,391.86	145,502.63	117,337.96
West Asian Countries other than GCC	15357.96	19145.60	31232.97	23221.78
North African Countries	8024.78	9880.11	12132.06	9400.03
North African Countries	107360.14	146417.57	188867.66	149959.77

Source: DGCIS

A Statement showing the top 10 commodities of export and import in that region is enclosed (*See* below). It will be noted that India's export to this region primarily consists of Gems and Jewellery, Petroleum (Crude and Products), Transport Equipments, Rice-Basmati, Readymade Garments (Cotton), Sugar, Meat Preparations, Drugs Pharmaceuticals and Fine Chemicals, Electronic Goods etc.

(d) to (f) Total trade of India has grown at the rate of around 28% during the year 2011-12, while the total trade in the above mentioned countries has grown at the rate of nearly 28.99%. Assuming a rate of growth of 28%, the total trade in the region can be expected to be around US\$ 241 billion during the year 2012-13. However in view of the general slow down observed in trade in India

and rest of the World, it may be safe to assume that India's trade in this region would go upto US \$200 billion in 2012-13 which is nearly double of India's trade with this region in 2009-10.

The mandate for the negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement between India and GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council for Arab States) was given by the Trade Economic Relations Committee (TERC) in July, 2005 after which two rounds of negotiations were held in 2006 and 2008. Negotiations with GCC have however been at a stand still since 2008 . We have been informed that GCC is reviewing its negotiations with all countries and economic groups, and that a study has been commissioned by them to examine the issue of negotiations with India and China. Besides the above mentioned FTA with GCC, India is also negotiating an FTA with Israel in the region, six rounds of which have been held so far.

Statement

(A) *List of Top-10 Export Commodities to Gulf and other Arab countries during the year 2012-13 (As on April-December, 2013)*

Sl.No.	Commodity
1	2
GCC Countries	
1.	Gems and Jewellery
2.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)
3.	Machinery and Instruments
4.	Manufactures of Metals
5.	Electronic Goods
6.	Transport Equipments
7.	Rice-Basmati
8.	Rmg Cotton Incl Accessories
9.	Prmry and Semi-Fnshd Iron and Stl

1	2
10.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Made-ups
Other West Asian Countries	
1.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)
2.	Rice-Basmati
3.	Gems and Jewellery
4.	Machinery and Instruments
5.	Drugs, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls
6.	Manufactures of Metals
7.	Meat and Preparations
8.	Sugar
9.	Electronic Goods
10.	Transport Equipments
North African Countries	
1.	Transport Equipments
2.	Machinery and Instruments
3.	Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups
4.	Meat and Preparations
5.	Sugar
6.	Petroleum (Crude and Products)
7.	Drugs, Phrmcutes and Fine Chemls
8.	Cotton Yarn, Fabrics, Madeupsetc
9.	Electronic Goods
10.	Plastic and Linoleum Products

(A) *List of Top-10 Import Commodities from Gulf and other Arab countries during the year 2012-13 (As on December, 2013)*

Sl.No.	Commodity
1	2
GCC Countries	
1.	Petroleum, Crude and Products
2.	Gold
3.	Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones
4.	Organic Chemicals
5.	Metalifers Ores and Metal Scrap
6.	Artfcl Resns, PlstcMatrls, Etc.
7.	Fertilizers Manufactured
8.	Inorganic Chemicals
9.	Non-Ferrous Metals
10.	Primry Stel, Pig Iron Basdltms
Other West Asian Countries	
1.	Petroleum, Crude and Products
2.	Fertilizers Manufactured
3.	Perls Prcus Semiprcs Stones
4.	Fertilizers, Crude
5.	Organic Chemicals
6.	Inorganic Chemicals
7.	Electronic Goods
8.	Artfcl Resns, Piste Matrls, Etc.

1	2
9.	Sulphr and Unrostd Iron Pyrts
10.	Machry Excpt Elec and Electronic
North African Countries	
1.	Petroleum, Crude and Products
2.	Inorganic Chemicals
3.	Fertilizers, Crude
4.	Fertilizers Manufactured
5.	Metalifers Ores and Metal Scrap
6.	Cotton Raw: Comb./Uncomb./Waste
7.	Non-Ferrous Metals
8.	Leather
9.	Non-Metlc Mnrl Mnfs Excl Perls
10.	Wood and Wood Products

Meeting of India Australia Joint Ministerial Commission

943. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of India and Australia Joint Ministerial Commission was held in the past in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the issues discussed during the said meeting;

(c) whether leaders of both the countries have reviewed the progress, so far, made on various cooperation agreements between the two countries in the past; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) 14th India-Australia Joint

Ministerial Commission (JMC) Meeting was held on 29th January, 2013 in New Delhi. The meeting was jointly chaired by Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles, India and Dr. Craig Emerson MP, Australian Minister for Trade and Competitiveness and Minister assisting the Prime Minister on Asian Century Policy.

The issues discussed during the JMC Meeting were institutional framework for growth in bilateral trade and investment, initiatives of India Australia CEO Forum, Australia and India's mutual interests in the effectiveness of global and regional economic institutions, launch of Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) negotiations, strengthening of the East Asia Summit as a forum that incorporated all major economies in the India-Pacific region, G-20, WTO, IOR-ARC, Education and skill development, agriculture cooperation and food security , people-to-people links, etc.

(c) and (d) During the JMC Meeting, both sides reviewed the bilateral co-operation in sectors like Agriculture, Civil nuclear energy cooperation agreement and Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) etc. These are incorporated in the 'Joint Statement'. The 'Joint Statement' may be accessed from the website of Department of Commerce, Government of India at <http://commerce.gov.in> under the Head: International Trade, Subhead: Joint Statements and Minutes of Meeting.

Slow growth of industrial output

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first nine months of the year, the industrial output grew by just 0.7 per cent, as against a growth of 3.7 per cent during the corresponding period in the previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is proposing any measures to sustainably and significantly increase the manufacturing output; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The moderation in the growth rate of production of industries in the recent years can be attributed to both domestic as well as international factors. These include hardening of interest rates, moderation in domestic demand, inflationary pressure, rising input cost, Eurozone crisis and decline in external demand etc.

(c) and (d) The Government is taking a number of steps to accelerate the industrial growth of the country. The measures taken recently include announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011 with objectives of increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million additional jobs over a decade. The policy, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), which are industrial townships, benchmarked to the best manufacturing hubs in the world. So far eight NIMZs have been announced along the Delhi Mumbai industrial Corridor (DMIC) in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Four other NIMZs outside the DMIC have been granted 'in-principle' approval - two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Karnataka and Maharashtra. NMP also envisages skill development as a priority area.

Over the years, the Government has also simplified and rationalised the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, to attract FDI flow into the country.

The other important steps taken involve Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project along the dedicated freight corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI as a dedicated agency for promoting foreign investment in India. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programme etc.

Sectoral Ministries/Departments in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes and taking measures for boosting industrial growth of the respective sectors.

In addition, the various measures announced in the Budget Proposals for 2013-14 highlight the Government's priorities for arresting the moderation in industrial growth.

Nomination of Majuli Island as World Heritage Site

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

(a) the details of proposals of various sites in India already sent and proposed for nomination for inscription as World Heritage Site recently;

(b) the year-wise details of proposals from India under consideration by UNESCO, during last three years;

(c) the status of the nomination of Majuli Island and the action contemplated for its inscription as a World Heritage Site under UNESCO;

(d) whether Government has fulfilled all the requirements made by the UNESCO in respect to Majuli's nomination; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and pending issues if any?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) The following nomination dossiers have been submitted to the World Heritage Centre for inscription in the World Heritage List of UNESCO in the last three years:

2010:

1. Shantiniketan
2. Western Ghats (Natural/Mixed)

2011:

1. Hill Forts of Rajasthan
2. Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad

2012:

1. Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad
2. Majuli Island
3. Great Himalayan National Park (Natural/Mixed)

2013:

1. Rani-ki-Vav

2. Khangchendzonga National Park (Natural/Mixed)

(c) to (e) The revised nomination dossier on Majuli Island was again submitted to the World Heritage Centre but in view of revision of Operational Guidelines and a pending ICOMOS evaluation mission, nomination needs to be further worked out. Government of Assam is taking up the revision of nomination and ASI will extend technical support in the process.

Scholarship to young artistes in cultural fields

946. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for scholarship to young artistes in different cultural fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released under the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Culture administers a Scheme titled. 'Scholarships to Young Artistes in Different Cultural Fields' under which Scholarships are awarded to young artistes in different cultural fields. In a year, upto 400 candidates are awarded scholarships @ Rs.5,000/- per month for a period of two years, in various fields of Culture such as Hindustani (vocal), Hindustani (Instrumental) folk and traditional art forms, etc. Financial assistance is provided on a six monthly basis for covering the expenses on travelling, books, art material or other equipment, tuition or training charges, if any. The details of financial assistance provided in the last three years are as below:

Year	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	449.01
2010-11	734.88
2011-12	648.99
2012-13	819.33 (upto Feb., 2013)

Reviving the lost glory of various tombs in the country

947. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has initiated steps to revive the lost glory of many tombs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decade long vandalism and neglect have damaged many monuments in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India is responsible for the conservation, preservation and maintenance of centrally protected monuments including tombs. Tombs are burial places having single or more graves. The conservation, preservation or maintenance of these tombs is a regular process carried out as per the need and availability of resources. A list of protected monuments (tombs) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No ASI protected monument has been damaged due to vandalism.

Statement***List of Tombs in India*****1. Assam (Guwahati Circle)**

Sl.No	Name of the monument/site	Taluka	District
1	2	3	4

1.	Tomb of Lt. Cresswell	Goalpara	Goalpara
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2. Bihar (Patna Circle)

1.	Tomb of Shamsheer Khan	Shamshernagar	Aurangabad
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1	2	3	4
2.	Tomb of Malik Ibrahim Bayu	Bihar Sharif	Nalanda
3.	Tomb of Shah Makhadum Daulat Maneri and Ibrahim Khan	Maner	Patna
4.	Tomb of Hasan Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
5.	Tomb of Sher Shah Suri	Sasaram	Rohtas
6.	Tomb of Bakhtiar Khan	Malik Sarai	Kaimur
3. Gujarat (Vadodara Circle)			
1.	Tombs of Queens of Ahmed Shah	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
2.	Ahmad Shah's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
3.	Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
4.	Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
5.	Dariya Khan's Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
6.	Saiyyad Usman's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
7.	Shah Alam's Tomb with all surrounding buildings in the group	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
8.	Rani Sipri's Mosque and Tomb	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad
9.	Tombs (Qutub-i-Alam)	Vatva	Ahmedabad
10.	Tomb of Bibi (Rani) Rajbai	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
11.	Tomb of Mohammed Begarh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
12.	Tomb of Shaikh Ahmed Khattau Ganj Baksh	Sarkhej Roza	Ahmedabad
13.	Tomb of Sikander Shah	Halol	Godhra

1	2	3	4
14.	Tomb	Halol	Godhra
15.	Tomb with a Brick dome in the centre and small corner domes	Champaner	Godhra
16.	Tomb of Saif-ud-din and Nizam-ud-din	Sojali	Kheda
17.	Tomb of Mubarak Saiyyad	Sojali	Kheda
18.	Tomb of Sikandarshah	Prantji	Sabarkanta
19.	Old English Tombs	Surat	Surat
20.	Tomb of Khawaja Safar Sulemani	Surat	Surat
21.	Old Dutch and Armenian Tombs and Cemetaries	Surat	Surat
4. Haryana (Chandigarh Circle)			
1.	Shah Ibrahim's Tomb	Naranul	Mahendragarh
2.	Shah Quli Khan's Tomb	Naranul	Mahendragarh
3.	Ebrahim Lodi's Tomb	Panipat	Panipat
5. Himachal Pradesh (Shimla Circle)			
1.	Lord Eligin's tomb	Dharamshala	Kangra
6. Karnataka (Dharwad and Bangalore Circle)			
Dharwad Circle			
1.	Afzulkhan's wives tomb	Bijapur	Bijapur
2.	Ain-ul-mulk's tomb	Bijapur	Bijapur
3.	Green Stone tomb	Bijapur	Bijapur
4.	Hyder Khan's tomb	Bijapur	Bijapur

1	2	3	4
5.	Nitya Navari tomb and masjid near Moti dargahs	Bijapur	Bijapur
6.	Small tomb No. 47	Bijapur	Bijapur
7.	Tomb of Pir Shaik Hamid Khadir	Bijapur	Bijapur
8.	Tomb No. 22 on the western bank of Chand Bavdi	Bijapur	Bijapur
9.	Tomb No. 48	Bijapur	Bijapur
Bangalore Circle			
10.	Gumbaj containing tomb of Tipu Sultan	Srirangapatna	Mandya
7. Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal Circle)			
1.	Tomb and Mosque between Chor kot mosque and Chhappan mahal	Mandu	Dhar
2.	Tomb North of Daryakhan's Tomb	Mandu	Dhar
3.	Tomb North of Alamgir Gate	Mandu	Dhar
4.	Tomb of Nizam-ud-din's	Chanderi	Ashok Nagar
5.	Tomb of Abul Fazal	Antri	Gwalior
6.	Tomb of Tansen and two mosque's	Gwalior	Gwalior
7.	Tomb of Mohammad Ghauz	Ghauspura	Gwalior
8.	Tomb of Shah Nawaz Khan	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
9.	Tomb of Adil Shah Faruki	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
10.	Tomb of Shah Shuja and compound	Burhanpur	Burhanpur
11.	Tomb of Nadir Shah and compound	Burhanpur	Burhanpur

1	2	3	4
12.	Tomb of Shah Numa	Asirgarh	Burhanpur
13.	Tomb and Mosque of Balijati Shah	Dhamoni	Sagar
14.	Tomb of Panj pirs	Khimalasa	Sagar
8. Maharashtra (Aurangabad and Mumbai Circle)			
Aurangabad Circle			
1.	Old tomb near Changiz Khan's palace	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
2.	Tomb of Nizam Ahmedshah	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar
3.	Tank in front of tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Akola
4.	Tomb of Lalkhan	Amner	Amaravati
5.	Tomb of Rabia Daurani (Bibi-Ka-Maqbara)	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
6.	Tomb of Aurangzeb	Khulatabad	Aurangabad
7.	Tomb of Malik Ambar	Khulatabad	Aurangabad
8.	Enclosure and buildings of the Gond Raja's Tomb just outside the Achaleshwar gate the city	Chandrapur	Chandrapur
Mumbai Circle			
9.	Tomb of Angre	Cheul	Raigad
10.	Tombs at Kholkar Najik Ghumaj (Khokeri Ghumaj)	Rajapuri	Raigad
11.	Tomb of Begami	Ghodeshwar	Sholapur

1	2	3	4
9. N.C.T. of Delhi (Delhi Circle)			
1.	Tomb of Bahlol Lodi	Chirag	Delhi
2.	Marble Tomb reputed to be that of Nawab Bahadur Jawid Khan	Aliganj	
3.	Tomb of Capt. Mac. Barnatt and others who fall in an attack on Kishanganj	Kishan Ganj	
4.	Tomb of Ghiasuddin Khan	Tughlaqabad	
5.	Tomb of Roshanara and Baradari	Sabzi Mandi	
6.	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana	Shahjahanabad	
7.	Tomb of Safdarjang (Mirza Muqim Mansur Ali Khan) with all the enclosure walls, gateways, gardens and the mosque on the eastern side of the garden.	Lodhi Road, New Delhi	
8.	Tomb of Darya Khan	Kidwai Nagar East	
9.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Chota Batasha No. 153, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin	
10.	Tomb of Amir Khusro, Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin	
11.	Tomb of Mirza Muzaffer, Bara Batasha No. 151 Ghiaspur	Nizamuddin	
12.	Tomb of Nizamuddin Aulia, Ghiaspur No. 197	Nizamuddin	
13.	Unknown tomb Ghiaspur 153	Nizamuddin	
14.	Tomb of Usuf-Quttal	At Khirkee in field No.81 min. Property of Shamlat deh.	

1	2	3
15.	Tomb of Adam Khan (Rest House)	Mehrauli
16.	Tomb and Mosque of Maulana Jamali Kamali	Mehrauli
17.	Tombs of Bade-Khan, and Mubarakpur Kotla, Kotla	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
18.	Tombs of Chote Khan, Mubarakpur	Kotla
19.	Tomb of Mubarik in Mubarakpur, Kotla	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
20.	Mosque attached to Mubarak Shah Tomb	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
21.	Tomb of Bhura Khan	village Mubarakpur, Kotla
22.	Unnamed tomb	Mohammed Pur village, 305
23.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 313.
24.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 315.
25.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 316.
26.	Unnamed Tomb	Munirka 317.
27.	i. Unnamed Mosque	Munirka 321 and Munirka 322
	ii. Unnamed Tomb	
28.	Chausath Khamba and tomb of Mirza Nizammudin Aziz-ka-Kokaltash	Nizammudin
29.	Humayun's tomb, its platforms, garden, enclosure walls and gateways Khasra No. 258 bounded on the east by Khasra No. 180, 181 and 244 of Miri Singh and on west by Kh. No. 268 and 253 on the north by Khasra No. 266, on the south by Kh. No. 245 of Miri Singh and Kh. No. 248 and 249 of Sayyed Mohummad	Nizammudin

1	2	3
30.	Tomb of Afsar-wala immediately near to the south of Afsar-wala-ki-Masjid	Nizammudin
31.	Tomb of Atgah Khan	Nizammudin
32.	The tomb of Isa Khan with its surrounding enclosure walls and turrest garden gateways and mosque (Kh. No. 281) bounded on the east by Arab Sarai Kh. No.236 on the west by Kh. No. 283 graveyard of Piare Lal and K.No. 283 of Bddon on the north by Kh. No. 236 of Pandit Brij Vallabh and on the south by Arab Sarai Kh. No. 238.	Nizammudin
33.	Tomb of Khan-i-Khana	Nizammudin
34.	Tomb with three domes near Rly. Station	Nizammudin
35.	Tomb of Sheikh Kaburuddin also known as Rakabwala Gumbad in field no.84 min. situated at sarai Shah 31 property of Thoks Shahpur and Adhehini	Malviyanagar
36.	Tomb of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaqabad walls and bastions, gates and cause way including the tomb of Dad Khan	Tughlaqabad.
37.	Tomb of Mohammed Tughlaqabadshah	Badarpur Zail
38.	The Tomb	Wazirabad
39.	Tomb of Sultan Ghari	Nalikpur Kohi
40.	Azim Khan Tomb	Lado Sarai
41.	Balban Khans Tomb and Jamli Kamali	Lado Sarai, Mehrauli, Delhi

1	2	3	4
42.	Unknown Tomb in the vicinity of Jawahar Lal Nehru Stadium	Pragati Vihar, New Delhi	
10. Punjab (Chandigarh Circle)			
1.	Shamsher Khan's tomb	Batala	Gurdaspur
2.	Tombs of Mohd. Momin and Hazi Jamal	Nakodar	Jalandhar
11. Rajasthan (Jaipur Circle)			
1.	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"	Ajmer	Ajmer
2.	Tomb of Abdulla Khan and his wife	Ajmer	Ajmer
12. Uttar Pradesh (Agra, Lucknow and Patna Circle)			
Agra Circle			
1.	Firoz Khan's Tomb.	Agra	Agra
2.	Itimad-ud-Daula's Tomb	Agra	Agra
3.	Taj and grounds including the Masjid on the west side, the pavilions on the east and west sides of the grounds; great south entrance gateway and great courtyard surrounded by cloisters.	Agra	Agra
4.	Tomb of Mahabat Khan's Daughter.	Bagh Rajpur	Agra
5.	Tomb of Sadiq Khan	Gelana	Agra
6.	Tomb of Salabat Khan	Gelana	Agra
7.	Tomb of Sheikh Ibrahim (Nephew of Salim Chishti)	Rasulpur	Agra

1	2	3	4
8.	Akbar's Tomb, gateway and walls round the ground	Sikandara	Agra
9.	Kanch Mahal, at the southeast corner of Akbar's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
10.	Mariam's Tomb	Sikandara	Agra
11.	Tomb of Thomson Simpson	Tappal	Aligarh
12.	Tomb of Hafiz-ul-Mulk Rahmet Khan, the Rohila Chief	Bareilly, Bakar Ganj	Bareilly
13.	Tomb of Hermit Shah Dana	Bareilly, Bakar Ganj	Bareilly
14.	Tomb, Mohalla Behrampur, Tomb of Ikhlas Khan	Budaun	Budaun
15.	Tomb of Makhduman Jahan, the mother of Alaudin Alam	Budaun	Budaun
16.	Tombs of Colonel Gardener and his Begum	Chaoni	Etah
17.	Tomb of Surgeon Thomas Hamilton	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad
18.	Tomb of Nawab Rashid Khan	Maurshidabad	Farrukhabad
19.	Tomb of Lt. Col. John Guthrie in the mud fort	Thatia	Farrukhabad
20.	Tomb of Mohd. Khan Bangash Nawab	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
21.	Tomb of Fariduddin alias Main Fiddu	Shekupur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad
22.	Tomb of Nasiruddin	Shekupur Garhi, Rapri, Shikhohabad	Firozabad

1	2	3	4
23.	Tomb of Nizammuddin	Rapri, Shikhoabad	Firozabad
24.	Talib Khan's Tomb	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
25.	Tomb of Abdul Ghafur Shah	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
26.	Tomb of the grand son of Abdul Ghafur Shah and Mosque	Azampur	Jyotibha Phule Nagar
27.	Unknown Tomb	Chaudhariapur	Kannauj
28.	Tomb of Sergeant, instructor of Musketry James Norfolk	Gursahaiganj	Kannauj
29.	Bala Pir Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
30.	Kachhiriwala Tomb	Kannauj	Kannauj
31.	Mosque and the tomb of Makhdum Jahanian	Kannauj	Kannauj
32.	Tomb of Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi	Kannauj	Kannauj
33.	Tomb of Shah Peer	Meerut	Meerut
34.	Tombs or Sardhana Cemetery	Sardhana	Meerut
35.	Tomb of Diwan Saiyed Mohammad Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
36.	Tomb Saiyed Hussain also called Sayed Chajju Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
37.	Tomb of Saiyed Umar Nur Khan	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar
38.	Tomb of Saiyed Saif Khan and his mother	Majhera	Muzaffar Nagar

1	2	3	4
Lucknow Circle			
39.	Khusru Bagh :- Enclosure wall and Gateway of Khusru Bagh, Tomb of Bibi Tamolan, Tomb of Sultan Khusru, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Mother, Tomb of Sultan Khusru's Sister	Allahabad	Allahabad
40.	Beni Khanam's Tomb	Faizabad	Faizabad
41.	Tomb of Bahu-Begum	Faizabad	Faizabad
42.	Tomb of Hazi Iqbal, Eunuch of Sadar Jahan Begum including the mosque and the whole compound enclosing them	Faizabad	Faizabad
43.	Tomb of Shuja-ud-daula	Faizabad	Faizabad
44.	Sapper's Tomb	Lucknow	Lucknow
45.	Tomb of Gazi-ud-din Haider	Lucknow	Lucknow
46.	Tomb of Janab Aliya	Lucknow	Lucknow
47.	Tomb known as Char Khamba	Lucknow	Lucknow
48.	Tomb at Lotan Bagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
49.	Tomb of Mohammad Ali Shah	Lucknow	Lucknow
50.	Tomb at Musabagh	Lucknow	Lucknow
51.	Tomb of Mushir Zadi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
52.	Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan	Lucknow	Lucknow
53.	Three Tombs	Lucknow	Lucknow
Faizabad Road at miles 3 and 5			

1	2	3	4
54.	Tomb of Qurban Mohammad	Banger Mau	Unnao
Patna Circle			
55.	Tomb of Abhiman	Mehnagar	Azamgarh
56.	Lord Cornwallis Tomb	Ghazipur	Ghazipur
57.	Tomb of Nawab Ghazi Khan	Jaunpur	Jaunpur
58.	Iftekhhar Khan's Tomb	Saryan Sikandarpur	Mirza Pur
59.	Lt. Col. Pogson's Tomb	Varanasi	Varanasi
60.	Tomb of Lal Khan	Rajghat	Varanasi
13. West Bengal (Kolkata Circle)			
1.	Tomb of Alexander-Csoma de Kores	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
2.	Tomb of General Llyod	Darjeeling	Darjeeling
3.	Tomb of Fateh Khan	Gaur	Malda
4.	John Pierce Tomb	Midnapore	Midnapore
5.	Tomb of Azimunnisha Begum daughter of Murshid Quli Khan	Azimnagar	Murshidabad
6.	Tomb of Alivardi Khan and the tomb of Siraj-ud-daullah	Khosbag	Murshidabad
7.	Tomb of Sujauddin	Roshnibag	Murshidabad
8.	Tomb and Mosque of Murhsid Kuli Khan	Sabjikatra	Murshidabad

National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities

948. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established the National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) to document and prepare a database of the unprotected built heritage and sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise details of the unprotected monuments and sites compiled by NMMA so far;

(c) whether Government has framed any specific guidelines for preservation and restoration of these monuments and sites;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities (NMMA) was approved for the period 2007 - 2012 in the Eleventh Five Year Plan to prepare a National database on built heritage, sites and antiquities from secondary sources. The details of the unprotected monuments and sites compiled by NMMA is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) There are no specific guidelines for preservation and restoration of these monuments and sites, because these are unprotected sites.

Statement

State-wise list of Unprotected Monuments and Sites in India

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2379
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	73
3.	Assam	89
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	22
5.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	2330
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	10

1	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	718
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16
9.	Delhi	1245
10.	Diu	290
11.	Goa	1491
12.	Gujarat	3179
13.	Haryana	4355
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1557
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5187
16.	Karnataka	3598
17.	Kerala	1058
18.	Madhya Pradesh	3440
19.	Maharashtra	3201
20.	Manipur	65
21.	Mizoram	39
22.	Meghalaya	47
23.	Nagaland	07
24.	Odisha	7439
25.	Punjab	2309
26.	Rajasthan	9717
27.	Sikkim	305
28.	Tamil Nadu (including Puducherry)	6812
29.	Tripura	388

1	2	3
30.	Uttarakhand	1635
31.	Uttar Pradesh	7193
32.	West Bengal	5025
TOTAL:		75,307

ASI protected monuments in Odisha

949. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of protected monuments by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in Odisha;

(b) whether the Odisha Government has submitted proposal to take over more monuments and historical sites by the ASI;

(c) if so, their names and the steps taken by Government;

(d) the details of the funds released by the Central Government for the last four years (2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12) for the development/maintenance of the Budhakola and Jaugada in Odisha;

(e) whether the Ashokan rock edicts in Jaugada were rubbed due to the chemical applications; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to protect the edicts?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) There are 78 centrally protected monuments/sites in Odisha.

(b) and (c) Odisha Government has recommended for taking over of two monuments namely; Biranchi Narayana Temple, Buguda and Group of Temples at Ranipur Jharial, District Bolangir. The procedure is that further action is initiated upon receipt of detailed proposal from the State Government.

(d) The details of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of these monuments are as under:

Year	Expenditure (in rupees)	
	Group of Temple at Kottakola (Budhakola)	Ashoka Rock Edict at Jaugada
2008-09	116000	180255
2009-10	4200	0.00
2010-11	611389	139884
2011-12	608105	2279507

(e) and (f) No, Sir.

Funds allocated for conservation of cultural heritage sites

†950. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to keep cultural heritage of the country intact;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any action plan to prepare a comprehensive list of all old sites at national level;

(c) the funds allocated by Government for conservation of the above-said cultural heritage in the current year; and

(d) whether the co-operation of State Government is also being taken for conservation of these heritages?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The protected monuments of national importance are maintained by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in presentable condition. A comprehensive list of 3678 centrally protected monuments, is maintained by ASI at the national level.

(c) The allocation of funds for conservation of monuments for the current financial year is Rs.147 crores.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) The co-operation of State Governments is taken for development work of sites, acquisition of land, removal of encroachments, etc.

Encroachments in protected monuments in Delhi

951. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is lot of encroachments within the premises of protected monuments in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to evict/remove squatters/encroachers from protected monuments in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Some portions of 12 monuments out of 174 centrally protected monuments in Delhi are encroached upon. The details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) On notice of encroachment, police complaints are lodged. Show cause notice is given to defaulters for removal of said encroachment. If no action is taken, demolition order is issued to the Collector to remove the said encroachment. Shelter of court of law is taken as a last resort. Within last few years encroachment from following protected monuments in Delhi have been removed:

1. Lothian Road Cemetery
2. Chhota Batashewala Gumbad
3. Bara Batashewala Gumbad
4. Qudusia Bagh Mosque (partly)
5. Bijay Mandal (partly)

Statement

The details of centrally protected monuments under encroachment in Delhi

Sl.No.	Name of Monument/Site	Location
1	2	3
1.	Bijay Mandal, neighbouring domes, buildings and dalan in village Kalusarai to north of Begumpur	Begumpur

1	2	3
2.	Nili Masjid	Hauz Khas
3.	Tomb of Razia Begum in Mohalla Bulbuli Khana	Shahjahanabad
4.	Ancient Mosque	Palam
5.	Qudasia Mosque	Qudasia Garden
6.	Sunehri Masjid near Red Fort	Delhi Fort
7.	Purana Qila (Indraprastha)	Two miles south of the Delhi Gate of Shahjahanabad, Delhi
8.	Tughluqabad	Dadarpur Zail
9.	Begumpuri Masjid	Begampur
10.	Sarai Shahji	Near Shivalik, Malviya Nagar
11.	Rajpur (Mutiny) cemetery	Old Rajpur Cantonment North Distt.
12.	D'Eremao Cemetery	Kishanganj

Excavation of rare artifacts and other antique articles

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

(a) whether any other centuries old foreign-origin articles, other than 14th Century old blue-and-white porcelain plate of Chinese origin pottery piece, have been excavated or explored by the Archeological Survey of India (ASI);

(b) how many such rare artifacts and other antique articles have so far been excavated after India's Independence in 1947; and

(c) whether latest state-of-the-art techniques have been evolved and adopted in majority of the Museums all over India, to preserve these delicate and rare antiquities?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Archaeological Survey of India has its own methodology, in use since long, to display museum objects in their museums and through its Science Branch keep periodically all the museum objects properly cleaned, preserved and conserved for posterity.

Statement

Artifacts of foreign origin recovered from excavations carried out after independence

Sl.No.	Provenance Area	Article
1	2	3
1.	Satanikota, district-Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	The site was excavated in 1977-80 which yielded few sherds of rouletted ware bearing concentric circular painted bands in white pigment instead of rouletted.
2.	Kudavelli, District-Mahbubnagar, Andhra Pradesh	The site was excavated in the year 1978-79. Two gold coins, one belonging to the Roman emperor Constantius II (AD. 337-361) and the other one (half cut) belonging to the second Byzantine emperor Anastasius (AD. 491-518) were reported.
3.	Kondapur, District Medak, Andhra Pradesh	Few sherds of knobbed ware, rouletted ware and few Roman coins
4.	Ancient Sites like Kotturu, Salihundam, Sankaram, Alluru, Amaravti and Nagarjunakonda, Andhra Pradesh	Pottery with Roman influence
5.	Malhar, District-Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh	The Early Historic site at Malhar excavated in 2009-10 to 2011-12 field

1	2	3
		seasons, yielded two Roman portrait coins.
6. Bekal Fort, Pallikare, District Kasargod, Kerala		2 No. of French Puduceri <i>panam</i> 6 No. of paise coins of British East India Company
7. Bangaram Island, Lakshadweep		Remains of European origin ship named as "Princes Royal" (found and left on the seabed for better preservation)
8. Ajanta, District Aurangabad, Maharashtra		Roman Coin of Gold (bearing Byzantine King Theodosius on obverse and figure of a deity seated on throne is depicted on reverse)
9. Mansar, district- Nagpur, Maharashtra		The excavation carried out in 1994-95 yielded a copper coin related to the Indo-Sassanians.
10. Adam, district-Nagpur, Maharashtra		The site was excavated in the year from 1988 to 1992. The antiquities include Roman coin bullae moulds; silver bullae and silver coin of Roman king
11. Mandu, District Dhar, Madhya Pradesh		Celadon Ware
12. Ujjain, District - Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh		The site was excavated in 1956-57. The excavation revealed coin mould of the Antonine (Roman) emperor Augustus Hadrianus
13. Sisupalgarh, district, Bhubaneswar, Odisha		The excavation carried out in 1948-49 yielded rouletted ware fragments.

1	2	3
14. Khalkatapatna, District Puri, Odisha	Few sherds of knobbed ware, rouletted ware and few Roman coins	
15. Golbai Sasan, District Khurda, Odisha	Few sherds of knobbed ware, rouletted ware and few Roman coins	
16. Chengamedu, Tamil Nadu	Few rouletted wares	
17. Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu	Few rouletted wares	
18. Kaveripattinam, Tamil Nadu	One Roman copper coin, Few rouletted ware	
19. Karaikadu, Tamil Nadu	Few rouletted ware	
20. Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu	Few rouletted wares	
21. Saluvankuppam, Tamil Nadu	Two Roman copper coins	

Digitization of catalogue of publications of National Archives of India

953. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the digital version of the catalogue of publications of National Archives of India in the past;

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

(c) the manner in which such digitization will help scholars, historians, academicians and other users of archives in the country; and

(d) the details of the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Printed version of the "Catalogue of Publications" of National Archives

of India, since the beginning of the publication programme of the Department, has been prepared in June, 2012. The digital version of the Catalogue has been uploaded on National Archives website (www.nationalarchives.nic.in) under link 'online resources' in January, 2013. The website also allows downloading of free publications brought by National Archives of India.

(c) Considerable time, energy and expenses will be saved by scholars, historians, academicians and other users of Archives, who can access the information electronically on the internet.

(d) No additional expenses were incurred on the digital version of the catalogue, as it was prepared by National Archives of India in-house.

Bringing ancient Nalanda University under UNESCO

†954. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to bring the ancient Nalanda University under UNESCO; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The excavated remains at Nalanda (Bihar) already figure in the Tentative List of UNESCO which is the prerequisite condition for inscription of a site on the World Heritage List of UNESCO.

Vacant posts in various museums

955. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of posts are lying vacant in various museums spread across the country;

(b) if so, the details of the vacancies and the number of vacancies that are earmarked for SC and ST category; and

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to fill these vacancies?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH):

(a) and (b) The details of posts lying vacant in various Museums under Ministry of Culture, along with the number of vacancies that are earmarked for SC and ST categories are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Necessary action has already been initiated to fill up the vacancies by the Ministry and various museums.

Statement

The details of posts lying vacant in various museums under Ministry of Culture, along with the number of vacancies earmarked for SC and ST categories

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of Vacant Post	Vacancy earmarked for the SC/ST category out of total vacancies
1	2	3	4
1. National Museum, Delhi			
1.	Director General	1	-
2.	Addl. Director General	2	-
3.	Jt. Director General	2	-
4.	Director	2	-
5.	Curator	6	-
6.	Library Information Officer	1	-
7.	Conservator	1	-
8.	Dy. Curator	6	-
9.	Dy. Conservator	2	-
10.	Dy. Chemist	2	-
11.	Accounts Officer	1	-

1	2	3	4
12.	Layout Artist	1	-
13.	Research Officer	1	-
14.	Museum Education Officer	1	-
15.	Head Modeller	1	-
16.	Senior Technical Assistant (Computerization)	1	-
17.	Senior Photographer	1	-
18.	Mount Designer	1	-
19.	Assistant Chemist	1	-
20.	Modeller	5	-
21.	Security Assistant	1	-
22.	Jr. Hindi Translator	1	-
23.	Assistant Curator	15	SC-1 and ST-1
24.	Artist	1	-
25.	Photographer	1	-
26.	Conservation Assistant	2	-
27.	Sr. Museum Preparator (Mount Cutter)	1	-
28.	Steno. Gr. III	2	-
29.	Assistant Photographer	1	-
30.	Museum Preparator (Textiles)	-	-
31.	Museum Preparator (Mss. Repairer)	2	-
32.	Upper Divisional Clerk	1	-
33.	Lower Divisional Clerk	5	SC-1

1	2	3	4
34.	Jr. Store Keeper	1	-
35.	Copy Holder Cum Typist	1	-
36.	Receptionist	1	-
37.	Carpenter	5	-
38.	Tailor	1	-
39.	Moulder (PC)	1	-
40.	Sr. Jamadar	1	-
41.	Painter/Polisher	1	-
42.	Lab. Attendant	1	-
43.	Lib. Attendant	1	-
44.	Jamadar	2	-
45.	Bandhani	2	-
46.	Peon	3	-
47.	Attendant (Modeling PC)	1	-
48.	Attendant (Modeling FG)	1	-
49.	Attendant Carpenter	2	-
50.	Photo Attendant	1	-
51.	Farash	3	SC-1
52.	Cleaner	2	-
53.	Safaiwala	9	-
54.	Coffee/Tea Maker	1	-
2. National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi			
1.	Director General	1	-

1	2	3	4
2.	Photographer	1	-
3.	Guide Lecturer	1	SC-1
4.	Superintendent	1	-
5.	Programme Assistant	1	-
6.	Projectionist-cum-Photographer	1	-
7.	Upper Divisional Clerk	1	-
8.	Lower Divisional Clerk	1	-
9.	Laboratory Attendant	1	-
3. National Gallery of Modern Art, Mumbai			
1.	Director	1	-
2.	Assistant Director (Admn. and Finance)	1	-
3.	Curator	1	-
4.	Deputy Curator	3	-
5.	Security Officer	1	-
6.	Assistant Library and Information Officer	1	-
7.	Public Relation Officer	1	-
8.	Photographer	1	-
9..	Technical Assistant/Restoration Assistant	4	-
10.	Stenographer	1	-
11.	Caretaker	1	-
12.	Receptionist/Ticketing Assistant	1	-
13.	Bandhani	6	-

1	2	3	4
4. National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru			
1. Director		1	-
2. Assistant Director (Admn and Finance)		1	-
3. Curator		2	-
4. Dy. Curator		2	-
5. Security Officer		1	-
6. Assistant Library and Information Officer		1	-
7. Public Relation Officer		1	-
8. Assistant Curator		1	-
9. Senior Photographer		1	-
10. Tech. Asstt./Restoration Asstt./ Programme Asstt.		4	-
11. Office Superintendent		1	-
12. Accountant		1	-
13. Stenographer		1	--
14. Upper Divisional Clerk		1	-
15. Caretaker		1	-
16. Lower Divisional Clerk		1	-
17. Receptionist/Ticketing Asstt.		1	-
18. Carpenter/Carpenter Cum Artist		1	-
19. Polishman/Painter/Bandhani		6	-
20. Gallery Attendant		4	-

1	2	3	4
5. National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata			
1. Curator	2	SC-1 and ST-1	
2. Technician	2	SC-2	
3. Jr. Stenographer	2	SC-1 and ST-1	
6. Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata			
1. Secretary and Curator	1	-	
2. Assistant Chemist	1	-	
3. Conservator	1	-	
4. Restorer		-	
5. Public Relation Officer	1	-	
6. Security Office	1	-	
7. Sr. Photographer	1	-	
8. Photographer	1	-	
9. Guide Lecturer	2	-	
10. Tech. Assistant	2	-	
11. Rest. Assistant	2	-	
12. Lab Assistant	2	SC-1	
13. Publication Sales Clerk	1	-	
14. Accountant cum Book Keeper	1	-	
15. Stenographer	1	-	
16. Assistant Librarian	1	-	
17. Storekeeper	1	-	
18. Ticket Sales Clerk	1	-	

1	2	3	4
19.	Caretaker	1	-
20.	Typist	1	-
21.	Tech. Restorer	2	-
22.	Account's Clerk	1	-
23.	Assistant Security Officer	1	-
24.	Picture Print Repairer	1	-
25.	Multi Tasking Staff	24	SC-1 and ST-1
7. Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad			
1.	Director	1	-
2.	Dy. Keeper	1	-
3.	Chemist	1	-
4.	Publication Asstt.	1	-
5.	Stenographer	1	-
6.	Upper Divisional Clerk	1	-
7.	Lower Divisional Clerk	2	-
8.	Book Binder	2	-
9.	Guide Lecturer	1	SC-1
10.	Cleaner cum Conservator	1	-
8. Allahabad Museum, Allahabad			
1.	Keeper	1	-
2.	Personal Assistant	1	-
3.	Driver	1	-
4.	Carpenter	1	-

1	2	3	4
5.	Gallery Attendant	4	ST-1
6.	Mali	1	-
7.	Safaiwala	3	-
9.	Indian Museum, Kolkata		
1.	Deputy Director	1	-
2.	Publication Officer	1	-
3.	Keeper (Archaeology)	1	-
4.	Keeper (Art)	1	-
5.	Keeper (Anthropology)	1	-
6.	Education Officer	1	-
7.	Senior Conservation Officer	1	-
8.	Administrative Officer	1	-
9.	Accounts Officer	1	-
10.	Officer Superintendent	1	-
11.	Assistant Keeper (Anthropology)	1	-
12.	Assistant Chemist	1	-
13.	Publication Superintendent	1	-
14.	Assistant Security Officer	1	-
15.	Driver-cum-Mechanic	1	-
16.	Curator	2	-
17.	Guide Lecturer (Art)	1	-
18.	Guide Lecturer (Anthropology)	1	-
19.	Guide Lecturer (Botany)	1	-

1	2	3	4
20.	Guide Lecturer (Geology)	1	-
21.	Guide Lecturer (Mobile Van)	1	-
22.	Modeller	1	-
23.	Library Information Assistant	1	-
24.	Gallery Assistant (Art)	1	-
25.	Gallery Assistant (Anthropology)	1	-
26.	Gallery Assistant (Archaeology)	1	-
27.	Stenographer	2	-
28.	Upper Divisional Clerk	4	-
29.	Caretaker	2	-
30.	Carpenter	2	-
31.	Polish Mistry	1	-
32.	Lower Divisional Clerk	1	-
33.	Electrician	1	-
34.	Artist	1	-
35.	Drafts Man	1	-
36.	Guard	20	-

Cancellation of 197 LUHs due to VVIP helicopter scam

956. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cancelled/deferred the acquisition of 197 Light

Utility Helicopters (LUHs) for Army and Indian Air Force in view of bribery and graft in VVIP choppers deal;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the same;
- (d) whether tendering norms were flouted for this deal;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the outcome of the inquiry into the alleged irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The proposal for acquisition of 197 Light Utility Helicopters is due for consideration of the Defence Acquisition Council (DAC).

(d) and (e) The procurement procedure has been conducted in accordance with the Defence Procurement Procedure.

(f) No formal enquiry has been instituted in the case of procurement of the 197 Light Utility Helicopters.

Infiltration by soldiers of neighbouring countries

†957. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of places where soldiers of neighbouring countries have infiltrated into Indian territory so far since last one year along with the number of times when such infiltration took place;
- (b) the action taken by Government against the above act of infiltration; and
- (c) the result of action taken against infiltration?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) During the last one year, the following instances of infiltration by foreign soldiers have come to notice:-

- (i) On 11th July, 2012, one Pakistani soldier was apprehended in Punch sector in Jammu and Kashmir by Indian Army. The soldier was handed over to Pakistan at Flag Meeting between the two Armies.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) On 14th February, 2013, one Pakistani soldier was killed while attempting infiltration in Naushera sector in Jammu and Kashmir. His dead body was handed over to Pakistani authorities in a Flag Meeting.
- (iii) On 8th January, 2013, a Pakistan Border Action Team ambushed an Indian Army Patrol party in Krishna Ghati Sector in Jammu and Kashmir resulting in death of two Indian Army soldiers.
- (iv) On 3rd July, 2012, two Myanmar Army personnel were apprehended in Champhai sector in Mizoram. They were handed over to Mizoram police for further action.

Government have adopted a multi-pronged approach to contain cross-border infiltration which includes, *inter-alia*, round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders and establishment of observation posts; construction of border fencing and floodlighting; introduction of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of the intelligence set-up and coordination with the State Governments and concerned intelligence agencies.

Misuse of funds allocated for ECH Scheme

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

- (a) whether there have been complaints about the misuse/lack of funds allocated for the Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS), resulting in shortfall in the supply of essential medicines, and withdrawal of empanelled hospitals due to non-clearance of bills;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what corrective measures Government has taken/proposes to take to provide for the healthcare of ex-servicemen?

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

- (b) (1) Budgetary constraints.
- (2) Inability of existing system of medicine supply to meet requirement of ECHS Polyclinics spread across the Country.

(3) Delays in manual processing of hospital bills.

(c) (1) The Government has allotted additional budget to meet the requirement of ECHS. In the current financial year, ECHS was initially allotted Rs. 1000.00 crores. Subsequently additional budget allotted to ECHS is as follows:-

(i) Rs. 400.00 crores on 9th August, 2012.

(ii) Rs. 102.86 Crores on 18th February, 2013.

(iii) Rs. 100.00 Crores on 25th February, 2013.

(2) To improve the supply of medicines to ECHS beneficiaries, the Government is considering outsourcing of pharmacy operations in ECHS Polyclinics.

(3) For timely clearance of hospital bills, the Government has sanctioned a system of computerized on-line bill processing.

**Committee to look into pay and pension grievance of retired
military personnel**

959. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted a Committee to look into pay and pension grievances of serving and retired military personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not having any military representative on the Committee; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard and to calm the growing discontentment among the forces?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted by the Government in July, 2012 under the Chairmanship of the Cabinet Secretary and consisting of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Defence Secretary, Secretary, Department of Expenditure, Secretary, Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare and

Secretary, Department of Personnel and Training for looking into the pay and pension related issues of relevance to Defence Services Personnel and Ex-Servicemen.

(c) Although there was no military representative on the Committee, consultations were held with all the Service Chiefs by the Committee before finalizing the recommendations.

(d) Four recommendations were made by the Committee on revision of pension/ family pension of Armed Forces personnel. They are - One Rank One Pension - Bridging the gap in pensions, Enhancement of family pensions, Dual family pension and pension to physically/mentally challenged son/daughter of armed forces personnel on marriage. All the recommendations of the Committee, 2012 have been implemented by issue of eight Government letters on 17.1.2013. These are available on the websites www.desw.gov.in and www.cgda.nic.in.

Excessive purchase of medicines for armed forces

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain medicines for the armed forces have been purchased in such a quantity that their complete utilization is not possible before their expiry date;

(b) if so, the details of such medicines along with the expenditure incurred on their purchase;

(c) whether any action is being taken/has taken against anyone for purchasing these medicines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) The procurement of medicines is carried out by the Armed Forces Medical Stores Depots (AFMSDs), Direct Demanding Officers (DDOs) [Six Command Hospitals and Army Hospital (R&R)] and service hospitals in addition to central procurement as per Rate Contract policy based on the requirement. As per the present terms and conditions mentioned in Supply Orders and Rate Contracts, suppliers are bound to replace the unconsumed stock/expired medicines.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In respect of Armed Forces Medical Stores Depot, Lucknow, a review was carried out by the internal Audit Authorities in 2005-06 and it detected that certain medicines procured during 1986-2001 by the Depot, had expired. The details of such medicines are given in Statement (*See below*). The cost of the expired medical stores was Rs.2,71,98,041.00. A Court of Inquiry was conducted in this matter. The report of the Court of Inquiry is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

*Details of Medicines referred to in reply to Part (b)
of the Question*

Sl. No.	PVMS No.	Nomenclature	Total Qty.	PVMS Rate	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	010107	Halothane	853 Bott	1680 per bott of 250ml	1433040.00
2.	010109	Ink Ketamine	3288 Vial	17 per vial	55896.00
3.	010127	Lignocaine Inj	8680	1 per amp	8680.00
4.	010253	Aspirin Soluble Tab	646550	30 per 100	193965.00
5.	010287	Pathedine Inj 30mg	18894 Amp	11.00 per amp	188940.00
6.	010308	Dexamethasone tab	1296200	25 per 100	324050.00
7.	010544	Diazepam Inj	92941 Amp	11.00 per amp	1022351.00
8.	010551	Phenobarbitone Tab	193200	60 per 100	115920.00
9.	010553	Phynytoin Oral Susp.	812 Bott	49.48 per bott	40177.76
10.	010610	Susp PyranteI Pammoate	12015 Bott	9.25 per bott	111138.75
11.	010611	Hatriazon Tablets	1553850	3.88 per 10	602893.80
12.	010619	Benzyl Pencillin Inj	145524 Vial	525 per 100 vial	764001.00
13.	010630	Chloramphenicol Susp	7980 bott	29 per bott	231420.00
14.	010651	Sulphamethaxazole Susp	71423 bott	8.40 per bott	599953.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	010658	Rifampicin Oral Susp	17075 bott	18.75 per bott	320156.25
16.	010661	Ethambutal Tab	1585440	110 per 100	1743984.00
17.	010663	Isoniazid tab	2669750	232 per 1000	619382.00
18.	010683	Tab Primazurine	495300	160 per 100	792480.00
19.	011012/ 01798	Ferrous Sulphate Tab	4836000	25 per 100	1209000.00
20.	011014	Folic Acid Tab	9292825	5.50 per 10	5111053.75
21.	011108	Isosorbide Dinitrate Tab	2025600	37 per 100	749472.00
22.	011161	Dopamine Inj	4636 Amp	22 per Amp	101992.00
23.	011304	Antibiotic Ointment	102000 Tube	6.50 each	663000.00
24.	011363	Silver Sulphadiazine	1020	230 per jar	234600.00
25.	011365	Sisomicin Sulphate	2948 tube	20 per tube	58960.00
26.	011472	Hydrogen Peroxide	5628.45 Itrs	42 per 450 ml	525322.00
27.	011644	Cisapride 10mg	139500	30 per 10	118500.00
28.	011649	Metoclopramide Inj	28791 Amp	55 per 10 Amp	158350.50
29.	011688	Oral rehydration	25050 pouch	10.50 per pack	263025.00
30.	011753	Obstetric antiseptic cream	3866.5 kg.	93.50 per kg	361517.75
31.	011756	Oxytocin Inj	35484 Amp	15.60 per amp	553550.40
32.	011786	Phenformin Cap 50 mg	192000	15 per 15 capsule	192000.00
33.	011788	Carbimazole Tab 5 mg	14500	91.59 per 100	13280.55
34.	012015	Gentamicin Sulphate	15441 bott	7.59 per bott	117197.19
35.	012038	Pilocarpine Nitrate eye solution	23195 bott	25.25 per bott	585673.75

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	012101	Anti Histamine Syp	7137.50 Itr	87.57 per 500 ml	1250061.75
37.	012135	Nasal Decongestant drop	33414 bott	13.50 per bott	451089.00
38.	012305	Chloridizepoxide Tab 10mg	266700	7.95 per 10 tab	212026.50
39.	012307	Chlorpromazine Inj	7144 Amp	4.22 Amp	30147.68
40.	012311	Chlorpromazine Tab	277100	1.82 per 10 tab	50432.20
41.	012327	Imipramine Tab	580300	7.95 per 10 tab	461338.50
42.	012479	Sod Cromoglycate inhaler	5411	196.89 each	1065371.79
43.	012483	Terbutaline Tab 5 mg	248030	17.10 per 20 tab	212065.65
44.	012493	Oral Decongestant Syp	2537.50 Itrs	88 per Itr	223300.00
45.	012718	Multi Vitamin Inj	9302 Amp	12.00 per Amp	111624.00
46.	012519	Potassium Chloride liquid	1697.95 Itr	25.50 per 200 ml	216488.62
47.	01234A	Inj Calcium Gluconate	16472 Amp	1.40 per Amp	23060.80
48.	V013007	Powder Albendazole	31233 pkt	13.90 per pkt	434138.70
49.	V013023	Inj Calcium Borogluconate	161 bott	61.95 per bott	9973.95
50.	V013042	Tab Erofloxacin	495 tab	14.00 per tab	6930.00
51.	V013047	Inj Fat and Water	2765 Vial	33.00 per vial	91245.00
52.	V013067	Oint Iodine	1294 jar	24.20 per jar	31314.80
53.	V013085	Tab Metronidazole	119720 tab	7.75 per 2 tab	463915.00
54.	V013117	Inj Quinapryamine	483 vials	25.00 per vial	12075.00
55.	V013156	Inj Sulphadinamide	399 Bott	231.80/bott	92488.20
56.	01107	Chloramphenical eye ointment	249260 tube	2.20 each	548372.00
57.	01142	Susp Mebendazole 100 mg	440.5 Itrs	140 per Itr	61670.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	01345	Inj Morphine	936 Amp	2.35 per Amp	2199.60
59.	01814	Tab Lorazepam 1 mg	320880	11.60 per 100	37222.08
60.	01850	Tab Orcipremalone 20 mg	265375	52.00 per 100	137995.00
61.	01945	Salicylic Acid Oint	82 Kg	83.00 per Kg	6806.00
62.	01979	Compund benzonc Acid	2120 tube	6.25 each	13250.00
63.	01992	Zincoxide	64.5 Kg	15.00 per kg	967.50
64.	10518	Material Temp filling	134 bott	800.00 each	107200.00
65.	10519	Material Plastic Filling	184 pkt	420.00 each	77280.00
66.	10553	Paste Impression	129 pkt	260.00 each	33540.00
67.	10256	Dental Resturction Acid	120 Kit	1390.00 each	166800.00
68.	13432	Sutar Silk Black	2526	336.00 per 12	70728.00
GRAND TOTAL = 2,71,98,040.97					
Say Rs. 2,71,98,041					

Black listing of company involved in VVIP chopper deal

961. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swiss-based middleman who was instrumental in fixing the Indian Air Force's VVIP chopper deal has confessed that he had met former Air Chief 6-7 times;

(b) whether it is also a fact that he confessed that he paid 12 million Euros to former Air Chief;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Ministry has blacklisted the company, apart from putting other bans?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) On the report

of the arrests of the Finmeccanica Chief and Chief Executive of Agusta Westland Spa in connection with the investigations in Italy regarding alleged wrong doing and unethical conduct by M/s Finmeccanica, parent company of M/s Agusta Westland, U.K., the CBI was asked on February 12, 2013 to conduct an enquiry into the matter. Further details will be available on receipt of report of CBI.

(d) A Show Cause Notice has been sent to M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. on 15th February, 2013 asking them to explain as to why steps should not be initiated for cancellation of the Contract. The operation of the Contract has been put on hold and further payments to M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. stopped. No decision to blacklist the Company has so far been taken.

Setting up Coast Guard Stations

962. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Coast Guard Stations that will be set up by Indian Coast Guard in various States during coming five years;

(b) whether Indian Coast Guard has received any communication from Department of Atomic Energy on security matter for its heavy water producing unit at Hazira;

(c) whether Indian Coast Guard has received any representation within last two years to review its decision for setting up Coast Guard Station at Hazira of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, what further action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Two Indian Coast Guard Stations at Frazerganj (West Bengal) and Kamorta (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) are planned to be established in the coming five years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Representations for setting up of a Coast Guard Station at Hazira were received and same were examined in the Ministry. A Coastal Marine Police Station is already established at Hazira and another one is approved for establishment

at Dahej. Further, the air assets at Coast Guard Air Station at Daman located 40 nautical miles south of Hazira are also available if needed at short notice. Hence, it was decided not to set up a Coast Guard station at Hazira.

Programmes for development of rural areas in frontier districts

963. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes being implemented by the Ministry for development of rural areas in frontier districts of the country along with the names of these programmes;

(b) the district-wise number of schemes of the State for which funds have been allotted to the frontier districts of Uttarakhand from year 2011 till date;

(c) whether the Ministry, keeping in view the geographical hardships of hilly districts of Uttarakhand, would allocate more funds for development of the frontier districts of the State; and

(d) if so, the details of development blocks included under these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Defence does not implement any specific programme for development of rural areas in frontier districts.

CBI inquiry in Augusta Westland VVIP helicopter deal

964. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CBI is inquiring into the charges of unethical dealings by an Italian company in the sale of 12 Augusta Westland helicopters to the Ministry of Defence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that bribes were paid to Indian people including former Air Chief to win the contract and whether Government is aware that the CEO of Finmeccanica has been arrested by the Italian Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that he has received communications from the Members of Parliament about this scam and if so, what is the action taken thereon;

(d) whether any probe has been conducted by the Ministry based on the communications from the MPs; and

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

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

(b) Following reports of the arrest of the Chief Executive of Finmeccanica in connection with the investigations in Italy regarding alleged wrong doing and unethical conduct by M/s Finmeccanica, parent company of M/s Agusta Westland, U.K., the CBI was asked on February 12, 2013 to conduct an enquiry into the matter. The CBI has registered a Preliminary Enquiry (PE) on February 25, 2013 in this matter.

(c) to (e) While the Ministry of Defence (MoD) had received a letter dated 14th December, 2012 from Shri Prakash Javadekar, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) on the subject matter, media reports relating to alleged payment of kickbacks/ bribes by M/s Finmeccanica started surfacing since February, 2012. Ever since then, MoD has pursued the matter with the Embassy in Rome to get credible information regarding the status of investigation and authenticity of the documents/records being cited in various media reports. Given the independence of the Italian Judiciary from the executive and the preliminary investigations being covered by 'Secrecy' clause under the Italian law, no concrete information was received. The matter was also taken up, through the MEA with the U.K. Government in view of the alleged involvement of a British consultant and the fact that the contract had been signed with M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. The UK side informed MEA that they have not launched any investigation and are awaiting the results of the Italian investigation in order to ascertain whether any further action needs to be taken. MoD had, thus, taken prompt action to seek factual information from the concerned Authorities.

**Moving Army from close to human habitations in
Jammu and Kashmir**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in Jammu and Kashmir there are situations where people would like the Army to vacate the land close to human habitations and settle in the hinterland as per requirement; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to cause a survey and organize reform in the process?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The deployment of the Armed Forces is based on threat perception and strategic considerations in order to safeguard security and territorial integrity of the country.

Action taken on Kargil Review Report

966. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by Government, so far, on Kargil Review Report;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Army is facing acute shortage of modern weapons;
- (c) whether lack of political will is the main hurdle in the direction of modernization of Indian Army; and
- (d) by when, Government would implement Kargil Review Report in the interest of the country and Army under this different situation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (d) The Report of the Group of Ministers on National Security had six chapters. The Ministry of Defence had been nominated as the nodal Ministry for the Chapter VI, on 'Management of Defence'. The Chapter contains 75 recommendations, of which 63 recommendations have been implemented. Action on the remaining 12 recommendations is at various stages of progress.

(b) The modernization of the Armed Forces is an on-going process, based on threat perception, operational challenges, technological changes and available resources. The procurement of weapons is carried out on a continuous basis, as per Acquisition Plans. Shortages may occur from time to time, for which remedial action is taken.

(c) No, Sir.

Demilitarisation of Siachen Glacier

967. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to demilitarise the Siachen glacier;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government will give due consideration before it is demilitarised as the area is strategically important?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The area of Siachen Glacier is an integral part of India. Army deployment/redeployment of troops in the area is based on threat perception and other operational issues so that national interest is not compromised.

**Proliferation of electronic exchange of information within
defence forces**

968. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether electronic exchange of information and documentation is proliferating within the defence forces; and
- (b) if so, what preventive and protective measures are being thought of to prevent leakages of sensitive and secret information to not so friendly quarters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Electronic exchange of information and documentation is carried out within the defence forces through internal networks only which are not connected with internet.

- (b) Comprehensive policies, guidelines and procedures are in place to ensure security of information while it is in storage, use or transit. These include regular audits of all electronic equipment, encryption control for sensitive data, maintaining air gap between internet and organization networks and adherence to Ministry of Defence Security Instructions.

Defence export policy

969. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any defence export policy; and
- (b) if not, the reasons why a well defined export policy is not evolved which

would utilize the excess capacity of the Indian industry for increasing employment and earning foreign exchange without in any-way jeopardizing any security threat to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government does not have a separate Defence Export Policy. The Export and Import Policy along with the conditions thereof is available in the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items as published by Department of Commerce. The same can be accessed on the DGFT website at www.dgft.gov.in. Schedule 2 of the ITC (HS) Classification of Export and Import items gives the item-wise Export Policy, whether Prohibited or Restricted or Free along with whether an NOC from the concerned administrative Ministry is required for such exports.

Formulation of the Export Policy of any item is based upon availability of the item in the country and factors such as production, domestic demand, price situation and various national and international commitments.

Poor progress of strategic roads along China border

970. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that country's strategic road construction works along China border in Sikkim and Uttarakhand being executed by the Central Public Works Department are making very poor progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective measures Government propose to take to ensure the timely completion of strategic road projects in view of security of the Nation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Total 8 (Eight) Nos. Border Roads, 5 (Five) in State of Uttarakhand and 3 (Three) in State of Sikkim, have been allocated to CPWD along Indo-China Border. The present progress is as under:

Uttarakhand: Present progress of works in five roads of Uttarakhand are as under:

(i) Niti-Geldung (23.99 Km.) : 60%

- (ii) Sonam-PDA (13.5 Km.) : 60%
- (iii) PDA-Sumla (4.5 Km.) : 60%
- (iv) PDA-Mendi (4.0 Km.) : 60%
- (v) Nyu-Sobla-Sela-Tedang (42.34 Km.) : 25%

Four roads of length 45.99 Km are progressing as per target and work on one road Nyu-Sobla-Sela-Tedang (42.34 Km) is slow on account of private land acquisition issues.

Sikkim: Present progress of works in three roads of Sikkim are as under:

- (i) Dombang to Gora La (46 Km)
 - (aa) Dombang Chuubakha (21.7 Km) : 46%
 - (ab) Chuubakha-Gora La (24.3 Km) : Tendering in progress
- (ii) Gigang to Kerang (26 Km) : 27%
- (iii) Thangu to Muguthang (31 Km) : 5%

The progress of works in Sikkim is slow due to following:

- (i) Natural calamities like earthquake in September, 2011 and major landslides in 2012 leading to blockade of major arterial approach roads.
- (ii) Shortage of adequate local labour, outside labour in generally reluctant to work at such altitude (10,000 feet to 17,000 feet) due to difficult climatic conditions.
- (c) The corrective measures proposed are detailed below:
 - (i) Sorting out the issue of setting up of Stone Crusher with the State Government/Forest Department of Uttarakhand.
 - (ii) Administrative approval and availability of budget for decretal amount of the private land coming in the alignment of road Nyu-Sobla-Sela-Tedang.

Works are monitored regularly at Senior Officer level to speed up the progress of work.

Decline in exports

†971. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the Indian export business during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the export business data of the main commodities during the last three years including the quantity and prices; and

(c) the reasons for such decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) India's Export declined during 2009-10 by 3.5%, increased by 40.5% and 21.8% during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. It again declined by 4.9% during 2012-13 (April-January). The details of the export during the last three years is given below:

Value in US \$ Billion		
Year	Exports	% growth (Year on Year basis)
2009-10	178.8	-3.5
2010-2011	251.1	40.5
2011-2012	306.0	21.8
2012-2013 (Apr-Jan) (Prov.)	239.7	-4.9

Source: DGCI&S

(b) The details of commodity-wise export including quantity and value during the last three years and the current year, is available in the DGCI&S publication in CD form namely 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' Vol. I (Exports) for March 2010, March 2011, March 2012 respectively. Such CD's are regularly sent to Parliament Library by DGCI&S, Kolkata.

(c) The global economic crisis, the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

economic slowdown in developed economies has adversely impacted demand for our exports.

Irregularities in purchase of helicopters

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that some irregularities were found in the procurement of helicopters from foreign countries recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and the response of Government thereto, including action against the guilty;
- (c) whether Government considers cancelling those deals made; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to prevent such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The Government is aware of reports about alleged wrong doing and unethical conduct by M/s Finmeccanica, parent Company of M/s Agusta Westland, UK in connection with procurement of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters.

(b) On the report of the arrests of Finmeccanica Chief and Chief Executive of Agusta Westland Spa, Ministry of Defence has asked the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) on 12th February, 2013 to conduct an inquiry into the matter.

(c) A show cause notice has been issued to M/s Agusta Westland, UK on February 15, 2013 asking them to explain as to why action should not be initiated for cancellation of the Contract.

(d) All capital procurements are processed as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). This procedure is revised periodically so as to ensure highest degree of probity and public accountability, transparency, free competition and impartiality.

Purchase of copter-borne early warning system

973. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to purchase copter-borne early warning system to boost defence aviation wing;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether such a system is also proposed to be used to tackle naxal menace in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether it is proposed to be done under Public Private Partnership; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) At present, there is no case under progress by Indian Air Force to purchase copter-borne early warning systems.

(b) to (f) Does not arise.

Deferring procurement of 126 fighter planes

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has deferred the procurement of 126 fighter planes for an indefinite period;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study with regard to the effect of the deferment of this procurement on the modernization of Air Force; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Modernization of Army

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

- (a) whether Government is working on any plan of modernization of the Army (infantry);

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government also proposes to increase the combat capacity and mobility of the infantry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of allotted funds for this purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) Modernization of Army including Infantry is a continuous process, based on threat perception, operational necessity, technological changes and available resources. Combat capacity and mobility of Infantry is being upgraded as per the Long Term Perspective Plan (LTPP).

30 Infantry Battalions are proposed to be raised in the Thirteenth Five Year Plan towards enhancing combat capacity.

Mobility of Infantry is proposed to be enhanced through introduction of superior vehicles with better cross country mobility.

(d) The budgetary allocation for capital acquisition for modernization of Army during Financial Year 2012-2013 is Rs. 13724.14 crore.

New auction system for spices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the introduction of new auction system for spices by the Spices Board traders are not interested in actively participating in the auction;

(b) whether it is also a fact that because of non-participation of traders in the auction spices worth crores are lying in the godowns of Spices Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Spices Board has not introduced new auction system for spices.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Safeguarding soldiers in hostile conditions

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that military personnel are forced to work in highly hostile situation, especially in the higher reaches of Himalayas, where inclement weather and natural disaster like avalanche, snow fall, etc., is taking heavy death toll; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the soldiers/military personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Government is aware of the deployment of military personnel along the borders in various terrains and weather conditions. Government has taken adequate steps to minimise casualties by provision of requisite weapons, equipment, training, infrastructure, habitat, medical support and institutionalisation of casualty evacuation procedures.

Families affected by cross-border firing

†978. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of families adversely affected due to cross-border firing by the neighbouring countries of India on the international border/LoC during the last three years till date;

(b) the State-wise details of the damage to life and property due to this; and

(c) the extent of amount paid as compensation to each family and the State-wise steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trends in defence budget

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the trends in the Revenue and Capital Budget of defence forces during the last five years;

(b) what has been the actual expenditure against budget allocation during the above period;

(c) whether Government propose to impose a cut in capital budget of defence; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Trends in the Revenue and Capital Budget of defence forces during the last five years are as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Budget Estimates		
	Revenue	Capital	Total
2007-08	54078.00	41922.00	96000.00
2008-09	57593.00	48007.00	105600.00
2009-10	86879.00	54824.00	141703.00
2010-11	87344.00	60000.00	147344.00
2011-12	95216.68	69198.81	164415.49
2012-13	113828.66	79578.63	193407.29

(b) Actual expenditure against budget allocation during the above period;

(₹ in crores)

Year	Actual Expenditure		
	Revenue	Capital	Total
1	2	3	4
2007-08	54218.61	37461.67	91680.28

1	2	3	4
2008-09	73304.80	40918.48	114223.28
2009-10	90668.72	51112.36	141781.08
2010-11	92060.71	62056.00	154116.71
2011-12	103010.90	67902.38	170913.28
2012-13	Accounts not yet closed		

(c) and (d) It has been proposed to reduce the allocation in the current financial year by ₹ 10,000.00 crore under Capital, to ₹ 69,578.63 crore, in the Revised Estimates 2012-13. This has been done in view of the need to curtail expenditure to contain the fiscal deficit and after taking into account the progress of approval of schemes and utilisation of available budget. However, budgetary allocation of ₹ 86,740.71 crore is proposed in respect of Defence Capital budget under BE 2013-14. This represents an increase of 9% over Budget Estimates of 2012-2013.

Inquiry into firing incident at Chandgram and Pulwama

980. SHRI G. N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assured enquiry into the firing incident at Chandgram area of Pulwama on 28 December, 2012;

(b) whether the enquiry has been completed, if so the findings and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the persons injured in the firing?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) An inquiry into the firing incident of 28 December, 2012 has been ordered. No compensation has been paid yet.

CBI enquiry into Vectra case

†981. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of the bureaucrats found guilty by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in Vectra case;
- (b) the action taken by Government against these guilty bureaucrats; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case RC AC1 2012A0004 on 30.4.2012, in the matter of irregularities in the procurement of TATRA TRUCKS by BEML Ltd., from Tatra Sipox (UK) Ltd., in which M/s. Vectra has shareholding. The matter is under investigation by CBI.

**Exercises with Japan for territorial interest in
South China Sea**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Japan and India have decided to coordinate moves and exercises in view of territorial interest in the South and East China Seas; and
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard and in what way the exercises will be useful to both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) India does not have any territorial interests in the South and East China Seas; hence the question does not arise.

Anti-graft agitators march to PM's house

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that on 28 July, 2012, the anti-graft agitators reached the Prime Minister's house and defaced the property by writing some unparliamentary words as reported in the media;
- (b) whether it was also a breach of security; and
- (c) the details of steps taken to arrest the culprits and ensure that such incidents may not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) On 28/07/2012 anti-graft agitators reached a spot outside the exit gate which is situated on Kamal Ata Turk Marg. It is a public road and has heavy traffic and pedestrian movement. Pedestrians are free to walk on the footpath of this road and can come right upto the exit gate without being stopped or checked.

(c) A case was registered *vide* FIR No. 92/12 dated 29/7/2012 u/s 3(i) of Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act, 2007 at Police Station Chanakya Puri, New Delhi. The case is under investigation and no arrest has been made.

Women SI and constables in police stations in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to deploy two woman sub-inspectors (SI) and seven woman constables at every police station in Delhi in order to improve law and order situation in the capital;

(b) whether Government has decided to increase the number of PCR vans also in Delhi;

(c) if so, the further special steps taken by Government to improve law and order; and

(d) by when these would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The creation of 1950 posts (2-Women/Sub-Inspector and 8-Women/Constable each for 161 territorial police stations, 1 Woman/Sub-Inspector and 3 Women/Constable each for 15 Police Stations of IGIA, Crime and Railway including Metro, and 1 Woman/Sub-Inspector and 2 Women/Constable each for 4 units-Crime, SPUW&C and Special Cell-declared as Police stations has already been approved and sent to Ministry of Finance.

(b) to (d) To strengthen the PCR fleet in the Capital City, induction of 370 additional PCR Vans has been approved. The process for procurement has already been initiated.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Funds received by NGOs from abroad

985. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds received by various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from abroad during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor that the funds received by these NGOs are being utilized for the purpose for which they are given;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the action taken against the NGOs violating these guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of the funds received by various Non Government Organisations (NGOs) from abroad during each of the last three years are given below:-

Year	No. of NGOs	Total amount of foreign contribution received
2008-09	23172	Rs.11087.54 Crore
2009-10	22275	Rs.10517.10 Crore
2010-11	22735	Rs.10334.09 Crore

As per Foreign Contribution Regulation Rules-2011, Annual Returns for every financial year beginning on 1st day of April are to be submitted within 9 months of the closure of the financial year *i.e.* 31st December.

As far as foreign contribution received in 2011-12 is concerned, the same is still under compilation as the last date for submission of annual accounts by the NGOs was 31.12.2012.

(b) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Governmental Organisations in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed under the Act.

(c) The FCRA, 2010 provides for NGOs to receive foreign funds after

registration or prior permission. Every application of NGOs for registration or granting Prior Permission is decided with inputs from the concerned security agencies. The NGOs who have been registered/given prior permission for receiving foreign funds are required to submit annual accounts. These are scrutinized and wherever required physical inspection is conducted. Based on the findings of the inspection team, appropriate action is taken.

The organizations receiving and utilizing foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year *i.e.* b 31st December. Such Annual Accounts are to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a Chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks.

(d) Action taken against the NGOs who have violated guidelines in the past include (i) Cancellation of FCRA registration of 4138 NGOs (ii) 24 cases referred to CBI, (iii) 10 cases given to States Police, (iv) 35 NGOs placed in Prior Permission category, (v) Accounts of 32 NGOs. frozen and (vi) 72 NGOs prohibited from receiving foreign contribution.

Modernizing police forces

986. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiative to modernize the country's police forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details whether Government has consulted the States on the issue; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Home Affairs has been implementing a Scheme for Modernization of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) towards supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in modernizing their police forces, especially for meeting the emerging challenges to internal security in the form of terrorism, naxalism, etc. Under the Scheme, grants have been released

to State Governments in previous financial years, *inter-alia*, for construction of police stations, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities etc.

The proposal of Ministry of Home Affairs for continuation of the Scheme for a period of five years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17 for providing Central assistance to States for police modernization, partly under Non-Plan and partly under Plan, has been approved by the CCS in February, 2013. The items required by State Police, namely, vehicles, weapons, security related equipment, training equipment, forensic science equipment etc. are to be funded under the Non-Plan. Infrastructure like construction of police stations, outposts, police line building, houses for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, police training institutions and forensic science laboratories are to be funded under Plan.

While formulating the proposal for extension of the Scheme for next five years from 2012-13 to 2016-17, the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken into consideration the study report of Bureau of Police Research and Development on impact assessment of MPF Scheme on State police forces and the requirement of State Police Forces for the next 5-10 years, beyond 2009-10 and also the findings of the assessment study conducted by M/s Ernst and Young on MPF Scheme in consultation with the States.

Cases of infiltration by terrorists

987. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of infiltration by terrorists during 2012 have been higher than previous years;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last three years and the current year, so far;

(c) the reasons for increase in infiltration during 2012; and

(d) the details of steps Government proposes to take to check cross border infiltration of terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Attempts at infiltration from across the LoC which are mainly in Jammu and Kashmir have shown a marginal increase during 2012 as compared to 2011. The Details for the last three years and current year is given below:-

Year	2010	2011	2012	Upto Jan,13.
Total	489	247	264	7

The Government in tandem with the State Government have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir, which includes, *inter-alia*, strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and pro-active action against the terrorists within the States. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed periodically at various levels in the State Government and in the Central Government.

Increasing activities of Maoists

988. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the activities of Maoists have increased in various pockets of their influences, resulting in death of several men of security forces and that of some civilians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any new measure to stop such activities of Maoists;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The year 2012 witnessed 1415 incidents of Left Wing Extremist violence and 415 resultant deaths (301 civilians and 114 security force personnel), a decline of about 20% in terms of incidents and 32% in terms of resultant killings, compared to the year 2011. In terms of geographical spread, LWE violence was witnessed in 87 districts in 11 States in 2012 as against 85 districts in 12 States in 2011.

(c) to (e) The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE insurgency, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. The Central Government assists the State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. Other security related interventions includes 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.

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 effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term. The efficacy of this policy is being gradually felt and is reflected in the decrease in LWE violence profile during the last two years.

Policemen deployed for VIP security

989. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a staggering deployment of police personnel for security duties of VIPs leaving less policemen to basic tasks like making the Nation's streets safer for the common citizen;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the policemen deployed for the VIP security and for the protection of common citizen; and

(c) what measures are being taken for making available sufficient policemen for the maintaining of the law and order and protection of the common citizen in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Linking Police Stations through modern equipments

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

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to link 14,000 Police Stations in the country with modern equipment like Telephone, Fax, Computer and Cyber network to improve the connectivity and increase their crime fighting capabilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the total funds that are likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the time by when all the Police Stations of the country are likely to be connected with modern technology and equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), Mission Mode Project, Government of India, aims at creating a nationwide comprehensive and private networked system for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around "investigation of crime and detection of criminals" which will improve the crime fighting capabilities in India. In addition to the hybrid network, each Police Station shall be provided with 4 Computers and Multi function printer with facsimile facility, UPS, Diesel Generators/Invertors etc.

However, the telephone and the cyber connectivity are not been provided under the scheme.

CCTNS Scheme was conceived with an overall outlay of Rs. 2000 crores.

(c) All the Police Stations in the country which came into existence before March, 2011 are likely to be connected with the modern technology and equipment by 31st August, 2013.

Increasing cases of rape of kids

991. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise record of cases of rape of kids during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of cases are constantly increasing in the capital city; and

(c) whether Government proposes a new stronger laws for the safety of the kids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details of cases of rape of children for the years 2009-2011 including the capital city of Delhi is given in Statement (*See below*).

A specific legislation, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has recently been enacted by Parliament which provides comprehensive protection to children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape of Children during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009					2010					2011							
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	416	344	25	492	426	36	446	453	25	559	564	30	646	468	37	720	561	55
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	16	0	15	16	0	12	15	0	14	13	0	20	19	2	20	19	2
3.	Assam	10	7	1	11	17	1	39	19	1	24	13	4	40	28	1	40	24	1
4.	Bihar	63	67	3	66	75	8	114	75	5	112	98	2	91	84	10	93	99	12
5.	Chhattisgarh	394	396	96	431	426	87	382	361	103	426	430	89	477	446	63	555	552	78
6.	Goa	30	18	6	38	33	6	23	33	2	35	51	2	20	24	4	21	29	4
7.	Gujarat	91	88	4	118	114	5	102	100	5	137	141	6	130	121	5	166	164	5
8.	Haryana	116	107	32	115	116	57	107	93	24	121	117	27	66	62	27	73	78	28
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83	80	11	90	83	12	72	76	8	107	115	11	72	70	11	83	81	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	6	0	6	6	0	8	5	0	5	5	0	9	7	0	8	8	0
11.	Jharkhand	8	8	3	23	11	14	0	4	0	0	15	0	16	14	1	16	14	2
12.	Karnataka	104	105	7	135	141	5	108	98	14	104	112	9	97	96	13	147	147	16
13.	Kerala	235	243	16	315	305	19	208	276	18	240	323	18	423	265	16	570	281	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1071	1040	223	1331	1324	304	1182	1168	228	1410	1390	291	1262	1248	245	1524	1520	324
15.	Maharashtra	612	617	44	797	819	49	747	614	40	936	873	55	818	720	48	1053	971	61
16.	Manipur	12	1	0	6	0	0	11	1	0	6	1	0	19	0	0	5	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	60	22	0	48	25	0	91	36	2	64	47	1	66	32	0	48	21	0
18.	Mizoram	11	9	0	11	9	0	42	39	20	42	39	30	40	36	18	41	37	18
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	3	2	1	15	0	1	15	0	1
20.	Odisha	87	78	3	88	90	3	74	80	7	91	92	7	165	150	11	150	150	13
21.	Punjab	210	135	47	259	207	56	144	124	47	184	167	59	166	148	40	172	182	52
22.	Rajasthan	371	279	60	318	316	44	369	219	46	277	282	63	394	272	61	328	326	68
23.	Sikkim	14	18	2	14	20	2	14	39	0	11	39	0	11	12	12	12	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	182	182	10	199	193	16	203	177	30	208	188	31	271	175	22	263	192	26
25.	Tripura	83	51	11	52	38	1	107	95	12	93	96	10	45	85	14	144	96	18

26. Uttar Pradesh	625	506	242	817	724	369	451	390	266	678	598	404	1088	934	405	1573	1328	548
27. Uttarakhand	7	6	5	5	7	17	10	10	8	11	11	30	23	21	7	25	25	5
28 West Bengal	109	44	3	68	61	6	73	57	4	94	69	5	252	108	7	182	115	6
TOTAL STATE:	5024	4473	854	5868	5602	1117	5142	4659	916	5992	5891	1185	6742	5645	1081	8047	7032	1377
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	10	1	28	21	1	15	8	0	23	8	0	9	19	0	15	43	0
30. Chandigarh	21	8	5	20	9	7	16	21	6	27	26	8	15	11	7	17	22	8
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
32. Daman and Diu	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	307	263	80	387	385	104	304	277	92	349	419	172	339	322	108	402	349	127
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	1	5	3	1	4	6	3	2	1	5	2	1	6	4	0	17	16	0
TOTAL UT	344	290	90	440	424	119	342	312	101	406	457	183	370	357	115	452	431	135
TOTAL ALL INDIA	5368	4763	544	6308	6026	1236	5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368	7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512

Issue of identity cards to improve border security

992. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether security agencies have been urging the Ministry to give go-ahead to issue identity cards to improve border security in the aftermath of the 26 November attack; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Requests have been received from various security agencies to complete the National Population Register (NPR) and issue Resident Identity Cards based on NPR in the country. There have also been requests to complete the process on a priority basis in border and coastal areas. As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, the Government has already approved a scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 3331 coastal villages in 13 Maritime States/Union Territories and issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RICs) to all usual resident of age 18 years and above in these villages at an estimated cost of ₹ 216.31 crore. More than 62 lakh cards have been produced and personalised for these areas. As an extension of this, the Government has approved the scheme of creation of NPR in the country at an estimated cost of ₹ 6649.05 crore and the same is under implementation. Presently, the proposal for issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards to all the usual residents in the country who are of age 18 years and above under the scheme of creation of NPR has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has been constituted.

As per the approved methodology, three biometrics collected under NPR (photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints) are sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication based on biometrics and assigning of Aadhaar number to each resident. This would ensure that there are no duplicates in the NPR. The Aadhaar Number would be printed on the Resident Identity Card. The proposed Resident Identity Card is a Plastic Smart Card, which would not only be durable but also enable field authentication of identity without dependence on any external media like internet or mobile connectivity. Given the security threat

perception in the country, this Smart Identity Card would greatly enhance the capability of agencies involved in counter-terrorism, anti-insurgency and border control to check identity of persons on the spot.

Exodus of North-Eastern people from Southern States

993. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that exodus of North-Eastern people, particularly migrants continued from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh due to the fear of attacks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and
- (c) the steps being taken to stop such exodus of people in future by allaying the apprehensions of attacks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) There was no such report during the last three years except in August, 2012, when the flight/exodus of North Eastern people from some cities of the country was triggered off because of a communally surcharged atmosphere created by circulation of short messaging services (SMSes)/Multi-media services (MMSes) and mails, clips and photographs on the social networking sites which were false, morphed and calculated to incite hatred and violence between the communities. The Central Government was alive to the situation and promptly took steps to counter it. Orders were issued for blocking the bulk SMSes and MMSes for a period of 15 days. Besides, directions to the relevant social networks were issued to block those sites which were carrying hate messages or messages calculated to incite communal violence. Most of these sites were blocked. This as well as the exposure of the fact that many photographs and clips were false/morphed; and were uploaded abroad has discredited this attempt. As a result, the communally surcharged atmosphere has eased.

The concerned State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and other States/Union Territories (UTs) were requested to reach out to the people from the North East living in their States and reassure them of security by way of deploying security forces and establishing pickets in the areas where North

Eastern people are living and also setting up help lines so that in case of any incident, any person/student from the North East could ring up the help lines and be assured of response. State Governments had taken action promptly in this regard to stop the exodus of North Eastern people. After August, 2012 no such report on exodus of North-Eastern people has been received. Most of the North-Eastern people have already returned to their places of working/study in the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

The State Governments/UTs have already been sensitized in this regard. At present, the situation is under control and being monitored regularly.

Terror groups banned in India

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

- (a) the number and names of terror groups banned in India;
- (b) whether any Hindu group figures in the list; and
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) At present, 9 Organisations have been declared as Unlawful Associations under Chapter II, and 36 Organisations as Terrorist Organisations under Chapter VI of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. A list of the 9 Unlawful Organizations and 36 Terrorist Organizations is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

- (b) Groups are classified on the basis of relevant section of Law only.
- (c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Unlawful Associations under Section 3 of Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as amended in 2008

1. Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI)
2. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
3. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB)

4. Dima Haram Daogah (Joel) DHD(J)
5. Meitei Extremist Organisation consisting the following:-
 - (a) Peoples' Liberation Army (PLA)
 - (b) United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
 - (c) Peoples' Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
 - (d) Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
 - (e) Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
 - (f) Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
 - (g) Revolutionary Peoples' Front (RPF)
6. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
7. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT)
8. Hynniewtre National Liberation Council (HNLC)
9. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

Statement-II

*List of banned terrorist organisations under Section 35 of
Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967*

1. United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)
2. National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB) in Assam
3. People's Liberation Army (PLA)
4. United National Liberation Front (UNLF)
5. People's Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK)
6. Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)
7. Kanglei Yaol Kanba Lup (KYKL)
8. Manipur People's Liberation Front (MPLF)
9. Revolutionary People's Front (RPF) in Manipur

10. All Tripura Tiger Force (ATTF)
11. National Liberation Front of Tripura (NLFT) in Tripura
12. Hynniewtre National Liberation Counsel (HNLC)
13. Achik National Volunteer Counsel (ANVC) in Meghalaya
14. Babbar Khalsa International
15. Khalistan Commando Force
16. International Sikh Youth Federation
17. Lashkar-e-Taiba/Pasban-e-Ahle Hadis
18. Jaish-e-Mohammad/Tahrik-e-Furqan
19. Harkat-ul-Mujahideen/Harkat-ul-Ansar/Harkat-ul-Jihad-e-Islami
20. Hizb-ul-Mujahideen/Hizb-ul-Mujahideen Pir Panjal Regiment
21. Al-Umar-Mujahideen
22. Jammu and Kashmir Islamic Front
23. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
24. Students Islamic Movement of India
25. Deendar Anjuman
26. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) - People's War, All its formations and front organizations
27. Maoist Communist Centre (MCC), All its formations and Front Organisations
28. Al Badr
29. Jamiat-ul-Mujahideen
30. Al-Qaida
31. Dukhtaran E-Millat (DEM)
32. Tamil Nadu Liberation Army (TNLA)
33. Tamil National Retrieval Troops (TNRT)

34. Akhil Bharat Nepali Ekta Samaj (ABNES)
35. Indian Mujahideen and all its formations and front organisations
36. Garo National Liberation Army (GNLA), all its formations and front organisations.

Status of enrolment under NPR

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

- (a) the details of status of enrolment under National Population Register (NPR);
- (b) whether it is a fact that biometric and iris data is not mentioned in the citizenship Act; and
- (c) by when the work will be completed and citizenship cards be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has approved the Scheme of creation of NPR in the country at an estimated cost of ₹ 6649.05 crore. The data collection (in paper format) for creating the NPR has been completed for the entire country along with Houselisting and Housing Census in 2010. The scanning of these filled in NPR Schedules (approx. 26 crore) has also been completed. The work of data entry of more than 114.29 crore records has also been completed. Biometrics has been captured for more than 11.52 crore persons.

(b) Yes. The Citizenship Act, 1955 empowers the Government to prescribe the procedures to be followed in compulsory registration of the citizens of India. As per this provision, the Government has decided to create the National Population Register - a Register of usual Residents as the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens. Section 18 of the said Act empowers Central Government to make Rules to carry out the purposes of the Act and to issue guidelines to the State Governments. Under this provision, the Government has issued Guidelines to the States laying down the process to be followed for creating the NPR. The process includes collection of data by house-to-house enumeration, collection of biometrics (10 fingerprint, 2 Iris prints and photograph); de-duplication of the data

by UIDAI; publication and invitation of claims and objections; settlement of claims and objections; vetting by Gram Sabha Ward Committees; vetting by local officials and police and then finalising the NPR database.

(c) The creation of NPR in the country would be completed by 2014-15. The Government at present, is not implementing any scheme to issue identity card to citizens. A scheme to issue Resident Identity (smart) Cards (RICs) to all usual residents of age 18 years and above has been implemented in selected coastal areas. A proposal for issuance of RICs to all the usual residents in the country under the scheme of NPR on the same lines as that in coastal areas has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has been constituted.

Sensitizing police forces regarding atrocities against women

996. SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sensitize the police forces across the country in order to contain the atrocities against women; and

(b) if so, the details of the guidelines issued by the Central Government in this regard and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against women, lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against women.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/UTs, wherein they have been *inter-alia*, advised undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel. Most of the States Police Forces have introduced gender sensitization in their curriculum of training. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) has also introduced gender sensitization as a subject in their training curriculum.

Infiltration in North-East States and Jammu and Kashmir

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

(a) whether Government is aware that infiltration in North-East States and in Jammu and Kashmir across the borders has become a serious threat to our National Security; and

(b) what steps are being taken to cope up with the increasing infiltration and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been inputs of infiltration attempts from across the border in Kashmir which continues to pose a challenge to the security forces. In the North Eastern States, there have been inputs about infiltration of illegal Bangladeshi nationals from across the border with Bangladesh. Myanmar-Naga Hills (MNHs) along Indo-Myanmar border is also vulnerable to infiltration/ex-filtration by North East insurgent groups.

(b) The Central Government in tandem with the State Governments have adopted a multipronged approach to contain cross border infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States. These includes, *inter-alia* strengthening of border management and multi-tiered and multi-modal deployment along international border/line of control and infiltration routes, construction of border fencing, improved technology, weapons and equipment for security forces, improved intelligence and operational coordination, synergizing intelligence flow to check infiltration and proactive action against the terrorists/insurgents. The counter infiltration efforts are reviewed at regular intervals by the security forces and the Central/State Governments.

Finance Commission recommendation on balance amount of CRF

†998. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to include the balance amount of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) at the end of financial year 2005-06 in the State plan of States as per the recommendations of Eleventh Finance Commission; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the time by when order will be issued in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Granting ST status to Bodos

999. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for not granting Scheduled Tribes (Hills) status to the Boros (Bodos) living in Karbi Anglong and Dima Hasao Autonomous Council even though it was agreed in Bodo Accord signed on 10 February, 2003 between the Government of India, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT); and

(b) what Government proposes to do for the implementation of the Bodo Accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Action has been taken to implement all clauses of the Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed among the Central Government, Government of Assam and Bodo Liberation Tigers (BLT) on 10.02.2003, except clause 8 of the MoS regarding granting of Scheduled Tribe (ST) (Hills) Status to Bodo Kacharis living in Karbi Anglong and N.C. Hills Autonomous Councils Area. The said proposal has already been sent to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for granting of ST (Hills) status to Bodo Kacharis living in the above said two Councils area. The recommendation of NCST on the said proposal is awaited.

Special training for marine police personnel

1000. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the security personnel trained to work on land can also work in the sea effectively;

(b) whether any special training is required for marine police personnel;

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to establish Marine Police Training Academy in Gujarat State which has very sensitive coastline; and

(d) what is the action plan of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Special training is required for normal security personnel to work in the sea. Presently, special training to marine police personnel for performing marine duties is imparted by Indian Coast Guard.

(c) and (d) The Government has decided to set up a Marine Police Training Institute in one of the Coastal States on West Coast viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala where suitable land is available with the objective to give comprehensive training to marine police personnel for manning the coastal police stations and vessels.

Rape, abduction and murder cases in Delhi

1001. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rape, abduction and murder cases reported and registered in Delhi during 2012;

(b) the number out of them where conviction has taken place;

(c) whether it is a fact that during 2012, only one conviction has taken place and the remaining cases are still pending; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The details of rape, kidnapping/abduction and murder cases registered by Delhi Police during the year 2012, are as under:-

Crime Head	Cases registered
Rape	706
Kidnapping/Abduction	3949
Murder	521

(b) to (d) Out of the cases given in (a) above, conviction has taken place in 08 cases of rape, 04 cases of kidnapping/abduction and 10 cases of murder. The remaining cases are pending as completion of investigation and trial in a majority of such cases takes more than one year.

Documents relating to validity of Arms licence weeded out

†1002. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of number of times documents related to renewal of the validity of Arms licence have been weeded out in Delhi from the year 1989 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): No weeding out of records related to arms licences has been done since 1989 till date by Delhi Police.

Insurgent groups in North-East lodged in rehabilitation camps

1003. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of insurgent groups that have declared ceasefire in the North-East are lodged in rehabilitation camps waiting for final talks with Government;

(b) whether a lot of these groups lodged in such camps have been waiting for a resolution for years;

(c) whether it is a fact that these rebels are still armed;

(d) the challenges being faced by Government on this front; and

(e) the corrective steps being taken to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Government has always been willing to enter into dialogue with any groups ready to abjure violence and place its demands within the framework of the Constitution of India.

Talks are already on with various insurgent groups in North Eastern States which

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are in Suspension of Operations (SoO) and Ceasefire Agreements with Government of India. These include the United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA) (Pro-talk), National Democratic Front of Bodoland/Pro-talk (NDFB/P); Dima Halam Daogah (DHD); and United Peoples Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) in Assam. Government of India representative in Assam has been authorised to initiate process of peace and dialogue with National Democratic Front of Bodoland (NDFB/Ranjan Daimary). In Assam, a Tripartite Memorandum of settlement (MoS) was signed with United Peoples' Democratic Solidarity (UPDS) on 25.11.2011 and DHD & DHD (Joel Garlosa) on 08.10.2012. In Manipur, SoO agreements is in force with Kuki umbrella organizations such as United People's Front (UPF). Efforts are on to renew SoO with Kuki National Organisation (KNO). Three valley based UG groups namely, United Revolutionary Front (URF), KCP (Lamphel) and KYKL/MDF signed a MoU with Government of India/State Government on Feb. 13, 2013 and their cadres are housed in various camps of Army/Assam Rifles.

In Nagaland, Ceasefire Agreements are in force with the three factions of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). Peace talks are in progress with National Socialist Council of Nagaland/Isaac-Muivah (NSCN/IM) faction. In Meghalaya a Text of Settlement with Achik National Volunteer Council (ANVC) has been finalized.

Weapons/arms of ULFA/(Pro-talk) and NDFB/P cadres have been kept under double locking system; DHD/Joel group has handed over its weapon and DHD/Nunisa will hand over its weapons on 09.03.2013. Arms of the umbrella Kuki organization in Manipur such as UPF and KNO are kept under double locking system and valley based three Meitei groups in Manipur have handed over their arms.

Only the designated leaders of the UG groups in Nagaland are provided with some arms for self protection. No arms are allowed to be carried by other cadres moving outside the camps.

There are mechanisms in place for supervising and monitoring the compliance of agreed ground rules of Ceasefire/SoO agreements.

Threat to Kashmiri Pandits by terrorists

1004. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the terrorists have given threat of Kashmiri Pandits to leave Kashmir;

- (b) what steps Government has taken for the safety of the Kashmiri Pandits;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the news item that appeared in the media; and
- (d) if so, what action Government has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per report received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, a threatening letter/poster to leave Kashmir within a week was received through post by Secretary, Pandit Colony Sheikhpura, Budgam. The post, however, did not have any evidence or proof of its origin from any of the Militant Organizations. In this connection an FIR No. 225/2012 U/S 13 ULA Act 120-B RPC has been registered. An adequate security arrangements are in place in and around the migrant colonies to ensure safety of the Kashmiri Pandits.

Missing children in Delhi

†1005. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that 14 children are missing daily in the National Capital, Delhi;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that 3529 and 3675 cases of kidnapping of children have been registered in the year 2011 and 2012, respectively;
- (c) the number of children recovered out of above; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to check the growing incidents of kidnapping of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per records of Delhi Police, a total of 5111 children were reported missing during the year 2011 in Delhi and 5284 children were reported missing during the year 2012. The number of cases of kidnapping of children was 3529 and 3675 in the years 2011 and 2012 respectively. The details of children traced/recovered during the period are as under:-

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of children recovered		
	Male	Female	Total
2011	2092	2186	4278
2012	2083	2025	4108

(d) The major steps taken by Delhi Police are as under:-

- (i) Anti-Human Trafficking Units have been created in all the 11 districts and the Crime Branch of Delhi Police for investigation of missing untraced children upto the age of 8 years and identifying organized gangs involved in the kidnapping of children.
- (ii) Delhi Police has also formulated an SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) for dealing with cases of missing children.
- (iii) Addl. CsP/DCsP incharge of Districts have been instructed to closely supervise and monitor the progress in tracing of missing children as per the Standing Order.
- (iv) The Juvenile Welfare Officers (JWO) are appointed in all police stations. These JWOs work in close association with the family members of the missing child as well as the investigating officer to pass on all relevant information at both hands.
- (v) A Missing Persons Desk has been constituted in each police station. The Inspector/Investigation acts as the Registering Officer of this Desk and the nominated Juvenile Welfare Officers are the members. The functioning of this desk is regularly monitored/reviewed by SHOs and senior officers.

Pending proposals with regard to clause VI of Assam Accord

1006. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals pending with Government in connection with clause VI of the Assam Accord 1985;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is need of a

comprehensive land policy for the protection of the land of the indigenous people of Assam;

(c) whether Government will take necessary steps on such matter under the clause VI of Assam Accord; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Clause 6 of the Assam Accord States that Constitutional, legislative and administrative safeguards, as may be appropriate, shall be provided to protect, preserve and promote the cultural, social, linguistic identity and heritage of the Assamese people. Following action have been to implement clause 6 of the Assam Accord:

- (i) Establishment of Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalashetra, Guwahati at a cost of Rs. 18.85 crores.
- (ii) Establishment of Jyoti Chitran (Film) Studio (Phase-I, II and III) at Guwahati at a cost of Rs.18.79 crores.
- (iii) The Archeological Survey of India has taken up the projects for preservation of 5 monuments in Assam namely (i) Singri Temple's ruins, (ii) Urvarshi Archaeological Site, (iii) Poa-Mecca Hajo, (iv) Kedar Temple Hajo and (v) Hayagriva Madhava Temple, Hajo.
- (iv) The State Government has sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 12.00 crores for development of historical monuments and archaeological sites in Assam during the years 2009-2010, 2010-11 and 2012-13.
- (v) The Government of Assam has also provided funds to the tune of Rs. 28 crores for protection, preservation and development of 175 Satras during the years 2009-10, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

The Government of Assam has set up a Cabinet Sub-Committee in July, 2011 to *inter-alia* deal with the matter of implementation of clause 6 of the Assam Accord.

Pakistan bound passengers not allowed to board Thar Express

1007. DR. CHANDAN MITRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan bound passengers from border districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore are not allowed to board the Thar Express from Barmer or Munabao despite the fact that immigration/custom/security clearance is done at Munabao itself;

(b) if so, the precise reasons for the same;

(c) whether the intelligence agencies have given their clearance for running Thar Express from Barmer/Munabao; and

(d) if so, the fresh steps taken by Government to allow the passengers to board Thar Express from Munabao or Barmer?

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

(b) The present system of not allowing boarding/de-boarding of passengers at Munabao/Barmer, has been adopted by the government keeping in view the security and operational consideration from various angles. It may be pertinent to mention that the movement of Indians other than the *bonafide* residents of border areas is restricted to the west side of NH-15 which falls under "Restricted Area Regime"—under sub section (i) of section 3 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1961.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Fast track courts for crime against women

1008. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fast track courts for rape, molestation, acid attacks and eve teasing cases, set up in the country and Assam; and

(b) the details of measures taken in the courts and police stations for sensitivity towards the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a detailed advisory dated 4th September, 2009 to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations wherein para 5(xiv) specifically States that 'Action should be taken at the State level to set up of Fast Track Courts and Family Courts'. Most of the States have set up Fast Track Courts for heinous crimes against women.

As per information provided by the State Government of Assam, 03 (three) Fast Track Courts for trial of rape cases have been established in Assam.

(b) As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Courts' are the State subjects under the Constitution, and as such, the primary responsibility regarding responsiveness and sensitivity of law enforcement machinery lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, in the above said Advisory, all States/UTs have been advised to make a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of the machinery in tackling the problem of violence against women and to take appropriate measures aimed at increasing the responsiveness and sensitivity of the law and order machinery.

Violence during panchayat election in Assam

†1009. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind the violence that flared up during panchayat election in Assam, and the number of people killed in the violence as on date;

(b) whether it is a fact that local police and Central security forces opened fire on common people while bringing the situation under control in which several innocent people died; and

(c) the number of people killed in various incidents of violence in Assam during the last three years, and the reasons behind spreading of violence there repeatedly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per report received from the Government of Assam, the State Government had established a Rabha - Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) in 1995 through a State Legislation for socio-economic, educational and cultural advancement of the Rabha tribe. The RHAC being under a State Legislation, continuation of Panchayati Raj institutions in the area remained mandatory under Constitutional provisions. When the Panchayat elections became due, the Rabhas demanded elections to RHAC to be conducted before the Panchayat elections. But the Council constituencies were awaiting delimitation. Considering this and other logistical and law and order issues, the State Election

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission decided to hold the Panchayat elections first in the month of February and the elections to RHAC on 30th April, 2013. Accordingly elections to the Panchayat conducted in a phased manner. Out of the eight districts which went to third phase of the Panchayat elections on 12th of February, 2013, polls passed off peacefully in seven districts. But in Goalpara District, it was disrupted by a large group of miscreants who attacked polling personnel as well as the security forces at many places. 25 security personnel and ten polling personnel got injured. The security forces had to resort to firing to control the violence at six places. This resulted in deaths of 14 persons. Other seven persons died due to group clashes.

In order to control the situation Army was deployed in the area. Besides, additional six companies Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) were provided to the State Government in addition to 43 companies of CAPF deployed in Goalpara District on 12.02.2013. Curfew was clamped in the violence affected area and Army flag march was conducted. Another four columns of army were kept as standby. The situation which had the potential to become an ethnic carnage could be controlled in less than 24 hours.

The Government of Assam has announced an ex gratia payment of Rs 5.00 (five) lakh to the next of kin of those died in police firing and compensation of Rs. 50,000.00 to the injured persons. Necessary arrangements for food, shelter, health, sanitation and water supply facilities have been provided to the persons staying in the relief camps. As on 28.02.2013, 10,080 persons were staying in the relief camps set up by the State Government, 8,816 persons had moved to their native places/villages.

State Government has instituted a One Man Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Sri P.C. Phukan to enquire into the incidents.

At present situation in Goalpara District is under control and being monitored regularly. Curfew has been withdrawn from the affected areas from 15th February, 2013. Army has also been derequisitioned from 18th February, 2013.

(c) In Assam, 98 persons were killed by terrorists/militants during the last three years, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Besides, in the year 2012 communal violence took place between the two communities on socio-economic issues in various districts of Assam which claimed 109 lives of civilians. In the current year upto 31st January,

2013 no casualty of civilian reported in militant attacks in Assam. The Government has taken all possible measures to control the violence in Assam.

Crimes by juveniles

1010. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that crimes by juveniles including brutal and heinous ones have increased manifold in the recent past in the country;
- (b) if so, the year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise details of crimes committed by juveniles during the last three years; and
- (c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The total number of cases of crimes committed by juveniles, reported and juveniles arrested, crime-wise during each of the last three years (2009-2011), State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) "Police" and "Public Order" being State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime and for prosecuting the criminals through the machinery of their law enforcement agencies under the extant and appropriate law(s), as also for protecting the life and property of the citizens. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, has been advising the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time, to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and take such measures as are necessary for prevention and control of crime.

Statement

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Murder						Attempt to commit Murder						C.H. not amounting Murder					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	28	48	64	64	84	7	7	10	11	34	47	0	0	3	3	5	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
3.	Assam	14	14	12	12	16	18	3	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	61	66	43	43	46	52	43	45	26	26	76	86	4	4	3	3	1	1
5.	Chhattisgarh	60	60	50	50	57	57	76	76	63	63	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	5	5	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	36	39	38	48	43	52	20	24	14	20	20	24	0	0	0	0	1	1
8.	Haryana	28	34	19	23	15	27	17	22	15	13	18	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	9	2	3	4	5	3	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11.	Jharkhand	56	70	3	6	6	18	34	34	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1
12.	Karnataka	24	29	10	12	26	34	11	13	5	6	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	5	5	4	5	12	13	9	10	4	4	7	9	0	0	2	2	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117	124	113	125	112	142	101	108	107	114	127	136	4	4	3	3	4	4
15.	Maharashtra	142	184	98	142	145	201	108	165	100	136	135	180	4	4	1	1	5	5
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	10	1	1	10	12	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	2	3	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	14	19	18	20	19	22	14	16	10	12	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	9	12	12	13	11	16	7	13	6	9	5	8	0	0	0	0	3	3
22.	Rajasthan	62	77	47	64	71	85	70	95	88	99	65	105	2	4	1	1	3	3
23.	Sikkim	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	47	53	34	43	45	71	26	34	33	40	33	50	0	0	1	1	1	1
25.	Tripura	2	2	1	1	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42	54	70	87	81	111	13	14	21	28	24	26	4	5	16	16	23	31

27. Uttarakhand	3	4	0	0	2	3	1	1	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
28. West Bengal	8	9	12	13	41	49	1	1	5	7	5	12	0	0	3	5	2	5	
TOTAL STATES:	778	913	637	777	841	1084	567	688	515	605	608	776	21	25	34	36	51	62	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30. Chandigarh	2	2	4	9	5	10	0	0	4	6	7	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Delhi UT	57	72	35	55	37	66	32	36	22	26	24	32	3	7	0	0	0	0	
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	6	10	3	6	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL UTs:	66	86	42	70	47	84	36	40	28	35	34	50	4	8	1	1	0	0	
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	844	999	679	847	888	1168	603	728	543	640	642	826	25	33	35	37	51	62	

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Rape						Kidnapping and Abduction						Dacoity					
		2009			2010			2011			2010			2011			2009		
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53	62	76	87	59	74	24	31	35	45	55	65	3	5	2	4	3	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	39	39	37	37	34	36	26	26	31	32	44	45	7	7	1	1	0	0
4.	Bihar	33	33	26	26	17	17	42	42	71	71	51	53	7	9	16	16	9	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	92	92	70	70	80	80	17	17	14	14	14	14	10	10	2	2	12	12
6.	Goa	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	22	22	17	17	16	16	31	33	34	38	50	53	6	10	6	6	15	17
8.	Haryana	26	26	20	23	18	19	27	35	17	17	17	21	2	2	0	0	2	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7	7	9	10	9	9	0	0	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	50	61	3	6	16	21	17	27	26	27	35	37	14	14	0	0	4	8

12. Karnataka	6	8	6	6	6	18	7	2	2	6	6	39	17	7	7	0	0	4	4
13. Kerala	2	4	10	10	10	21	34	4	4	3	5	6	8	3	3	2	3	4	9
14. Madhya Pradesh	184	203	183	197	271	281	53	53	49	52	106	110	9	11	3	4	8	8	
15. Maharashtra	76	89	88	98	125	142	35	45	42	49	50	61	61	99	46	68	48	67	
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	5	5	13	15	20	21	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	8	3	3	
18. Mizoram	1	1	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19. Nagaland	0	0	1	1	5	5	0	0	4	4	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	
20. Odisha	27	29	16	17	44	48	4	4	7	10	13	13	10	11	3	4	8	8	
21. Punjab	4	8	10	13	8	8	7	7	3	3	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	
22. Rajasthan	50	57	72	83	79	92	50	61	80	95	59	77	0	0	1	1	1	1	
23. Sikkim	2	2	4	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	15	17	11	9	14	16	3	4	2	2	9	15	2	2	6	6	3	3	
25. Tripura	6	11	3	3	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26. Uttar Pradesh	36	40	83	99	146	152	31	40	45	55	74	91	0	0	2	3	3	9	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	6	6	1	1	5	7	2	3	5	7	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	20	22	44	45	74	76	12	11	33	40	78	81	0	0	0	0	4	7
TOTAL STATES:		767	850	813	887	1100	1173	388	446	510	575	725	787	145	194	94	129	131	175
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	4	4	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	2	3	1	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	26	31	37	40	47	56	8	14	11	11	30	30	4	6	0	0	1	1
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL UTs:		31	37	45	50	49	58	8	14	14	14	35	36	5	7	3	4	3	7
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		798	887	858	937	1149	1231	396	460	524	589	760	823	150	201	97	133	134	182

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Prep. and Assb. for Dacoity						Robbery						Burglary					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	11	16	22	26	162	235	164	277	229	306
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5	5	1	1	16	21	13	15	18	19
3.	Assam	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	10	2	2	9	10	76	80	33	35	67	72
4.	Bihar	1	1	6	6	2	2	22	22	25	25	49	52	45	48	33	33	18	21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52	34	34	25	25	465	465	282	282	384	384
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	16	23	13	22	21	35
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	2	4	13	15	7	8	42	44	125	177	147	177	206	243
8.	Haryana	13	20	1	1	3	3	10	15	4	4	S	6	97	141	70	86	65	91
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	29	4	4	29	38
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	5	2	4
11.	Jharkhand	21	3	0	0	0	0	21	18	0	0	2	12	11	11	1	1	3	10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	1	6	10	29	34	27	41	51	71
13.	Kerala	1	1	1	4	1	2	7	8	10	16	20	23	52	93	58	91	74	101
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8	8	1	1	4	4	69	70	80	82	59	66	262	332	332	382	287	324
15.	Maharashtra	17	28	18	23	14	17	148	207	166	216	176	218	516	810	548	858	571	838
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	8	8	16	16	13	20	8	14
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	3	8	12	12
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	8	2	3	3	3	7	7	6	8
20.	Odisha	0	0	5	6	0	0	16	18	24	33	17	19	40	54	46	71	73	114
21.	Punjab	0	0	7	11	2	5	3	3	3	3	8	5	17	25	10	17	8	10
22.	Rajasthan	4	5	3	4	3	3	23	34	44	53	46	56	234	318	183	267	205	289
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	6	25	25	8	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	37	45	30	38	138	150	147	162	154	171
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	15	19	32	37	13	16	30	45	51	68

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Theft						Riots						Criminal Breach of Trust					
		2009			2010			2011			2009			2010			2011		
		CR		JA	CR		JA	CR		JA	CR		JA	CR		JA	CR		JA
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	580	529	727	646	865	34	35	17	32	23	45	0	0	1	1	1	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	6	6	26	27	3	10	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	271	274	106	111	121	128	37	37	29	35	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	151	157	150	150	109	115	189	194	67	67	248	302	1	1	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	289	289	334	334	311	311	111	111	130	130	85	85	0	0	3	3	1	1
6.	Goa	20	24	21	28	33	48	0	0	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	348	492	415	470	343	412	86	165	70	83	117	189	0	0	3	7	1	1
8.	Haryana	180	212	131	162	124	148	64	82	40	49	38	58	11	11	7	7	3	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	26	26	37	44	51	13	20	15	24	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	2	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	114	129	12	16	25	70	66	66	3	4	30	63	0	0	0	0	0	0

12. Karnataka	53	58	65	62	43	51	11	13	8	8	14	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Kerala	114	173	136	193	89	146	100	199	84	251	102	255	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Madhya Pradesh	381	452	475	514	427	472	173	200	135	157	108	128	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Maharashtra	1396	1924	1152	1554	1256	1673	426	744	352	548	442	736	2	2	4	4	8	9
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	32	32	27	28	32	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
18. Mizoram	9	9	49	54	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland	4	5	19	19	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
20. Odisha	117	144	97	113	106	128	12	16	13	30	6	10	0	0	6	6	0	0
21. Punjab	23	31	39	49	43	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
22. Rajasthan	357	444	373	443	349	436	28	39	39	48	18	24	2	2	0	0	1	1
23. Sikkim	26	26	24	24	22	22	14	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	538	557	381	423	499	533	18	19	34	34	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura	8	14	7	14	9	13	5	11	6	6	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh	64	115	141	232	223	275	4	4	8	10	23	26	0	0	0	0	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27. Uttarakhand	60	64	39	52	20	32	5	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	37	48	47	57	98	105	10	10	2	2	14	16	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL STATES:																			
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	38	53	27	31	19	28	5	17	7	14	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	16	4	5	3	7	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi Ut	120	165	81	139	259	318	3	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	37	21	14	14	14	17	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs:																			
TOTAL ALL INDIA:																			

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cheating						Counterfeiting						Arson					
		2009			2010			2009			2010			2009			2010		
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	18	12	15	16	22	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	4	5	21	21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
4.	Bihar	10	11	1	1	7	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	1	1	6	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	4	4	2	2	23	23	12	12	12	12
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	6	7	6	6	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	4	4
8.	Haryana	10	10	16	20	10	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	2	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Hurt/Grievous Hurt						Dowry Deaths						Molestation					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162	208	198	253	271	384	1	1	2	2	3	3	36	40	49	62	68	80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	38	28	29	24	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
3.	Assam	25	26	30	34	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	8	3	4
4.	Bihar	48	53	56	56	133	143	5	5	2	2	5	6	11	11	9	9	8	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	348	348	406	406	524	524	4	4	2	2	3	3	68	68	105	105	66	66
6.	Goa	3	5	1	1	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0
7.	Gujarat	276	344	256	290	278	356	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	16	14	18	16	18
8.	Haryana	206	255	166	204	115	140	5	5	0	0	1	1	9	9	6	6	5	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	16	21	30	23	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	7	8	4	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	94	99	2	2	20	46	16	16	2	3	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0

12. Karnataka	22	24	9	9	14	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	3	3	3	6
	67	87	77	119	72	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	6	6	6	10
13. Kerala																			
14. Madhya Pradesh	854	1015	1024	1151	827	921	16	25	21	23	51	53	158	169	167	186	168	173	
	948	1224	983	1298	1020	1331	20	21	11	11	7	8	72	100	93	101	108	124	
15. Maharashtra																			
16. Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	5	9	4	4	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	
20. Odisha	18	21	45	54	45	68	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	5	7	10	9	10	
21. Punjab	13	23	21	24	21	31	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	0	
22. Rajasthan	237	275	221	273	268	366	5	6	4	4	4	5	44	51	25	26	40	47	
23. Sikkim	5	5	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24. Tamil Nadu	144	147	129	143	140	151	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	16	17	12	13	
25. Tripura	10	24	1	1	8	9	0	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
26. Uttar Pradesh	12	22	35	45	126	129	12	27	6	9	14	20	6	7	6	7	17	19	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	10	12	2	4	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0
28	West Bengal	11	14	24	36	39	44	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	6	20	20
TOTAL STATES:		3562	4294	3739	4466	4010	4912	87	113	57	69	93	104	465	520	536	588	561	616
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	5	5	10	13	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi UT	63	64	44	56	72	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	8	8	10	10
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	16	23	3	3	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL UTs:		84	92	61	76	86	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	10	10	10	12	12
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		3646	4386	3800	4542	4096	5016	87	113	57	69	93	104	474	530	546	598	573	628

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sexual Harrassment						Cruelty by Husband or Relatives						Importation of Girls					
		2009			2010			2011			2009			2010			2011		
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	82	69	80	88	101	5	5	15	20	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	14	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	26	26	16	16	14	14	5	5	8	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	1	1	1	2	1	1	50	70	53	57	58	63	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	4	4	1	1	1	1	7	8	5	5	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12.	Karnataka	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	1	3	2	3	4	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24	30	46	46	24	25	73	79	60	62	77	86	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	26	33	30	38	28	33	99	118	65	104	105	128	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	1	3	0	0	0	0	9	11	8	15	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	7	2	8	22	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4	7	0	0	0	0	7	13	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0

27. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	8	10	17	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES:	152	197	173	195	164	183	284	341	237	302	322	370	0	0	1	3	1	1	1
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UTs:	1	1	1	1	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	153	198	174	196	168	187	284	341	238	303	322	370	0	0	1	3	1	1	1

Source: Crime in India

Cases reported against Juveniles (CR) and Juveniles Apprehended (JA) under IPC Crimes during 2009-2011 provisional

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Causing Death by Negligence						Other IPC Crimes						IPC Crimes					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA	CR	JA
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	15	14	16	37	37	159	174	110	143	184	245	1208	1540	1369	1863	1837	2424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	57	11	11	7	10	112	139	78	81	78	93
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33	70	70	84	87	546	555	365	383	402	424
4.	Bihar	3	3	0	0	0	0	232	248	155	155	176	178	935	980	693	693	964	1065
5.	Chhattisgarh	8	8	17	17	10	10	1203	1203	572	572	524	524	2860	2860	2128	2128	2178	2178
6.	Goa	0	0	2	1	1	1	9	12	10	13	5	9	60	76	56	76	75	114
7.	Gujarat	10	11	9	9	9	9	378	439	368	430	391	456	1428	1870	1459	1688	1618	1968
8.	Haryana	7	7	2	2	5	5	236	292	179	211	135	177	959	1190	701	836	587	758
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1	1	38	43	66	79	65	74	127	162	159	206	204	236
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	4	6	8	6	6	8	10	17	27	14	18
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	153	26	28	42	70	686	728	79	96	186	364

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	46	34	38	4	6	152	180	108	148	54	83
28.	West Bengal	0	0	1	1	0	0	24	31	34	39	85	110	135	160	240	277	487	555
TOTAL STATES:		157	167	210	219	152	155	6318	7104	5728	6438	5659	6638	23261	28115	22132	26586	24196	29558
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	13	8	8	2	2	27	37	21	25	8	8
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	36	21	33	22	32	88	134	113	166	89	155
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	1	4	7	13	26	16	19	12	22
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	8	9	14	14
33.	Delhi UT	8	8	0	0	0	0	58	73	96	139	143	178	452	584	416	623	751	934
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	5	5	16	15	6	6	15	19	83	79	34	43	55	75
TOTAL UTs:		8	8	1	1	5	5	109	141	133	188	186	238	665	862	608	885	929	1208
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		165	175	211	220	157	160	6427	7245	5861	6626	5845	6876	23926	28977	22740	27471	25125	30766

Source: Crime in India

Fishermen reported missing while fishing

1011. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the year-wise total number of fishermen who have been reported missing while fishing in Indian waters and high seas;
- (b) how does Government conduct search and rescue operations, when fishermen are reported missing;
- (c) whether Government currently uses any high-speed boats, helicopters in such operations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per available information, no separate data is maintained in respect of fishermen reported missing while fishing in Indian waters and high seas. However, 682 lives have been saved during the years 2011 to 2013 (upto 28.02.2013).

(b) The search and rescue operations for the fishermen reported to be in distress at sea are coordinated by Indian Coast Guard through the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centres (MRCCs) located at Mumbai, Chennai and Port Blair. The MRCCs also utilize the facility to activate the International Safety Net (ISN) whereby the information regarding any distress to fishermen at sea is conveyed to all transiting merchant vessels for assisting them. A Distress Alert Transmitter (DAT) has been developed by ISRO for use by fishermen to send alerts about any distress/emergency encountered at sea through satellite.

(c) and (d) High speed boats, ships, aircrafts, helicopters and other crafts are used for search and rescue operations when fishermen are in distress. The India Coast Guard tasks not only her own surface and air assets for helping such distress fishermen but also utilizes the services of transiting merchant vessels and other crafts in the vicinity of the distress incident.

Constitution of SDMF, DDRF and DDMF

†1012. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the manner in which constitution of State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at State level and District Disaster Response Fund (DDRF) and District Disaster Mitigation Fund (DDMF) at district level would be completed as per the guidelines of the Disaster Management Act, 2005?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): As per Disaster Management Act, 2005, Section 48(1), it is the responsibility of the State Government to establish the State Disaster Mitigation Fund; District Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Mitigation Fund.

NPR card holder required to enrol under Aadhaar Card

1013. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a person holding National Population Register (NPR) biometric data card is also required to enrol under the Aadhaar scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the steps taken to avoid duplication of work and unnecessary cost to the exchequer;
- (d) whether all Government services proposed to be linked to these identification cards will be provided to all irrespective of holding any of the two cards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The biometric data (photographs, 10 finger prints and 2 IRIS prints) captured through National Population Register (NPR) and for Aadhaar is the same. The biometric data collected under NPR is being sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication based on biometrics and generation of Aadhaar number to each resident. Hence, a resident who has enrolled for NPR need not enrol for Aadhaar again.

(c) The enrolment in NPR is mandatory as opposed to Aadhaar which is voluntary. To avoid duplicity of efforts, the Government has decided that in the course of NPR enrolment if a person indicates he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be sourced from the UIDAI. Similarly,

in case biometric are collected during the NPR exercise, there is no need for any resident to give the biometric data to UIDAI.

(d) and (e) As one of the measures to strengthen coastal security, the Government has already approved a scheme of creation of National Population Register (NPR) in 1331 coastal villages in 13 Maritime States/Union Territories and issuance of RICs to all usual resident of age 18 years and above in these villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 216.31 crore. More than 62 lakh cards have been produced and personalized for these areas. As an extension of this, the Government has approved the scheme of creation of NPR in the country at an estimated cost of Rs. 6649.05 crore and the same is under implementation. Presently, the proposal for issuance of Resident Identity (smart) Cards to all the usual residents in the country who are of age 18 years and above under the scheme of creation of NPR has been appraised by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) and recommended. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting on 31.01.2013, has considered the proposal and referred the same to a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has since been constituted. Further, the mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue Unique Identity Numbers (Aadhaar) to all residents of the country and not a card. The UIDAI is generating Aadhaar numbers and communicating it to the residents through a letter which is referred to in common parlance as the "Aadhaar Card". The proposed Resident Identity Card under NPR on the other hand is a Plastic Smart Card, which would not only be durable but also enable field authentication of identity without dependence on any external media like internet or mobile connectivity.

Recent instances of rape cases in capital

1014. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the ghastly rape and murder of a paramedical student in Delhi recently, there are more than 45 rape cases reported in the capital; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that in spite of such terrible incident and steps taken by the Delhi and Central Government, there are more and more number of such instances in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) After the rape incident

of 16, December, 2012, 36 cases of rape have been registered by Delhi Police from 17.12.2012 to 31.12.2012 and 181 cases of rape have been registered from 01.01.2013 to 15.02.2013 by Delhi Police.

The Delhi Police has been promptly taking up rape cases investigation which is borne out from the table showing worked out percentage of rape cases during the years 2009 to 2012:-

Year	Worked out percentage
2009	98.50
2010	99.01
2011	97.52
2012	93.62

Leaking of letter from Home Secretary to COAS

1015. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Home Secretary had written a letter to the Chief of Air Staff about the recent forced landing of a helicopter in Chhattisgarh and that this letter was leaked to media;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any investigation on the leaking of this letter and the background behind this letter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) The Union Home Secretary had written a demi-official letter dated 28.01.2013 to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence on the said matter. The contents of this letter were not disclosed to the Media by the Ministry of Home Affairs and hence, there is no question of any inquiry into the matter.

Pending mercy petitions

1016. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a lot of mercy petitions are pending with Government for a very long time;
- (b) if so, the case-wise details thereof and time by when the petition is pending; and
- (c) what is the general procedure in disposing of mercy petitions and by when petitions of dreaded criminals will be disposed off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Presently, 9 mercy petition cases of prisoners on death row are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution of India. The list of these cases is enclosed as Annexure.

(c) The cases of mercy petition are processed expeditiously in consultation with the concerned Governments/Departments and President's Secretariat for a final decision of the President of India under Article 72 of the Constitution. However, 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.

Encounter between police and naxalites at Gadchiroli

†1017. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether an encounter took place between the police and the naxalites at Gadchiroli in Maharashtra recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any measures to deal with the naxalites in view of the steadily increasing incidents of naxalism in the Naxal affected areas of the country;
- (d) whether the naxalites have caused heavy loss to life and property in the Naxal affected areas of the country during the last two years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In an incident of exchange of fire between the CPI (Maoist) cadres and Maharashtra Police in the intervening night of 19/20 January, 2013 near village Govindgaon, PS Aheri, Gadchiroli district, 06 armed CPI (Maoist)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

cadres were killed. During the encounter, the Security Forces also recovered four rifles, one air gun and ammunition from the site of encounter.

(c) The Central Government has a holistic approach towards combating LWE insurgency, wherein it supplements the efforts of the State Governments over a wide range of measures. The Central Government assists the State Governments through security related and development related interventions. In security related interventions, apart from directly deploying CAPFs, the Government of India provides assistance for capacity building of the States through schemes like the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, the Special Infrastructure Scheme (SIS), the Construction/Strengthening of Fortified Police Stations Scheme etc. Other security related interventions includes 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.

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 effective instrumentalities to combat LWE insurgency in the long-term. The efficacy of this policy is being gradually felt and is reflected in the decrease in LWE violence profile during the last two years.

(d) and (e) The State-wise details of incidents and resultant deaths in LWE violence during last two years are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The details of incidents of destruction of economic targets by the Left Wing Extremists in the country during last two year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise data of naxal violence

State	2011		2012		2013 (upto 28.2.2013)	
	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths	Incidents	Deaths
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	54	9	67	13	8	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	3	0	3	0	0	0
Bihar	316	63	166	44	25	11
Chhattisgarh	465	204	370	109	35	10
Jharkhand	517	182	480	163	71	34
Karnataka	1	1	5	0	0	0
Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	0	11	0	1	0
Maharashtra	109	54	134	41	12	0
Odisha	192	53	171	45	10	2
Uttar Pradesh	1	0	2	0	0	0
West Bengal	92	45	6	0	0	0
TOTAL:	1760	611	1415	415	162	61

Statement-II
Incidents of Economic Targets by Left Wing Extremists

States			2011			2012			2013 (upto 28.02.13)		
1	2	3	Total			Total			Total		
			4	5	6	7	8	9			
Economic targets	Andhra Pradesh	Uranium Mines	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Essar steel	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0	1	1	1	1	1			
		NMDC	2	3	3	0	0	0			
	Chhattisgarh	Essar pipe lines	0	0	0	0	0	0			
		BRO	0	18	0	11	0	3			
		Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	4	1	1	0	0	0			
		Essar pipe lines	2	1	1	0	0	0			
	Odisha	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3	2	2	0	0	0			

Maharashtra	BRO	1	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	0	1	1	1
Bihar	Cement Plant	0	0	0	0
	Solar Plate	0	0	0	0
	Gramin Sadak	2	1	1	1
	Nirman Yojana				
Jharkhand	Gramin Sadak Nirman Yojana	3	1	1	0
	Essar Pipe lines	1	0		
Railway					
Andhra Pradesh		0	0	0	0
Bihar		3	1	1	1
Chhattisgarh		11	9	0	0
Jharkhand		10	2	0	0
Maharashtra		0	31	0	12
				0	0
Odisha		7	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Telephone exchange/tower	West Bengal		0	0	0		0	
	Uttar Pradesh		0	0	0		0	
	Andhra Pradesh		2	2	2		0	
	Bihar		25	10	10		0	
	Maharashtra		2	1	1		0	
	Chhattisgarh		3	51	0	24	0	0
	Jharkhand		8	3	3		0	
	Odisha		11	7	7		0	
	West Bengal		0	0	0		0	
	Madhya Pradesh		0	1	1		0	
Power plant	Andhra Pradesh		0	0	0		0	
	Chhattisgarh		0	0	0		0	
	West Bengal		0	0	0	0	0	0

	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
Mining	Odisha	1	0	0	0
	Jharkhand	2	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	3	6	1	1
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Pole/transmission	Chhattisgarh	4	0	0	0
	Odisha	0	4	0	0
	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
	Chhattisgarh	0	2	0	0
Panchayat Bhawan	Jharkhand	0	10	1	5
	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maharashtra		6		1		1	
	Bihar		1		0		0	
	Odisha		1		1		0	
	West Bengal		2		0		0	
	Chhattisgarh		2		3		0	
	Andhra Pradesh		0		0		0	
	Jharkhand		6		0		0	
	Bihar		18	27	0	3	0	0
	Maharashtra		0		0		0	
	Odisha		1		0		0	
	Forest road, culverts etc.		146	146	158	158	15	15
	TOTAL:		293	293	214	214	20	20

Farmers affected due to flood in Assam

1018. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cultivable land destroyed during flood in Assam as well as cultivable land that washed away in erosion caused by river Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries during last year and till date;
- (b) the details of farmers being affected during flood by way of unfertile silt deposition, erosion, diversion of river etc. in Assam including total crop area being lost;
- (c) whether the Central Government proposes to provide financial assistance or package to the farmers who became landless;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the details of measures being taken to rehabilitate these farmers and their present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the State Government of Assam, 4.31 lakh ha. area of cultivable lands have been destroyed by flood. State Government has also reported that the area of cultivable land washed away in erosion caused by the river Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries of the last year is under assessment.

State Government has also reported that the details of farmers being affected by way of unfertile silt deposition, erosion, diversion of river in Assam including total crop area being lost is under assessment.

The State Government has taken necessary relief and rehabilitation measures on large scale to tackle the situation. State Government has disbursed an amount of Rs. 43.39 crore in the form of gratuitous relief to such flood affected eligible families as per the provision of the norm.

(c) to (e) Following the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister, the Government of India immediately released an amount of Rs. 500 crore from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the Government of Assam for undertaking relief measures of immediate nature in the affected area of the State, as under:-

	(Rs. in crore)
2nd Installment of Central share of SDRF for the year 2011-12 released on 2.7.2012	124.63
1st and 2nd Installments of Central share of SDRF for the year 2012-13 released on 2.7.2012	261.73

About 25% Central share of 1st installment of SDRF due for the year 2013-14 released in advance during 2012-13, on 2.7.2012	68.64
Released on an 'on account' basis from National Disaster Response Fund on 27.7.2012	45.00
TOTAL:	500.00

Further, the rehabilitation of farmers affected due to flood and erosion, who become landless is required to be undertaken by the concerned State Government from its own resources/ Plan funds and as per its existing land policy.

Crime against women

1019. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the crime-wise, year-wise and State-wise number of FIRs registered for crimes against women during past three years;
- (b) the percentage increase, head-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the disposal of above percentage, percentage challan and conviction;
- (d) out of accused, how many were known to victims, how many were relatives, percentage thereof;
- (e) above statistics for Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai; and
- (f) which is worst State/Metropolis regarding crimes against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the State/UT-wise details crime-wise cases registered, percentage variation over previous years, cases charge sheeted, cases chargesheeting rate, cases in which trials are completed, cases convicted, cases conviction rate under crime against women during 2009-11 are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(d) The information is collected in respect of rape cases only. The information is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

(e) The requisite information is given in Statement-IV and V respectively (*See* below).

(f) As per the latest available data the highest cases of crime against women are reported from West Bengal (29,133 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh (28,246 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (22,639 cases). The highest numbers of cases of crime against women reported are reported from Delhi followed by Mumbai and Kolkata during 2011.

Statement-I
Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2009

Sl. No.	States	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1188	1526	546	5147	3520	11297	0	279	1362	704	0	25569
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	28	0	58	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	164
3.	Assam	1631	2092	170	1342	10	4398	1	37	40	0	0	9721
4.	Bihar	929	1986	1295	726	12	2532	31	40	1252	0	0	8803
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	229	128	1598	152	893	0	9	16	1	0	4002
6.	Goa	47	22	3	37	10	21	0	23	0	1	0	164
7.	Gujarat	433	1162	24	727	114	5506	0	41	21	0	0	8009
8.	Haryana	603	659	281	451	605	2617	0	90	6	0	0	5312
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	122	1	318	37	284	0	5	4	0	0	954

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	825	12	972	371	196	0	6	3	2	0	2624
11.	Jharkhand	719	517	295	276	83	710	6	1	414	0	0	3021
12.	Karnataka	509	408	264	2186	64	3185	2	329	904	1	0	7852
13.	Kerala	568	173	20	2540	395	4007	0	314	8	24	0	8049
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	841	858	6307	728	3983	1	19	91	1	0	15827
15.	Maharashtra	1483	926	341	3196	1099	7681	0	271	50	1	0	15048
16.	Manipur	31	97	0	39	2	25	0	0	0	0	0	194
17.	Meghalaya	112	26	0	72	1	24	1	1	0	0	0	237
18.	Mizoram	83	0	0	61	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	150
19.	Nagaland	22	10	0	11	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	46
20.	Odisha	1023	799	384	2697	210	2047	1	14	945	0	0	8120
21.	Punjab	511	513	126	319	33	1061	0	59	9	0	0	2631
22.	Rajasthan	1519	2310	436	2485	24	10371	0	62	3	106	0	17316
23.	Sikkim	18	6	0	10	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	41
24.	Tamil Nadu	596	1133	194	1242	501	1460	0	716	207	2	0	6051

25. Tripura	190	92	29	384	5	815	0	0	2	0	0	1517
26. Uttar Pradesh	1759	5078	2232	2782	2524	8566	0	39	274	0	0	23254
27. Uttarakhand	111	247	94	119	249	361	0	6	1	0	0	1188
28. West Bengal	2336	2187	506	1942	108	16112	5	63	46	2	0	23307
TOTAL STATES:	20874	24014	8239	38044	10864	88175	48	2429	5639	845	0	199171
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	30	7	21	0	1	0	0	0	92
30. Chandigarh	29	36	2	26	2	51	0	4	0	0	0	150
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	9	0	2	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	20
32. Daman and Diu	1	0	0	4	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	13
33. Delhi UT	469	1655	141	552	118	1283	0	27	6	0	0	4251
34. Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
35. Puducherry	1	13	0	53	16	10	0	9	4	0	0	106
TOTAL UTs:	523	1727	144	667	145	1371	0	45	11	0	0	4633
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	21397	25741	8383	38711	11009	89546	48	2474	5650	845	0	203804

Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2010

Sl. No.	States	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1362	1531	588	4634	4562	12080	0	548	1186	753	0	27244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	47	46	0	84	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	190
3.	Assam	1721	2767	175	1400	20	5410	0	25	37	0	0	11555
4.	Bihar	795	2569	1257	534	16	2271	8	24	997	0	0	8471
5.	Chhattisgarh	1012	279	115	1706	182	861	2	12	6	1	0	4176
6.	Goa	36	18	1	36	16	17	0	16	0	0	0	140
7.	Gujarat	408	1290	19	668	110	5600	0	46	7	0	0	8148
8.	Haryana	720	714	284	476	580	2720	0	57	11	0	0	5562
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160	162	2	350	78	275	0	1	0	0	0	1028
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	245	840	9	1038	262	211	0	4	2	0	0	2611

11. Jharkhand	773	696	276	245	16	650	8	13	404	6	0	3087
12. Karnataka	586	586	248	2544	83	3441	0	242	1077	0	0	8807
13. Kerala	634	184	22	2936	537	4797	0	309	1	37	0	9463
14. Madhya Pradesh	3135	1030	892	6646	918	3756	5	19	67	0	0	16468
15. Maharashtra	1599	1124	393	3661	1180	7434	0	306	40	0	0	15737
16. Manipur	34	107	0	31	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	190
17. Meghalaya	149	37	0	48	0	24	0	3	0	0	0	261
18. Mizoram	92	0	0	75	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	170
19. Nagaland	16	6	0	13	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	41
20. Odisha	1025	912	388	2905	232	2067	5	25	942	0	0	8501
21. Punjab	546	576	121	349	38	1163	0	59	1	0	0	2853
22. Rajasthan	1571	2477	462	2339	23	11145	0	82	3	80	0	18182
23. Sikkim	18	6	1	11	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	42
24. Tamil Nadu	686	1464	165	1405	638	1570	0	567	199;	14	0	6708
25. Tripura	238	91	25	376	9	937	0	1	1	0	0	1678

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1563	5468	2217	2793	11	7978	0	23	115	1	0	20169
27.	Uttarakhand	121	249	75	125	165	334	0	4	1	0	0	1074
28.	West Bengal	2311	2764	507	2465	163	17796	8	56	53	2	0	26125
TOTAL STATES:		21603	27993	8242	39893	9843	92574	36	2447	5156	894	0	208681
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	8	0	31	10	9	0	3	0	0	0	85
30.	Chandigarh	31	28	5	29	4	41	0	3	0	0	0	141
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	10	0	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	30
32.	Daman and Diu	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	14
33.	Delhi UT	507	1740	143	601	80	1404	0	28	15	0	0	4518
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
35.	Puducherry	3	14	1	46	22	7	0	11	11	0	0	115
TOTAL UTs:		569	1802	149	720	118	1467	0	52	26	1	0	4904
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		22172	29795	8391	40613	9961	94041	36	2499	5182	895	0	213585

Cases registered for various crimes against women during 2011

Sl. No.	States	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	Importation of Girls	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Indecent Representation of Women Act	Sati Prevention Act	Total Crimes Against Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1442	1612	599	4849	3658	13376	0	497	1899	314	0	28246
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	60	0	51	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	171
3.	Assam	1700	3192	121	1193	8	5246	2	21	19	1	0	11503
4.	Bihar	934	3050	1413	790	11	2607	10	23	1393	0	0	10231
5.	Chhattisgarh	1053	365	104	1654	174	834	2	15	18	0	0	4219
6.	Goa	29	17	1	29	12	18	0	18	0	3	0	127
7.	Gujarat	439	1442	30	685	93	6052	0	46	28	0	0	8815
8.	Haryana	733	733	255	474	490	2740	0	57	9	0	0	5491
9.	Himachal Pradesh	168	191	4	331	62	239	0	2	0	0	0	997
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	277	1023	11	1194	350	286	0	1	3	0	1	3146

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11.	Jharkhand	784	660	282	317	7	659	6	15	402	0	0	3132
12.	Karnataka	636	715	267	2608	81	3712	12	351	1210	2	0	9594
13.	Kerala	1132	221	15	3756	573	5377	0	197	5	12	0	11288
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3406	1088	811	6665	762	3732	45	24	66	0	0	16599
15.	Maharashtra	1701	1252	339	3794	1071	7136	0	390	44	1	0	15728
16.	Manipur	53	116	1	38	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	247
17.	Meghalaya	130	37	1	74	1	21	3	2	0	0	0	269
18.	Mizoram	77	0	0	72	1	9	0	8	0	0	0	167
19.	Nagaland	23	3	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	38
20.	Odisha	1112	1008	465	3207	235	2320	0	23	1062	1	0	9433
21.	Punjab	479	517	143	282	31	1136	0	50	3	0	0	2641
22.	Rajasthan	1800	2713	514	2447	9	12218	0	81	4	102	0	19888
23.	Sikkim	16	10	0	24	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	55
24.	Tamil Nadu	677	1743	152	1467	464	1812	0	420	195	10	0	6940
25.	Tripura	205	116	30	294	9	702	0	2	0	0	0	1358

26. Uttar Pradesh	2042	7525	2322	3455	3	7121	0	43	124	4	0	22639
27. Uttarakhand	129	283	83	116	72	307	0	3	3	0	0	996
28. West Bengal	2363	3711	510	2363	200	19772	0	96	116	2	0	29133
TOTAL STATES:	23582	33403	8473	42238	8377	97494	80	2388	6603	452	1	223091
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13	12	0	15	3	5	0	3	0	0	0	51
30. Chandigarh	27	46	2	21	12	46	0	1	1	0	0	156
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	8	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	18
32. Daman and Diu	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	11
33. Delhi UT	572	2085	142	657	162	1575	0	33	7	1	0	5234
34. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	7	9	1	35	16	10	0	3	8	0	0	89
TOTAL UTs:	624	2162	145	730	193	1641	0	47	16	1	0	5559
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	24206	35565	8618	42968	8570	99135	80	2435	6619	453	1	228650

Statement-II

Cases Registration (CR) percentage variation in cases over previous year (%VAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Chargesheeting Rate (CSR) cases in which Trials Completed (TC), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) under Crimes against Women during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State	2009										2010										2011										
		2008																														
		CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	CR	CV	CSR	TC	VAR	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24111	25569	6.0	20907	95.9	13791	2668	19.3	27244	6.6	23851	94.1	14772	3166	21.4	28246	3.7	22550	98.1	13275	2243	16.9									
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	175	164	-6.3	147	81.7	45	25	55.6	190	15.9	117	78.0	21	11	52.4	171	-10.0	114	77.0	63	15	23.8									
3.	Assam	8122	9721	19.7	5324	72.6	2895	622	21.5	11555	18.9	6293	73.6	3203	522	16.3	11503	-0.5	6037	68.8	4170	762	18.3									
4.	Bihar	8662	8803	1.6	5423	76.1	4222	788	18.7	8471	-3.8	5281	81.1	4201	861	20.5	10231	20.8	8519	81.3	5232	1031	19.7									
5.	Chhattisgarh	3962	4002	10	3928	98.7	2536	669	26.4	4176	4.3	3917	97.9	3153	860	27.3	4219	1.0	40 54	97.9	2960	842	28.4									
6.	Goa	130	164	26.2	97	77.0	86	20	23.3	140	14.6	127	85.2	78	13	16.7	127	-9.3	109	84.5	53	12	22.6									
7.	Gujarat	8616	8009	-7.0	7449	96.2	4109	236	5.7	8148	1.7	7690	95.7	4333	228	5.3	8815	8.2	8334	96.9	3856	157	4.1									

8	Haryana	5142	5312	3.3	3726	93.9	2992	851	28.4	5562	4.7	3960	94.1	3314	903	27.2	5491	-1.3	3908	94.6	3672	952	25.9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	979	954	-2.6	899	98.4	484	65	13.4	1028	7.8	817	97.8	386	51	13.2	997	-3.0	764	97.2	456	72	15.8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2295	2624	14.3	2125	98.2	1379	207	15.0	2611	-0.5	1813	97.4	1015	145	14.3	3146	20.5	2514	98.0	1215	143	11.8
11.	Jharkhand	3183	3021	-5.1	2797	87.6	2766	1076	38.9	3087	2.2	2607	86.8	2505	618	24.7	3132	1.5	2451	80.8	1947	719	36.9
12.	Karnataka	6891	7852	13.9	6387	96.1	4004	368	9.2	8807	12.2	7282	93.7	4421	511	11.6	9594	8.9	7957	94.3	5244	488	9.3
13.	Kerala	8117	8049	-0.8	7759	97.1	4839	664	13.7	9463	17.6	8871	98.5	4797	637	13.3	11288	19.3	9532	98.4	4692	580	12.4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	14908	15827	6.2	15887	98.9	10573	3657	34.6	16468	4.1	16083	98.9	11717	4177	35.6	16599	0.8	16100	98.7	14472	5027	34.7
15.	Maharashtra	15862	15048	-5.1	14393	97.6	8105	636	7.8	15737	4.6	14661	97.8	9555	565	5.9	15728	-0.1	14129	97.5	9559	625	6.5
16.	Manipur	211	194	-8.1	8	11.4	0	0	-	190	-2.1	6	8.3	5	1	20.0	247	30.0	6	5.0	6	4	66.7
17.	Meghalaya	208	237	13.9	130	66.3	56	12	21.4	261	10.1	133	88.7	30	7	23.3	269	3.1	158	72.8	49	4	8.2
18.	Mizoram	162	150	-7.4	160	98.2	133	117	88.0	170	13.3	171	100.0	169	159	94.1	167	-1.8	139	100.0	101	84	83.2
19.	Nagaland	47	46	-2.1	49	90.7	28	26	92.9	41	-10.9	39	88.6	49	33	67.3	38	-7.3	32	86.5	39	34	87.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
20	Odisha	8303	8120	-2.2	6576	98.8	3538	486	13.7	8501	4.7	8635	98.4	4826	485	10.0	9433	11.0	8999	97.9	4862	564	11.6
21	Punjab	2627	2631	0.2	1849	83.9	1664	565	34.0	2853	8.4	1932	81.1	1579	497	31.5	2641	-7.4	1800	87.0	1472	448	30.4
22	Rajasthan	14491	17316	19.5	10092	95.0	5221	2408	46.1	18182	5.0	10232	96.3	4825	2072	42.9	19888	9.4	10998	98.2	5760	2355	40.9
23	Sikkim	48	41	-14.6	63	70.8	35	19	54.3	42	2.4	58	95.1	12	6	50.0	55	31.0	38	97.4	37	18	48.6
24	Tamil Nadu	7220	6051	-16.2	4858	89.4	4418	1596	36.1	6708	10.9	4780	89.4	4572	1749	38.3	6940	3.5	4342	87.8	3818	1316	34.5
25	Tripura	1416	1517	7.1	1406	93.5	643	87	13.5	1678	10.6	1360	93.0	778	95	12.2	1358	-19.1	1426	92.5	857	89	10.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	23569	23254	-1.3	17364	83.3	14946	8555	57.2	20169	-13.3	14401	79.4	17283	10307	59.6	22639	12.2	16464	80.2	17007	10204	60.0
27	Uttarakhand	1151	1188	3.2	999	84.6	618	397	642	1074	-9.6	864	82.4	807	499	61.8	996	-7.3	742	82.2	506	305	60.3
28	West Bengal	20912	23307	11.5	18648	95.0	4829	467	9.7	26125	12.1	23528	95.5	4519	435	9.6	29133	11.5	23440	94.8	4891	448	9.2
TOTAL STATES: 2E+05		2E+05	4.0	2E+05	92.4	98955	27287	27.6	2E+05	4.8	2E+05	92.3	1E+05	29613	27.7	2E+05	6.9	2E+05	92.3	1E+05	29541	26.8	
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	92	15.0	64	77.1	15	2	13.3	85	-7.6	68	85.0	5	0	0.0	51	-40.0	55	94.8	1	1	100.0
30	Chandigarh	143	150	4.9	64	92.8	117	43	36.8	141	-6.0	90	78.9	171	44	25.7	156	10.6	103	89.6	90	24	26.7

31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	20	-28.6	18	100.0	7	3	42.9	30	50.0	17.1	100.0	10	6	60.0	18	-40.0	17	100.0	8	1	12.5
32. Daman and Diu	15	13	-13.3	7	77.8	5	0	0.0	14	7.7	11	91.7	6	0	0.0	11	-21.4	6	54.5	3	1	33.3
33. Delhi UT	3938	4251	7.9	2569	76.4	1441	623	43.2	4518	6.3	2428	76.5	1747	586	33.5	5234	15.8	2953	76.4	1964	687	35.0
34. Lakshadweep	4	1	-75.0	3	60.0	2	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	-1000	1	100.0	4	2	50.0
35. Puducherry	129	106	-17.8	119	99.2	69	19	27.5	115	8.5	109	99.1	69	21	304	89	-226	58	100.0	27	9	33.3
Total UTs	4337	4633	6.8	2844	77.6	1656	690	41.7	4904	5.8	2724	77.7	2008	657	32.7	5559	13.4	3193	77.4	2097	725	34.6
TOTAL ALL INDIA:	2E+05	2E+05	4.1	2E+05	92.1	1E+05	27977	27.8	2E05	4.8	2E+05	92.0	1E+05	30270	27.8	2E+05	7.1	2E+05	92.0	1E+05	30266	26.9

Source: Crime in India

CSR: (Cases chargesheeted/(Cases Chargesheeted+Final Reports)

CVR: Cases Conviction/Cases Trials Completed

*Total Crimes against women includes heads: Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls, Dowry Deaths, Molestation, Sexual Harassment, Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Inporation of Girls, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Indecent Representation of Women (p) Act 1986 and Sati Prevention Act, 1987

Statement-III*Rape cases in which offenders were known to victim during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009							Total Rape Cases
		Total Rape Cases	Cases in which offenders were					Total Rape Cases	
			Parents/ Family Members	Rela- tives	Neigh- bours	Other Known Persons	% of Known Persons		Parents/ Family Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1138	2	36	335	815	100.0	1362	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	0	1	6	52	100.0	47	0
3.	Assam	1631	9	220	689	702	99.3	1721	13
4.	Bihar	929	1	0	519	409	100.0	795	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	976	24	127	323	502	100.0	1012	21
6.	Goa	47	1	3	16	23	91.5	36	2
7.	Gujarat	433	18	14	111	276	96.8	408	4
8.	Haryana	603	12	23	267	301	100.0	720	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	183	10	12	36	122	98.4	160	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	4	10	41	182	100.0	245	0
11.	Jharkhand	719	22	46	266	385	100.0	773	11
12.	Karnataka	509	18	26	93	188	63.9	586	2
13.	Kerala	568	18	38	147	365	100.0	634	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998	14	202	1254	1528	100.0	3135	21
15.	Maharashtra	1483	76	93	533	752	98.0	1599	44

2010				2011					
Cases in which offenders were				Total Rape Cases	Cases in which offenders were				
Relatives	Neighbours	Other Known Persons	% of Known Persons		Parents/Family Members	Relatives	Neighbours	Other Known Persons	% of Known Persons
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	507	835	100.0	1442	0	29	362	1051	100.0
0	2	45	100.0	42	0	0	5	37	100.0
66	438	1204	100.0	1700	0	72	418	1210	100.0
0	479	314	100.0	934	2	18	408	506	100.0
81	379	531	100.0	1053	39	135	392	487	100.0
1	13	18	94.4	29	1	1	7	19	96.6
22	61	317	99.0	439	2	29	74	333	99.8
30	312	363	100.0	733	8	43	393	289	100.0
6	32	88	83.1	168	8	7	25	128	100.0
10	42	193	100.0	277	0	18	77	181	99.6
84	266	410	99.7	784	S	117	306	353	100.0
31	169	264	79.5	636	1	42	81	228	55.3
65	204	349	99.7	1132	38	56	244	781	98.9
232	1223	1659	100.0	3406	10	301	1849	1246	100.0
84	583	862	98.4	1701	43	97	566	993	99.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Manipur		31	0	0	13	18	100.0	34	0
17. Meghalaya		112	5	7	20	76	964	149	8
18. Mizoram		83	3	6	32	34	90.4	92	3
19. Nagaland		22	0	0	0	8	364	16	1
20. Odisha		1023	6	74	258	621	93.7	1025	37
21. Punjab		511	8	22	114	289	84.7	546	17
22. Rajasthan		1519	36	95	425	842	92.0	1571	24
23. Sikkim		18	0	0	11	7	100.0	18	2
24. Tamil Nadu		596	4	66	171	328	95.5	686	0
25. Tripura		190	0	13	113	64	100.0	238	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		1759	2	83	485	1189	100.0	1563	4
27. Uttarakhand		111	6	5	19	77	96.4	121	11
28. West Bengal		2336	3	237	651	937	78.3	2311	4
TOTAL STATES:		20874	302	1459	6948	11092	94.9	21603	267
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		18	0	1	6	11	100.0	24	0
30. Chandigarh		29	0	0	4	25	100.0	31	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		4	0	0	1	3	100.0	3	0
32. Daman and Diu		1	0	0	0	1	100.0	1	0
33. Delhi UT		469	19	32	215	190	97.2	507	21
34. Lakshadweep		1	0	0	0	1	100.0	0	0
35. Puducherry		1	0	0	0	1	100.0	3	0
TOTAL UTs:		523	19	33	226	232	97.5	569	21
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	321	1492	7174	11324	94.9	22172	288

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	13	21	100.0	53	0	0	16	37	100.0
6	36	96	98.0	130	6	14	24	73	90.0
2	0	45	54.3	77	3	16	32	26	100.0
0	4	8	81.3	23	9	0	4	3	69.6
69	287	632	100.0	1112	0	92	302	718	100.0
32	218	275	99.3	479	6	61	156	244	97.5
101	503	809	91.5	1800	43	134	502	1010	93.8
1	4	10	94.4	16	1	0	1	14	100.0
76	190	400	97.1	677	2	96	249	328	99.7
76	127	35	100.0	205	1	14	99	91	100.0
85	411	1062	99.9	2042	2	79	452	1509	100.0
4	29	59	85.1	129	4	6	35	67	86.8
106	1037	987	92.3	2363	7	20	540	617	50.1
1290	7569	11891	97.3	23582	244	1497	7619	12579	93.0
0	4	20	100.0	13	0	3	1	9	100.0
1	8	22	100.0	27	0	0	2	25	100.0
0	0	3	100.0	4	0	0	0	4	100.0
0	1	0	100.0	1	0	1		0	100.0
53	231	182	96.1	572	23	59	211	265	97.6
0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-
0	3	0	100.0	7	0	0	2	5	100.0
54	247	227	96.5	624	23	63	216	308	97.8
1344	7816	12118	97.3	24206	267	1560	7835	12887	93.2

Statement-IV

Cases Registered (CR), Percentage variation over previous year (%VAR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons Convicted (PCV) Under Crime/Atrocities against Women in Metro Cities during 2009-2011

State	Crime	2008	2009						
		CR	CR	%	CS	CSR	TC	CV	CVR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chennai	Rape	35	39	11.4	35	100.0	49	8	16.3
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	32	37	15.6	12	44.4	22	3	13.6
	Dowry Deaths	25	19	-24.0	25	100.0	29	4	13.8
	Molestation	46	42	-8.7	48	88.9	40	12	30
	Sexual Harassment	67	10	-85.1	14	100.0	59	48	81.4
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	165	154	-6.7	107	56.9	179	23	12.8
	Importation of Girls	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	183	123	-32.8	147	100.0	125	33	26.4
	Dowry prohibition act	0	13	-	4	100.0	0	0	-
	Indecent representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
Total crimes committed against Women		553	437	-21.0	392	79.4	503	131	26
Delhi	Rape	396	404	2.0	373	94.4	316	153	48.4

2010							2011						
CR	%	CS	CSR	TC	CV	CVR	CR	%	CS	CSR	TC	CV	CVR
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
47	20.5	20	90.9	20	1	5	76	61.7	54	94.7	18	1	5.56
30	18.9	15	75.0	3	0	0	41	36.7	58	90.6	44	11	25
16	-15.8	19	90.5	19	1	5.26	20	25.0	17	94.4	13	1	7.69
45	7.14	27	90.0	29	6	20.7	73	62.2	51	79.7	35	8	22.9
23	130	19	100.0	21	4	19	121	426.1	85	91.4	41	7	17.1
125	-18.8	81	81.8	58	4	6.9	229	83.2	26	86.7	125	14	11.2
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
134	8.94	193	100.0	144	43	29.9	137	2.2	198	100.0	335	105	31.3
0	-100	9	100.0	4	0	0	0	-	0	-	1	0	0
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
420	-3.9	383	92.7	298	59	20	697	66.0	489	93.3	612	147	24
414	2.48	3.79	93.1	359	118	32.9	453	9.4	368	95.3	372	157	42.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	948	1379	45.5	235	29.0	120	36	30
	Dowry Deaths	110	104	-5.5	115	92.7	60	30	50
	Molestation	553	491	-11.2	451	92.4	386	198	51.3
	Sexual Harassment	123	113	-8.1	88	97.8	84	52	61.9
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	1310	1177	-10.2	977	89.4	296	78	26.4
	Importation of Girls	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	59	27	-54.2	33	100.0	39	31	79.5
	Dowry prohibition act indecent representation of Women (P) Act	16	6	-62.5	4	100.0	2	2	100
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Total crimes committed against Women	3515	3701	5.3	###	74.9	1303	580	45
Kolkata	Rape	35	42	20.0	31	86.1	37	6	16.2
	Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	92	107	16.3	32	55.2	30	4	13.3
	Dowry Deaths	12	10	-16.7	7	100.0	14	0	0
	Molestation	211	201	-4.7	216	97.7	214	67	31.3
	Sexual Harassment	81	90	11.1	72	83.7	68	23	33.8
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	405	411	1.5	264	86.3	291	7	2.41
	Importation of Girls	4	4	0.0	2	66.7	3	0	0
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	28	27	-3.6	16	94.1	21	9	42.9

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1422	3.12	220	27.3	174	61	35.1	1681	18.2	380	37.3	240	91	37.9
112	7.69	102	97.1	120	27	22.5	115	2.7	100	97.1	92	45	48.9
550	12	529	98.0	387	162	41.9	556	1.1	531	94.7	408	180	44.1
73	-35.4	95	96.0	87	47	54	149	104.1	126	96.2	87	31	35.6
1273	8.16	768	95.6	407	80	19.7	1498	17.7	1044	92.0	481	83 0	17.3
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
27	0	32	100.0	41	30	73.2	30	11.1	36	100.0	35	24	68.6
15	150	8	100.0	3	2	66.7	6	-60.0	6	100.0	2	0	0
0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
###	5	2133	76.2	1578	527	33	4489	15.5	2591	76.7	1719	611	36
32	-23.8	19	82.6	18	4	22.2	46	43.8	31	79.5	26	3	11.5
91	-15	37	61.7	26	5	19.2	116	27.5	60	55.6	33	3	9.09
12	20	6	100.0	15	3	20	11	-8.3	9	81.8	5	0	0
226	12.4	212	94.2	217	58	26.7	254	12.4	241	93.8	243	62	25.5
133	47.8	92	89.3	82	37	45.1	144	8.3	115	77.7	95	41	43.2
400	-2.68	297	78.4	328	5	1.52	557	39.3	375	75.2	321	7	2.18
3	-25	1	100.0	2	0	0	0	-100.0	0	0.0	0	0	-
10	-63	15	88.2	16	11	68.8	33	230.0	19	90.5	16	12	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Dowry prohibition act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Indecent representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Total crimes committed against Women	868	892	2.8	640	87.2	678	116	17
Mumbai	Rape	218	182	-16.5	171	93.4	242	51	21.1
	Kidnapping and abduction of Women and Girls	116	86	-25.9	46	61.3	47	7	14.9
	Dowry Deaths	11	15	36.4	14	93.3	13	2	15.4
	Molestation	436	400	-8.3	341	94.7	124	22	17.7
	Sexual Harassment	121	101	-16.5	68	95.8	26	4	15.4
	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	502	434	-13.5	432	97.7	228	7	3.07
	Importation of Girls	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Immoral Traffic (P) Act	167	113	-32.3	139	100.0	278	91	32.7
	Dowry Prohibition Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Indecent representation of Women (P) Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Sati Prevention Act	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Total Crimes committed against Women	1571	1332	-15.2	1211	94.2	958	184	19

Source: Crime in India

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
907	1.7	679	83.4	704	123	17	1161	28.0	850	78.4	739	128	17
194	6.59	180	99.4	158	39	24.7	221	13.9	172	91.0	189	60	31.7
146	69.8	60	69.0	35	2	5.71	166	13.7	94	70.7	54	7	13
21	40	26	96.3.	14	2	14.3	14	-33.3	18	100.0	12	3	25
475	18.8	370	95.6	123	17	13.8	553	16.4	427	94.1	138	11	7.97
138	36.6	94;	91.3	25	1	4	162	17.4	106;	89.8	37	2	5.41
312	-28.1	439	98.4	183	14	7.65	393	26.0	347	98.3;	229	8	3.49
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
123	8.85	155	100.0	144	71	49.3	191	55.3	103	100.	61	39	63.9
0	-100	1	100.0	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
0	-	0	-	0	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
1409	5.8	1325	95.5	682	146	21	1700	20.7	1267	92.6	720	130	18

Statement-V

Rape cases in which offenders were known to victim in Metro Cities during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Rape Cases	Cases in which offenders were				
			Parents/ Family Members	Relatives	Neighbours	Other Known Persons	% of Known Persons
2009							
1.	Chennai	39	0	0	0	19	48.7
2.	Delhi	404	19	26	180	166	96.8
3.	Kolkata	42	1	2	14	25	100.0
4.	Mumbai	182	10	14	55	85	90.1
2010							
1.	Chennai	47	0	0	0	27	57.4
2.	Delhi	414	14	45	197	149	97.8
3.	Kolkata	32	0	3	5	24	100.0
4.	Mumbai	194	4	10	58	99	88.1
2011							
1.	Chennai	76	0	2	46	26	97.4
2.	Delhi	453	20	48	156	218	97.6
3.	Kolkata	46	0	1	19	26	100.0
4.	Mumbai	221	4	11	46	159	99.5

Decreasing conviction rate of crime against women and children

1020. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3618 given in the Rajya Sabha on 9 May, 2012 and state:

(a) whether atrocities/crimes against women and children are increasing year by year, but conviction/punishment is decreasing year by year;

(b) the statistics thereof during last three years, percentage challan and conviction;

(c) whether out of total 20,890 reported case of rape in 2009, 24 per cent (5368) were against children, 11 per cent of them were against children below 14 years of age, 3 per cent against children below ten years; and

(d) the similar statistics for past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) As per data provided by National Crime Records Bureau, data regarding total crimes against women and children and conviction rates for the years 2009–11 are given below :

	2009	2010	2011
Crimes against Women			
Crime against women	2,03,804	2,13,585	2,28,650
Conviction Rate	27.8	27.8	26.9
Crimes against Children			
Crime against Children	24,203	26,694	33,052
Conviction Rate	33.9	34.5	34.6

The State/UT-wise details cases registered, cases charge sheeted, cases chargesheeting rate, cases in which trials are completed, cases convicted, cases conviction rate under crime against women and children during 2009–11 are enclosed at Annexure [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 14].

A total 21,397 rape cases were reported during 2009 out of which 5,368 cases were child rape accounting for 25.1 per cent of total rape cases. 11.5 percent cases pertained against children below 14 years and 3.3 per cent cases pertained against children below 10 years.

State/UT wise cases registered under rape, number of child rape cases registered in the age group upto 10 years, upto 14 years and percentage of child rape in the above age group during 2009–2011 are enclosed at Annexure [See Appendix 228 Annexure No. 15].

Shortage of hangmen in the country

1021. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise and year-wise details of number of cases pending with Government for execution of hanging;
- (b) how many hanging cases were executed in the last 15 years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the country has shortage of hangmen;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to train the hangmen; and
- (e) how much amount was spent by Government to execute a hanging case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) Prison and its related matter is a State Subject under the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India. Execution of capital punishment is being carried out by the concerned State Governments/UTs in accordance with their jail manual/rules etc. As per information available, 3 hanging cases have been executed from 1998 till date. The other data regarding shortage of hangmen, any plan to train them and amount spent by Government to execute a hanging case is not maintained centrally.

Enhancing strength of Home Guard volunteers in Odisha

1022. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the Ministry is considering to enhance the sanctioned strength of Home Guard volunteers from 17655 to 30,000 (Ist Phase) in Odisha as per the Home Guards Compendium of instructions, 2007 issued by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): The Government of India has not received any proposal from the Government of Odisha to enhance the sanctioned strength of Home Guards volunteers in Odisha. The existing target strength of Home Guards is 15708 only.

Upgradation of Odisha Fire Training Institute

1023. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there is any plan for upgradation of Odisha Fire Service Training Institute, Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Based on the proposals received from various State Governments regarding Strengthening of fire Services in their respective States, the XIIIth Finance Commission recommended a sum of Rs. 150 crore to Odisha to be utilized for provision of fire services in the State, which includes upgradation of the Fire Service Training Institute Bhubaneswar.

Mobile tower project hit in Maoist States

1024. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the mobile tower project in 9 Maoist hit States has stuck over cost issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the concerned to expedite the case at the earliest; and
- (d) if so, the response received by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) In order to improve the connectivity in Left Wing Extremism affected areas, the Ministry of Home Affairs has proposed to install 2199 mobile towers in 9 LWE affected States, which do not have coverage by any service provider. The Scheme is proposed to be funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) and will be executed by the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), on nomination basis. Out of 2199 towers, 363 towers have already been installed. Further action has been initiated by the Department of Telecommunication for approvals in this matter.

(c) and (d) This is one of the priority area for the Ministry of Home Affairs as dependable communication system is one of the crucial missing links for development of LWE affected areas. The Ministry of Home Affairs has been taking

up the issue with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology on regular basis requesting them to expedite the process so that the mobile towers may be installed in the 9 LWE affected States at the earliest. The Department of Telecommunication has proposed short-term and long-term solutions for executing the project. They have further informed that action is being taken to obtain necessary approvals for the Scheme.

Rehabilitation of youths cleared of terror charges

1025. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to rehabilitate the youths who were cleared of terror charges by the court;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any proposals in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is always positively inclined to consider rehabilitation of innocent victims, so that they can be reintegrated into society. However, usually it is for the Courts to pronounce adequate compensation on requests by the victims of fabricated cases.

Mobile phones sneaked into Tihar jail

1026. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of instances when mobile phones have been sneaked into the Tihar jail by the prisoners which have been and are being receiving/conveying of messages;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether to control the above menace, upgraded mobile towers have been installed in the jail premises;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

- (e) how far has the above action plan controlled this menace;
- (f) whether such complaints have also been received from other prisons in the country; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There have been total 38 instances during the last three years when mobile phones were recovered from inside the prison.

(c) to (e) 32 mobile jammers equipped with 3G technology have been installed in Delhi Jails, and these jammers cover 40% of the total area particularly the wards where High Security Risk prisoners are lodged.

(f) and (g) Prison is a 'State' subject as per entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, an advisory has been issued by the Union Government on 7th June, 2010 to States/UTs on "Use of mobile phone in prisons" which enjoins upon the State Governments/UT Administrations to take immediate measures for strengthening of security in jails and keep a regular watch on entry of mobile phones in jails.

More cops guarding VIPs than sanctioned

1027. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of Indian Police Force is only on paper as per press report widely published in national newspaper;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 20,000 more cops are guarding VIPs than sanctioned; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Panel to check misuse of foreign funds by NGOs

1028. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a panel to check misuse of foreign funds received;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is watching on some NGOs who are getting regularly foreign contribution for many activities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no such proposal with the FCRA Wing (Ministry of Home Affairs).

(b) In view of (a) above question does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government monitors the receipt and utilization of foreign contribution received by any 'person' including Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) in the country in terms of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 and the Rules framed thereunder.

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

The organizations receiving and utilizing foreign contribution are required to submit Annual Accounts for each financial year within a period of nine months from closure of the year *i.e.* by 31st December. Such Annual Accounts are to be submitted in the prescribed format duly audited by a chartered Accountant. FCRA provides for a reporting mechanism by the recipients of foreign contribution as well as by the Banks.

Criteria for fencing at India-Pakistan border

1029. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria followed for fencing at India-Pakistan Border;
- (b) whether the criteria in some places has been violated;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The border fence has been erected along Indo-Pakistan border to contain trans-border movement of militants/anti-national elements and other various trans-border crimes. The selection of sites for construction and design of border fence primarily hinges upon topography, habitation, security quotient prevailing along Indo-Pak border. However, it has been constructed at around 150 yards from international border as defence potential structures are not constructed within 150 yards from International Border (IB). Out of 2308 km. of sanctioned strength, works to the extent of 1958.50 km. has been completed.

(b) to (d) The criteria for construction of border fence has been generally followed. However, it has been erected within and also beyond 150 yards from IB at some places owing to topography, habitation and settlement constraints. Instructions have been issued from time to time to the implementing agencies to follow the guidelines strictly.

Persons getting VIP security in Delhi

1030. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many persons get VIP security in Delhi and how many policemen are deployed for the purpose;
- (b) what is the total strength of police personnel in Delhi;
- (c) whether Government has issued any directions to Delhi Police to reduce security for the VIPs and whether a similar advice has been given to the States recently; and

- (d) the State-wise break-up of VIPs getting security in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Naxalite affected areas in the country

†1031. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Naxalite affected areas in the country and whether Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared any new scheme for development of these Naxalite affected areas by connecting them by roads;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes prepared;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of Naxalite affected areas have increased in the country where Naxalites have started their operation; and

(d) the number of newly affected areas along with quantum of expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (d) At present, 106 Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts in 9 States have been included under the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) Scheme, for the purpose of reimbursing the security related expenditure incurred by the concerned States on Anti-naxal operations. The list of these 106 districts is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government approved the Road Requirement Plan (Phase-I) on 26.02.2009 for improvement of 5477 kms. roads to two lanes in 34 Focus districts which are more adversely affected by Left Wing Extremism. The implementation of RRP (Phase-I) is underway and the State-wise progress is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

The quantum of LWE violence in 2012 registered a 10-year low with 1415 incidents and 415 resultant deaths, a decline of 20% in terms of incidents and 32% in terms of resultant killings as compared to the year 2011. In 2013 (till February, 15) the country witnessed 127 LWE related violent incidents and 44 resultant deaths as against 202 incident and 66 deaths during the corresponding period in 2012.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*List of 106 districts covered under the SRE Scheme***Andhra Pradesh**

1. Anantapur
2. Adilabad
3. East Godavari
4. Guntur
5. Karimnagar
6. **Khammam**
7. Kurnool
8. Medak
9. Mehboobnagar
10. Nalgonda
11. Prakasam
12. Srikakulam
13. Visakhapatnam
14. Vizianagaram
15. Warangal
16. Nizamabad

Bihar

17. **Arwal**
18. **Aurangabad**
19. Bhojpur
20. East Champaran

21. **Gaya**

22. **Jamui**
23. **Jehanabad**
24. Kaimur
25. Munger
26. Nalanda
27. Nawada
28. Patna
29. **Rohtas**
30. Sitamarhi
31. West Champaran
32. Muzaffarpur
33. Sheohar
34. Vaishali
35. Banka
36. Lakhisarai
37. Begusarai
38. Khagaria

Chhattisgarh

39. **Bastar**
40. **Bijapur**
41. **Dantewada**

42. Jashpur

43. **Kanker**

44. Korea (Baikunthpur)

45. **Narayanpur**46. **Rajnandgaon**47. **Sarguja**

48. Dhantari

49. Mahasamund

50. Gariyaband

51. Balod

52. Sukma

53. Kondagaon

54. Balrampur

Jharkhand55. **Bokaro**56. **Chatra**

57. Dhanbad

58. **East Singhbhum**59. **Garhwa**

60. Giridih

61. **Gumla**62. **Hazaribagh**

63. Koderma

64. **Latehar**65. **Lohardagga**66. **Palamu**

67. Ranchi

68. Simdega

69. Saraikela-Kharaswan

70. **West Singhbhum**

71. Khunti

72. **Ramgarh**

73. Dumka

74. Deoghar

75. Pakur

Madhya Pradesh76. **Balaghat****Maharashtra**

77. Chandrapur

78. **Gadchiroli**79. **Gondia**

80. Aheri

Odisha81. **Gajapati**

82. Ganjam

83. Keonjhar

84. Koraput

85. **Malkangiri**

86. Mayurbhanj

87. Navrangpur

88. **Rayagada**89. **Sambhalpur**

90. Sundargarh

91. Nayagarh

92. Kondhamal

93. **Deogarh**

94. Jajpur

95. Dhenkanal

96. Kalahandi

97. Nuapada

98. Bargarh

99. Bolangir

Uttar Pradesh

100. Chandauli

101. Mirzapur

102. **Sonebhadra****West Bengal**

103. Bankura

104. West Midnapore

105. Purulia

106. Birbhumi

34 Focus districts which are adversely LWE affected have been highlighted in the bold.

Statement-II*State-wise identified road Length and Districts*

State	Identified Road Length in km. (inch IL)			Districts
	NH	State Road	Total	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	128	492	620	Khammam
Bihar	72	602	674	Aurangabad, Arwal, Jehanabad, Jamui, Gaya, Rohtas

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	355	1737	2092	Bastar, Bijapur, Dantewada, Narayanpur, Kanker, Rajnandgaon, Sarguja
Jharkhand	504	249 (224)*	753	Bokaro, Chatra, East Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Garhwa, Gumla, Palamu, Latehar, Lohardaga, Ramgarh, West Singhbhum
Madhya Pradesh	0	237 (95)*	237	Balaghat
Maharashtra	0	420 (361)*	420	Gadchiroli, Gondia
Odisha	0	614	614	Deogarh, Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagarh, Sambalpur
Uttar Pradesh	67	0	57	Sonbhadra
	1126	4351 (680)*	5477	*Due to limited availability of land in forests. IL=680 km.; DL=3671 km.

Note:

IL – Intermediate Lane.

DL – Double Lane.

Number of criminal cases

1032. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminal cases registered during the past two years;

(b) the number of cases disposed and the number of cases still pending for disposal;

(c) whether the crime graph is rapidly increasing in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government in early disposal of cases and proper investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) The data/information pertaining to the last two years (2010-2011), State/UT-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total number of 2224831 and 2325575 IPC cases were reported in the country during 2010 and 2011 respectively, thereby showing a rising trend.

(d) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and therefore, the State Governments/UT Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime. The Union Government, however, attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention of crime and therefore, the Union Government has been advising the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to give more focused attention to the administration of criminal justice system with emphasis on prevention and control of crime. A consolidated Advisory on Prevention of Crime has also been issued on 16th July, 2010 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Investigated (CINV), Cases Pending Investigation (CPI), Cases in which Trials Completed (TC) and Cases Pending Trial at end of the year (CPT) under total IPC Crimes during 2010 and 11

Sl. No.	State	2010					2011				
		CR	CINV	CPI	TC	CPT	CR	CINV	CPI	TC	CPT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	181438	166977	51722	110365	331854	189780	163568	58249	110646	340914
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2439	2024	1522	814	15937	2286	2113	1695	511	16498
3.	Assam	61668	47068	76109	15018	95679	66714	51391	83931	23876	96077
4.	Bihar	127453	105391	109513	52733	522157	135896	155133	83482	56741	568900
5.	Chhattisgarh	54958	52474	7086	34022	176957	57218	56987	7133	29942	186952
6.	Goa	3293	3536	2436	1426	7486	3449	3278	2528	1237	7985
7.	Gujarat	116439	116627	17429	55227	836531	123371	120800	19497	64674	871690
8.	Haryana	59120	55074	14064	32606	140618	60741	53723	18126	41888	134357
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13049	11639	3042	5315	58824	14312	11779	4636	5286	62369

10. Jammu and Kashmir	23223	19460	9964	9628	75585	24504	23918	8154	10172	82753
11. Jharkhand	38889	38328	31663	26586	65125	35838	35658	25073	22256	64444
12. Karnataka	142322	134128	60828	74484	265064	137600	143543	47814	78182	290631
13. Kerala	148313	144630	21932	89741	371908	172137	156714	32987	97344	420106
14. Madhya Pradesh	214269	215154	9979	131902	594249	217094	213917	12582	145607	576473
15. Maharashtra	208168	191253	108540	89001	1327036	204902	196612	112962	99516	1341836
16. Manipur	2715	1368	11996	54	2689	3218	1783	13431	54	2749
17. Meghalaya	2505	2024	6192	492	8898	2755	2054	6888	699	9230
18. Mizoram	2174	2206	306	2280	1177	1821	1543	584	1177	1410
19. Nagaland	1059	1275	609	694	1646	1083	1165	524	1193	1326
20. Odisha	56459	62124	26183	33502	330457	61277	60945	24263	34320	348711
21. Punjab	36648	34376	19298	20673	91827	34883	31523	20285	22454	92922
22. Rajasthan	162957	117269	7503	56871	448502	165622	116575	7762	72599	452766
23. Sikkim	552	907	217	188	1098	596	428	385	296	1123
24. Tamil Nadu	185678	148213	77327	120578	255725	192879	151765	102155	109821	277986
25. Tripura	5805	5402	1476	2478	13770	5803	6324	955	2751	16000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Uttar Pradesh	174179	154806	22324	119001	406441	195135	177244	25676	121537	401179
27.	Uttarakhand	9240	8920	1153	4721	23878	8774	7893	1684	3028	26266
28.	West Bengal	129616	122785	74913	23609	567439	143197	132830	84748	24703	643576
TOTAL STATES:		2164628	1965438	775326	1114009	7038557	2262885	2081206	808189	1182510	7337229
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	980	859	673	165	5938	793	858	608	77	6533
30.	Chandigarh	3373	3160	2563	1865	5144	3542	4042	2003	1348	5947
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	378	325	389	131	2179	372	367	388	93	2352
32.	Daman and Diu	203	263	155	129	506	224	224	155	138	450
33.	Delhi UT	51292	47088	47063	19641	200334	53353	53821	43965	25316	203510
34.	Lakshadweep	42	48	165	0	138	44	156	53	51	150
35.	Puducherry	3935	4079	297	5091	5506	4362	3519	1083	1692	6845
TOTAL UTs:		60203	55822	51305	27022	219745	62690	62987	48255	28715	225787
TOTAL ALL INDIA:		2224831	2021260	826631	1141031	7258302	2325575	2144193	856444	1211225	7563016

Source: Crime in India

Identifying illegal immigrants who have obtained Aadhaar cards

1033. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal immigrants from Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some Asian countries are mushrooming in the country;

(b) if so, the details of illegal immigrants in various parts of the country;

(c) whether Government is aware that many illegal immigrants have obtained Aadhaar cards through illegal means; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken to identify such illegal immigrants who have obtained Aadhaar cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) A number of foreign nationals, including those from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and some Asian countries, who have entered into the country on valid travel documents, have been found to be overstaying. 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. Citizens of Nepal entering India by land or air over the Nepal border does not require a visa for entering into India and, therefore, the Nepali population in India cannot be described as illegal migrants. There are also reports of foreign nationals having entered the country without valid travel documents. As entry of such foreign nationals into India is clandestine and surreptitious, it is not possible to have accurate data of such illegal immigrants living in different parts of the country.

(c) and (d) The mandate of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers to all residents of the country.

The UID numbers are meant to prove only identity. It neither confers citizenship nor it generates entitlements, which will be determined by the relevant statutory/ implementing authorities.

Action on Interpol notices concerning India

1034. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has urged the Interpol to expedite action on the long pending cases against those who operated against the country from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are 679 Interpol Notices of various kinds concerning India that are pending and out of these, 577 are Red Notices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Central Bureau (NCB) of India [which is a part of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)] has sent a message to Interpol Secretariat General on 23.05.2012 requesting Interpol to persuade NCBs of the concerned foreign States for tracing the 31 Red Notice subjects who are likely to visit those countries and are wanted in Bombay Bomb Blast Cases of 1993.

(c) and (d) The number of notices keeps varying. As on 22.02.2013, there are 689 Notices of which 581 are Red Notices, 49 Blue Notices, 05 Green Notices and 54 Yellow Notices. In 2012, 25 Red Notice subjects have been arrested.

Cases registered under Section 406, IPC

1035. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, registered under Section 406, IPC, pending with Delhi Police as on date;

(b) the status of the FIR No. 131 dated 10th September, 2010 registered at Barakhamba Road P.S., New Delhi and the reason for not filing charge-sheet till date; and

(c) the time by when the charge-sheet will be filed and the action being contemplated against officers responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on 21.02.2013, 173 cases registered under section 406 IPC are pending investigation with Delhi Police.

(b) and (c) The investigation of the case has been finalized and charge sheet has been put in the Court on 23.02.2013.

Updating anti-terror legal framework

1036. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of major terrorist attacks, first in the Parliament House about a decade ago, followed by 26/11 Mumbai attacks on major hotels, whether our anti-terror legal framework has been updated by adopting a holistic approach to make production, circulation or smuggling of fake currency as a heinous terrorist act;

(b) if so, whether our existing anti-terror law, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act's provisions are adequately deterrent; and

(c) whether the properties of accused charged with circulating counterfeit currency or similar crimes are proposed to be attached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a 'terrorist act'.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has adequate provisions to deal with all the aspects of terrorism including combating financing of terrorism. The Act has been amended in 2004, 2008 and 2012 to make the provisions regarding terrorist activities and financing of terrorism more stringent.

(c) The amended Section 33(3) of the Act permits the court to pass an order, directing the attachment/forfeiture, as the case may be, of property of the accused, in a case involving detection of high quality counterfeit currency, equivalent to the face value of the total seizure in the case. Besides this, Section 51 A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 also provides a mechanism for freezing of accounts of persons engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism.

Retired ITBP Jawans not getting pensionary benefits

†1037. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Jawans of Indo-Tibetan Border Police who got retired in 2011 still have not been given the pension and other allowances;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when pensions and other allowances would be released; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many Jawans out of them have been even conferred the President's Police Medal for distinguished service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) During the year 2011, a total of 666 personnel retired from Indo-Tibetan Border Police due to Superannuation, Invalidation and Voluntary Retirement. Pension Payment Order (PPO) of all these cases has already been issued. While 05 cases of Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity (DCRG) and 01 case of General Provident Fund are under process with the Pay and Accounts Officer (PAO) and cases would be settled by them shortly.

(c) Two officers were conferred the President's Police Medal for distinguished service during the year 2011.

Pakistani infiltrators caught from Gujarat border

1038. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was incidence of Pakistani infiltrators caught from Gujarat border;

(b) if so, whether the fencing needs to be completed early to stop the infiltration;

(c) if so, what is the time-limit to complete the remaining portion of fencing;

(d) whether there is any plan to repair the fencing which is damaged due to flood and corrosion and also the damaged road at border; and

(e) if so, by when?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes. There have been instances of Pakistani infiltrators being caught Gujarat border. The details of Pakistani infiltrators apprehended by BSF international borders in the State of Gujarat are asunder:-

Year	Apprehended Pak Infiltrators (In Nos.)
2010	40
2011	16
2012	39
2013 (Till January)	15
TOTAL:	110

(b) and (c) Government of India has sanctioned 340 km. of border fence in the State of Gujarat, out of which work to the extent of 261.78 km. has been completed. The fencing works were targeted to be completed by March, 2012. However, the same have spilled over, mainly because of land acquisition issues, public protests and bad weather conditions. The approval for the extension of time frame upto March, 2014 is under consideration of the Government of India.

(d) and (e) Out of 261.78 km. of border fence and roads, 59.04 km. of border fence and border roads have been reported damaged in Gujarat Sector due to flood, corrosion, soil erosion and salinity. The executing agencies have been authorized to carry out repair of the said damaged portion of border fence and roads.

Request from States for revocation of AFSPA

1039. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments that have formally requested the revocation of Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA);

(b) the names of State Governments that have formally requested the abolition of or the amendments to AFSPA;

(c) whether immunity against the charges of rape provided under AFSPA invites indefensible criticism from human rights organizations; and

- (d) whether Government intends to withdraw this immunity immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Nil, Sir.

- (c) AFSPA does not provide immunity to security personnel from the charge of rape.

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

Encrypted mobiles for security personnel during natural calamities

1040. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether telephone and mobile networks usually crash during occurrence of natural calamities, terrorist attacks and bomb blasts;

- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide special type of encrypted mobile phones to officials, security personnel and technocrats for use during such situations; and

- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) As per information received from Department of telecommunications (DOT), some incidences of overloading of part of telephone and mobile network have been reported due to heavy traffic resulting in breakdown of communication during occurrence of emergency situation.

This Ministry has no such proposal to provide special type of encrypted mobile phone to the officials during such situations. However, it is mentioned that a coordination meeting was held on 19.10.2011 wherein a need for a secured mobile network and secure mobile phone was expressed. In the same meeting, need was also expressed for user or certain cell phones to be able communicate in emergencies *i.e.* priority calls. DOT in consultation with TEC are currently working on the issue of priority calls.

Criteria for selection of person for various awards

1041. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for selection of person for the Prime Minister Shram Awards, National Safety Awards (for Mines and Factories) and Rashtriya Viswakarma Puraskar;
- (b) the details of procedure of selection for winning the award;
- (c) the details of ways in which the awards alter the lives of the award winners;
- (d) whether Government has any plan to create more such schemes to recognise the efforts of the workers;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The selection of awardees for Prime Minister's Shram Awards, Vishwakarma Rashtriya Puraskar and National Safety Awards (Factories) and National Safety Awards (Mines) is done in accordance with the laid down guidelines and eligibility conditions for each of the Schemes. The details of these Schemes are available on the Ministry's website. Advertisements are released through National as well as Regional Newspapers inviting applications in prescribed proforma for each of these award schemes. The applications submitted are scrutinized by the designated committees as per the guidelines. Thereafter, the recommendations are approved by the Government and the list of awardees is declared.

- (c) No such information is centrally maintained.
- (d) to (f) No, Sir. The existing award Schemes are considered sufficient to recognize the efforts of the workers.

Implementation of Child Labour Prohibition Act

1042. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that despite of the Child Labour Prohibition Act, crores of children are still doing hazardous job in our country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of cases registered, challaned and convicted under this act for last three years;

(c) whether Government is satisfied with the implementation of the Act to check the child labour; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per 2001 census, the total number of working children between the age group 5-14 years in the country was 1.26 crore out of which there were approximately 12 lakhs children found working in the hazardous occupations/processes. However, in the Survey conducted by NSSO, in 2004-05 the numbers of working children were estimated at 90.75 lakh. As per NSSO survey 2009-10, the working children are estimated at 49.84 lakh which shows a declining trend.

(b) As per the information received from various States, the details of prosecutions launched and convictions made against the offenders under the Child Labour Act, State-wise, during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Elimination of child labour is an area of great concern and Government of India is committed to address the issue. Considering the magnitude and nature of problem Government is following a multi-pronged strategy to tackle the problem of child labour. It comprises of statutory and legislative measures, rescue and rehabilitation, universal primary education along with social protection, poverty alleviation and employment generation. The objective is to create an environment where families are not compelled to send their children to work.

Statement

The details of prosecutions launched and convictions made against the offenders under the Child Labour Act, State-wise, during the last three years are as under:

State	No. of Prosecution	No of Conviction
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1349	22
Assam	98	5
Bihar	1890	69

1	2	3
Chandigarh UT	53	5
Chhattisgarh	62	2
Delhi UT	1380	8
Gujarat	447	65
Haryana	397	301
Himachal Pradesh	66	
Jammu and Kashmir	48	41
Jharkhand	14	3
Karnataka	812	184
Madhya Pradesh	5882	324
Maharashtra	391	15
Manipur	4	4
Meghalaya	2	2
Odisha	96	6
Puducherry UT	10	7
Punjab	1686	774
Rajasthan	56	16
Tamil Nadu	64	82
Uttar Pradesh	1011	545
Uttarakhand	7	2
West Bengal	26	0

Government jobs given to different castes in Haryana

1043. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government jobs given out in Haryana during 2004-09 and 2009-13, caste-wise and age-wise, including those for the categories of Jats, Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) whether a large proportion of these jobs during these periods have been given to Jats; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment receives information concerning employment and unemployment collected by Employment Exchanges from all establishments in the public sector and all establishments in the private sector normally employing 25 or more workers in non-agriculture sector. As per information available, the placements effected through employment exchanges in Haryana for years 2005 to 2010 are as under:

(in thousand)				
Year	Placements (including Jats)	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
2005	3.5	0.1	0.00	0.00*
2006	3.1	0.1	0.00	0.00*
2007	3.7	0.3	0.00	0.00*
2008	2.4	0.1	0.00	0.00*
2009	1.8	0.1	0.00	0.00*
2010	5.8	0.15	0.00	0.04

Figures have been rounded off.

*figures less than 50

However, caste-wise break up is not maintained centrally.

**High unemployment rate among rural educated youths
vis-a-vis their urban counterparts**

1044. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the unemployment rate among rural educated youths is higher compared to their urban counterparts;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any measures are being contemplated by Government to address the high rate of unemployment among the rural educated youths; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. As per results of last such survey conducted during 2009-10, unemployment rate estimated on usual status basis among rural educated (secondary and above) youth in the age group of 15-29 years was 10.4 per cent and 12.9 per cent for their urban counterparts, indicating higher unemployment rate among urban educated youth.

(c) and (d) Government of India has been making constant efforts to provide gainful employment to people including educated rural youth through normal growth process and implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, 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.

National level strike by Trade Unions

1045. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the Trade Unions of the country had gone on a national level two days strike on 20-21 February, 2013;
- (b) if so, the main issue of the strike;
- (c) whether Government has arrived at a solution through negotiations with the Trade Unions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main issues are:

1. Concrete measures to contain price.
2. Concrete measures for employment generation.
3. Strict enforcement of labour laws.
4. Universal social security cover for organized and unorganized workers and creation of National Social Security Fund.
5. Stoppage of disinvestment in Central and State PSUs/Undertakings.
6. No contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature and payment of wages and benefits to the contract workers at the same rate as available to the regular workers of the industry/establishments.
7. Amendment of Minimum Wages Act to ensure universal coverage irrespective of the schedules and fixation of statutory minimum wages at not less than Rs.10,000/- linked with cost price index.
8. Remove all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident fund; increase the quantum of gratuity.
9. Assured Pension for all.
10. Compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.

(c) and (d) A meeting was convened by Union Minister of Labour and Employment with the representatives of Central Trade Unions (CTUs) on 13th February, 2013 to discuss the charter of demands. The representatives of all the major CTUs attended the meeting. The demands of CTUs were discussed at length in the presence of Secretary (Labour and Employment), Secretary (Disinvestment) and other senior officers. It was clarified to the Unions representatives that their demands would be looked into by the Government and appealed to withdraw strike. The Hon'ble Prime Minister also made an appeal to CTUs to withdraw their country-wide General Strike. Subsequently, a Group of Ministers (GoM) held a meeting with the representatives of the major CTUs on 18th February, 2013. The GoM assured the representatives

of CTUs that Government is serious on the demands related to working class and taking all possible measures to redress them. The GoM also appealed to the representatives of CTUs to reconsider their stand for going on strike. The representative of the CTUs informed that they cannot take any decision immediately as they had to discuss among themselves for any decision to withdraw the strike. In spite of the appeals made, the CTUs as per their programme, resorted to two days strike throughout the country.

Employment Exchanges in North East States

1046. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Employment Exchanges in North East States, especially in Assam;
- (b) the State-wise number of persons registered with each Employment Exchange as on date;
- (c) the year-wise details of employment provided to the people during the last three years; and
- (d) the steps being taken to improve the performance of Employment Exchanges in North East States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per latest information available with the Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Ministry of Labour and employment, State-wise details of Employment Exchanges and the number of persons registered with them as on 31st December, 2011 and number of persons provided employment in North East States during 2009 to 2011 are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (d) Functioning of employment exchanges is reviewed regularly in the meetings of the Working Group, which consists of representatives of the Central Government and State Governments. Joint evaluation of employment exchanges by the officers of DGE&T and State Governments is also done time to time. Corrective measures are taken in the light of the recommendations of the Working Group and evaluation reports to improve the performance of the Employment Exchanges in the country including North East States.

Statement

State-wise details of Employment Exchanges in North East States, the number of persons registered with them as on 31st December, 2011 and number of persons provided employment during 2009 to 2011

State	Number of Employment Exchanges (in actual number)	Number of persons registered as on 31-12-11 (in thousand)	Number of persons provided employment (in actual number)		
			2009	2010	2011
Arunachal Pradesh	11	44.0	0	0	0
Assam	52	1563.0	2913	603	3064
Manipur	11	705.2	2	644	7
Meghalaya	12	30.5	149	38	15
Mizoram	3	40.2	0	3	0
Nagaland	8	65.2	54	7	27
Sikkim*					
Tripura	5	511.4	721	745	918

*No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

@ Figures less than 50.

Workers died in construction work

1047. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the total number of construction workers died in construction work and projects such as road, dam and railway construction during last three years; and

(b) whether Government has any strategy to reduce the number of accidents in construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The provisions of safety and health aspect of the workers engaged in building and other construction work are enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres. The detail of fatal accidents of workers during the last three years on the construction sites of the establishments falling under Central sphere is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Number of fatal accidents in 2010	Number off fatal accidents in 2011	Number of fatal accidents in 2012
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	01	—
2.	Assam	01	01	01
3.	Bihar	—	02	01
4.	Gujarat	10	10	03
5.	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh	08	02	00
6.	Jharkhand	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	01	10	—
8.	Kerala	05	01	02
9.	Madhya Pradesh	07	—	04
10.	Odisha	—	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	03	01	05
12.	Rajasthan	—	02	04
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	04	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh	02	02	01
15.	West Bengal	01	—	03
16.	Delhi	07	—	—
TOTAL:		45	36	24

(b) Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Central Rules, 1998, adequate provisions of safety and health for building and other construction workers have been made. To enforce these provisions, the officers of Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation conducts regular and vigorous inspections in the construction establishments of Central Sphere and take action against the defaulting employers by filing complaints in the courts. Under Section 47 and 48 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, penal provisions of fine and imprisonment have been made for defaulting employers.

Enforcement of bonded labour laws

1048. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the law prohibiting all forms of bonded labour and providing criminal prosecution for the guilty, thousands of families are still in its grip in sectors such as mining, quarries and brick-kilns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 86.6 per cent of bonded labourers in India belong to SC and ST which makes up for 24.4 per cent of the country's population; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to increase enforcement of bonded labour laws and ensure welfare for the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The Bonded Labour System has been abolished by law throughout the country with effect from 25th October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State Governments. As and when existence of bonded labour is detected, such persons are identified for rehabilitation. Most of the bonded labourers identified and released belong to SC and ST. Under the Act, States/Union Territories are mandated to implement the provisions of the Act. The District and Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Vigilance Committees constituted under the Act have been entrusted with certain duties/responsibilities for implementation of the Act. The Act provides for penalties for enforcement of bonded labour.

In order to assist the State Governments in the task of rehabilitation of identified and released bonded labourers, 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. The scheme also provides for financial assistance to the State Governments/UTs for conducting surveys, awareness generation activities and evaluatory studies.

Special Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Labour and Employment has been constituted to review and monitor the implementation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. The Group holds region wise meetings from time to time to impress upon the State Governments to effectively implement the Act.

Central Government and State Government of Tamil Nadu in collaboration with ILO launched a pilot project in the State for the purpose of reducing vulnerability to bondage through promotion of decent work. Attempt is now being made to replicate this approach in some other States of the country.

Condition of labourers/workers in unorganised sectors

†1049. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding health and deteriorating condition of labourers/workers in unorganised sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the scheme formulated by Government to provide pension, social security, insurance, medical treatment, health and other welfare facilities to the workers in unorganised sectors and also to improve their condition;
- (c) the State-wise and scheme-wise number of labourers/workers benefited/to be benefited from these schemes; and
- (d) the details of programmes/drives undertaken by Government to create awareness among labourers/workers in unorganised sectors about such types of schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) The unorganized sector

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

workers suffer from cycles of excessive seasonality of employment, lack of a formal employer-employee relationship and absence of social security protection. With a view to providing social security to unorganized workers, the Government enacted the "Unorganized 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 28 States/Union Territories and more than 3.41 crore smart cards have been issued as on 20.02.2013.

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.75000/- 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.

To encourage the workers of unorganized sector to voluntarily save for their retirement and to lower the cost of the New Pension System (NPS) for such subscribers, the Central Government launched a co-contributory pension scheme 'Swavalamban' on 26.09.2010. The Government of India (GoI) contributes a sum of Rs.1,000/- to each eligible NPS subscriber who contributes a minimum of Rs.1,000/- and maximum

Rs.12,000/- per annum under the Swavalamban Scheme. The scheme is likely to benefit around 70 Lakh workers from the unorganized sector by the year 2016-17.

Vacant posts in Labour Courts and Tribunals

1050. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are some posts of presiding officers lying vacant in Labour Courts and Tribunals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the SCs/ STs posts out of these posts;
- (c) by when these posts are likely to be filled up to dispose of the pending cases;
- (d) the State-wise number of cases pending with Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as on date in the country; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Out of the 22 Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) set up by Central Government, only one post of Presiding Officer in the; CGIT-cum-LC, Kolkata is lying vacant.

The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LC) have been set up by the Central Government as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for adjudication of industrial disputes arising in the Central Sphere. The Presiding Officers are appointed as per Sections 7, 7A, 7B and 7C of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. A serving judicial officer is appointed on deputation basis and retired judicial officer on re-employment basis. As per Section 7(c) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, they can continue upto the age of 65 years. There is no provision off reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for appointment to the post of Presiding Officer in the Act.

The State Governments have their own Labour Courts and Tribunals to adjudicate on disputes arising in the State sphere. Information regarding Labour Courts and Tribunals falling under the State sphere is not maintained centrally.

(c) The process of filling up the only vacancy of the Presiding Officer is in the final stages.

(d) The State-wise number of cases pending with the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on date is given in Statement (*See below*).

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government in this regard:

(i) The Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" for speedy disposal of industrial disputes introduced in the Tenth Plan, has been made indispensable part of the adjudication system from Eleventh Plan;

(ii) Process of appointment to the Post of Presiding Officer is initiated about eight months in advance so that the successor to a serving presiding officer is selected by the time of completion of his tenure in a CGIT-cum-LC;

(iii) A system of link officers amongst Presiding Officers has been introduced to ensure that the judicial work of the CGIT-cum-LCs does not suffer when the post of regular Presiding Officer is vacant due to administrative exigencies;

(iv) Presiding Officers of CGIT-cum-LCs are holding camp courts; and

(v) Conference of Presiding Officers is held from time to time to explore strategies for speedy and effective disposal of cases.

Statement

*State-wise number of cases pending with the Central Government
Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on date*

Sl. No.	Name of Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court	Pending Cases
1	2	3
1..	Mumbai-I	215
2..	Mumbai-II	413
3.	Dhanbad-I	1470

1	2	3
4.	Dhanbab-II	759
5.	Asansol	548
6.	Kolkata	249
7.	Chandigarh-I	192
8.	New Delhi-I	375
9.	Kanpur	614
10.	Jabalpur	1,914
11.	Chennai	303
12.	Bangalore	524
13.	Hyderabad	915
14.	Nagpur	397
15.	Bhubaneswar	390
16.	Lucknow	497
17.	Jaipur	354
18.	New Delhi-II	495
19.	Guwahati	63
20.	Ernakulam	100
21.	Ahmedabad	2,194
22.	Chandigarh-II	528
TOTAL:		13509
Mumbai-I National		6
Kolkata National		10
TOTAL+NATIONAL		13525

Workers in construction sector

1051. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of number of men and women workers employed in construction sector in last three years and the current year;

(b) the State-wise details regarding number of injuries, deaths and accidents of workers in the construction sector in last three years and the current year;

(c) whether Government collects, compiles and publishes the Frequency Rate (FR), Severity Rate (SR) and Incidence Rate (IR) of workers in construction sector of the whole country regularly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The provisions of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 are enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres. In the Central Sphere, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) Organisation enforces the provisions of the Act in the establishments engaged in building and other construction activities in Central Sphere only. On the basis of the registration obtained by such establishments, the detail of number of construction workers in Central Sphere is as under:

Sl. No.	Region	State/UT	No. of workers			
			2011-12		2012-13	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	857	68	921	104
2.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2981	71	388	47
3.	Asansol		380	18	523	40
4.	Kolkata		7976	1491	6797	1441
		West Bengal	8356	1509	7320	1481

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	715	176	270	60
6.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	2866	103	634	53
7.	Chandigarh	UT	974	43	4885	55
8.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1169	71	2734	71
9.	Cochin	Kerala	1762	1006	1463	455
10.	Delhi	Delhi	473	0	317	0
11.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	686	292	525	100
12.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	283	18	161	17
13.	Guwahati	Assam	779	23	360	25
14.	Hyderabad	AP	517	103	507	85
15.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	481	99	628	124
16.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	544	52	701	82
17.	Mumbai		1547	65	1281	37
18.	Nagpur		575	55	289	38
		Maharashtra	2122	140	1570	75
19.	Patna	Bihar	357	88	1135	30
20.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh	630	189	819	46

(b) The State-wise details of the workers injured and killed during the last three years on the construction sites in central sphere is as under:

Sl.No.	State	2010		2011		2012	
		Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died	Workers Injured	Workers Died
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Karnataka	-	01	-	10	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Gujarat	-	10	02	10	01	03
3.	Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh	05	08	-	02	-	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	-	02		02	-	01
5.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	01	-	-
6.	Kerala	-	05	01	01	-	02
7.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	02	01	04
8.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	04	-	-
9.	Bihar	-	-	-	02	-	01
10.	West Bengal	-	01	-	-	01	03
11.	Maharashtra	-	03	-	01	04	05
12.	Madhya Pradesh	09	07	-	-	-	04
13.	New Delhi	-	07	-	-	-	-
14.	Assam	-	01	-	01	-	01
15.	Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	01	-
TOTAL:		14	45	03	36	08	24

Details of State sphere are not maintained at the Central level.

(c) and (d) No such report is published.

Abuse of minors for begging

†1052. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the use of minor children for begging is legally permitted;
- (b) if not, the action taken by Government against those who compel the innocent children to beg in extremely hot and cold weather; and
- (c) the details of measures Government would take to secure freedom to such children from this “bonded labour” of beggary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Presently, there is no central legislation on beggary. However, sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides that whoever employs or uses any juvenile or the child for the purpose or causes any juvenile to beg shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine. Further, sub-section (2) provides that whoever, having the actual charge of, or control over, a juvenile or the child abets the commission of the offence punishable under sub-section (1), shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and shall also be liable to fine.

Child beggars are treated as children in need of care and protection under the "Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)" being implemented by the Ministry of Women and child Development.

Money given to Assam for development of border area

1053. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much money has been given to Assam for the development of border area in last three years and how much money has been spent by Government;
- (b) the details of the projects on which money has been spent, project-wise, area-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether the State of Assam has sent any proposal for the development projects on the border; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Government of India has

been implementing a Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Government of Assam in 28 identified blocks of 07 border districts of Assam. Formulation, finalization and approval of the schemes/projects under the BADP is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. An amount of Rs. 9175.63 lakh has been released to the Government of Assam under the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) during the last three years of which State Government has utilized Rs. 6053.15 lakh upto 31.12.2012. Year-wise break up of which is given below:

Year	Amount released to the State Government	Amount utilized by the State Government
2009-10	2395.62	2067.84
2010-11	4800.00	3004.81
2011-12	1980.01	950.50

The developmental activities taken up by the Government of Assam in border blocks are in various sectors namely (i) Road (ii) Education (iii) Social infrastructure (iv) Agricultural and allied sector (v) Health (vi) Power (vii) Security. Sector-wise break up of utilization of funds under BADP by the State of Assam during the last three years is given below:

Year	Road sector	Education	Social sector	Agricul- ture	Health	Power	Security	Misc.
2009-10	1465.92	297.30	374.50	-	5.27	-	221.27	31.27
2010-11	3314.52	377.03	490.32	122.50	60.00	28.06	241.00	166.57
2011-12	1208.00	173.00	155.00	112.00	-	-	205.00	127.01

State Government has also furnished the Annual Action Plan of BADP for the year 2012-13 of an amount of Rs. 3480.00 lakh which contains 218 schemes in various sectors as explained above. An amount of Rs. 598.09 lakh has been released to the Government of Assam after adjusting the amount of pending utilization certificates upto the year 2010-11 as on 2.11.2012.

Non-delivery of benefits of welfare scheme for disabled

1054. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that benefits of welfare schemes for disabled are not reaching real beneficiaries;
- (b) if so, whether Government has received any complaints/representations in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of steps being taken by Government to ensure a better delivery mechanism of the welfare schemes meant for the disabled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI D. NAPOLEON): (a) to (c) The two major welfare schemes of the Department are (I) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and (II) Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances (ADIP). While financial assistance under DDRS is provided to Non-governmental organizations for running various projects for the welfare of persons with disabilities, in case of ADIP Scheme, it is provided to Implementing Agencies for providing aids and appliances to persons with disabilities.

Release of funds under both the schemes are made on the recommendations of the State Government concerned containing satisfactory Inspection Report of the concerned NGO/Implementing Agency. The recommending authority also conducts test check of 5 to 10% beneficiaries of the previous grant released to the organization in case of ADIP scheme. Further funds are released on receipt of utilization certificate of the past releases.

Complaints of misuse of funds are investigated through enquiry/ investigation and further release of grant-in-aid is considered only on receipt of satisfactory inspection report. In case of misuse of funds, action is taken to recover the funds as per the provisions of Scheme.

- (d) The following mechanism is adopted to ensure a better delivery mechanism:
 - (i) The National Institutes under the Ministry and their Regional Centres and Composite Regional Centres have been allocated States/UTs for inspection, monitoring and guidance to the Grantee Organisations under the schemes.
 - (ii) The Bureau Heads and Divisional Heads have been designated as Nodal Officers for various, States/UTs for monitoring the implementation of various schemes of the Department.

Allocation of funds to NGOs

1055. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allocating funds to Non-Governmental Organisations, (NGOs) for specific purposes;

(b) if so, the details of funds allotted to various NGOs during the last two years with purpose of the released funds;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to check the misuse of funds by various NGOs; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and how many cases of misuse of funds have been noticed during the last two years with action taken against such NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is, *inter-alia*, provided to Non-Governmental Organisations under various grants-in-aid schemes of the Ministry. The details of funds released to the NGOs for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and victims of Substance Abuse under these schemes during the last two years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry ensures the utilization of funds under various schemes/programmes in the following ways:

- (i) Fresh/subsequent releases of grants to implementing agencies during a year are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants, which have become due.
- (ii) Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- (iii) The schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also expected to be monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iv) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter-alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes.

- (v) In the event of proven misappropriation of funds by an NGO, the Ministry initiates action to blacklist the NGO.

(d) 22 complaints of misuse of funds by NGOs have been received in the Ministry during the last two years. Concerned State Governments have been requested to conduct necessary enquiry against them.

Statement

Details of funds released to the Non-Governmental Organisations for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Other Backward Classes, the Persons with Disabilities, Senior Citizens and victims of Substance Abuse under various schemes of the Ministry during the last two years

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for Scheduled Castes	2943.29	1935.40
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for welfare of Other Backward Classes	165.01	101.73
3	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	8225.64	8628.37
4	Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fittings of aids and appliances	1751.72	1534.44
5	Assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	2930.90	3533.45
6	Integrated Programme for Older Persons	2067.47	1999.01

**Skilled development programme in school of
naxal affected areas**

1056. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that poverty and unemployment are the root causes of naxalism in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government considers formulating schemes for providing employment to youth in such naxal affected States of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government considers introducing skilled development programmes in all the schools of naxal affected States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) There are various causes for spreading of naxalism in the country, some of which are poverty, unemployment, lack of infrastructure such as water supply, schools, roads, electricity, poor governance and exploitation of poor and marginalised.

(b) to (e) A scheme titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" has been formulated for Skill Development in 34 Naxal affected districts in nine States. This scheme will enhance the employability of the youth of 34 LWE affected districts.

The details of the scheme are given in Statement (*See below*).

Statement

Details of the centrally sponsored scheme "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism"

1. Brief of scheme:

The scheme was approved for implementation in March, 2011. The total approved cost of the scheme is Rs. 241.65 crore. The scheme is operational till 31st March, 2014.

2. The objective of the scheme:

2.1 To create Skill Development infrastructure in these districts closer to the people by establishing one ITI and two Skill Development Centers (SDCs) in each district.

2.2 To run demand driven vocational training courses both long term and short term to meet the requirement of skilled manpower of various sectors

of economy in and around these areas, on the one hand and on the other, provide youth opportunities of decent livelihood.

3. The scheme has two pronged strategy:

3.1 Skill training programmes for

- 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district;
- 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district; and
- 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district with 100% funding from Central Government.

3.2 Additional infrastructure will be created for:-

- 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district; and
- 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per district with 75% funding from Central Government.

4. Target locations:

The scheme is location specific covering the following 34 districts in 9 States:

Sl.No.	State	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Khammam
2.	Jharkhand (10)	Chatra
		West Singhbhum
		Palamau
		Garhwa
		East Singhbhum
		Bokaro
		Lohardaga
		Gumla

1	2	3
		Latehar
		Hazaribagh
3.	Madhya Pradesh (1)	Balaghat
4.	Odisha (5)	Gajapati
		Malkangiri
		Rayagada
		Deogarh
		Sambalpur
5.	Bihar (6)	Jamui
		Gaya
		Aurangabad
		Rohtas
		Jehanabad
		Arwal
6.	Chhattisgarh (7)	Dantewada
		Bastar
		Kanker
		Surguja
		Rajnandgaon
		Bijapur
		Narayanpur
7.	Maharashtra (2)	Gadchiroli K
		Gondia
8.	Uttar Pradesh (1)	Sonebhadra
9.	West Bengal (1)	Paschim Midnapur

5. Progress:

The committed Central Share was Rs. 17902.70 lakh, out of which Rs. 8681.14 lakh (48.5%) was released to 9 States as follows:

Sl. No.	States	Central Share Admissible (Rs. in lakh)	Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	526.55	355.84
2.	Bihar	3159.30	695.92
3.	Chhattisgarh	3685.85	2186.96
4.	Jharkhand	5265.50	2020.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	526.55	342.12
6.	Maharashtra	1053.10	680.57
7.	Odisha	2632.75	1709.28
8.	Uttar Pradesh	526.55	348.53
9.	West Bengal	526.55	341.67
TOTAL:		17902.70	8681.14

A total of 2079 trainees in 7 States completed/undergoing training in various skill training programme as per table below:

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of Distt.	Proposed		Persons undergoing Skill Training				Fund released (Rs. in lakh)
			SDC	ITI	Long Term	Short Term	Instructor	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.00
2..	Bihar	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0.00
3..	Chhattisgarh	7	14	7	115	0	0	115	24.11
4.	Jharkhand	10	18	9	170	436	60	666	190.27
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	1	30	120	10	160	39.05
6.	Maharashtra	2	4	2	60	240	20	320	78.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Odisha	5	10	5	150	330	18	498	148.90
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	2	1	30	120	10	160	39.06
9.	West Bengal	1	2	1	30	120	10	160	39.06
TOTAL:		34	54	30	585	1366	128	2079	558.59

Central assistance to States for implementation of PCR Act, 1989

1057. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, scheme/programme-wise and year-wise Central assistance provided to various States, particularly to Andhra Pradesh, during the last five years, for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes and also under SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) whether it is a fact that a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister in 2006, has held several meetings and gave several advices/recommendations to States for stopping atrocities on SC/ST; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons that atrocities on SC/ST are still unabated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The requisite information in regard to the Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, where Central assistance is released to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment, has so far held twenty meetings wherein implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes [Prevention of Atrocities (PoA)] Act, 1989, in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

As per the data of National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, 39401 cases relating to offences of atrocities against members of SCs/STs, were registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC, during 2011.

Several factors are responsible for the atrocities which *inter-alia*, include land disputes, land alienation, indebtedness, non-payment of minimum wages and non-economic causes like caste prejudices, practice of untouchability, deep rooted social resentments etc.

Statement

State-wise, scheme/programme-wise and year-wise Central assistance provided to various States, including to Andhra Pradesh, during the last five years, for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes and under SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Sl. No.	Scheme	Central assistance Released (Rs. in lakh) during:				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	24048.40	23978.11	21182.31	57023.48	64360.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	2171.50	880.00	-
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	4476.42	5167.85	3668.49	4492.78	5159.59
4.	Girls Hostels	-	437.50	-	600.00	-
5.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	396.32	-	-	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. 1989	310.49	787.56	878.79	642.99	402.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Up-gradation of Merit	44.40	44.40	-	88.80	44.40
Assam						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	469.82	-	1015.0 0	504.99	1310.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	2.9	92.38	52.17	-	109.89
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	972.70	1089.04	249.22	662.97	-
4.	Boys Hostels	32.55	46.20	-	75.00	-
5.	Girls Hostels	67.50	2.62	-	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	9.50	-	-	-	-
7.	Upgradation of Merit	3.45	-	-	13.80	3.45
Bihar						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	2692.70	1000.0 0	3472.07	5714.75

2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	-	117.59	122.89
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1268.76	4009.15	1916.86	4857.64	3384.39
4.	Boys Hostels	-	340.00	-	631.40	-
5.	Girls Hostels	-	335.00	-	-	688.00
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	179.14	-	-	-	-
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	26.63	27.28	55.00	90.00	200.00
8.	Upgradation of Merit	-	-	-	-	43.80
Chhattisgarh						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	482.85	100.00	-	1207.79	4601.07
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	110.79	192.08	170.73	226.25
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	294.30	547.21	666.69	-	1025.78
4.	Boys Hostels	212.12	72.64	33.75	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Girls Hostels	470.86	107.43	-	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	53.27	40.75	40.64	108.59	51.42
7.	Upgradation of Merit	7.80	-	-	21.60	12.26
Goa						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	-	-	18.05	6.26
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	0.89	0.50	2.61
3.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	4.45	1.00	1.50	3.25	2.50
Gujarat						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	240.36	1556.29	2741.34	5560.09	3599.08
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	262.7	2820.60	3639.00	3658.52	3142.04

3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1111.40	959.52	932.86	1070.41	769.88
4.	Boys Hostels	248.48	-	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	217.44	-	-	-	-
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	-	192.16	-	192.16	-
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	120.65	217.46	186.09	303.31	510.67
8.	Upgradation of Merit	7.09	2.99	0.60	-	18.60
Haryana						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	494.93	369.52	6962.57	3600.00	13702.47
2.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1443.53	1213.48	1350.53	1431.17	1671.44
3.	Boys Hostels	3.85	-	2.98	90.00	-
4.	Girls Hostels	-	187.57	187.57	365.00	-
5.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	158.53	-	83.00	383.56	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	97.83	59.93	19.59	136.18	240.25
7.	Upgradation of Merit	9.93	4.80	-	3.75	13.20
Himachal Pradesh						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	78.84	-	-	-	500.00
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	-	-	6.86
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	1035.64	517.08	498.20	660.14	817.11
4.	Boys Hostels	-	-	-	108.10	-
5.	Girls Hostels	-	-	-	496.40	-
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	120.10	194.08	200.00	240.04	201.77
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	132.56	10.45	54.80	29.00	59.41

Jammu and Kashmir

1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	378.47	150.00	100.00	359.05
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	15.05	24.59	-	-
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	161.61	230.48	173.22	290.75	-
4.	Boys Hostels	29.50	-	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	131.50	-	-	-	-
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	-	-	-	-	96.77
7.	Upgradation of Merit	3.00	3.00	-	-	-

Jharkhand

1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	35.32		514.74	100.00	1045.93
2.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	-	574.94	-	-	932.03
3.	Boys Hostels	211.08	83.16	-	-	-
4.	Girls Hostels	40.33	139.154	-	45.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	-	-	39.54	-	-
6.	Upgradation of Merit	11.40	7.00	-	7.00	-
Karnataka						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	7020.59	3267.91	11819.35	15718.32	11224.99
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	-	-	87.91
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	2723.09	3605.30	2464.41	2994.35	4144.44
4.	Boys Hostels	362.50	167.50	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	237.50	177.50	202.40	340.00	-
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	400.00	252.29	600.00	-	-
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	664.37	670.38	967.18	674.36	-

8.	Upgradation of Merit	-	28.20	28.20	16.20	17.70
Kerala						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	4072.44	8132.43	3200.00	2400.00	-
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	6.11	15.00	3.00
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	312.72	813.12	763.24	881.21	1130.30
4.	Boys Hostels	-	110.33	54.75	60.00	-
5.	Girls Hostels	-	-	-	-	200.00
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	176.30	559.00	617.00	-	539.00
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	98.90	136.16	361.81	-	473.11
8.	Upgradation of Merit	4.95	-	-	4.77	3.85
Madhya Pradesh						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	695.98	1699.21	3653.86	6721.19	15311.66
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	296.41	232.59	-	318.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	3822.66	4806.42	3653.47	4608.72	4371.16
4.	Boys Hostels	173.82	211.54	180.70	168.60	-
5.	Girls Hostels	347.64	355.14 -	250.00	342.00	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	856.10	574.75	1107.11	1869.09	2886.35
7.	Upgradation of Merit	-	-	153.76	3.72	58.80
Maharashtra						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	15953.63	1000.00	13400.00	28161.01	45339.90
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	691.12	-	-	794.99
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	3398.55	4222.80	2880.66	-	1977.98
4.	Boys Hostels	-	-	-	567.00	1870.00
5.	Girls Hostels	-	-	-	717.10	2427.00

6. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	397.31	274.98	1197.43	869.79	681.36
Manipur					
1. Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	139.95	163.76	185.70	100.00	397.98
2. Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	-	-	-	29.11	15.07
Meghalaya					
1. Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	-	-	-	14.30
2. Boys Hostels	57.44	-	-	-	-
Nagaland					
1. Upgradation of Merit	-	-	-	-	12.00
Odisha					
1. Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	500.00	-	2697.51	3974.64
2. Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	35.72	-	-	48.14
3. Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	2453.49	2832.14	2209.99	1261.37	2508.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Boys Hostels	91.55	755.92	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	1419.63	1914.89	-	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	49.74	60.00	69.58	645.58	254.22
Punjab						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	539.81	200.00	-	5814.58	5095.92
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	-	-	112.07	34.00
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	375.85	1004.07	1075.88	1362.33	-
4.	Boys Hostels	-	-	-	-	90.00
5.	Girls Hostels	-	113.25	-	-	-
6.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	336.00	240.00	-	197.06	444.25
7.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	60.00	50.00	76.35	114.70	152.68

Rajasthan

1. Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	3204.42	10340.11	5397.7	2	3900.00	2982.32
2. Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	1042.42	598.95		568.76	1354.41
3. Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	3988.14	3331.86	3460.63		4301.05	3743.48
4. Boys Hostels	986.80	-	191.00		384.00	111.00
5. Girls Hostels	21.47	339.75	1706.75		584.00	-
6. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	279.34	157.90	175.66		175.40	198.30
7. Upgradation of Merit	8.43	9.76	8.44		6.86	6.86

Sikkim

1. Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	3.44	1.00		16.56	31.91
2. Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	52.40	40.06	22.60		82.84	56.02
3. Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	200.00	-	-		-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	1.90	5.95	8.18	6.40	-
5.	Upgradation of Merit	2.99	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Tamil Nadu						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	6978.05	500.00	5369.97	17847.60	14338.38
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	41.40	678.08	971.88	236.00	55.89
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	4897.99	6002.81	4605.30	6786.56	8404.64
4.	Boys Hostels	516.33	297.32	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	-	256.25	-	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	35.00	235.14	612.15	176.77	494.67
Tripura						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	180.56	410.98	410.16	498.25	1171.82

2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	86.02	47.83	41.70	42.26
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	424.90	311.42	355.58	460.21	464.25
4.	Girls Hostels	-	27.52	-	-	-
5.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	-	0.50	0.60	-	0.75
6.	Upgradation of Merit	3.00	-	6.00	3.00	3.00
Uttar Pradesh						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	22313.71	4916.98	19967.13	49804.19	50537.24
2.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	11023.37	14351.57	10420.82	16621.42	17484.48
3.	Boys Hostels	751.96	447.30	157.05	294.00	99.00
4.	Girls Hostels	-	697.20	-	688.10	-
5.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	-	400.00	-	987.18	718.21
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	553.93	931.29	904.36	960.98	435.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Upgradation of Merit	10.00	37.90	-	73.18	6.56
Uttarakhand						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	1089.36	789.70	2155.15	3376.54
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	2.86	14.72	1.55	1.00	-
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	594.24	-	-	621.41	-
4.	Boys Hostels	-	41.38	-	-	-
5.	Girls Hostels	-	101.25	89.29	-	-
6.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	4.53	5.77	-	-	-
7.	Upgradation of Merit	3.00	2.55	-	-	10.46
West Bengal						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	358.25	3250.23	3835.67	2200.00	20738.22

2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	41.73	26.27	39.90	15.68
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	5158.23	4503.80	4502.75	5230.75	7578.93
4.	Boys Hostels	-	-	-	950.00	590.00
5.	Girls Hostels	94.12	670.50	-	204.40	516.67
6.	Upgradation of Merit	-	31.40	-	-	32.80

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Chandigarh

1.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	25.00	25.00	18.75	-	-
2.	Assistance to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	33.61	62.47	-	-	-
3.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	-	3.00	-	15.00	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
1.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	96.05	2.66	59.23	60.00	56.52
Daman and Diu						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	0.33	-	-	-	15.01
2.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	3.89	4.57	-	8.94	3.00
Delhi						
1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	-	-	-	-	979.40
2.	Girls Hostels	2.00	-	-	9.00	-
3.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	9.21	-	-	-	-

Puducherry

1.	Post Matric Scholarships for SC students	200.00	-	-	100.00	405.60
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in "Unclean" occupations	-	2.24	7.71	6.00	-
3.	Special Central assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	125.00	-	-	20.31	-
4.	Boys Hostels	-	-	100.00	100.00	-
5.	Implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	40.79	50.00	50.00	87.08	80.50

Preparation of State-wise list of senior citizens

†1058. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any administrative instruction for preparation of a State-wise list of old and senior citizens of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is taking any stringent steps to prevent the crimes perpetrated against senior citizens; 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) This Ministry has not issued any instruction to prepare State-wise list of old and senior citizens of the country.

(c) and (d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, *inter-alia*, provides that the State Governments shall prescribe a comprehensive action plan for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens. The Act is in force in all States and Union Territories, except Jammu and Kashmir where it does not apply and Himachal Pradesh which has its own Act.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory to State Governments advising them, *inter-alia*, to formulate a comprehensive Action Plan regarding safety and security of senior citizens.

Failure of States to spend funds meant for SCs

†1059. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some States have failed to spend the mandatory percentage of funds for welfare of Scheduled Castes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the State-wise and year-wise details of the amount spent by each State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

on the schemes meant for welfare/upliftment of Scheduled Castes during the last three years; and

(d) the corrective measures taken to ensure that the funds earmarked for these schemes are spent within the scheduled time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, a portion of the annual plan outlay of the State Governments, proportionate to the population of the Scheduled castes in the States, is expected to be earmarked under the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). During 2011-12, out of 27 States/UTs which are implementing the SCSP, 16 States/UTs namely Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Delhi and Puducherry were unable to allocate the stipulated funds under SCSP.

(c) As per information available, State and UT-wise details of SCSP expenditure incurred for the welfare of Scheduled Castes during the last three years are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The States/Union Territories are advised from time to time to adhere to the guidelines of the Planning Commission for formulation, implementation and monitoring of the SCSP and for optimal utilisation of funds. Further, while discussing Annual Plan proposal of States/UTs, the issue is discussed and States/UTs impressed upon to ensure spending of funds for SC in the States/UTs.

Statement

*State/UT-wise Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)
expenditure during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State/UT	SCSP expenditure during		
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2923.00	5364.48	5961.28

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Assam	122.13	117.60	165.52
3.	Bihar	2497.45	1731.85	4245.72
4.	Chhattisgarh	1015.92	1531.53	1570.60
5.	Goa	7.78	13.76	15.40
6.	Gujarat	1039.22	1143.74	NR
7.	Haryana	2004.09	1904.61	2660.70
8.	Himachal Pradesh	664.56	733.65	816.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	NR	535.78
10.	Jharkhand	567.21	740.24	1446.05
11.	Karnataka	2457.46	2926.01	4632.99
12.	Kerala	848.25	862.07	1178.18
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2118.09	2708.12	3418.17
14.	Maharashtra	2247.06	2478.13	3938.36
15.	Manipur	43.96	42.40	71.82
16.	Odisha	1587.52	1726.26	2033.38
17.	Punjab	1316.08	1881.07	1433.78
18.	Rajasthan	2821.49	3364.35	4344.10
19.	Sikkim	17.23	18.20	27.65
20.	Tamil Nadu	3604.27	4210.00	5014.30
21.	Tripura	266.49	258.02	237.35
22.	Uttar Pradesh	7926.85	8657.89	8973.16
23.	Uttarakhand	410.65	608.65	650.80
24.	West Bengal	2278.46	2698.34	5118.98

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Chandigarh	78.61	81.33	118.05
26.	Delhi	1780.00	1901.56	NR
27.	Puducherry	176.62	206.99	214.72
ALL INDIA:		40820.45	47910.85	58822.84

Source: State Plan approval letters and SCSP documents of the State Government.

NR: Not Received.

Use of funds under SCSP and TSP

†1060. DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision of funds under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been made in the Central budget and other heads during last four years;

(b) if so, the amount of funds allocated to Madhya Pradesh under SCSP and TSP during last four years;

(c) whether Central Government has ensured that the Central fund is spent in the very head under which it has been allocated or it has been spent by changing their names or under other heads in the State; and

(d) the steps Government is planning to take, in case the names of these schemes have been changed or the funds have been spent under other heads in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The Plan Funds earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) were clubbed together and reflected, prior to 2011-12, in Statement 21 of Expenditure Budget (Volume I) of the Union Budget. From the year 2011-12 onwards, Statement 21 has been bifurcated, Ministry and Scheme-wise plan funds, earmarked separately under SCSP

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and TSP in Statement 21 and 21A respectively. As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission for the formulation and implementation of SCSP and TSP as well as the instructions contained in the Budget Circulars issued by the Ministry of Finance from the year 2011-12, the participating Central Ministries/Departments are required to reflect the plan funds earmarked under SCSP and TSP every year in Minor Heads '789' and '796' respectively in their Detailed Demands for Grants.

(b) As per the guidelines of the Planning Commission, the States are expected to allocate each year, stipulated funds under their SCSP and TSP, out of their Annual Plan Outlay. The details of State Plan outlay and allocation made under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in respect of Madhya Pradesh during last four years, as informed by the Planning Commission, are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	State Plan Outlay	SCSP Allocation	TSP Allocation
2009-10	16174.17	2462.14	3740.26
2010-11	19000.00	2918.00	4244.10
2011-12	23000.00	3575.58	4964.90
2012-13	28000.00	4284.00	6178.91

(c) The guidelines of the Planning Commission also provides for non-divertability of the plan funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP under these Minor Heads to any other Heads or purpose.

(d) Planning Commission is the nodal agency for monitoring the implementation SCSP and TSP in States/UTs. It is reported that no instance of spending of funds in other heads by changing name of the head or otherwise has come to their notice in respect of Madhya Pradesh.

Rehabilitation of persons who lost their jobs

1061. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey to ascertain the number of persons employed in textiles sector lost their jobs or shifted to other professions during 2007 to 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise and district-wise details in case of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the reasons identified for loss of jobs in textiles sector or shifting to other professions;

(d) whether Government would announce a package during 2013-14 for rehabilitation of persons who have lost their jobs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Textiles has not conducted any survey on the persons employed in textiles sector and those who have lost their jobs or shifted to other professions for the period 2007-12. A Survey conducted by the Labor Bureau under the Ministry of Labor and Employment has observed that the highest increase in employment is observed in the textiles (including apparels) where it has increased by 0.50 lakh compared to the previous quarter (March, 2012 quarter). The changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly surveys, the data is as under:

**Changes in estimated employment based on various quarterly
survey results**

(In lakh)

Industry/Group	Changes in employment during				
	Sep'11 over Jun'11	Dec'11 over Sep'11	Mar'12 over Dec'11	Jun'12 over Mar'12	Jun'12 over Jun'11
Textiles Including Apparels	0.42	0.78	0.00	0.50	1.70
Overall	3.15	2.26	0.80	0.73	6.94

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The reasons for job losses in textiles sector are closure of textiles mills.
- (d) Ministry of Textiles implements the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Funds Scheme (TWRFS) for textiles workers who have lost their jobs due to closure of textiles mills.
- (e) The TWRFS scheme has benefitted 12002 workers in 2007-08, 8408 workers in 2008-09, 6658 workers in 2009-10, 2854 workers in 2010-11, 1279 workers in 2011-12 and 520 workers in 2012-13 (April-January, 2013).
- (f) Does not arise. The TWRFS scheme continues to be implemented in the Twelfth Plan period.

Export of Sualkuchi silk products in Assam

1062. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the turnover of the Indian silk industry including Assam;
- (b) the annual export of Silk products of Sualkuchi in Assam and surrounding areas;
- (c) whether a branch of Indian Silk Export Promotion Council is yet to be established in Assam even though there is a huge potential for export; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) The turnover of Indian Silk Industry including Assam is estimated to be around Rs. 18000 crore in 2011-12.

(b) It is estimated that annual export of Eri and Muga Silk (mainly produced in Assam) is around Rs. 1 crore.

(c) and (d) The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council is a body of exporters, rendering service to its members. At present, the number of members from Assam has not been found sufficient by the Council to justify opening of separate a branch office in Assam.

Help of textile industry with capital amount

1063. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is helping the textile industry with the capital amount;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Textiles implements the Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme for modernization and upgradation of the Textiles industry. The Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme provides back ended interest reimbursement for Spinning sector and interest reimbursement and capital subsidy for powerlooms, technical textiles, and silk sector investments. In the 12th Plan, the Technology Upgradation Funds Scheme is projected to catalyze incremental investment of Rs. 1,51,000 crores with a subsidy allocation of Rs. 11952 crores.

Government had also approved a debt restructuring package to help loss making textile mills in the year 2012, to be administered on case basis by the banks within the prudential norms of the Reserve Bank of India.

- (c) Does not arise

Restructuring of handloom industry

1064. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious crisis for the handloom industries and handloom workers in Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh and there is crisis in market, availability of raw material and competition from powerloom;
- (b) whether Government is thinking to increase the budget allocation and accept restructuring proposal for handloom industry; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no serious crisis for handloom industries and handloom workers in Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. However, handloom sector is facing constraints/problems in the country including in these States, primarily due to low productivity, stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, inadequate input supply and marketing facilities/channels as well as insufficient credit flow from institutional sources.

(b) and (c) For Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Government has received various demands for restructuring/remodeling the existing schemes of handloom sector keeping in view the implementational constraints, evaluation reports, recommendations of the Working Group for handloom sector as well as feedback and suggestions received from stakeholders. The Budget allocation for handloom sector for Twelfth Plan has been increased to Rs. 4314.31 crore as against Rs. 1980.73 crore in the Eleventh Plan. Loan to handloom sector at the rate of 6% has been announced in the Budget of 2013-14 instead of earlier interest subvention of 3%.

Training to SC/ST persons through established institutions

1065. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has selected any persons belonging to SCs/STs to provide training through established institutions which is a major component under Human Resource Development Scheme which was launched in the year 2007-08; and

(b) if so, the number of SCs/STs who underwent training under this scheme since inception of Human Resource Development Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) office under the Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme is providing financial assistance to various organizations including Established Institutions to provide Training to Handicrafts Artisans in various crafts since 2007-08. However, no data for SC/ST trainee is maintained separately.

Purchase of cotton by middlemen in Andhra Pradesh

1066. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that middlemen are ruling the purchases of cotton from farmers in Andhra Pradesh as a result farmers are losing Rs. 600-700 per quintal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) officials are adding fuel to the fire by not helping the farmers;

(c) whether it has also come to the notice of the Ministry that middlemen are posing as farmers and selling cotton to CCI; and

(d) if so, what action Ministry has taken on such middlemen, CCI officials and how it is planning to the rescue of farmers from their clutches?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. In cotton season 2012-13, seed kapas prices in Andhra Pradesh fell below the MSP prices. Ministry of Textiles in consultation with State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Cotton Corporation of India put in place an effective mechanism for conduct of timely and efficient MSP operations by operationalization of 100 procurement centers in the districts of Warangal, Guntur and Adilabad so that farmers may not incur losses.

(b) Cotton Corporation of India has procured 22.60 lac bales in November-February 2013 period effectively stabilizing seed kapas prices and ensured farmers in Andhra Pradesh received timely and remunerative prices.

(c) Ministry of Textiles received one reference from Lok Sabha Secretariat following the winter session of Parliament 2012 as a special mention which cited middlemen posing as farmers were selling cotton to Cotton Corporation of India. The supervisory measures for farmer identification were further strengthened with procurement taken up under the strict supervision of a nominated official from State Government and an official of the Cotton Corporation of India to ensure that procurement is directly from farmers only.

(d) Ministry of Textiles in December, 2012 following comprehensive reviews of cotton procurement under MSP operations issued guidelines to streamline procurement operations by formulation of a mandi operation plan, physical verification of stocks by Vigilance teams, procurement to be coterminous with storage area available, out-turn verification, moisture content verification and ensuring adequate documentation by Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) as also

adequate fire prevention measures. Norms for inspection and supervision by senior management of Cotton Corporation of India were issued, vigilance supervision and Board level supervision strengthened.

Cotton Corporation of India was directed to enhance coordination with State Government and District Collectors with APMCs being responsible for farmer identification.

From March, 2013, cotton prices have risen above MSP prices and Cotton Corporation of India is no longer conducting any procurement under MSP operations.

Development of handloom sector

1067. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the problems being faced and unsatisfactory plight of the people of handloom sector in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any recommendations from the State Governments along with Jharkhand for release of financial assistance to the handloom sector;
- (d) the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps being taken by Government for the development of handloom sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is aware about the constraints/ problems being faced by the handloom weavers throughout the country primarily due to low productivity, stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, inadequate inputs supply and marketing facilities/channels as well as insufficient credit flow from institutional sources.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has been receiving requests from States including Jharkhand for release of financial assistance for various plan schemes/ projects. Financial assistance to State of Jharkhand has been provided for development of 35 cluster projects, 90 'group approach' projects. Further, loan waiver of 27 primary co-operative societies and 369 individual weavers, as recommended by State

Implementation, Monitoring and Review Committee has been approved. One Mega handloom cluster at Godda has also been sanctioned in the State of Jharkhand. Besides, financial assistance has also been released for organising marketing events and providing health and life insurance to handloom weavers of Jharkhand.

(e) For the overall development of handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers, the Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and schemes interventions like cluster approach, technological upgradation, marketing promotion, revival of viable and potentially viable societies through loan waiver and recapitalization assistance, availability of subsidized yarn and credit, besides, providing health and life insurance cover to the handloom weavers. The following central Government schemes are available for the development of the handloom sector:-

1. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.
2. Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.
3. Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
4. Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme.
5. Mill Gate Price Scheme.
6. Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package as well as Comprehensive Package for Handloom Sector.

Number of handloom cooperatives

1068. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the State-wise number of handlooms and handloom cooperatives running in the country;
- (b) their State-wise number in 2005; and
- (c) whether Ministry is helping the weavers, master weavers and cooperative societies, particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) As per All India Handloom Census (2009-10), there are 23.77 lakh handlooms (State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, there are 44 Apex and

15926 functional Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies [details are given in Statement-II (*See below*)] across the country.

The Government of India has approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package and Comprehensive Package for handloom sector to provide financial as well as input support to the handloom weavers of the country including the weavers of Andhra Pradesh. The RRR package aims at waiving the overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31.3.2010, and provides fresh credit with interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years with credit guarantee to the societies and weavers which are being benefitted under the RRR package. Loan to handloom sector at the rate of 6% has been announced in the Budget announcement 2013-14

The weavers who are not covered under the RRR package, are given benefit under the Comprehensive package. The Comprehensive Package intends to provide two critical components *viz.* subsidized credit and yarn to the individual weavers. The credit related interventions are (i) issuance of weavers' credit card; (ii) interest subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned; (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs.4200 per handloom weaver and (iv) credit guarantee for 3 years. For ensuring the availability of subsidized yarn, the government of India is providing 10% price subsidy on domestic silk and cotton hank yarn to handloom weavers.

Statement-I

State-wise total Nos. of Handlooms (As per Census 2009-10)

Sl. No.	State Name	Total Nos of handlooms across the country
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124,714
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,286
3.	Assam	1,111,577
4.	Bihar	14,973
5.	Chhattisgarh	2,471
6.	Delhi	2,560

1	2	3
7.	Gujarat	3,900
8.	Haryana	4,876
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5,578
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7,301
11.	Jharkhand	2,128
12.	Karnataka	40,488
13.	Kerala	13,097
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3,604
15.	Maharashtra	4,511
16.	Manipur	190,634
17.	Meghalaya	8,967
18.	Mizoram	24,136
19.	Nagaland	47,688
20.	Odisha	43,652
21.	Puducherry	1,771
22.	Punjab	261
23.	Rajasthan	5,403
24.	Sikkim	345
25.	Tamil Nadu	154,509
26.	Tripura	139,011
27.	Uttar Pradesh	80,295
28.	Uttarakhand	3,766
29.	West Bengal	307,829
TOTAL:		2,377,331

Statement-II*State-wise status of functional Apex and PWCS as on 25.02.13*

Sl. No.	State Name	Functional Apex	Functional Primary Weavers Coop. Societies
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1266
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	1	1896
4.	Bihar	5	1089
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	158
6.	Delhi	-	105
7.	Gujarat	2	340
8.	Haryana	—	318
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	372
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	226
11.	Jharkhand	1	157
12.	Karnataka	3	532
13.	Kerala	1	430
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	201
15.	Maharashtra	4	665
16.	Manipur	1	2090
17.	Meghalaya		
18.	Mizoram	1	173
19.	Nagaland		

1	2	3	4
20.	Odisha	1	516
21.	Puducherry		
22.	Punjab	1	11
23.	Rajasthan	1	215
24.	Sikkim	-	1
25.	Tamil Nadu	1	1034
26.	Tripura		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14	1806
28.	Uttarakhand	-	118
29.	West Bengal	1	2207
TOTAL:		43	15,926

No figures available for Meghalaya, Nagaland, Puducherry, Tripura States

Production of articles reserved for handlooms by powerlooms

1069. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment or survey has been done by the Ministry about the impact of powerlooms cloth making units in the production of sarees, dhotis, towels, lungis, bedsheets, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the above are reserved for handlooms under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons that the Ministry, in coordination with State Government, is not implementing the above Act in its true spirit?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Government has not undertaken any specific assessment or survey about the impact

of powerloom cloth making units on the production of sarees, dhotis, towels, lungis, bedsheets etc.

(c) The Government of India has reserved 11 textiles articles for handlooms with certain technical specifications, namely (1) Saree, (2) Dhoti, (3) Towel, Gamcha and Angawastaram, (4) Lungi, (5) Khes, Bedsheet, Bedcover, Counterpane, Furnishing (including tapestry, upholstery), (6) Jamakkalam Durry or Durret, (7) Dress Material, (8) Barrack Blankets, Kambal or Kamblies, (9) Shawl, Loi, Muffler, Pankhi etc., (10) Woollen Tweed, (11) Chaddar, Mekhala/Phanek.

(d) The Central and State Governments are implementing the provisions of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Government of India is providing financial assistance to the State Governments for setting up of enforcement machinery in the State for effective implementation of the Act. During the current financial year 2012-13 upto January, 2013, 1,88,000 powerlooms have been inspected, 69 FIRs have been lodged and 13 convictions have been made.

Sick textile mills

1070. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile mills in the country have been lying sick for more than the last five years;

(b) if so, the mill-wise details of the performance of these sick mills; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline these mills and to improve their standard through modernization and the funds allocated for this purpose during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Ministry of Textiles has not received any study on the number of textile mills lying sick for more than the last five years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Textiles does not implement any schemes for revival of sick textiles mills.

Increasing amount for Anganwadi building

†1071. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of 4.5 lakh rupees is provided for the construction of each Anganwadi building under the scheme run by the Central Government is insufficient;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government has received any suggestion from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to increase this amount; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government so far keeping in view the related suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Under the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS, Government has approved provision of Construction of 2 lakh AWCs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan Period. The funding for this would be provided @ Rs. 4.5 lakh per unit with the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States except NER where it will be 90:10. Cost of the AWC buildings to be in accordance to the State Schedule of Rates (SOR).

Besides this, there are provision for allotment of funds from State resources as well as leverage of funds under BRGF, MSDP, RIDF, IAP, 13th Finance Commission, ACA, MLALAD and other similar schemes for construction of AWC Buildings.

Recently, the Ministry of Rural Development has also included construction of AWCs in the list of new works for extending activities permitted under MGNREGA. In this regard, a joint letter from Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development has been issued to all States/UTs for planning and implementation by concerned Departments in the States/UTs to ensure the construction of AWCs in convergence with MGNREGA.

(c) and (d) During the course of discussion in the National Orientation and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Information Dissemination Conference on Restructured ICDS held on 12.01.2013 at New Delhi, the representative of State Government of Madhya Pradesh has flagged the issue of unit cost of Construction of Anganwadi Buildings and matter of MNREGA convergence. No formal reference is received so far from the State Government.

Protection to minor children fallen into clutches of criminals

†1072. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking steps to provide protection to minor children fallen into the clutches of criminals;
- (b) whether such children have committed crimes openly during the last five years and the number of such crimes is increasing constantly;
- (c) if so, the details of steps taken to provide police protection to such minor children under the Juvenile Justice Act during the last three years;
- (d) the State-wise number of minor children freed from the clutches of criminals during the said period; and
- (e) whether Government proposes to appoint social workers or establish special police units in each district of every state for keeping an eye on such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act] is the primary law for adjudication for and disposal of matters related to children in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law including those children fallen into clutches of criminals.

(b) As per data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), incidents of juvenile crime have not recorded a constant increase in the last five years. As reported, such incidents numbered 22865 in 2007, 24535 in 2008, 23926 in 2009, 22740 in 2010 and 25125 in 2011.

(c) Section 63 of the JJ Act provides for creation of a Special Juvenile Police

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Unit (SJPU) by State Governments/UT Administrations for every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the treatment by police of juveniles and children. Further, the Act also mandates that at least one officer with aptitude and appropriate training and orientation, may be designated as the juvenile or child welfare officer, to handle the juvenile or child in coordination with the police. In addition, Rule 84 of the Central Model Rules framed under the JJ Act provides for appointment of child welfare officer of the rank of police inspector and two social workers by State Governments/UT Administrations, of which one shall be a woman, having experience of working in the field of child welfare. The two social workers are to be provided by the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU).

Since 2009, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for appointment of two social workers under the District Child Protection Units. The social workers are responsible for providing assistance to SJPU in discharging their duties.

The Child Welfare Officer of the SJPU and social workers are responsible for dealing with all matters related to children produced before Child Welfare Committees or Juvenile Justice Boards under the Act as per directions provided to them by these statutory bodies.

(d) The Government, in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, does not maintain data relating to children freed from the clutches of criminals.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided for appointment of two social workers under the DCPU who, amongst other responsibilities, are also to provide assistance to SJPU in discharging their duties as and when required.

Unawareness of Domestic Violence Act

1073. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women in India are still not aware of the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and its implementation;

(b) if so, the factual position in this regard;

(c) whether many States have no plan/schemes as well as separate budgets for the implementation of the schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of states in this regard, along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data a total of 7803,11,718 and 9431 cases were registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 during the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. This is an indication of the fact that women are aware of the Act and have been using it.

(c) and (d) As per the Manual on the Best Practices under the PWDVA, 2005 published by the National Mission on Empowerment of Women (NMEW), under the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with some civil society organizations, some States still do not have a separate budget for the implementation of the PWDVA, 2005. As per the report, States like Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mizoram have not formulated a scheme for implementation of the Act, mainly because of budgetary constraints.

**Scheme for economic empowerment of poor women
in rural areas**

†1074. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Government scheme is being run for economic empowerment of poor women in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these schemes have given positive result during the last three years and whether Government proposes to launch any other schemes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for women's economic empowerment namely, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Priyadarshini besides National Mission

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) and Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY).

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up in 1993 to meet the credit needs of poor women in the informal sector for income generation and household activities. Since its inception upto 31.1.2013, RMK has sanctioned Rs. 342.90 crore microfinance loans and released Rs. 278.89 crore benefiting over 7.19 lakh poor women beneficiaries.

The Ministry has been administering the Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) as a Central Sector Scheme since 1986-87, to provide sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country. During last ten years, 3.90 lakh women beneficiaries have been benefitted under the STEP Scheme.

Priyadarshini, is a Self Help Group (SHG) based project implemented by the Ministry for holistic empowerment of women and adolescent girls. The actual implementation of the scheme was started in April, 2011. The scheme is being implemented in 7 districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Since inception, 56738 beneficiaries have been covered under Priyadarshini scheme.

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is a Conditional Cash Transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating (P&L) women introduced in the October, 2010 to contribute to better enabling environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers. 6.74 lakh women beneficiaries have been covered under the IGMSY scheme since inception.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) is an initiative of the Government of India for empowering women holistically, with a mandate to strengthen inter-sectoral convergence.

Further, the Government is also implementing other schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, etc. for economic empowerment.

Practice of “Gauna” along with child marriage

†1075. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the States and the communities where the practices of “Gauna” along with child marriage are still prevalent;
- (b) whether Government would fix the minimum age for “Gauna”; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Gauna is a tradition practiced primarily in the northern States of India, including Rajasthan, Haryana in which a young bride lives with her parents until another ceremony is performed, after which the bride goes to live with her husband.

(b) and (c) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, to provide for the prohibition of solemnisation of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act came into force with effect from November, 2007. PCMA States that:

- (i) To make a child go through a marriage is an offence.
- (ii) Child means a person, who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age;

Since child marriage is prohibited under PCMA 2006, the question of fixing age for Gauna does not arise.

Schemes for child development

1076. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that both crime against children and crimes committed by children is showing an increasing trend;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the existing schemes and their geographical coverage for child development in the country; and
- (d) the details of implementation and progress made across different states under such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per data available with the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), crimes against children are showing an increasing trend in the past three years. As reported, incidents of crimes against children, which were registered, numbered 24,201 in 2009, 26,694 in 2010, and 33,098 in 2011. The increase is attributed to an increase in kidnapping and abduction, infanticide, rape and murder during the period.

As far as incidents of juvenile crime are concerned, crimes committed by children have not recorded a consistent increase in the last three years. As reported, such incidents numbered 23,926 in 2009, 22,740 in 2010 and 25,125 in 2011.

(c) and (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Services available in creches

1077. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number and the details of the services available in the creches across different states in India under Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme, 2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): A total of 23,673 creches are functional across different States in India under the Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme, 2006. The Scheme provides day care facilities to children from the age group of 0-6 years of working mothers belonging to families whose monthly income is not more than Rs. 12,000/-. The scheme, *inter-alia*, also provides development services *i.e.* supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic growth monitoring and recreation to such children.

Reform agenda for single women

1078. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reform agenda before Government to tackle the 36 million single women according to 2001 census consisting of legally divorced, separated and widowed;

(b) whether the schemes of Government are actually meant to help them financially and socially or single women shall remain an invisible class only;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what type of relief in physical and financial terms has been provided so far by the national forum for single women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Government has policies and schemes for protection and empowerment of women, which includes legally divorced, separated and widowed.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Swadhar and Short Stay Homes for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstance including legally divorced, separated and widowed. Apart from this, Ministry of Rural development is also administering Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) under which pension is provided to a widow in the age group of 40-59 years and living below poverty line @ Rs. 200/- per month.

(d) Ministry is not aware of any such national forum for single women.

Poor condition of remand homes

1079. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the total number of remand homes for women and children in the country;

(b) whether the condition of these remand homes has worsened in the last few years and the inhabitants are facing difficulty in living there; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the condition of such homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Government does not maintain data relating to the number of remand homes for women in the country on a centralised basis. The State-wise details of various types of Homes for children under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act],

including Special Homes and Observation Homes being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) 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 for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Special Homes and Observation Homes under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). 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 thereunder.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of various types of Homes, including Special Home and Observation Homes being provided financial assistance under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Homes
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	7
4.	Bihar	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	29
6.	Gujarat	52
7.	Haryana	12
8.	Himachal Pradesh	22
9.	Jharkhand	14

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	69
11.	Kerala	28
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44
13.	Maharashtra	86
14.	Manipur	13
15.	Meghalaya	18
16.	Mizoram	7
17.	Nagaland	19
18.	Odisha	134
19.	Punjab	15
20.	Rajasthan	74
21.	Sikkim	5
22.	Tamil Nadu	243
23.	Tripura	13
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64
25.	West Bengal	53
26.	Chandigarh	2
27.	Delhi	25
28.	Puducherry	27
TOTAL:		1195

Multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition

1080. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to roll out a multi-sectoral programme to address maternal and child malnutrition in selected 200 high burden districts;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the details of 200 districts identified for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The proposed multi-sectoral programme would address maternal and child undernutrition in 200 high burden districts by bringing together various national programmes through strong institutional and programmatic coverage at State, District, Block and Village level. The multi-sectoral programme is proposed to be rolled out in phases starting from selected and filtered 100 high burden districts which are given in Statement (*See below*). The remaining 100 districts would be selected from the larger part of all States and UTs, utilizing available data by 2013-14 from AHS, DLHS and others.

Statement

Initial 100 High Burden Districts – 1st Phase

Sl.No.	Common Districts	States
1	2	3
1.	Golaghat	Assam
2.	Karimganj	Assam
3.	Nagaon	Assam
4.	Buxar	Bihar
5.	Darbhanga	Bihar
6.	Jamui	Bihar
7.	Madhepura	Bihar
8.	Madhubani	Bihar
9.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar

1	2	3
10.	East Champaran	Bihar
11.	Purnia	Bihar
12.	Saharsa	Bihar
13.	Samastipur	Bihar
14.	Sitamarhi	Bihar
15.	Supaul	Bihar
16.	Jashpur	Chhattisgarh
17.	Kawardha	Chhattisgarh
18.	Mahasamund	Chhattisgarh
19.	West Singhbhum	Jharkhand
20.	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh
23.	Datia	Madhya Pradesh
24.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh
25.	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh
26.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh
27.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh
28.	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Katni	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh
31.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh
32.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3
33.	Raisen	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh
35.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh
36.	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh
37.	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh
38.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh
39.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh
40.	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh
41.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh
42.	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh
43.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh
44.	West Nimar	Madhya Pradesh
45.	Baudh	Odisha
46.	Dhenkanal	Odisha
47.	Gajapati	Odisha
48.	Kalahandi	Odisha
49.	Koraput	Odisha
50.	Malkangiri	Odisha
51.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
52.	Alwar	Rajasthan
53.	Baran	Rajasthan
54.	Barmer	Rajasthan
55.	Bikaner	Rajasthan

1	2	3
56.	Dausa	Rajasthan
57.	Dhaulpur	Rajasthan
58.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan
59.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
60.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan
61.	Karauli	Rajasthan
62.	Rajsamand	Rajasthan
63.	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan
64.	Sirohi	Rajasthan
65.	Tonk	Rajasthan
66.	Udaipur	Rajasthan
67.	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh
68.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh
69.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
70.	JP Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh
74.	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh
76.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
77.	Bulandshahr	Uttar Pradesh
78.	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3
79.	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh
80.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh
81.	Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
82.	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh
83.	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh
84.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh
85.	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
86.	Hathras	Uttar Pradesh
87.	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh
88.	Sant Kabir Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
89.	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh
91.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Siddharth Nagar	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh
96.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh
97.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh
98.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh
99.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
100.	Tehri Garhwal	Uttarakhand

Creation of sports training and facility for persons with disability

1081. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount budgeted and utilized for the creation of sports training and facility for persons with disability in India for the last five years;

(b) whether Government is proposing any other support for promoting sports activities among persons with disabilities, including adopting best practices from other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports including creation of sports infrastructure for persons with disabilities is that of the States, as sports is in the State list.

As far as the role of Central Government in promotion and development of sports among persons with disabilities is concerned, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports provides assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) dealing with persons with disabilities such as Paralympics Committee of India (PCI), Special Olympics Bharat (SOB) and All India Sports Council for Deaf (AISCD), under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for conducting National Championships and International tournaments abroad, organizing national coaching camps, procurement of sports equipments, engagement of foreign coaches etc. Coaching camps for preparation and training of national level paralympic athletes are organized in accordance with the annual calendar of training and competitions finalized by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) in consultation with PCI, SOB and AISCD.

Details of grant released to PCI, SOB and AISCD from the scheme of Assistance to NSFs are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Federation	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Paralympic Committee of India, Bangalore	40.10	142.83	221.39	13.38	147.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Special Olympic Bharat, New Delhi	53.30	3.81	12.00	285.89	9.00
3.	All India Sports Council of the Deaf, New Delhi	42.38	23.98	47.65	75.82	63.20

For promotion and development of sports at the grassroots level among Persons with Disabilities, the Ministry introduced the Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities in 2009-10 on pilot basis for a period of 5 years.

Under the Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities, grants are provided for the following components:-

- (i) Grant for purchase of consumables and non-consumable sports equipments and engagement of coaches on contract basis by Schools/Institutions having persons with disabilities on their rolls.
- (ii) Grant for Training of Community Coaches;
- (iii) Grant for holding District, State and National level competitions for Persons with Disabilities.

Details of budgetary allocation made and actual expenditure incurred under the Scheme of Sports and Games for Persons with Disabilities are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Budgetary Allocation	Actual Expenditure
1	2009-10	200	74
2	2010-11	627	596
3	2011-12	440	440
4	2012-13	700	500*

*upto January, 2013

Expulsion of India from IOC

†1082. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has been expelled from the International Olympic Committee (IOC);
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the sportspersons of this country have become disheartened;
- (d) whether Government has taken it seriously and will check the recurrence of such blunders; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its Executive Board meeting held on 4th December, 2012 took a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA). Reasons cited by IOC for suspension of IOA are IOA's failure to comply with the Olympic Charter and its statutes, failure to inform the IOC in a timely manner, and as a protective measure against Government interference in the IOA's election process. The Executive Board of IOC has also confirmed that the IOA is not entitled to hold any elections until all pending issues are resolved and the Executive Board decides to lift the suspension. With this decision of IOC, IOA will no longer be entitled to exercise any activity or right, including financial support, conferred upon it by the Olympic Charter or the IOC until the suspension is lifted by the Executive Board. 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.

(c) There is unlikely to be any immediate major impact on sports in India or on Indian sportspersons. The IOC as well as the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) have clarified that Indian sportspersons will still be able to participate in multi-disciplinary sports events of IOC/OCA but that they can do so under the flag of the IOC/OCA.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) There was no blunder on the part of the Government. It is to be noted that the IOA elections were to be held under its own constitution as well as the National Sports Development Code 2011 as per the directions of the Delhi High Court in Civil Writ Petition No. 195/2010. The invocation of the Sports Code came about because of the said Writ Petition which was filed by one Shri Rahul Mehra, Advocate.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) took exception to the fact that the elections were not being held solely under the constitution of the IOA and deemed it interference by the Government and impinging on the autonomy of the IOA. The IOC did not take into account the fact that the election was to be held under the National Sports Development Code at the behest of the Delhi High Court and that it was mandatory for the IOA to follow the directions of the High Court.

The tenure and age restrictions prescribed by the Sports Code are completely in line with the restrictions enshrined in the Olympic Charter itself as well as the practice followed by the IOC. All the Sports Code seeks to ensure is that the elections to the IOA and other sports bodies are fair, transparent and in-consonance with the Olympic Charter.

In fact it is not the Ministry's Sports Code but the IOA's constitution which is not aligned to the Olympic Charter. The IOA had agreed to amend its constitution in 2010, but has failed to bring about necessary amendments in the past two years. Had they done so, the IOC would not have intervened on this ground.

The Government has initiated several measures to resolve the issues that have been created by the directions of the IOC; The Centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) which have been used by Indian athletes in the past will still be open to them as before. Government has offered to hold a meeting with the IOC for discussing issues of good governance and fair election processes in Indian sports bodies. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports has also held discussions with stakeholders, including the National Sports Federations, eminent Sportspersons, persons from the civil society etc. in order to find a way out of the situation created by the action of the IOC.

Steps to keep wrestling under Olympics

1083. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is successful in keeping the wrestling discipline in the Olympic; and

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to make the International Olympic Committee (IOC) reconsider banning of Indian Olympic Association (IOA)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has taken up the matter with International Olympic Committee (IOC) requesting it to reconsider the decision of its Executive Board (EB) to exclude Wrestling from 25 core sports it will propose for the 2020 Summer Olympic Games during the 125th IOC session to be held in September in Argentina and to retain Wrestling in the category of core sports for Olympic Games. The Government will continue to make all efforts including building international opinion on this matter.

(b) The International Olympic Committee (IOC) at its Executive Board meeting held on 4th December, 2012 took a decision to suspend the Indian Olympic Association (IOA).

Government has offered to hold a meeting with the IOC for discussing issues of good governance and fair election processes in Indian sports bodies. The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Youth Affairs and Sports has also held discussions with stakeholders, including the National Sports Federations, eminent sportspersons, persons from the civil society etc. in order to find a way out of the situation created by the action of the IOC. Efforts are underway to get the ban on the IOA lifted.

Promotion of traditional/domestic games

1084. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether traditional/indigenous/ domestic games are neglected in the country;

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

(c) whether Government has implemented any scheme to promote such games in the country; and

(d) if so, the State-wise and sports/discipline-wise details thereof and the funds allocated and utilized for promotion of these games during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. It is not true that the traditional/indigenous/domestic games are being neglected in the country.

The existing schemes of the Government of India and Sports Authority of India (SAI) lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous games. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), various sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games like Chess, Wrestling, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, etc. have been given Government recognition, and are provided with financial assistance for promotional and developmental activities.

Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, assistance is provided to the NSFs, *inter-alia*, for conduct of national championships in Senior, Junior and Sub-junior categories both for men and women, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of Indian sportspersons and teams in international tournaments abroad, organizing coaching camps, etc. NSFs are responsible for promotion of their respective sports disciplines in the entire country and not in a specific State of the country.

(d) The details of funds allocated/spent during the last three years and the current year, under the Scheme to NSFs of main traditional/indigenous games are given below:-

(Rs. in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Name of the Game	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Jan,13)
1.	Archery	360.31	42.10	606.00	131.40
2.	Chess	163.00	180.05	162.13	218.98
3.	Atya Patya	5.92	12.00	10.50	12.75
4.	Kho-Kho	4.50	7.50	16.50	16.50
5.	Hockey	762.82	435.76	1809.00	429.07
6.	Kabaddi	11.77	10.00	121.00	11.44
7.	Tug of War	9.75	16.00	11.25	9.25
8.	Wrestling	470.00	153.98	983.00	512.74

Schemes for promotion of sports among rural youths

†1085. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being formulated by Government for promotion of sports among rural youths; and

(b) the action being taken by Government for developing infrastructure in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has been running a scheme called 'Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) scheme, to promote sports in the rural areas of the country. Introduced in 2008-09, it aims at development of playfields in all the village and block panchayats across the country in a phased manner of ten years and conduct of annual sports competitions from block to the national level for providing ample opportunity of participation to rural youth. 58,153 Village/block panchayats have been covered under the PYKKA Scheme upto 31.01.2013 and more than one crore boys and girls from the rural areas have participated in the rural competitions held under the PYKKA Scheme at Block, District, State and National Level in 20 identified sports disciplines under the Scheme.

12.00 NOON.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Reports and Accounts (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11) of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2006-07, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Defence Institute of Advanced Technology, Pune, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (e) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8515/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIMI, Chennai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), 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. 8517/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

of Textiles Notification No. S.O. 26 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2013, exempting the State Agencies from the operation of the Order No. S.O. 2659 (E), dated the 31st October, 2012, upto the extent of a total quantity of 3.48 lakh bales for the Jute Year 2012-13.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8519/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Defence

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, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 350 of the Cantonments Act, 2006, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence:—

- (1) S.R.O. 3 (E), dated the 12th June, 2012, publishing the Jalandhar Cantonment Octroi (Amendment) Bye-laws, 2012, along with delay statement.
- (2) S.R.O. 9 (E), dated the 24th December, 2012, publishing the Ferozepur Cantonment Octroi (Amendment) Bye-laws, 2012.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8427/15/13]

Report (2010-11) of National Disaster Management Authority and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority, for the year 2010-11.
 - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8460/15/13]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**II. Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NCTI, New Delhi and related papers****III. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Spices Board of India, Cochin and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:—

- (1) G.S.R. 58 (E), dated the 31st January, 2013, designating Shri Mukesh Bhatnagar, Additional Director-General, Foreign Trade as Authorised Officer for the purpose of Safeguard Measures (Quantitative Restrictions) Rules, 2012.
- (2) G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 31st January, 2013, notifying the countries as developing countries under sub-section 4 (a) of Section 9(A) of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8524/15/13]

- 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) Seventeenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), 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 Centre.
- (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. 8429/15/13]

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

- III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Spices Board of India, Cochin, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (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. 8431/15/13]

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of ALIMCO, Kanpur and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. Napoleon, 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-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, 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. 8540/15/13]

I. Notification of Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of JKDFC, Jammu and related papers

DR. S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN: Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. S.O. 289

(E), dated the 30th January, 2013, amending Notification No. S.O. 1105 (E), dated the 11th October, 2004 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8526/15/13]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, 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. 8442/15/13]

Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (2) of Section 5 of the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 44 (E), dated the 24th January, 2013, publishing the Vice-President's Pension, Housing and Other Facilities (Amendment) Rules, 2013.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8463/15/13]

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, 'Correcting statement in respect of Railway Budget Documents for 2013-14'. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, the Minister is in the Lok Sabha right now. He would be here in 10-15 minutes. He would then lay the papers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He may do that later. Now, 'Matters to be raised with the Permission of the Chair'.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी "यमुना बचाओ आंदोलन" चल रहा है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give Notice. आप लिख कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : महोदय, आगरा से दिल्ली तक सड़क पूरी तरह से जाम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, इस पर सब लोगों ने लिख कर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

लेकिन, इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may give a proper Notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, आज यह सुनने में आया है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने उन लोगों को अपने यहां बुलाया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप नोटिस दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

कृपया आप बैठिए।...(व्यवधान)...

Please give a proper Notice. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, सब लोगों ने लिखकर दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : अगर लिख कर दिया है, तो चेयरमैन साहब उसे कंसीडर करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

कृपया आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

Now, Zero Hour. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

Financial impropriety and misappropriation in Loan Waiver Scheme for farmers

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं लोक महत्व के एक बहुत गंभीर विषय को उठा रहा हूँ। सरकार ने किसानों के लोन माफी की एक योजना बनाई थी, जिसमें 52 हजार करोड़ रुपए की माफी का प्रावधान था। अब यह बात सामने आ रही है कि इसमें अकाउंट की टेम्परिंग की गई। जो लोग इसके पात्र नहीं थे, उनको भी यह दिया गया। 34 लाख ऐसे किसान, जिनको इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, उनको यह लाभ नहीं मिला, बल्कि 24 लाख ऐसे किसान थे, जिनको इसका लाभ मिला, जबकि उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिलना चाहिए था। रिज़र्व बैंक ने 15 जनवरी, 2013 को एक सर्कुलर जारी किया, जिसके तहत सभी बैंकों को निर्देश जारी किया गया कि जिन अधिकारियों ने ऐसा किया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए, एफआईआर दर्ज की जाए, जो गलत पैसा दिया गया है, उसको रिकवर किया जाए। सर, इसके पैराग्राफ तीन में यह साफ लिखा हुआ है कि इस पर 15 दिन के अंदर कार्रवाई करके बताया जाए।

सर, किसान लाखों की संख्या में, हजारों की संख्या में आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। माननीय

प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां उपस्थित हैं, इन्होंने स्वयं विदर्भ जाकर इस स्कीम को inaugurate किया था। इस कर्ज से पीड़ित होकर आन्ध्र प्रदेश और बाकी प्रदेशों में किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर होते हैं, उनके हित में सरकार एक स्कीम लाती है और उस स्कीम में माइक्रो फाइनेंसिंग कंपनी के 164 करोड़ रुपए के लोन को राइट ऑफ किया जाता है, जिनकी पात्रता नहीं है। अर्बन को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक द्वारा बिना किसी अकाउंट होल्डर का नाम दिए हुए 335 करोड़ रुपए का उनका लोन माफ किया जाता है। यह कौन सा मजाक हो रहा है? इसमें भी स्कैम हो रहा है, यह बहुत पीड़ा की बात है। हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार बताए कि इन गरीब किसानों के कर्ज माफी में इतनी बड़ी धांधली क्यों की गयी? ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह सिर्फ एकाउंट फर्जिंग नहीं है, it is a case of clear scam where bank officials, in collusion with middlemen, sought to siphon off the rights of poor farmers. यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, आप यहां उपस्थित हैं, आपने स्वयं यह पूरा नियम शुरू किया था, आप स्वयं विदर्भ गये थे और आपने अपनी पीड़ा जाहिर की थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं कि रिजर्व बैंक के इस सर्कुलर पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, it is a very serious matter. Hon. Prime Minister is here. Kindly appreciate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Time is over.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: *

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रुपाला: *

श्री उपसभापति : रुपाला जी, बैठिए। Please, Mr. Rupala ...(Interruptions)... That is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Don't disturb your own Deputy Leader. ...(Interruptions)... Why do you disturb your own leader? ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): We want an answer ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए, टाइम हो गया। You have made your point. That's fine. Now, that is up to the Government. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Anil Desai to associate. ...(Interruptions)... You can associate. Yes, say what you want to...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, next is Shri D. Raja ...(Interruptions)...

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this reference is to the CAG Report on loan waiver scheme and this is a matter which should be entrusted to the PAC as is the normal practice. But, if there are any irregularities, which have been shown, I assure the House we will take the stringent possible action against the defaulters. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I have called Mr. Raja...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): What action has been taken? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, all of you, please, resume your seats...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। I Mr. Raja, I have called your name.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the House is not in order. How can I proceed? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... The P.M. has responded. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, it is not fair. You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... I will not adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair. You had your say and you are walking away. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair. ...(Interruptions)... I will not adjourn. It is unfair. I cannot agree with this. ...(Interruptions)... I am not going to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... You had your say and you are preventing others. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Prime Minister has responded. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, you had your say. Don't prevent others. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... जरा सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... जरा सुनिए, रूपाला जी... आप तो मेरे दोस्त हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जरा सुनिये।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is so much of noise. ...(Interruptions)...

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?
The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

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

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair

**CORRECTING STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF RAILWAY BUDGET
DOCUMENTS FOR 2013-14**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal correcting the
statement in respect of Railway Budget 2013-14.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I
lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) correcting minor errors in the
Budget (Railways) documents laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on Tuesday,
the 26th February, 2013.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja to speak on Zero
Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

एक माननीय सदस्य : और भी important issues हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give notice. We can have a separate
discussion. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. D. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... On
the issue on which you are agitated, please give notice. It will be considered.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, the notice has already been
considered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then the Chairman will take a decision on it.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गेहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : आपको नोटिस दिया है, इसीलिए तो आग्रह कर रहे
हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप जरा सुनिए, आप लोग मेरे अच्छे मित्र हैं। Hon. Members, the
point which you are raising is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... जावडेकर जी, आप
लोग बैठिए। When the Chair is on his legs, please sit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit.

...(Interruptions)... The issue you have raised is very important. The Chair has no difference of opinion on that. The hon. Prime Minister has already reacted to that. But then, there is no problem in discussing that. Please give notice to the Chairman. The Chairman may consider it and take a decision.

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : सर, लोक सभा में इसी इश्यू पर, जैसे क्वेश्चन ऑवर सस्पेंशन का नोटिस रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी का था, जीरो ऑवर में लगाया है और उसी आधार पर इस विषय पर वहां डिस्कशन हो रहा है। वहां सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दिया गया है, फिर यहां इस सदन में हमारी आवाज क्यों दबाई जा रही है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर, हमारी आवाज यहां क्यों दबाई जा रही है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maya Singhji ...(Interruptions)... Maya Singhji, I don't want to ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, आरबीआई के पत्र के बारे में उन्होंने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया कि क्यों कार्यवाही नहीं हुई? उन्होंने उस विषय में कुछ नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want to discuss ...(Interruptions)... I don't want to ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : सर, जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस admitted है, sanctioned है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't want to discuss anything on what transpired between Leaders and the Chairman in the morning meeting. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad knows very well what happened there. Your Members may not be knowing that, but the matter was raised there and there was some decision taken. But now, I am again saying you to give notice. The Chairman will consider it. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the hon. Prime Minister very kindly spoken in the House on the matter raised by the Deputy Leader of the House. The issue is, what he said on the floor was that the Report of the CAG will be referred to the Parliamentary Committee. But, that is the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you also say ...(Interruptions)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Sir, please, one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: That is the procedure which will be followed in any case whether the Prime Minister makes here the statement or does not make

the statement. But what we are concerned about is, what will happen after it goes to the Committee? Now, what action the Government is taking on it. We can't wait for the report of the Committee to come after one or two years. We want immediate action with reference to the Reserve Bank of India's direction. ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, पंजाब में पुलिस द्वारा महिला के साथ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, it is over. Now, let me proceed with the business.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : सर, एक मिनट। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को उठाने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, हम ग्रेटफुल हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरा एक ही आग्रह है कि माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो हाउस में अशुरन्स दिया है कि he will take strong action, that will be matched in words जैसा कि रिजर्व बैंक ने दिया है, बैंक्स के खिलाफ एफआईआर फाइल होनी चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री जी इस हाउस को बताएंगे कि जो आग्रह किया गया है, उस के लाइट में क्या-क्या कार्रवाई हुई है? ...(व्यवधान)... हम आपसे प्रॉटेक्शन चाहते हैं कि पी.एम. जल्द से जल्द इस हाउस को बताएं कि जो मैंने बताया है, उसकी लाइट में क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे? हमारी आपसे यह रिक्वेस्ट है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Prime Minister has already ...(Interruptions)... I will call you. Raja, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. Please allow me to deal with it. The Prime Minister has already given an assurance that is on record, you can see. Further, I am saying if the House wants a discussion, please give a notice. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... I have called Mr. D. Raja.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I have called Mr D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to hear. ...(Interruptions)... What is your problem? आप जीरो ऑवर नोटिस दे दीजिए।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, दे दिया है, एक्सेप्टेड है, आप देखिए तो सही।

श्री उपसभापति : देखेंगे, कंसीडर करेंगे। आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Mr. Raja.

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, एक्सेप्टेड है। ...(व्यवधान)... *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.**Frequent attacks on Indian fishermen and their detention
by Sri Lankan Navy**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of the entire House, as well as, of the Government to the frequent attacks on Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy. I am happy to note that the Minister of Defence, Shri A.K. Antony is sitting here. A couple of days ago, fishermen from Tamil Nadu who went to the sea for fishing were arrested and beaten by Sri Lankan Navy. They belong to the village of Karvaikulam. It is very close to Tutikudi. The whole coastal region is tense. The people of that region are agitated. Nobody knows what is going to happen to them. This is not the first time it is happening. It is being repeated by the Sri Lankan Navy continuously. I do not want to say, Tamil Nadu fishermen, but Indian fishermen. They belong to India. They go to the sea. They go for fishing. It is their livelihood. But the Sri Lankan Navy attacks them and confiscates their boats, their catches, their nets and arrests them. In certain situations, they kill them also. This atrocity is against all accepted international conventions on fishing on Seashores.

Sir, in this connection, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has written a letter to the Prime Minister. May I know from the Government what action they have initiated for getting these people released? Why is the Government remaining silent or quiet? The Government should be sensitive. After all, fishermen are the poorest of the poor. They belong to the lower rung of our society. When they are being attacked like this, how can the Government remain so silent, and a mute spectator? Mr. Antony, this is what I am asking. On behalf of the Government you respond. I have raised this issue several times. The agreement on the Kachchatheevu has to be reopened and renegotiated. If the Sri Lankan Government does not agree, the Government should demand the retrieval of Kachchatheevu, which naturally belongs to India. Otherwise, what is the right of the Indian fishermen? They can have access to Kachchatheevu for rest; they can have access to Kachchatheevu for drying their nets; they can have access to Kachchatheevu for participating in festivals, but they cannot have access to fishing. What is this logic? How can the Government agree to it? The original agreement talks about the fishing right. How can the officials change the original agreement? My final demand is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. It is not being recorded.

SHRI D. RAJA: What is the Government doing to get them released immediately?

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the arrest, capture and torture of the Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy has been occurring at regular and frequent intervals for the last several years with impunity. These incidents create a sense of fear and safety among the fisherman community.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please associate yourself.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: In the recent incident, on the early morning of Sunday, the 3rd March, 16 fishermen from Thoothukudi district, who were fishing in the region of Gulf of Mannar, have been arrested and lodged in the Sri Lankan prison. The family members of the affected fishermen as well as the fishermen associations have made an appeal to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister to intervene in the matter and see that the fishermen are released. I would like to point out that such repeated attacks on the Tamil Nadu fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy is an assault on the sovereignty of our country. Sir, retrieval of Kacchatheevu, as demanded by our Chief Minister, is the only solution. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of the Government the arrest and detention of 22 Indian fishermen by the Sri Lankan Navy recently, on 3rd March. This is going on unchecked and this is happening repeatedly to the Indian fishermen in the southern part of India, who go into the water for fishing. They are being attacked repeatedly by the Sri Lankan Navy. This is not the first time it has happened. Even in the recent past, on the 26th of February, they had been attacked. The Sri Lankan Navy had pelted stones...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate yourself. You need not describe it.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this is an important issue. We have been waiting for three days to speak on this issue. The Tamil Nadu fishermen were pelted with stones and bottles. Many of the fishermen have been injured. But, fortunately, they have returned. Now, 22 fishermen belonging to Karvaikulam village of Thoothukudi district have been arrested by the Sri Lankan Navy and their boats have been confiscated. They have been taken to the Kalpitiya Fisheries Harbour to be handed over to the Sri Lankan police for legal action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You just associate yourself. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: When a Sri Lankan ship crossed over to the Indian waters, our Navy actually had just sent them back. They did not arrest them; they did not harass the fishermen. This is the way India has been behaving, but we do not get any goodness in return. ...(*Interruptions*)... I would like to make one more point here. In the Welikada Prison, there have been prisoners for a long time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. You just have to associate yourself.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, the plight of five fishermen from Rameshwaram ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, it's a different point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: New point is not allowed. You can only associate yourself.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They have been kept in Sri Lankan jails since November, 2011, over 15 months, without trial and without bail hearings and the hearings have been adjourned 23 times. Nothing has been done to save them; nothing has been done to protect them. The Government has to do something to stop this. This can't go on and on and on.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my friends on the plight of fishermen of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

DR. T.N. SEEMA (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the Defence Minister is sitting here. Let the Minister respond to it. It is a serious issue. The whole of Tamil Nadu is agitating. The whole coastal line is agitating.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now, Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot compel the Government. You know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chair cannot compel the Government to react. It is up to the Government whether and when they should react. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister is very considerate. He is responding.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, our Government is fully aware of the sentiments of the hon. Members of Tamil Nadu and we also respect the sentiments of the hon. Members from the South. This kind of incidents is taking place even after an Accord on this. So, whenever this kind of incidents takes place, our Government immediately takes it up with the Government of Sri Lanka and we always try to find an amicable solution so as to protect the interests of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu. That is our track record. In this case also, we will try to find out a solution to protect the interests of the Tamil Nadu fishermen.

Need to issue special passports to Haj pilgrims

चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं हिंदुस्तान की सरकार और इस सदन का ध्यान एक ऐसी समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जो हिंदुस्तान की 1/5 आबादी से जुड़ी हुई है। उसकी धार्मिक भावनाओं से, उसके मज़हबी जज़्बात से जुड़ी हुई है। मेरी मुराद मुसलमानों के हज के फरीज़े से है। हज मुसलमानों में पांचवां फरीज़ा है और एक गरीब आदमी जब हज के लिए जाता है, तो वह एक-एक रुपया जोड़ता है और ज़िंदगी भर ख़्वाब देखता है कि वह एक बार जाएगा, अल्लाह के घर के दीदार करेगा और हज करेगा।

महोदय, हुकूमते हिन्द हज यात्रियों के मामले में सोई हुई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान से जितने हुज्जाज-ए-कराम और हाजी साहिबान हज यात्रा पर जाते हैं, उसका एक चौथाई हिस्सा मेरे उत्तर प्रदेश से जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश से 32,500 से ज्यादा लोग हज को जाते हैं और आज जो हज का फरीज़ा है, उसके लिए यह लाज़िम कर दिया गया है कि पी.एस.के. के जरिए आप आवेदन करो। महोदय, एक घंटे के लिए वेबसाइट खुलती है और हजारों लोग दूर-दराज अंचलों से आते हैं। वे दिन-रात खड़े रहते हैं, लेकिन एक घंटे के लिए खुलने वाली वेबसाइट में वे अपना फॉर्म भी जमा नहीं कर पाते। उनसे 800 रुपए वसूल कर लिए जाते हैं। इस वक्त लखनऊ शहर में कोहराम है। उसकी वजह यह है कि 32,000 हाजियों का सरकार quota देती है, लेकिन सिर्फ 5000 हाजियों के फॉर्म जमा हुए हैं, क्योंकि फॉर्म की प्रक्रिया सरकार ने बहुत सख्त कर दी है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए हुकूमते हिन्द से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह वह community है, जिसके लिए जस्टिस सचवर ने लिखा कि इनकी तालीमी यानी शैक्षणिक स्थिति दलितों से

[चौधरी मुनब्वर सलीम]

भी बदतर है, यानी अगर आप उनसे यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि वे कैफे में जाकर फॉर्म जमा करेंगे, वहां खड़े रहेंगे, पी.एस.के. में जाकर दरखास्त लगाएंगे, तो यह असंभव है। मैं इस मामले में बहुत जज्बाती हूं और चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो हिंदुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा सूबा है, वहां special counter खोले जाएं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा एक और इलज़ाम है। जिन स्टेट्स में कांग्रेस की हुकूमतें हैं, वहां विदेश मंत्रालय ने अलग से काउंटर खोलने का इंतज़ाम कर दिया है, जबकि उत्तर प्रदेश, जो हिंदुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा सूबा है, जहां से सबसे ज्यादा हाजी जाते हैं, वहां कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है। यह वह मज़हबी फरीज़ा है, जो हिंदुस्तान के 25 करोड़ लोगों की आस्था से जुड़ा है। मैं हुकूमतें हिन्द को इस मामले में संजीदा करना चाहता हूं कि 20 मार्च last date है और अगर सरकारी quota पूरा नहीं होता, तो इस सदन के जरिए इस सरकार के ऊपर मेरा यह इलज़ाम है, क्योंकि फिर वह quota private agencies को ट्रांसफर हो जाएगा और जो प्राइवेट लोग हज यात्रियों को भेजते हैं, उनका करोड़ों रुपए का business हो जाएगा। इसलिए मेरा यह इलज़ाम है और मैं हुकूमत से दरखास्त करता हूं, इस सदन से उम्मीद करता हूं कि हिंदुस्तान के वे 25 करोड़ लोग, जिनमें हवलदार अब्दुल हमीद और अब्दुल कलाम पैदा हुए हैं, उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं का अहसास करे। ... (समय की घंटी)... ... (व्यवधान)...

†[جناب منور سليم (اثر پردیش): سبھا پتی مہودے، میں ہندوستان کی سرکار اور اس سدن کا دھیان ایک ایسی سمسیہ کی اور آکرشت کرنا چاہتا ہوں، جو ہندوستان کی 1/5 آبادی سے جڑی ہوئی ہے۔ اس کی دھارمک بھاونوں سے، اس کے مذہبی جذبات سے جڑی ہوئی ہے۔ میری مراد مسلمانوں کے حج کے فریضہ سے ہے۔ حج مسلمانوں میں پانچواں فریضہ ہے اور ایک غریب آدمی جب حج کے لئے جاتا ہے، تو وہ ایک ایک روپیہ جوڑتا ہے اور زندگی بھر خواب دیکھتا ہے کہ وہ ایک بار جائے گا، اللہ کے گھر کا دیدار کرے گا اور حج کرے گا۔

مہودے، حکومت ہند حج یاتریوں کے معاملے میں سوئی ہوئی ہے۔ میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ پورے ہندوستان سے جتنے حجاج کرام اور حاجی صاحبان حج یاترا کے لئے جاتے ہیں، اس کا ایک چوتھائی حصہ میرے اثر پردیش سے جاتا ہے۔ اثر پردیش سے 32,500 سے زیادہ لوگ حج کو جاتے ہیں اور آج جو حج کا فریضہ ہے، اس کے لئے یہ لازم کر دیا گیا ہے کہ پی۔ایس۔کے۔ کے ذریعے آپ نویدن کرو۔ مہودے، ایک گھنٹے کے لئے ویب-سائٹ کھلتی ہے اور ہزاروں لوگ

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

دور دراز انچلوں سے آتے ہیں۔ وہ دن رات کھڑے رہتے ہیں، لیکن ایک گھنٹے کے لئے کھانے والی ویب-سائٹ میں وہ اپنا فارم بھی جمع نہیں کر پاتے۔ ان سے 800 روپے وصول کر لئے جاتے ہیں۔ اس وقت لکھنؤ شہر میں کھرام ہے۔ اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ 32,000 حاجیوں کا سرکار کوٹا دیتی ہے، لیکن صرف 5000 حاجیوں کے فارم جمع ہوئے ہیں، کیوں کہ فارم کی پرکریا سرکار نے بہت سخت کر دی ہے۔

اب سبھا پتی مہودے، میں آپ کے ذریعے حکومت ہند سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ وہ کمیونٹی ہے، جس کے لئے جسٹس منجر نے لکھا کہ ان کی تعلیمی یعنی شیکشنک استتھی دلتوں سے بھی بدتر ہے، یعنی اگر آپ ان سے یہ امید کر رہے ہیں کہ وہ کیفے میں جاکر فارم جمع کریں گے، وہاں کھڑے رہیں گے، پی۔ایس۔کے۔ میں جاکر درخواست لگائیں گے، تو یہ اسمبھو ہے۔ میں اس معاملے میں بہت جذباتی ہوں اور چاہتا ہوں کہ اتر پردیش، جو ہندوستان کا سب سے بڑا صوبہ ہے، وہاں اسپیشل کاؤنٹر کھولے جائیں۔

اب سبھا پتی مہودے، میرا ایک اور الزام ہے۔ جن اسٹیشن میں کانگریس کی حکومتیں ہیں، وہاں ودیش منترالیہ نے الگ سے کاؤنٹر کھولنے کا انتظام کر دیا ہے، جبکہ اتر پردیش، جو ہندوستان کا سب سے بڑا صوبہ ہے، جہاں سے سب سے زیادہ حاجی جاتے ہیں، وہاں کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ یہ وہ مذہبی فریضہ ہے، جو ہندوستان کے 25 کروڑ لوگوں کی آستھا سے جڑا ہے۔ میں حکومت ہند کو اس معاملے میں سنجیدہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ 20 مارچ لاسٹ ڈیٹ ہے اور اگر سرکاری کوٹا پورا نہیں ہوتا، تو اس سدن کے ذریعے اس سرکار کے اوپر میرا یہ الزام ہے، کیوں کہ پھر وہ quota private agencies کو ٹرانسفر ہو

[چوڈھری منو برب سلیم]

جانے گا اور جو پرائیویٹ لوگ حج یا تریوں کو بھیجتے ہیں، ان کا کروڑوں روپے کا بزنس ہو جائے گا۔ اس لئے میرا یہ الزام ہے اور میں حکومت سے درخواست کرتا ہوں، اس سدن سے امید کرتا ہوں کہ ہندستان کے وہ 25 کروڑ لوگ جن میں حوالدار عبدالحمید اور عبدالکلام پیدا ہوئے ہیں، ان کی دھارمک بھاؤناؤں کا احساس کرے۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری وساسماپتی : ٹائیم ختم ہو گیا ہے، آپ بٹھ جاؤ۔۔۔ (ببببب)۔۔۔ بٹھو۔۔۔ آپکا ٹائیم ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

چوڈھری منو برب سلیم : *

چوڈھری منو برب سلیم : *

شری وساسماپتی : آپکا ٹائیم ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ کبھی بھی ریکارڈ میں نہیں جا رہا ہے، فیر آپ کیوں بول رہے ہیں؟ کوئی فایدا نہیں ہے۔۔۔ (ببببب)۔۔۔ سلیم جی، کبھی بھی ریکارڈ پر نہیں آ رہا ہے، فیر آپ کیوں بول رہے ہیں؟ کوئی فایدا نہیں ہے، آپ بٹھو۔۔۔ (ببببب)۔۔۔ جو بولنا تھا، وہ آپ بول چکے ہیں، اب بٹھو۔

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the concern expressed by Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the concern expressed by Chaudhary Munabbar Saleem.

شری موہممد ادیب (اتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں ماننیی سدرسی کے وکترے سے سوری کو संबद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

†جناب محمد ادیب (اتر پردیش): مہودے، میں ماننے سدرے کے وکترے سے سوری کو سمبद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

شری مو. ندیمول حک (پشیمی بنگال) : مہودے، میں ماننیی سدرسی کے وکترے سے سوری کو संबद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

†جناب محمد ندیم الحق (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں ماننے سدرے کے وکترے سے سوری کو سمبद्ध کرتا ہوں۔

*Not recorded

†[]Transliteration in Urdu Script.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب احمد سعيد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): مہودے، میں مائنے سدسنے کے وکتونے سے سوین کو سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔]

Killing of an Indian prisoner by jail authorities in Pakistan

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : धन्यवाद सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान उस घटना की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि मानवाधिकारों का बहुत बड़ा हनन है। अभी मेरे साथी फिशरमैन की बात कर रहे थे। वह भी एक बहुत गंभीर मसला है। इसी तरह से जम्मू-कश्मीर का चमेल सिंह 2008 में जब अपने गांव में खेती करने जाता है तब पाकिस्तान की आर्मी उसका उठाकर ले जाती है और वहां पर उस पर स्पाईंग का केस रजिस्टर कर दिया जाता है। घर वाले एक-दो साल तक सोचते हैं कि शायद उसकी डेथ हो गयी है या वह गुम हो गया है, लेकिन अचानक उसका पत्र आता है कि मुझे अब रिहा किया जा रहा है और मैं अपने घर वापस आ रहा हूँ। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि पाकिस्तान की जेल अथॉरिटीज़ ने जो झूठा केस उस पर डाला था, उसकी सजा पूरी होने के बाद उसको इतना टॉर्चर किया कि वहां जेल में ही उसका मर्डर कर दिया गया। लेकिन, न सरकार की तरफ से और न ही किसी और जरिए से कोई भी आवाज उस शख्स के बारे में उठाई गयी। दूसरी अफसोस की बात यह है कि जब उसके परिवार वालों ने कहा कि ठीक है, जिंदा तो वह वापस नहीं आया, कम से कम उसकी डेड बॉडी तो हमें दे दो, लेकिन बार-बार एंबेसी से यही चिट्ठी आती है कि आप इतने पैसे का अरेंजमेंट कर लो तो उसकी डेड बॉडी भेज दी जाएगी। सर, एक तरफ वहां पर उसको मारा गया, उसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने पाकिस्तान अथॉरिटीज़ के ऊपर कोई भी ऐसा प्रेशर नहीं बनाया कि ऐसी घटना न हो, दूसरी तरफ यहां पर जितने पाकिस्तान के आतंकवादी पकड़े हुए हैं, उनके चिकन-बिरयानी के ऊपर करोड़ों रुपये खर्चा आता है। सर, रीसेंटली जो इंसिडेंट्स हुए हैं, उनमें पाकिस्तान के वे लोग, जो जेल में हैं, उनसे मोबाइल फोन पकड़े गए हैं, लेकिन एक भारतीय, जो पाकिस्तान की जेल में मरा है, उसकी डेड बॉडी को लाने के लिए भी उसके परिवार से पैसे मांगे जा रहे हैं कि आप इतने पैसे का अरेंजमेंट करो, तब उसकी डेड बॉडी भेजी जाएगी।

सर, इस संबंध में मेरी सरकार से दो डिमांड्स हैं। पहली डिमांड यह है कि सरकार पाकिस्तान की अथॉरिटीज़ से बात करे कि जिन लोगों ने चमेल सिंह का मर्डर किया है, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई हो, ताकि एक स्ट्रांग मेसेज जम्मू-कश्मीर में जाए कि अगर किसी भी भारतीय से किसी भी देश में कोई जुर्म करता है तो सरकार उसके पीछे खड़ी है। दूसरा, सरकार अपने खर्च पर चमेल सिंह की डेड बॉडी यहां लाकर उसके घरवालों को दे ताकि वे उसका cremation कर सकें। सर, मैं आपसे बार-बार यही निवेदन करता हूँ कि जो घटनाएं

[श्री अविनाश खन्ना]

हो रही हैं, उनमें भारतीयों को सॉफ्ट टारगेट बनाकर उनको जिल्लत की जिंदगी जीने को मजबूर किया जा रहा है। ह्यूमेन राइट्स का वॉयलेशन इसलिए हो रहा है कि हमारी सरकार इन विषयों को अच्छी तरह नहीं लेती, स्ट्रांगली नहीं लेती। अगर सरकार इन्हें गंभीरता से ले, स्ट्रांगली ले तो किसी भी विदेशी की हिम्मत नहीं होगी कि किसी भी भारतीय के साथ ऐसा कुछ कर सके। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से गुजारिश है कि इस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाया जाए।

डा. भारतकुमार राऊत (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

सरदार सुखेदव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

श्री उपसभापति : डेड बॉडी लाने का काम करने में सरकार को क्या मुश्किल है, यह देखना पड़ेगा। To bring the dead body, the request is that the Government should spend money to see that the body comes back to India. I think the Government should take note of it.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सर, अविनाश राय खन्ना जी ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इशु उठाया है। हम तुरंत विदेश मंत्री जी से बात करेंगे कि उनकी डेड बॉडी किस ढंग से यहां लानी चाहिए और क्या-क्या होना चाहिए, इस संबंध में हम तत्काल उनको कन्वे करेंगे।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आप बताएं नहीं, उनको निर्देश दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : बस, अब हो गया।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (पंजाब) : इस संबंध में उनको कन्वे करना पड़ेगा।...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. M.S. GILL: What does he mean by saying कि किस ढंग से लानी है, They should pay the money and bring the body back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I also said. I think the Government should take it seriously.

Barbaric lathicharge on a woman by police in Punjab

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, इस सदन में महिलाओं पर होने वाले शोषण, उत्पीड़न, अत्याचार और जुल्म की हम सब मिलकर रोज निंदा करते हैं, उस पर सवाल उठाते हैं। इसको लेकर नये-नये कानून बनते हैं, लेकिन कल जो नजारा पंजाब में सारे न्यूज चैनल्स पर सारे देश ने और दुनिया ने देखा यह बहुत ही अफसोस और शर्म की बात है। पंजाब के तरनतारन क्षेत्र में एक महिला को पंजाब पुलिस ने बेरहमी से पीटा, क्योंकि वह पुलिस थाने में FIR दर्ज कराने गई थी, उसको दो पुलिसकर्मियों ने, अधिकारियों ने बड़ी बेरहमी से, बड़ी निर्लज्जता के साथ सरेआम लाठियों से पीटा है, जबकि मीडिया भी वहां खड़ा था, उनके सामने भी उन्होंने कोई हिचक नहीं की। क्योंकि उनको सरकार का कोई खौफ नहीं है, उनको इस बात का डर नहीं है कि सरकार से उनको कोई सज़ा मिलेगी। उनको इस बात का भी डर नहीं है कि उनको मुअत्तल किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (ओडिशा) : दोनों को सस्पेंड किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Punj, please...**(Interruptions)**... Let her say. उनको बोलने दीजिए। उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, अगर उधर से भी कोई बात वाजिब उठाई जाती है, तो हम इस पक्ष से उसका समर्थन करते हैं। यह महिलाओं पर होने वाले उत्पीड़न, अत्याचार का मामला है, कृपया इसमें राजनीति न करें। अगर दिल्ली में महिला के ऊपर जुल्म होता है, तो वह जुल्म है और पंजाब में महिला पर जुल्म होता है, तो वह जुल्म नहीं है? आप महिलाओं को इस तरह से राजनीतिक दृष्टि से मत बांटिए।

सर, मेरा आपसे यहां पर यह निवेदन है कि वहां पर न तो महिला पुलिस का इंतजाम किया गया, वहां पर कोई महिला पुलिस की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। पुरुषों ने जिस तरह से एक महिला को दौड़ा-दौड़ाकर डंडों से पीटा है, वह बहुत ही निर्लज्ज है। आप कह रहे हैं कि उन पुलिस वालों को सस्पेंड किया गया है। वे आज सस्पेंड हुए हैं, वे सालभर बाद बहाल हो जायेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, हमारी मांग है कि उन पुलिस वालों को टर्मिनेट किया जाए। अगर पंजाब की सरकार में महिलाओं के प्रति वही संवेदनशीलता है, जो पंजाब की जनता में है, जो देश की जनता में है, महिलाओं के प्रति जो उनकी इज्जत है, सम्मान है, उनके प्रति जो संवेदनशीलता है, अगर वह पंजाब की सरकार में है, तो उनको वह बिल्कुल टर्मिनेट करे और उनके ऊपर अपराधिक मामला दर्ज हो, उनके खिलाफ पूरी कार्यवाही हो, उनको सज़ा मिले, जिससे कि बाकी के लोगों को इस तरह का कड़ा संदेश जाए कि वे महिलाओं को इस तरह से अपमानित न करें, उनको जलील न करें, उनके ऊपर जुल्म न करें।*

श्री उपसभापति : टाइम समाप्त गया। हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, we all support whatever she has said. We are all with her ...(Interruptions)... हम लोग इसका समर्थन करते हैं और जो भी strong action उनके खिलाफ लेना है, वह action सरकार ले। ...(व्यवधान)... Regardless of any political consideration or State, we are with you ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The whole House is one with this demand ...(Interruptions)... All are associating ...(Interruptions)...

Reported notification by the Government to promote beef eating

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं उस मसले को उठा रहा हूँ जिस मसले को सदन का एक-एक व्यक्ति समर्थन देगा। यह मसला है, एक नया अविष्कार किया है भारत सरकार के अल्पसंख्यक कल्याण मंत्रालय ने कि आप गाय का मांस खाइये और खून बढ़ाइये। ...(व्यवधान)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव शुक्ल) : सर, इसमें कोई तथ्य नहीं है, इसका क्लेरिफिकेशन आ चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : इसको उठाने की अनुमति कैसे दी गई है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : राजीव जी, यह गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : यहां पर मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, ऐसी कोई बात ही नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा : ऐसी बात कैसे नहीं है? यह पोषण नाम की पुस्तिका है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इस पुस्तिका में मेरठ के मवाना में ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you...(Interruptions)... Don't display it. Mr. Jha, one second. Mr. Minister, this is permitted by the hon. Chairman. Of course, the hon. Minister is here. If he wants, he can react after the submission.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: But, Sir, there is no basis for this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, it is permitted by the hon. Chairman.

श्री प्रभात झा : सर, मेरठ के मवाना में NIPCCD के सहयोग से पर्चा बांटा जाता है और उसका नाम प्रोसेंट है। उसमें लिखा है कि हरी सब्जी के साथ-साथ गो-मांस खाइए और गो-मांस खाने से आपका खून बढ़ेगा। राजीव जी आप किस संस्कृति की बात करते हैं? भारत की संस्कृति की धजियां उड़ाने का काम किस मंत्रालय को दिया गया है? यह बात कौन कहता है और यह पोस्टर कैसे बांटा गया? मैं सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं, आप सवालों का उत्तर दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : सवालों का उत्तर दिया गया है।

श्री प्रभात झा : आप मुझे यह बताइये कि यह जानते हुए कि अनेक राज्यों में प्रतिबंध लगा हुआ है, फिर आपने यह सर्कुलर कैसे जारी किया? क्या आप चाहते हैं कि भारत में गाय की हत्या हो, क्या गो-मांस बढ़े? क्या इसका कोई लॉजिक है कि इससे खून बढ़ता है? यह मामला इतना सरल नहीं है। यह सर्कुलर निकालने वाला कौन है, यह सर्कुलर किसने निकाला है? इसके पीछे मंशा क्या थी, क्या कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा करवाना था? यह इतनी आसान बात नहीं है, जितनी तेजी से खड़े होकर आप बोल रहे हैं। यह मामला भारत की अस्मिता से जुड़ा हुआ है। गाय और गंगा भारती अस्मिता है। इस अस्मिता से खिलवाड़ करने वाला चाहे कोई भी मंत्रालय हो, यूपीए सरकार की इतनी हिम्मत कैसे हुई कि वह इस तरह का सर्कुलर जारी करे। मैं जब इस बात पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूं तो आप मुझे बताइए कि क्या आप गो-हत्या के समर्थक हैं? आप इसका जवाब दीजिए। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि गो-मांस बंदे? हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी साइंटिस्ट आकर बताए, कोई भी वैज्ञानिक आकर बताए कि गो-मांस खाने से खून बढ़ता है? मैं यहां पर मुस्लिम भाइयों से भी पूछना चाहता हूं और सदन के एक-एक सदस्य से भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है? मैं भारत के वैज्ञानिकों को चुनौती देकर पूछना चाहता हूं कि वे बताएं कि क्या गो-मांस खाने से hemoglobin बढ़ता है? जब हम बोलने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो आप बोलने नहीं देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और सरकार इस पर जवाब दे। यदि वह जवाब नहीं देती है तो यह सिद्ध करे कि गो-मांस खाने से खून बढ़ता है। हमने कभी नहीं पढ़ा और कभी नहीं सुना कि इसके खाने से खून बढ़ता है। सरकार वह आदेश वापस ले और इस साजिश का पता लगाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार का मजाक नहीं चलने वाला है। सरकार इसके दोषी अपराधियों को दंडित करें। *...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Those who want to associate, may do so.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती स्मृति जुबिन ईरानी (गुजरात) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all associate ourselves with the concern expressed by the hon. Member.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इनको यह बता रहा हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई अनुवाद की mistake हुई थी, तो वह correct कर दी गई, फिर ये कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप गो-मांस खाने के समर्थक हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रभात झा : आप यह कैसे कह सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : आप अपना प्रचार लूटने के लिए किसी के ऊपर कुछ भी आरोप लगा देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपको अपनी पब्लिसिटी कराना है, तो आप कोई भी आरोप लगा देंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल : मैं आपको जानकारी दे रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप कैसे कह सकते हैं कि आप गो-मांस के समर्थक हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister, Shri Rahman Khan would like to.. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. Please take your seat. Let the Minister have his say. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister would like to respond.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised the issue relating to a brochure published by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. There is a woman development

programme mentioned. In the brochure pertaining to that programme, in the list of sources of iron as a nutrient, there is a mention of beef in English. This was published by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), a Government of India organization. The job of preparing the brochure had been entrusted to them. NIPCCD, while making a translation, have used the word 'cow meat' for beef. The day it came to my notice, I ordered the withdrawal of all the brochures. An hon. Member of the Lok Sabha had told me about it over telephone at around 12 o'clock at night. The next morning, I had immediately ordered the withdrawal of all publications. We had, then, issued a press release saying that this has been withdrawn. It is a mistake in translation. I regret on behalf of the Ministry...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Minister, cow-meat means beef. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Najmaji, let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: It is a mistake in translation.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha) : But did you punish anybody? ...(Interruptions)...
आपने किसी को सजा दी है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के. रहमान खान : आप मेरी बात सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बताता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... पहले सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Please listen to me. It was given in 2011 and then it was published. When we came to know about it, I am having it inquired into. Only three days back this came to my notice. I am inquiring into the matter and will find out where the mistake has occurred. We will take an appropriate action.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is fine.

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Sir, it has been withdrawn and I would assure the House; it is a wrong translation and we have taken a serious note of it. We have withdrawn it. ...(Interruptions)...

No, we have withdrawn it; everything is withdrawn.

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Have you taken any action against the responsible persons?

SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: We are inquiring into it. Since it has been done by another organisation of the Government of India, we will inquire into it first and then ...(Interruptions)... I will inquire into it and whatever needs to be done, I will do.

Wildlife protection and killing of one-horned Rhino in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I would like to raise a serious and urgent issue prevailing in Assam. No day passes in Assam without killing of a one-hornrhino. There is killing of one-hornrhino almost everyday in Assam. Time and again, the Government of India and the Government of Assam assured us that one-hornrhino will be protected in a high profile and scientific manner. But, till date, this rhino killing is not stopped and the Government has totally failed in protecting the wildlife in Assam. Only a small number of rhino habitation is there in Assam. Sir, the rhino population in Kaziranga was 2,290 only as per 2012 Census. As on October 4th, the rhino population drawn was 2,191 to 2,290.

Sir, cruelty is such a hit in Assam that in some cases, rhinos have been targeted by poachers and they hack the horns while the animals are alive. This is the position in Assam. The people are directly talking about 'today's death'. There is real *shor sharaba* in every street and road in Assam. The people speak of it directly. In the rhino killing and poaching, forest officials and even the higher-ups are directly involved. Even in Dispur, such illegal poaching and kickbacks are found. This is the situation prevailing when the Government has not been taking any action. Time and again, they have assured that there would be a CBI inquiry. But, till date, no CBI inquiry has been initiated by the Government of Assam and the Government of India. Sir, promises were made to introduce drones to keep an eye on movement of the animals and to track poachers. But, nothing has been done till date. The State assured us that it would go to the CBI in respect of this killing. But, nothing has been done.

Sir, the poaching incidents need to be viewed in a global perspective to appreciate the grave risk the rhino population in India is facing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Das, your time is over. It is not going on record as the mike is off.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter mentioned by Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter mentioned by Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter mentioned by Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Problems being faced by the Public Transport System in Kerala
due to hike in diesel price on bulk consumers**

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me time to speak. The public transport system in the State of Kerala is in a serious crisis due to the new policy of Government of India. By this policy, the public transport systems are being considered as bulk consumers and they have to pay a high rate for diesel. This additional burden for Kerala State Road Transport Corporation and other public transport systems in different States is more than Rs.13.50 per litre. Sir, KSRTC is still making big losses, which are more than a thousand crores rupees. Sir, this new decision of the Government increases the operating cost of the KSRTC, but private buses are excluded from this bulk consumer status. It is totally unfair in a competitive atmosphere, and is discrimination to public transport system in our country. Sir, the KSRTC is struggling in a big manner even to pay salaries to its employees, and it is compelled to cancel several routes. As a result, the public is suffering too much. This would force the KSRTC to take a decision to close the public transport system.

Now, the Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas has given an assurance to change over the system of fuel from diesel to CNG, but it would take several years. Meanwhile, the existence of the public transport system in our State is in a very serious question. It is the duty of the Government to protect the public transport system. So, I urge upon the Central Government to withdraw the bulk consumer status to public transport system, including KSRTC, and save the KSRTC, and ensure transport availability and accessibility to the common man in our country. Thank you, Sir.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the association means same is the problem in all the States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I associate myself with this issue.

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with this subject.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I also gave a notice for association with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, all those who associated themselves with it, their names should be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.N. Balagopal, Shri M.P. Achuthan, Dr. V. Maitreyan... ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, all those associated themselves with it.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, there is a criterion for calling the second Member also, I think, if two names are there on one issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I also gave a notice on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you can associate yourself with it; no problem.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is not a question of association. Sir, earlier, the Chairman assured the House that there would be a separate discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give a notice for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: So, there should be a separate discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I said, 'for that, you have to give a separate notice'; that will be examined. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: ...Railways and Defence. Defence is the major purchaser.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

**Demand for taking steps for use of Hindi or other Indian languages
besides English in proceedings of High Courts and Supreme Court**

श्री रामविलास पासवान (बिहार) : सर, संविधान की धारा 348, खण्ड 1, उपखण्ड 'क' के मुताबिक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जितनी भी कार्यवाहियां हो रही होंगी, वे सारी की सारी कार्यवाहियां

अंग्रेजी में होंगी। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश में बहुत से लोगों को यह अधिकार है कि वे वकील को नहीं भी रखें। यह कोई हिन्दी का मामला नहीं है, किसी एक लैंग्वेज का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि किसी भी लैंग्वेज में कोई भी आदमी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर अपनी बात या अपने पक्ष को रखना चाहे, तो वहां उसकी इजाजत नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ, हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं कि हमारी पार्लियामेंट है, जहां 22 भाषाएं हैं और 22 भाषाओं में लोग अपनी बातों को रखते हैं, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट में ऐसा नहीं है। बहुत ही मेहनत के बाद, चूंकि धारा 348 के खण्ड 2 के मुताबिक राज्यपाल की अनुशंसा पर राष्ट्रपति इसकी अनुमति दे सकते हैं, उसके मुताबिक राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में हिन्दी में कार्यवाही करने की अनुमति है। लेकिन 2002 में छत्तीसगढ़ की सरकार ने, 2010 में तमिलनाडु की सरकार ने और 2012 में गुजरात की सरकार ने भारत सरकार को लिख कर दिया कि उनकी भाषा में हाई कोर्ट में लोगों को अपना पक्ष रखने का अधिकार दिया जाए, लेकिन अभी तक राष्ट्रपति ने उस पर कोई अनुमति नहीं दी है। इसी तरह से और भी स्टेट्स हैं, जहां से इस तरह का प्रस्ताव आया होगा। संविधान की धारा 343 के मुताबिक राजकाज की भाषा हिन्दी होगी, जिसमें यह लिखा है कि यह 10 साल से लागू हो जाएगा। धारा 351 के मुताबिक यह कहा गया है कि इसको प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार को इसमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए काफी लोग आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं। अभी एक संस्था काफी दिनों से सरकार के सामने धरने पर बैठी हुई है। उसमें श्याम रुद्र पाठक, डा. विनोद कुमार पांडे, श्रीमती गीता मिश्रा, कुंवर प्रमोद बिहारी, कुमुद कांत जी, आदि हैं। ये सारे के सारे लोग धरने पर बैठे हुए हैं। हम सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहते हैं कि इसके लिए सरकार को अविलंब संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए। वैसे भी यदि आप देखेंगे, तो आर्टिकल 39 में लिखा है कि राज्य सुनिश्चित करेगा कि किसी भी असमर्थता के कारण कोई नागरिक न्याय प्राप्त करने के अवसर से वंचित नहीं रहेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि न्याय प्राप्त करने का जो अवसर है, उससे लोगों को वंचित रखने की यह एक साजिश है। इसलिए मैं भारत सरकार से यह मांग करता हूं कि भारत सरकार संविधान की धारा 348 में संशोधन करे और विभिन्न राज्यों की जो भाषाएं हैं, उनमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट की कार्यवाही करना सुनिश्चित करे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण सिंह (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

डा. ज्ञान प्रकाश पिलानिया (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, all Indian languages should be there.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री देवेंदर गौड टी. (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, जीरो ऑवर के मेशंस में आपने मेरा नाम नहीं लिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your problem? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I will take only one minute. सर, किसानों के साथ जो धोखा हुआ और यह जो स्कैम है, इसका सबूत इतना है कि यह *overwriting* है, *alteration* है, *tampering* है। यह एक *criminal activity* है। इसलिए प्रधानमंत्री जी का यह कहना कि इसे पीएसी देखेगी ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : नहीं, वही मेरा मुद्दा था। एक मिनट। पीएसी अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी, लेकिन *criminal activity* के लिए सीबीआई की जांच होने की जरूरत है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Deputy Leader has made it very clear.(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, इस पर *associate* करते हुए मैं बता रहा हूँ कि इसकी सीबीआई जांच होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are unnecessarily repeating it.....(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : एक मिनट। जिन किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिला है, जिन किसानों को ऋण माफी नहीं मिली है, उनको 31 मार्च, 2013 के पहले ऋण मुक्ति देनी चाहिए, यह मेरी मांग है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay, that is fine. We will now take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury is to move the Motion and speak.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:

That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on February 21, 2013.

Sir, this is a privilege to have this opportunity for me to move this Motion. I thank the Chair, the leadership of my Party, my Leader in the House for allowing me to move this Motion. Before I start on the entire address, I want to seek the indulgence of the House. There has been an unfair delay of three days before when we took this up. So, I would ask you to show some indulgence to me, permit me to speak uninterrupted. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would not take three days, I assure you. If you have patience, I am perfectly willing to.*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let us revisit what the President said in the second paragraph of his Address. What he says, I think, very aptly summarises what metrics we need to work for India, He says, “an inspirational India is emerging, an India that demands more opportunities, greater choices, better infrastructure and enhanced safety and security. Our youth, our greatest national asset, are a confident and courageous lot. I have no doubt that their passion, energy and enterprise will take India to new heights.” Sir, there is pretty much what we need to address today. All of us are taking cognizance of the fact that we have the youngest population in the world. India is a young nation today with its assets of youth. We need to address their aspirations as a continuation of how India should evolve. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, India is admired in many ways. There are democracies across the world which happen. But do all democracies define their freedom in the same way that India does? Not at all! India is envied, respected and admired for the liberal democracy that we practise. It is this liberal democracy that allows us to protest, as we did and kept this House hanging for three days. It is this liberal democracy that allows us to pray and celebrate our festivals, survive our famines and work together. When we say, “We, the people...”, that ‘we’ vote for civilians, not the military, not for Generals, not for Godmen, not for self-selecting party people and not for the spies. India has this tremendous tapestry of liberal

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

democracy that allows civilians to get what they should in an active system. Is it enough for us to just have political and civil liberties? Yes, after freedom, we have addressed those issues. We have put in building blocks of growth and development. But the time has come for us to change. Are we, as a Parliament, as a nation, ready to make that change? It would mean that we have to change our mindsets. It would mean that we have to put all our energies for us to be able to struggle the two generations. It would mean we have to re-invent ourselves to be relevant to the youth and the nation today that young people should believe in us and the Parliamentary democracy that we are capable of making that quantum leap into the future. To get back to the future, we need to also enjoy the liberalism of economics. Why do we shy away from economics? Why do we relegate it to the Finance Ministry? Why do we put it into dusty old reports which don't translate into what it should be? Why do we oppose it tooth and nail every time we bring up the word 'economics' in the governance? Can we live with just social and political means and not address the liberal systems and liberal economics? Unless you liberalise here, unless you move forward, we are not going to be relevant to the youth of this country and, hence, to the world. India is today first amongst equals. And, it is our compulsion and our need of the hour that we should allow India to build a productive, competitive and open economy in order to give every Indian a greater chance of prosperity. How dare we assume and use up that authority to say 'no' because of our dogged political stands and because of which we are out of synchronization. We will impose these limits on open economic liberal policies; we will hold back generations from making that quantum leap.

Sir, today we speak in the backdrop of very difficult times. It is extremely difficult, and there lies the chance. What happens to that chance of prosperity that every Indian is entitled to. The challenge is to manage the change, we have to make the change and manage it so that we keep the gains coming. The profits must devolve to the people. And, we go through this rough economic atmosphere, which is prevailing over the country and over the world today; it is a global phenomenon. It is nothing that we can deny and live in India today. We are witness to history. Let us rewind a little bit to go back to the past. It was the Congress Government at the Centre that had actually put in the building blocks. It was this very Prime Minister — at whom many people raise their fingers and accuse him of many things, but I

don't remember many people lauding him – Dr. Manmohan Singh in his *avatar* as Finance Minister who set up the building blocks. He opened up and took that leap into liberalization and he scrapped the licensing. He opened up for traders and investors. The service industry thrived, the investors flocked to India, and they still look at India with a lot of hope. Can we deny that we have world-class companies today in this country and that internationally people come to woo Indian investors to come to their country? Can we deny that Indians who have had education in the much-criticized Government schools and Government institutions are the people who are working in NASA, who run UK's medical services, who contribute to America's wealth? Can we deny that these are the people who have left the shores of this country after having benefited from this nation and the principles that were laid by the Congress Party? Can we deny that economy boomed, literacy soared, Indians live longer than ever before and incomes rose? We can't deny these. These are factual truths and people aspired. We complained about people moving out from rural areas to urban migration. It is an aspirational India that moves out of rural economies into urban fantasies. They want to have that slice of the pie which they are entitled to. When we first look at India's economy, if you go back a little, you will see that we first integrated woefully with the rest of the world. That was relevant at that time. We needed to move and integrate ourselves with international standards so that India would benefit, so that people would be able to get the economic reforms which were initiated by the Congress in 1991. Trade in goods and services increased from 22.9 per cent of GDP in the 1990s to 55.7 per cent of GDP in 2011. That's a quantum leap. Similarly, payments and receipts in the capital accounts, which were 15.1 per cent of the GDP in the 90s, increased to 48.2 per cent of the GDP in 2011-12. It is the result of every policy. Much as we visualized, much as we took that step timely, things changed. There are foreseen and unforeseen circumstances that happen, and, given our country's numerous socio-economic and political problems, at that point, it was relevant that we grew, had an accelerated growth so that we could telescope into the future. This integration saw all of us enjoying boom times. However, the world underwent a financial crisis. Our armour was dented when the Globe experienced this crisis. I use the word 'dented' very advisedly because our armour is still strong and steadfast. We have taken those protections to protect our people. We withstood the worst of 2008 financial crisis, primarily, because of the UPA Government's sound economic policies, because we had the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh who could steer this country through

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troubled waters, backed by the unwavering support and stewardship of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. The timely fiscal and monetary stimuli that we gave to this country to stabilize the markets, and the growth rate of 8.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11, was something that no other country was able to achieve under those circumstances, given a nation of this size, given the complexities of our people, of the religions, languages, divides that we celebrate and unite on, our wonderful signs of unity in diversity, and it has to be dealt with. It is not enough to sit back. India did this. The UPA Government did this. They took that step and said, 'let us stabilize India.' The stimulus that came into the markets helped stabilize the markets and we didn't go down as the rest of the world did. Unfortunately, the global economy took another hit. It took another hit. External problem hurt us. You had a very weak global growth. There was a very weak global growth. You had to import oils; the high prices of oils hit us. We not only import oils, but we also subsidise 80 per cent of the oils for our consumers. We never baulked at it. We never shied or sat back. And, that is why, today we stand at a 5.5 per cent growth. We have come down, undoubtedly, but let me tell you, behind all that pessimism, there is a cautious optimism that comes. We are still the third largest economy growing in the world and that counts for something, given the size of our population. We are the third, following Indonesia and China. May I inform you all that in 2009-10, the UK witnessed a negative growth of four per cent. France and USA saw negative growths of 3.1 per cent. And, even as I speak, the IMF forecasts that in 2013, the Eurozone will see a growth rate of -0.2 per cent, Japan, 1.2 per cent and USA, 2.0 per cent. This is negative growth. India, however, will grow at 5.9 per cent, second only to China. All of us who go on talking in this House with narrow tunnel vision, when we criticize, we don't see the pan-Indian vision. It is fine. We must come forward. We must set course corrections. We must have learning curves. But it is in the global perspective that we have to look at it. India will continue to grow at 5.9 per cent, which is second only to China. I would like to point out that this growth rate, which is one of the highest in the world, is because of a slew of sound economic policies by the UPA Government, steered and headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh, our Prime Minister. A lot of economists, and all of us, refer to the Prime Minister as the economist. Yes, and proudly so! It is because of his ability that we have been able to bring India into this league.

Economists the world over agree that we have to take the necessary steps. There was widespread consensus about the steps necessary for India to take. It is politics, politicians and political parties which are resistant to change. If we must remain an intelligent and relevant polity and politicians, we must learn that we have to make that change and liberal economics have to be brought in, accepted and learnt, so that we can translate that into polity. Now, I know comparisons are odious; we have all been taught that, but then, we have to have a benchmark by which we could measure and evaluate the performance of Governments. If you look at it, there was a time before the NDA Government when all the States grew at 6.94 per cent. The Congress Government changed. There was a dip to 5.5 per cent. Under the UPA Government, it surged to a 9.3 per cent, and the CAGR was 9.7 per cent under the UPA Government. These are relevant facts. I know, growth rates remain relevant only that much. They are just the means to gain an end. But what is important is that growth rates are relevant only if they enable people to realize their own aspirations. Mr. Amartya Sen pointed out, "A Government is mandated to create a hospitable, enabling environment so that each and every citizen can realize their full capabilities." The National Advisory Council, which is headed by Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and the UPA Government, have constantly led by action, where our commitment to inclusive growth, to reduce poverty and uplift the poor, has shown results. Poverty reduction remained a dismal 0.76 per cent in a non-Congress Government, to put it politely. During the period of UPA, till 2012, it went upto 2 per cent. In the past, ruthless pursuit of privatization, feeding the corporate honchos and facilitating these people cost us in cutting back on social expenditure. I would like you to understand that the safety net for the underprivileged and marginalised sections of the society by way of subsidies had vanished. It is under the UPA that expenditure on subsidies is 14.75 per cent, which has shielded the cost of living of rural population, primarily through fertilizer. Sir, the world over, in today's times, much as we want to compare ourselves to other countries — I don't believe in that — I believe that India leads by example. We are first among the equals today. If you look at it world over, the so-called advanced economies, the more learned and knowledgeable people that we assume, have taken severe radical cuts in their social expenditures. This is undertaken to cut budget deficits and to improve fiscal health and show it well on their balances. We are committed, the UPA Government is committed, strongly to fiscal prudence, but at the same time and in the same breath, we do

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not abdicate our responsibility towards the citizens of this nation. This Government firmly believes that we need to carry our people along the way and keep them head high. And, it is that particular commitment to the citizens that we have remained sensitive to the facts in these difficult times and it is the duty for us to stand by them. Hence, contrary to the global trends, India is the one nation, and we should be collectively proud of it irrespective of our parties; we go back to the citizens and we can espouse and tell them, inform them that we never took budgetary cuts; we never looked at deficit cuts to save our face. We threw ourselves bodily into this exercise to keep this nation buoyant. The U.K. Government, for example, cut protected areas, such as health and education. These are supposed to be protected areas for the U.K., whereas they took huge spending cuts which they had made to adjust the inflation of growth. They have spent in 2011-12 in the area of education and healthcare minus 5.7, minus 1.2 per cent. In Spain, the Ministry budgets have been slashed by 8.9 per cent. And, to my Left party friends, I want to tell them that public sector wages have been frozen consecutively for a third year. Now, is that the picture that we want? Is that the so-called advanced economies that we concede to? Is this the model that we want to follow? No, India has to stand bold and we have said that we will not take the sectorial cuts; that we will ensure that our citizens get the best and we will devolve the power to them.

I just want to ask my dear friends: Do you believe that what this Government is doing today is just piecemeal; that it is something that we have just forwarded; that this is something that we take as knee-jerk reactions, or, that it is posturing for the ensuing elections? Not at all. If you look back in history, the metrics on which India will move forward was laid in place by several of our leaders and visionaries. If Indira Gandhi saw to it that we should nationalise the banks, then it was late Rajiv Gandhi who visualised that the youth would be part of this destiny. He was the one who empowered 18-year olds to vote because he could envision that the youth were going to be there and be relevant and not just dream of their destinies but be the makers of their destinies. Eighteen year olds were empowered to vote. A Constitutional amendment was taken, whereby he empowered women. Today, we are talking about safety of women. It was part of that empowerment of women. By a single pen stroke, he changed the destiny of this nation, where thirty-three and one-third per cent of women in the districts at the grassroots level were empowered

to come into decision making, where they stood shoulder to shoulder with men and said, "This is what we want for our villages; this is what we think is planning and development." Today, that has come to fifty per cent. There were people who laughed, who were hysterical saying women, how many of you are going to leave your kitchens and come forward. Empowering women and women's safety is not just physical safety, Sir. It is not judos and karates. It is teaching the society to accept women as equals. We are equal. It is just taking the men a longer time to understand that, and, hence, we had to bring in legislation and we had to bring in other trends. Coming to education, Sir, when we brought women into decision-making, women across the country told us that they had dreams for their children, not just for their families, and, they wanted to educate their children. Educating India was not about just academics, Sir. Educating India was *Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan* which set in infrastructure across the country, empowered children to go to school, not to work as daily wage earner or do labour. Sir, 11 crore children eat a hot-cooked meal in 12 lakh schools across India, and, perhaps no one in the world has ever witnessed such a huge social intervention. This not only educates our youth, it is capacity building to bring about an informed India, to bring about an aware India. We have the Right to Education. Sir, the Right to Education is not merely an article of faith. It is the translation of a modern India, a great social leveler, a great equalizer because it will remove the caste system. My children in India will be known for their achievement, for their education, for their degrees they possess, and, not that कि बढई की बेटी है या कुम्हार का लड़का है। They will be known by the just dignity that they deserve. That is the Right to Education, Sir. It is about building infrastructure.

Look at the amount which we have announced in the education sector. Look at what we have allocated for this sector in the Budget. There has been a huge acceleration, a large chunk of this, 17 per cent higher allocation has been made for education. 17 per cent! The allocation for *Sarva-Shiksha Abhiyan* has increased by 4 times, that is, it has quadrupled, and, you will have a large chunk of this in the form of scholarships, as an inclusive perception of SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities and girls, and, this has grown by 16 per cent.

What does this mean to us? We all know the problems that we face. I know what minority girls go through. It is wonderful that we don't say that it is only primary education or secondary education. Sir, this Government is committed to

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ensuring that every Indian citizen will be entitled to education right till the end, that they can pursue any field, and, that the Government will stand by them for whatever higher education that they want, irrespective of caste, creed, gender or any other bias that we face in this country. This is in capacity building to bring about in a huge country to devolve education to all of them as their right and to go ahead and do that.

Sir, in the health sector, we do discuss in this House that we have had African, sub-Saharan region malnutrition that faces us. It was taking cognizance of that that the Government put in the Midday Meal Scheme, that the ICDS brought about 45 foods which are required for children, or, that we said that the maternal mortality has to go down. Can there be a bigger achievement that today across the country we have eradicated Polio forever? There is no more Polio. We are never going to see in our villages a child affected by Polio, who will carry that damage for the rest of his life. It is no mean feat that we have achieved across the population.

In order to do that, rural development had to be put into place, and, it was not just the Panchayati Raj but to establish it, in our predominantly rural country, we had to see that we handheld the farmers and the rural households. There is a threefold increase of allocation for rural development in the last six years. In the financial year 2012, we have allocated 14 per cent of the Government of India's Budget. In the same year, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA came. How much we talk in this House about MNREGA? Yes, we must point out the leakages. We must plug the loopholes. But can you deny the security? When we stop laughing and smirking about what we do for the country, what the Government does, when we try to forget that we are not just Opposition or other politicians, we will learn to appreciate. MNREGA is one of the biggest social interventions in the world that goes to empower households and citizens of India. Indira Awas Yojna provides the fundamental right for citizens to have a shelter, a place to hide their heads in. Assistance under the Indira Awas Yojna had to be realistic. We grew from 45,000 to 70,000 per unit. Today, we subsidise that and give it to the citizens as well as in the most difficult areas and left-wing extremism areas, like my constituency, Khammam. People who bid for the tender don't go into those areas. They will not build the bridges and roads that are allocated to them under the MPLADS funds because they are terrified. They need police protection. There were times when I had to sit in a jeep parked

there to ensure that the contractor would execute his job. Can you imagine what happens to people who live in those circumstances? MNREGA gave them the answers. Yes, there are leakages. Yes, like I said, there are course corrections to be made. But, for want of that, you cannot overlook the number of people, the percentage of Indians, who have benefited, who today earn, who have mobile phones in their hands, who are able to bring down rural poverty, who are able to access nutritional food, who buy TVs even if they are living in a hut. That is the aspirational India that MNREGA caters to, and I am very proud to tell you that in my district, in Khammam, in Andhra Pradesh, we had a father and a son who were registered in MNREGA and the son also studied in the local Government school. He has got by scholarship and merit into IIT, Kharagpur. The father and son came to us saying that we don't have the money to buy cloths, and I am so proud that the people of Khammam came forward. Each one of them said that we will contribute and we collected about forty thousand rupees for this young student so that he could go with dignity into this. MNREGA gives Indians that chance which I spoke of in the beginning to be able to be inclusive, the chance towards economic liberalism that is required.

As regards ICDS, you have to really see the quantum that we address when we talk about the ICDS. Today, India's maternal and infant mortalities have started a slow but sure decline. That we can ferry Indian women who are pregnant to go to institutions for deliveries, that the mother and child are immunized pre-natal, post-natal and look after, what families should be doing for each other; we have empowered them to sit in a vehicle, whichever form of transport, and reach a hospital for cashless transfers so that they can have a safe institutional delivery. Which country in the world has ever done this? Can you see and identify a nation who can do this in this quantum, in these numbers? Why do we compare ourselves to small countries and small people and then say that we are worse than them? We aren't. No other nation in the world faces the challenge that we do. No other country in the world has the complexities that we do. No other country in the world and no other Government than the UPA II stands today in that position where we said irrespective of global trouble times we will give to our people. The citizens come first. When we say 'we, the people', it means us as Indians. Social justice and empowerment which were just tokenisms at some point have evolved into social recognitions today. Today, we have given benefits to the women, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Who has brought the Scheduled Tribes on to the main centre and focus?

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Who did it? It was the Congress Party. It was the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, who has brought the tribals on the Scheduled List. Today, it is the UPA Government that has brought about the Forest Act in order to empower our tribals. You have seen what we have done for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Today, there is a social recognition. We have brought about social equity because we are committed to it not merely tokenism during elections.

As far as our minorities are concerned, we have ensured that minorities are completely integrated with India. It has happened in no other country in the world, including Indonesia which boasts of large Muslim population, except in India where minorities are enjoying this dignity, this relevance, this cognizance and this respect. It is only in India that takes up their responsibility. The monies that have been devolved for higher education among Muslim minorities, the Wakf Boards and the problems that we have addressed are praiseworthy. About Rs.66 crores has been allocated for higher education amongst minorities. There is a tremendous skill in the hands of our minorities. Each family has a skilled person. Skill development embraces all these requirements; and ensures that the nation will bring up skilled generation.

Along with that is agriculture. I have yelled myself in this House where I said we can't have our farmers killing themselves. We have said that we should be able to help them at some time. Today, the House erupted on the loan waiver scheme. The people who were supposed to help them have decamped with the money. Who are these people? The Government, in good sense, and rightly so came forward to help our farmers because they needed timely intervention. How many of you have actually been farmers? Have you gone to the ground level and done it? Have you seen how seasonal our needs are? If you give some help after six months, it is not relevant to us. The loan waiver was required by our farmers because they needed to go back to the banks for the second loan in order to sow next crop which will feed India. I would like to say it is not the Peon or the President, but it is the farmer who feeds every Indian in this country living under most difficult circumstances and living in most extraneous areas. It is the farmers who don't have water and electricity. They don't have fancy schools for their children to go to. They don't even have great doctors who could address their health needs. As farmers, we have

growing children, who are required to be married. As farmers, we also have aspirational dreams. We needed that money. Yes, there are misappropriations in that. Some concerned gentlemen talk about it conveniently in public only during Parliament session and not before. Who has misappropriated that fund? Some individuals, some citizens and some people in the society thought that they could get free bucks. These organisations which were supposed to disburse the money ought to have verified all the facts of the people. If someone comes forward, it is an individual choice to cheat the Government. The Government has been cheated. We have devolved the money to those organisations and also to ensure that it was given to the rightful farmer. We are not helpless; we have the mechanisms in place where we can recover it. It will be transferred to the correct farmer who needed the money. We need to ensure that it is not shot before it is evolved. Then, it will create troubles for the farmers.

People mocked at us when we talked about the food security. Some Members in this House said, "How can you give food security? How much money it will cost? Where will you get the money?" Wherefrom you will get the money is not more important than the fact that no Indian will sleep empty stomach. We would feed India when our farmers have grown that much grain, rice and food. It is our responsibility to feed India. Wherefrom are we getting money? Do you think that we will be defeated? Defeat is not the worst of failures, but not to have tried is the true failure. We will find the money and we will feed our Indians. Long gone are the days when we had to wait for sanctions, wait for people across the world to send us foodgrain. Those days are over because of the foundation laid by the Congress Party, laid by the principles of this governance that came forward and said, "This is our responsibility and we take that collective responsibility." It is not that food security comes in just to feed the Indians. It deals with malnutrition, it brings about a robust India where we have the youngest to look after; that men and women in their productive years will contribute to the development of this nation and not cost us in hospitalization. It is about bringing in huge, lakhs of hectares of land into irrigation possibilities. It is about raising the quality of foodgrains. How many of you know about what is actually happening in agriculture? Agriculture is the future, not just our past. It is the farmer of this country who will remain relevant to all of you irrespective of how much industrial development you will do. While we are looking at all this, we have also taken experts, we have put in learned

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brains into the Kelkar Committee recommendations. We have reined in the twin deficits of inflation to spur investment. Can you do this all? Are you willing to contribute our MPLADS fund for this? No! We all stand in Parliament and demand a bigger and bigger and bigger share. But we need investments. We can't go and print our currency beyond the value that we have, like some countries can. Nobody dares question them. We don't. We are not a banana republic. We are an accountable democracy and republic. Hence we need to bring in investments. When we bring in the investments, that is where we have to change our mindset. We need liberal economics. Unless you do liberalization of your economics, you are going to be stuck in a situation where there is a total disconnect between reality and what happens. With due apology, in today's time you call for a national strike and a 'tool down' strike. How does that contribute to productivity? How does that sustain the individual, the civilian who is a daily wage earner? How do you justify a loss of crores of rupees because you have closed the country down at the cost of inconveniencing the common man? Is that the solution? Is that how relevant we are? Are we on board? Do we realize what is happening outside the little spheres that we sit like frogs in the well and refuse to see what is happening outside? कैसे हो सकता है कि कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को हम कह दें कि आज आप हड़ताल करिए? आप कौन से जमाने में बैठे हैं? यह जो देश भर में करोड़ों का नुकसान हुआ, हम सरकार की तरफ अंगुली उठाते हैं, तो क्या हम इसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं? बस हम विपक्ष में बैठे हैं या कहीं और बैठे हैं और हम फायदा उठाते हैं इस मौके का, बजाय इसके कि हम यह समझें कि जब तक हम लोग आगे बढ़ने की नहीं सोचेंगे, जब तक हम वित्त समस्याओं को नहीं पहचानेंगे, तब तक हम वे कदम नहीं उठा पाएंगे, जो इस देश को आगे ले जा सकते हैं। जब हमने कहा कि we will bring in multibrand retail, single brand retail, we never understood it. क्या बात कर रहे थे इस हाउस में! कुछ लोगों ने तो एक ब्रांड को इतनी पब्लिसिटी दे दी, जैसे FDI एक ही नाम का हो गया! FDI उनके लिए नहीं, FDI हमारे लिए है कि हम बुनियाद बनाएं कि हमारे किसान, मैं किसान हूँ, मेरा भी अधिकार बनता है मैं कड़ियों से सौदा कर सकती हूँ कि मेरी फसल का दाम यह होगा और आप देंगे। बजाय इसके कि दस लोग आकर मुझसे सौदा करें कि भाई साहब, मुझे दे दो, मुझे दे दो। यह किसने फैसला किया कि किसान भीख मांगते हुए बैठे रहें? क्यों? हमारा यह अधिकार क्यों नहीं है? हम फैसला क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमने इस देश में airports बनाए, जो airport कभी नहीं ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज स्मृति जी, आप थोड़ा सब्र दिखाइए। क्या आप किसान हैं? नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं हूँ, तो जरा मुझे बोलने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मैं किसान हूँ, मैं खेती करती हूँ और आपको बताऊंगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Why is it that my farmers don't have the rights

to get people to purchase their products? Why can't we do that? लोगों ने कहा कि हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को पैसे दिए थे। हमारे नाम पर कई और... घुड़सवार हम और लगाम किसी और के हाथ में? कितने करोड़ों रुपए हमने यहां से भिजवाए कि हमारी जनता ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : किसके पैसे हैं?

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : देश के पैसे हैं। हमारी जनता के लिए वे पैसे वहां पहुंचे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके तो नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... हम सबके हैं, सुना कीजिए, सब कीजिए। इसीलिए जी.एस.टी. लागू कर रहे हैं। जब जी.एस.टी. लागू हो जाएगा, देश भर में एक मंच बनेगा। वहां से पैसे कमाएंगे और हमारे लोगों को और भी पैसे मिलेंगे। Direct Transfer Scheme का सपना हमने इसीलिए देखा था। लोगों ने कहा, how absurd? How absurd कि आप Direct Transfer Scheme लागू करना चाह रहे हैं? How is this possible? It is only those who attempt the absurd who can achieve the impossible? यह Albert Einstein ने कहा, कहीं आप सोचें कि मैंने कहा। Albert Einstein ने कहा कि “Only those who attempt the absurd can achieve the impossible.” And achieve we will! Achieve we will!

इसके साथ-साथ, हम बदलाव लाने में इतना क्यों डरते हैं? It is only change that can be constant. That shows that we are alive, that democracy will progress, that social norms will eliminate, that we will have equity, that we will be homogenized with the rest of the world and that we will go forward. It is India that will lead in the direction that we take.

Now, plenty of democracies, say, Brazil, Poland, Sweden, have all pushed through difficult reforms. We have no fear, and we do not need to be afraid. Responsibility reflects in taking the responsibility. It reflects in seizing the bull by its horns and taking hard decisions that are necessary sometimes. हम डॉक्टर के पास इलाज के लिए जाते हैं। वे सूई लगाते हैं, कड़वी दवाई देते हैं, मगर आपकी सेहत तो ठीक हो जाती है। देश की स्थिति भी यही है। कई बार हमें डॉक्टरी इलाज करना पड़ता है। सामाजिक कमजोरियों को ठीक करना पड़ता है। लोगों को साथ ले जाना हमारा फर्ज बनता है। यह देश हमारी अमानत है, तो इस अमानत को आने वाली पीढ़ियों को देना हमारा फर्ज बनता है। अमानत का यही मतलब है कि हमें करप्शन को खत्म करना है। लोगों ने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आपके लिए करप्शन हंसी-मजाक की बात है। बहुत अच्छी बात है। इससे हमें समझ में आ गया कि आप इसको कितना महत्व देते हैं! How very nice! बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आपके लिए करप्शन बहुत हंसी-मजाक की बात है और जो मेहनत हम सरकार में कर रहे हैं, वह आपको समझ में नहीं आएगा, क्योंकि वह आपकी समझ के बाहर की बात है। अगर आप करप्शन को समझते, तो आप बड़ी गंभीरता से चुनते, मगर जब आपके लिए यह हंसी-मजाक की बात है, तो शायद मैं आपसे ज्यादा बात न करूं, करके दिखाऊं

[श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी]

कि हम क्या कर रहे हैं और यह भी ...**(व्यवधान)**... काम करके हम दिखाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको समझ में नहीं आता, जरा सुना कीजिए। मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए, फिर आप जोर से हंसिएगा। ठीक है? करप्शन को काबू करने के लिए जो कदम हम उठा रहे हैं, डरकर रहिए कि कहीं आपके नाम उसमें पेश न हो जाएं। यह देखते रहिए कि कौन, कहां से, कैसे और कहां तक काले धन को ले आते हैं, दूसरो को उचकाते हैं। आप लोग ऐरे-गैरे के प्लेटफॉर्म पर खड़े होकर मातम करते हैं और फिर उंगली से इशारा दूसरों की तरफ करते हैं। हम जो कदम उठा रहे हैं, जल्दी से जल्दी आपको देखने को मिलेगा **Double Tax Avoidance Agreement, Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill**, को legislations हमने बनाए, इनसे हमने देश भर में जाल बिछाकर रखा ताकि जो इससे निकलना चाह रहे हैं, वे मछलियां इसी में पकड़ी जाएं। आप गवाह हैं, देश का इतिहास गवाह है, पार्लियामेंट की proceedings गवा हैं कि **Public International Organisation Bill, Citizen's Right to Grievance Redressal Bill, Whistleblowers Protection Bill** जो हम लाए, ये सब उसी जाल की पहचान हैं **These are the Bills that will bring the safety net; that will reel in the people who are involved in black money and corruption.**

आप लोग सरकार का कितना भी मजाक उड़ाएं, वास्तव में आपको मानना ही पड़ेगा कि हमने कभी सब्र नहीं किया। अगर पता चला तो जो भी हो, उसको हम कानून के दायरे में लाए और आज वे भुगत रहे हैं। 'Policy paralysis' नामक क्या शब्द कहने में बहुत अच्छा लगता है। वाह! बड़ा witty लगता है, 'Policy paralysis'. क्या है Policy paralysis? मुझे आप समझाइए कि कौन सा ऐसा 'Policy paralysis' है, यह आज की Census की रिपोर्ट है, हमारे कहने की बात नहीं है, वह देखने से आपको पता चलता है कि literacy has risen. There are more girl children in schools, that we have more than millions, लाखों करोड़ों लोगों के हाथ में आज mobiles and cell phones हैं। ये सेल फोन्स और कम्प्यूटर टेक्नोलॉजी कौन लेकर आया था? किसने जोर देकर इनके बारे में कहा था? तब भी ऐसे ही आप लोग वहीं बैठकर हंसे थे। जब स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी ने कहा था कि कम्प्यूटर्स लाएंगे, science and technology बढ़ाएंगे, देश में आम इंसान के हाथ को हम ताकत देंगे तो लोग बहुत हंसे थे, उन दिनों में भी ऐसे ही हंस रहे थे, टूट-टूटकर हंस रहे थे कि बताइए, कम्प्यूटर क्या चीज़ है? हमारे गांव में बिजली नहीं है, कम्प्यूटर कहां से चलेगा? आज के दिन जिसके पास सेल फोन और आई पेड है, वे सब हाथ उठाइए। आप लोग हाथ उठाइए, शरमाइए मत, हाथ उठाइए। आप सबके पास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या आपके पास सेल फोन नहीं है? अब लोग यहां भी सच कहने में डरते हैं। यह तो राजीव गांधी जी की बदौलत है कि आज के दिन हर इंसान के हाथ में टेक्नोलॉजी पहुंच गयी, हरेक के घर तक पहुंच गयी। आज आप पार्लियामेंट में बैठकर दुनिया देख सकते हैं और दुनिया से सीखकर आप यहां बोलने के लिए आ जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, आज देश से rural poverty कम हो गयी, पोलियो हट गया, मिट गया

2.00 P.M.

और आप लोगों के पास तारीफ के लिए एक भी शब्द नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कांग्रेस की पार्टी का छोड़िए, हम ठीक हैं। कहीं आप आने वाले दिनों में **hat-trick** करके तीसरी बार विपक्ष में मत बैठिएगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : देखेंगे।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : आप देखेंगे तो आम जनता जवाब देगी, **don't worry**. आज के दिन, चाहे पक्ष में हों या विपक्ष में, हम सबकी एक जिम्मेदारी बनती है। हमें अपने लोगों को समझाना पड़ता है कि कई बार हमें कठिन और मुश्किल फैसला करना पड़ता है ताकि लोगों की तरक्की हो। आखिर हम ये कदम क्यों उठाते हैं? क्या यह कोई आसान बात है कि पक्ष में बैठी हुई सरकार को ऐसी कड़वी चीज को कहना और करना पड़े? हम भी तो सोच सकते थे कि इलेक्शन की बात है, चलिए, इलेक्शन का मुद्दा उठाएं, धज्जियां उड़ाएं और बस हाय-हाय करते हुए घूमें, लेकिन हमने यह नहीं सोचा। हमने सोचा कि बेहतर यह होगा कि हम, हमारे लोगों के लिए कुछ करें, हमारी युवा पीढ़ी के लिए, उनके भविष्य के लिए रास्ता दिखाएं, **terrorism** को काबू में लाएं। आप ही देख लीजिए। अभी-अभी मेरे राज्य, आंध्र प्रदेश में बम फटा। सर, आतंकवादी का कोई मजहब नहीं होता, कोई रंग नहीं होता, कोई देश नहीं होता। आतंकवादी एक बीमारी है जो समाज को खा जाती है।

आतंकवादी डर पैदा करते हैं कि भारत में लोगों के बीच में तोड़ लाने के लिए। यह गर्व की बात है कि इस देश के वासी इस देश को तोड़ते नहीं, हैं, बल्कि जोड़ते हैं। अगर कोई हमें धमकाता है, तो हम सब कंधे से कंधा लगाकर खड़े हो जाते हैं और उनसे सवाल करते हैं। यह बहुत गर्व की बात है कि मेरे हैदराबाद के लोग वहां से भागे नहीं, वे वहीं पर खड़े रहे और सबका साथ दिया। उन्होंने जो भी व्यक्ति घायल हुआ उसको अस्पताल पहुंचाने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली। आज के दिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कई स्पेशल टीम को तैयार कर लिया है, जिससे पता लगा सके कि इसकी बुनियाद कहां पर है, इसकी जड़ कहां पर है, इसको ढूंढ कर निकाला जा सके। ऐसी बातें पर हम सब एक हैं। मैं जानती हूं कि मुझे आपसे पूछने की भी जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि यह अपना फर्ज है। यह देशवासी बनने का अपना एक अधिकार है, यह अपना हक है कि हम इस देश से टेरेरिज्म को हटा दें। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, किरण कुमार रेड्डी जी ने अपनी बातों में कहा था कि आज के दिन अगर **NCTC** होता, तो हम और जल्दी इसको काबू में ला देते। कभी-कभी तो हमें देश के बारे में सोचना चाहिए, अपनी सोच विचार से आगे बढ़कर। जब **NCTC** लागू करने की बात हुई थी, जिसका जिक्र हुआ था, तो वह इसलिए नहीं कि हम स्टेट्स को कमजोर करें, उनकी मर्यादा, गरिमा न रखें। **NCTC** बनाने के बारे में इसलिए सोचा गया था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर केंसिल क्यों किया?

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी : भाई, "पोटा" तो बीता हुआ इतिहास है। आप क्यों रिवाइंड, रिप्ले में फंस जाते हैं। आप आगे बढ़िए। "पोटा" ठीक नहीं था, तो उसे हटा दिया गया। हमें आगे जाना चाहिए। "पोटा" का झंडा गाढ़कर बैठ जाने से कुछ नहीं होगा। अब ज़माना बदल गया है, NCTC की जरूरत है। अब NCTC क्यों इसलिए कि हम इनको एक जिम्मेदार बना सकते हैं। यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने यह नहीं किया, वह नहीं किया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह नहीं कह सकती केन्द्र सरकार ने यह नहीं किया। NCTC एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बनेगी ताकि हम जल्द से जल्द जो इन्फोरमेशन है, वह एक्शन में बदल सकें। आप हमेशा बोलते हैं कि अमेरिका में तो उसके बाद ऐसा नहीं हुआ, वैसा नहीं हुआ। आप अमेरिका के कानूनों को जरा देख लीजिए कि वे क्या कर सकते हैं। आप सोच रहे हैं कि वे हर बार परमिशन लेकर कहीं घुसते हैं। अगर हमें किसी को जिम्मेदार उहराना है, तो उसके लिए हमें यह कदम उठाना ही पड़ेगा। We have to look at the NCTC and we have to be able to bring security blanket for all Indians across the country. The credit of establishing 15 Special Teams in Andhra Pradesh to probe the blasts goes to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. We hope to be able to find solutions, because this is not just about Hyderabad or Andhra Pradesh, but this is about the line of terror that envisages for itself — a fault line — across the country which we will not accept as Indians and we do not accept in allowing that to happen.

The Congress Party always said, 'Justice delayed is justice denied and there have to be judicial reforms.' हम सब जानते हैं। हमने इस पर यहां हाउस में कुछ गड़बड़ नहीं की, वर्षों तक लोग कोर्ट्स के इर्द-गिर्द में भटकते रहते हैं, उनकी चप्पल घिस जाती हैं, उनके पैसे खत्म हो जाते हैं, पीढ़ियों तक केस चलते रहते हैं और हम सब अपने executive powers सरेंडर करके कोर्ट की तरफ भागना चाह रहे हैं, हम हर चीज कोर्ट की मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। कभी तो कोर्ट से हम कहें कि भाई साहब, आप जरा अपना काम ठीक कर दीजिए, बजाय हमें बतायें कि मच्छर की दवा कब छिड़कनी है और किसको एडमिशन देना है, किसका प्रमोशन करना है, किसका डिमोशन करना है। हम जब तक कानून-व्यवस्था को ठीक नहीं करेंगे, उसकी बुनियाद मजबूत नहीं रहेगी, तो हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे। डेमोक्रेसी की एक बहुत बड़ी पिलर कानून-व्यवस्था है, and we have to think of that. राहुल गांधी ने कहा था, "We will never build a nation unless we start recognizing and respecting the common man." It is in pursuit of this ideology, it is with that inspiration we come forward, it is with that commitment to the nation that we say that wisdom knows what to do next, skill knows how to do it and virtue is in doing it.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is the Congress Party that had the vision, not just for this political term, and History would judge us as the Government that laid the foundations for the progress and development of this nation, that envisaged that

we would need the youth of the future to be participants in their destinies, that they would be the dream-makers of this country. It is the Congress Party and the late Rajiv Gandhi who had said that women should be empowered. Today, we are fighting for women but this foundation was laid at that time. Today, fifty per cent of women across the country will go into grassroots politics, where they would decide on their own destinies. We will be very grateful if the Members of this House also ensure that we bring that same percentage into the Parliament, and the next Parliament has fifty per cent of women sitting in this Parliament, sitting shoulder-to-shoulder with men, taking decisions on what impacts our lives and our nation. It is this Government that abolished child marriage. It is this Government that had set up the network to protect girls. It is this Government that ensures that pregnant women have a safe institutional delivery. It is this Government that says every child is a part of this nation's destiny, and so, ensure that there is immunization, ensure that there is eradication of polio, ensure that they will have nutritional food and that they will go to school. We have given them the right to education. What about the right to information? आप कहते रहते हैं कि सरकार यह छिपाती है, वह छिपाती है। सरकार कैसे छिपाएगी, क्योंकि समाज को इतनी बड़ा हथौड़ा जो दे दिया कि आपके ये अधिकार हैं, find out what you want; चलिए, हमारे साथ और पूछो सवाल। यह अधिकार हमने दिया है। हमें छिपाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ऐसा कोई राज नहीं है, जिसे हम छिपाएं और छिप कर घूमें। It is this Government that has said to the international community that we are first amongst equals. No one had even thought of the Panchayati Raj when Mahatma Gandhi had defined it. Today, the Panchayati Raj has devolution of funds to the extent of crores. Have you seen the women from my village? They used to be afraid of even sitting on a chair in our presence, but, today, they take on the mike and ask for five crore rupees! I joke with them and ask, "Do you know how many zeros there are?", because I do not. Women feel so empowered through micro-finance that they take their own decisions. With the income they get, they have an informed choice about sending their children to schools, if necessary, to private schools! Today, you have private enterprise. You have Azim Premji, you have Shiv Nadar, and many others, investing in universities. It is this Government that has facilitated that atmosphere. It is this Government that attracts that kind of investment into this country. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Direct Cash Transfer, and अब जो हम कह रहे हैं, 'आपके पैसे, आपके हाथ'। And, we do not depend on individuals to bolster; we depend on a continuous change of command that will bring us what is required, that will authorize us to do what is necessary and which will help us to carry this country forward.

[श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी]

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I humbly thank the hon. President for his Address to the Parliament and the nation. I hope that we have been able to reflect collectively on what has been and what can be. We have to have that spirit of 'can do'. We can do it. We don't have to be afraid of change. We are the change. That is what Mahatma Gandhi said. It is the UPA Government that is the change that takes India forward into accelerated progress and development. The future is not one of ease or of resting. It is not going to be easy, and it must not be, because we have reaped the benefits, and it is our collective responsibility to give them the future. It is not going to be easy, but we must accept this challenge of the future so that we fulfil the pledges that we have often taken. We need to remind ourselves and each other collectively of this responsibility to make India what it is, the first amongst equals. As Rahulji said, we should start recognising and respecting the common man. We all talk down; great quantification is done. Yet, we do not hesitate for short political gain, for political opportunism where we sacrifice the common man. Who are we to say that we cannot get to a liberal economic space? But, we can get to that space. The Government enables those to be able to be commensurated with the hard work they have done and with what they have achieved for us in this country.

I would like to thank you all very much for a very patient hearing and I request you all to call upon the House to vote for this Motion. Before I sign off, I would like to say that though every effort can't be converted into a success, every success comes with only effort. We have to make that effort together. मैं आप सब को कहूंगी कि,

तू आफ़ताब लेकर चल, तू माहताब लेकर चल
 तू आफ़ताब लेकर चल, तू माहताब लेकर चल
 तुम्हारी एक ठोकर में, सौ इन्कलाब लेकर चल।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Renukaji. Now, Shri Praveen Rashtrapal to second the Motion.

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल (गुजरात) : थैंक यू डिप्टी चेयरमैन। राष्ट्रपति जी के वक्तव्य के बारे में मेरी सीनियर कलिंग, बहिन रेणुका जी ने जो आभार प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसको समर्थन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। देश के राष्ट्रपति जी का वक्तव्य बहुत ही डिटेल्ड, उम्दा और तारीफ़ेदार रहा है। यह इतना सुन्दर वक्तव्य रहा है कि जिसमें न कोई कमी कर सकता है, न कोई ऐड कर सकता है।

[उपसभापध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयपन) पीठासीन हुए]

हमारी कलीग ने इसकी सभी बातों को इस हाउस के समक्ष बहुत अच्छी तरह से रखा है। उन्होंने कुछ समस्याओं का तो बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से उल्लेख किया है। मैं दो-तीन बहुत ही उम्दा बातें, जो मुझे अपने कलिग के प्रवचन में से अच्छी लगीं, उनके बारे में कहूंगा, बाकी बातों को दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि मयूर को ज्यादा पेंट करने से मयूर बदल जाता है, इसलिए मयूर को मयूर ही रखना चाहिए, क्योंकि पीकॉक की पेंटिंग कभी हो नहीं सकती है। सबसे पहली बात तो यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का जो पहला पैराग्राफ है, मेरे लिए वही बहुत महत्व की बात है, जिसका मेरे साथी ने भी उल्लेख किया है कि जो भावी पीढ़ी की बात करते हैं, हम अभी तक भावी पीढ़ी की बात करते थे, उनके प्रवचन के अंदर फर्स्ट टाइम कहा है कि जो पीढ़ी अभी राज कर रही है, उसके ऊपर भरोसा रखो। हिन्दुस्तान में, राष्ट्रपति जी ने पहली दफा युवा वर्ग को नज़र के सामने रखकर अपने वक्तव्य की शुरुआत की है। 20 साल या 18 साल की उम्र की जो चर्चा हुई है, उसकी हिस्ट्री भी हमारी बहिन ने बताई है। आजकल कुछ लोग खुश हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर उनका राज चलता है, जहां पर नौजवान हैं, 18 साल के वोटर्स हैं। जिन्होंने न तो कांग्रेस को देखा है, वे कांग्रेस को पहचानते नहीं हैं, लेकिन कांग्रेस को इस बात का अफ़सोस नहीं है, क्योंकि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, "देश के राष्ट्रपति" होना चाहिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल : जब आपका राज आएगा, तब बदल देना ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): If there is any mistake, it will be corrected. ...(Interruptions)...make it "देश का राष्ट्रपति" ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: The President is the President of the Republic.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, at least, bring it to his notice.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I withdraw my sentence.

हमारे कलीग के प्रवचन के बीच से मुझे एक बहुत अच्छी बात मिली कि हमने ग्लोबल इकॉनमी को एक्सेप्ट किया। ग्लोबल इकॉनमी में क्या आता है? पीपीपी, यानी पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप। देश का जो पूरा कारोबार चल रहा है, उसमें नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स भी हैं, कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स भी हैं और हमारे सामने महिला संचालित बैंक्स भी आकर खड़ी हो गई हैं, वे भी हैं, महिला पुलिस स्टेशंस भी हैं, सभी क्षेत्रों में सबको पार्टिसिपेट करने का पूरा अधिकार मिला। आपने ग्लोबल इकॉनमी में पब्लिक को स्वीकारा, प्राइवेट को भी स्वीकारा और दोनों की पार्टनरशिप

[श्री प्रवीण राष्ट्रपाल]

का कानून भी स्वीकारा। फिर आप हड़ताल करते हैं, तो पब्लिक को पूछते नहीं हैं। उसमें ग्लोबल पार्टनरशिप सक्सेस कैसे होगा?

दूसरा सवाल चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव ऑफिसर के बारे में आता है। पहले हम उसको सीएमडी, चेयरमैन-कम-मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, बोलते थे। जब महिलाओं की संख्या बढ़ी और कम्पनी की चीफ एक्जीक्यूटिव ऑफिसर महिला हो गई, तब से हमने 'सीएमडी' शब्द को निकाल दिया, क्योंकि चेयरमैन में तो 'मैन' ही आता है। जब कम्पनी की सीईओ महिला बनी, तो उसको पगार देने का सवाल आया। अगर एक महिला कम्पनी की सीईओ बनती है, तो उसको पगार देते हैं। अभी हमारी कुछ महिलाओं ने घरों में भी पगार मांगने की शुरुआत की, तो आप उसे कैसे नकार सकते हैं? अगर कम्पनी चलाने के लिए सीईओ चाहिए, तो घर चलाने के लिए भी सीईओ चाहिए। सीईओ पढ़ी-लिखी है, तो आपको उसको भी पगार देनी पड़ेगी। ऐसी बातों को समझने के लिए हमारी युवा पीढ़ी, हमारी दूसरी पीढ़ी, इन सबको पूरी दुनिया का इतिहास समझना पड़ेगा। जैसे अभी हम सब लोगों ने मोबाइल को स्वीकारा, अगर घर में पांच सदस्य हैं, तो पांच मोबाइल्स होते हैं। पहले लैंडलाइन था। अभी इसमें ज्यादा खर्च नहीं होता, यह महंगा नहीं पड़ता है। हमको सुविधा चाहिए। इन सब बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उन्होंने आभार प्रस्ताव रखा।

अभी शायद वक्तव्य के दिन ही डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर सिस्टम के बारे में तय हुआ होगा। देश के राष्ट्रपति के प्रवचन में उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है कि मेरी सरकार ने हाल ही में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल की है। अभी मेरी सरकार ने शुरुआत की है, राष्ट्रपति जी ऐसा कह रहे हैं, जिसके तहत प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण प्रणाली (डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर सिस्टम) प्रारंभ की गई है। इससे सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले लाभों, जैसे छात्रवृत्ति, पेंशन और मातृत्व लाभ, को सीधे लाभार्थियों के खातों में भेजा जा सकेगा। राष्ट्रपति जी ने विशेष कर चार लाभों का उल्लेख खुद किया है कि इसका सीधा पेमेंट जिसको लाभ मिलने वाला है, उसके एकाउंट में डायरेक्ट जाना है। एक जमाने में हम इसकी कल्पना नहीं कर सकते थे, ऐसा हमारी बहन ने बताया। प्रवचन में मैंने देखा, तो यहाँ सीधा लिखा है - छात्रवृत्ति, पेंशन, मातृत्व लाभ। हमारी एक बहन मां बनने वाली है, तो उसको सरकार की ओर से जो लाभ मिलने वाला है, वह सीधे उसके एकाउंट में चला जाएगा। एक जमाने में यह किसी नेता के वाया जाता था, किसी एमएलए के वाया जाता था, किसी मेम्बर के वाया जाता था और उसमें गड़बड़ घोटाला होता था। अब यह बिल्कुल सीधे एकाउंट में जाने की बात है। इन्होंने इतनी अच्छी तरह से अपने आभार प्रस्ताव में इन बातों को स्पष्ट किया है। बच्चों के लिए, महिलाओं के लिए, युवाओं के लिए, वृद्धों के लिए - आप हरेक मुद्दे को देखिए। वृद्धों में भी दो प्रकार बनाए गए, जिसके मुताबिक उनकी पेन्शन का एमाउंट रखा गया।

कोई भी देशवासी रात को भूखा न सोए, इसकी जवाबदारी कौन लेगा? इसकी जवाबदारी 'Right to Food' के माध्यम से सरकार ने स्वयं ली। कुदरत ने हर व्यक्ति को खाने का

जो अधिकार दिया है, उसको बचाने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने ली है। कांग्रेस की सरकार के आने के बाद यह परिकल्पना आज शक्य होने जा रही है, जिसे हम अपनी आंखों से देख रहे हैं। एक जमाने में यह मात्र कल्पना थी। कोई भी सरकार आपके घर जा कर, खाना खिला कर नहीं आएगी, लेकिन आज 'Right to Food' के तहत लोग सरकार के पास जा कर खाने की मांग कर सकते हैं कि आपने हमें खाना देने की जिम्मेवारी ली है, आपको हमें खाना देना पड़ेगा।

साथियों विज्ञान के बारे में मुझे एक जरूरी बात बतानी है। हमारा अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम हमारी वैज्ञानिक उपलब्धियों का प्रतीक है। इससे देश को कई क्षेत्रों में फायदा हुआ है। 7 सितम्बर, 2012 को पोलर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान का प्रक्षेपण हमारा सौवां अंतरिक्ष मिशन था। कल-कारखाने बनाना, बांध बनाना, रेलवे लाइनें बनाना, इन सब को मद्देनजर रख कर और दुनिया भर में हो रही तरक्की को ध्यान में रख कर जब हम अंतरिक्ष के क्षेत्र में आते हैं, तो शायद एशिया में ही नहीं, विज्ञान में हमने जो तरक्की की है, ऐसी तरक्की किसी और खंड ने नहीं की है। मैं अन्य बातों को नहीं दोहराऊंगा। हमारी साथी ने जो आभार प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका पूरा-पूरा समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): The Motion is moved and seconded.

Now, there are 925 amendments to the Motion which may be moved at this stage.

There are amendments (Nos. 1 to 22) by Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari. Not present.

There are amendments (Nos. 23 to 69) by Shri Prabhat Jha. Are you moving?

SHRI PRABHAT JHA (Madhya Pradesh): I move:

23. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn't mention about any scheme of special package for the farmers of the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka etc. in view of severe drought being faced by these states.”

24. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn't mention about checking prices rise of food items and about any scheme aimed at bringing down the prices of food items at least to the level of prices existing five years back.”

[Shri Prabhat Jha]

25. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about withdrawing hike made by the Government in fertilizers prices, which would increase the economic burden on the farmers and common men of this country.”

26. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about banning forward trading of food items in the country despite suggestions made by Economists and social organisations for the same.”

27. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about any scheme to provide special economic package for farmers to encourage agriculture.”

28. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about providing bank loans to farmers at the rate of 4 per cent.”

29. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about any ‘preventive measure to stop the growing trend of committing suicides among farmers in the country.”

30. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address doesn’t mention about any move of the Government for not permitting the use of G.M. seeds in the agriculture sector of the country.”

31. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to arrest the growing inequality and polity in the country.”

32. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about preventing atrocities on dalits, poors, particularly women of the country.”
33. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete policy to tackle down the rising threats to internal security in the country.”
34. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any special plan to check the supply of arms and money from the neighbouring Countries’ to the separatists of the North-Eastern States.”
35. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:-
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any special policy to counter the growing infiltration in the North-Eastern States.”
36. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete policy to dismantle the growing net work of I.S.I. in the North-Eastern States.”
37. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any special plan to eliminate the growing trend of Islamic, maoist and naxal-terrorism in the country.”
38. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check the growing infiltration of maoists and terrorists from the countries like Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
39. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—
“but regret that the Address does not mention about any move to stop the rehabilitation scheme for bringing back the terrorists from Pakistan occupied Kashmir on the pretext of rehabilitating misled youth.”

[Shri Prabhat Jha]

40. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any move to check the growing instances of terror funding activities in the country.”
41. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any special measure to check the growing instances of the use of illegal, suspicious and Hawala transactions.”
42. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about creation of Telengana state at the earliest.”
43. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any policy of the Union Government to address the demands being raised from different states of the country to create smaller states.”
44. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any move to check Chinese intrusion into Indian borders, and boarding them out from the Indian territory.”
45. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about-the stand of not holding any dialogues with Pakistan in view of terrorists infiltration and promoting terror activities by it inside Indian territory.”
46. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to initiate action against Pakistan in view of repeated violation of ceasefire and consequent firing into Indian territory by it.”
47. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check growing corruption in the Administration in the country.”

48. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any more for giving momentum to Centre’s flagship programme of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and other schemes going at a very tardy pace.”

49. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to check the growing commercialisation of education in the country.”

50. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up separate fast track Courts for the expeditious investigation and trials of economic offences.”

51. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not any mention about presenting hunger-deaths in the country.”

52. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the modernisation of water storage system and also of raising falling water table in the country.”

53. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any special plan to check the exponential price rise of health drugs.”

54. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about actions taken against the accused in pursuance of the recommendations of the Shunglu Committee, set up by the Prime Minister for investigating into scam in Commonwealth Games, held at Delhi.”

[Shri Prabhat Jha]

55. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about enacting of a law with a view to ban cow-slaughter and selling of beef in the country.”

56. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any more to implement the suggestions/reports received from time to time for electoral reforms.”

57. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about efforts made by the Government of India for rehabilitating Tamils based in Srilanka.”

58. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to counter the growing nuclear capability of Pakistan.”

59. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any strategy to check the growing Chinese interference into the neighbouring countries of India.”

60. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to check the infiltration of Bangladesh is into Assam and other states.”

61. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s failure in checking price rise of foodgrains, and to rein in rising prices despite repeated assurances given to the country by the Prime Minister.”

62. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to stop

commercialisation of social services like education, health and sanitation etc. in the country.”

63. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any scheme for the integrated development of the tribals residing in naxal affected areas in the country.”

64. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about accelerating the pace of creation of irrigation facilities in the state by granting 90 per cent aids under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme with a view to complete the on going projects in Madhya Pradesh.”

65. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the plan to ensure at least the 20 hours electricity supply to the farmers.”

66. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about ensuring the flawless security system for the nuclear power plants in the country.”

67. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about eliminating the extremism and terrorism completely within a fixed time-frame in the country.”

68. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about a time-bound plan to reduce or give up the growing dependency on import in defence sector.”

69. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about taking concrete steps to stop the cross-border terrorism jeopardising national security.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are amendments (Nos. 70 to 109) by Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

70. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing the cost of production of farming to make farming remunerative to .check suicides by farmers.”

71. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about according priority to conversion of the natural resources of the country into value added products by banning the export thereof.”

72. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about checking commercialisation of medical and education sector in the country by increasing the participation of these social sectors three times more than private sector.”

73. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on spending hundred crores of rupees in India in the name of lobbying for use of natural resources by foreign companies.”

74. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting the policy of fixing the consumer sale price of petroleum products in the country on the basis of cost of production.”

75. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing gap between import and export by banning the import of luxury items in the country.”

76. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing the policy of promoting labour technique in the industrial sector in the country.”

77. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about measures to check the prices of milk despite there being constant increase in the production of milk in the country.”

78. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government initiative to check vices in the society caused due to degeneration of values of culture and civilization and morality.”

79. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about making change in the present model of development to remove the increasing economic disparity in the country.”

80. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any target of time frame to eradicate unemployment in the country.”

81. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government measures to bring the items of daily use in the purchasing capacity of the most vulnerable and poor persons of the society for their survival.”

82. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing the policy of not allowing all activities of the social sector to become commercialised.”

83. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the policy of fixing

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

maximum dividend after allowing entry of private sector in ancillary industries for the development of the country.”

84. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing the scheme of providing financial relief to the small shopkeepers in order to make them capable to face competition after permitting entry of multi-national companies in retail market.”

85. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing the policy of banning the polluting and toxic gas emitting industries in the country.”

86. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the target of any time-frame to ensure the availability of abundant water to each and every farm in the country.”

87. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-frame to provide all types of medical facility free of cost to every citizen of the country.”

88. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about putting in place an accountability system from top to the lowest level in the administration to curb corruption in the country.”

89. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about changes in the economic policy to make the economy of the country self-reliant and capable to offset the negative impact of the world’s economy.”

90. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing the policy of extending financial relief for the-development and expansion of livestock to make agriculture self-reliant in the country.”

91. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about giving directions to the Agriculture Research and Investigation Department to conduct research and investigation keeping in view the Indian requirement, ability and capability.”

92. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about other measures along with academic course to make education a means of character building and inculcating moral values.”

93. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective measures to deal with the crisis caused due to border violations of India by China, Pakistan etc.”

94. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about introducing a separate policy for the development of labour intensive traditional cottage industries in the country.”

95. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about measures to improve the work style and management system of police force and other security forces for enabling them to win over the confidence of the common man.”

96. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about enacting a law to ensure the major role of local panchayats in the preparation of development schemes for the rural development of the country.”

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

97. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about the constitution of a separate unit in the local administration with the participation of viewers for monitoring and banning the telecast of programmes polluting Indian culture, civilization and beliefs in the society through television mediums.”

98. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about a fixed time-frame to grow deep forests on 33 per cent land of the country to balance the deteriorating position of climate and atmosphere in the country.”

99. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about the policy regarding determining the working style of all the courts on the lines of fast track courts.”

100. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about the concrete measures to resolve the crisis caused by the failure of the Government to bring down the rate of retail inflation relating to common man in the country.”

101. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about the decision to take any effective steps to check the anti-India activities of insurgents and terrorists in the neighbouring countries.”

102. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the address does not mention about the provision to provide the entire school education free of cost in the country.”

103. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about providing free medical

facility to all citizens of the country by the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.”

104. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about any time-frame for disposal of cases pending in the courts.”

105. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of special schemes for development and bringing efficiency and popularity in the administration in the naxal-affected areas.”

106. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing the policy of granting equal status to the Ayurvedic system of medicine at par with Allopathic system of medicine for the expansion and development of climate-conducive Ayurvedic system of medicine in the country.”

107. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the policy of giving incentives to the production of herbs in the forests and barren land of the country.”

108. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the policy of making changes in the existing housing building programme to cater to the housing requirement of the vulnerable and weaker section of the society.”

109. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:— .

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective steps to detect and bring in circulation black money keeping in view the growing resentment towards black money in the country.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are amendments (Nos. 110 to 565) by Shri Darshan Singh Yadav. Not present.

There are amendments (Nos. 566 to 660) by Shri Rajkumar Dhoot. Not present.

There are amendments (Nos. 661 to 733) by Shri Sitaram Yechury, Shri Prasanta Chatterjee, Shri P. Rajeeve, Shri C.P. Narayanan, Shri K.N. Balagopal, Dr. T.N. Seema.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I move

661. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities.”

662. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the high-level corruption.”

663. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the guidelines for the Government in regard to liberalizing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).”

664. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deprivation of vast majority of poor people to get food under Public Distribution System in the country.”

665. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure completely in adequately identifying the BPL section of the population.”

666. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s

failure to re-define poverty line thus wantonly depriving a majority section of people to food in the country.” .

667. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country.”

668. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to get pass in the Women Reservation Bill.”

669. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to continue the independent foreign policy of the country which has withstood the test of time.”

670. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the tackling global economic recession affecting Indian industries and loss of jobs of lakhs of workers and employees.”

671. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective part in strengthening the Non-aligned Movement.”

672. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to play an effective role in the United Nations.”

673. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect Indian citizens from racial attacks in various countries.”

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

674. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries.”

675. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about lakhs of loss of jobs in India during the last two years.”

676. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments.”

677. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure to allot six percent of GDP in education.”

678. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors to face the ongoing economic melt down.”

679. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s failure in checking the procurement of obsolete ammunitions.”

680. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising and/or correcting the official definition of ‘poverty line’ which has turned totally obsolete.”

681. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret the Address fails to mention the innumerable cases of suicide by the farmers during last few years in various parts of the country.”

682. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the huge irregularities in the Government’s Farm Debt Waiver Scheme in which substantial portion of loan was *extended* to Micro Finance institutions.”

683. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take serious steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc., across various sectors.”

684. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government’s attempt to redefine India’s fundamental principle of per capita emissions’ norm while negotiating how the burden of reducing greenhouse gases globally, is shared.”

685. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional disparities.”

686. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States.”

687. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment for unemployed youth of the Special Category States.”

688. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country.”

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

689. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any concrete steps to control unabated suicides being committed by the farmers in the country.”

690. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about to expedite land reforms in the country.”

691. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme.”

692. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about realignment of the proposed Trans-Asian Highways and Trans-Asian Railways to pass through Tripura.”

693. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strong reaction of agriculture experts, economists and opposition political parties on the Government’s decision of decontrolling the prices of all fertilizers, except nitrogen-based urea.”

694. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in Address about the Government’s failure to ensure availability of food at affordable prices to 78 percent of ‘AAM AADMI’ whose daily income is less than Rs. 20 as mentioned in a Government appointed Committee Report and also failed to properly identify large sections of these people who are actually living under poverty due to for faulty parameters of BPL.”

695. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the lack of sincerity

and seriousness of the Government to tackle the CPI (Maoist) menace in various parts of the country.”

696. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the development of under-developed remote villages.”

697. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to black-list the notorious US multinational Monsanto.”

698. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the role of US imperialism and NATO forces in Indian sub-continent.”

699. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of Government to bridge the gap of demand and supply of electricity.”

700. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply coal according to the needs of power plants in the country.”

701. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve the targeted 20 kilometer road construction per day.”

702. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to achieve viability of Air India.”

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703. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo.”

704. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to enforce “tobacco-free” in all the educational institutions to prevent its abuse.”

705. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to stop the crimes against women and children.”

706. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country.”

707. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address failed to address the demand of universalisation of public distribution system and to put a complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market.”

708. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about making conditional the employment protection.”

709. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punishment for violation of labour laws.”

710. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers.”

711. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the disinvestment of shares in the public sector units, both central and state which must be stopped completely.”

712. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to enact Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill.”

713. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about failure of the Government to tackle the menace of black money, its generation and also to assess the quantum of black money both inside and outside in the country.”

714. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to safeguard and promote the livelihood of *street vendors*.”

715. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures to eradicate Child Labour from the country.”

716. That at the *end of* the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the educational policy to access higher education to all, irrespective of their paying capacity.”

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717. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is mention in the Address about the emergence of paid news’ that has been a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy.”

718. That at the *end of we* motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to develop efficient water transport in the country.”

719. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rate.”

720. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government failed to mention no contractorisation of work of permanent/perennial nature; equal wages and benefits to the contract workers as the regular workers of the industry/establishment.”

721. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to ensure universal coverage irrespective of schedules/fix statutory minimum wage at not less than Rs. 10000 per month.”

722. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the removal of all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund; and to increase the quantum of gratuity.”

723. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

”but regret that the Address failed to assure pension for all.”

724. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.”

725. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the present economic policy regime which has been working overtime to drastically curtail whatever meager social security benefits were available to the workers and that there is an effort to drastically dilute the existing pensionary rights of the workers and employees.”

726. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address failed to specify the reasons for the economic slow down.”

727. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the implementation of the recommendations of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission report which has recommended to provide 10 per cent reservation for Muslims and 5 per cent for other minorities, based on socially and economically backward criteria.”

728. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the contentious Lok Pal Amendment Bill in which the Government is not incorporating vital recommendations of the Select Committee’s report which would go towards ensuring autonomy of CBI.”

729. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the all-round hike in rail fares.”

730. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing statutory

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backing to the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) by enacting a suitable legislation to ensure social justice.”

731. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to curb the alarming rise in the atrocities on Dalits, SCs and OBCs in the country.”

732. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to have a policy for the India’s 8 million differently abled population whose interests cannot be protected in the absence of institutional mechanism.”

733. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address to have a stringent and better legislation, particularly for women and children.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Amendments (Nos. 734 to 736) by Shri P. Rajeeve, not present; Shri C.P. Narayanan, present; Shri K.N. Balagopal, present; Dr. T.N. Seema, present.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I move:

734. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about reconsideration of the in principle approval given to the green field airport at Aramula.”

735. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the proposed Rail Coach Factory at Palghat, Kerala will start production within two years.”

736. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that by 2020, the domestic production will be increased to at least 70 per cent of our total Defence demand.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are Amendments (Nos. 737 to 741) by Shri Ram Jethmalani, not present.

There are amendments (Nos. 742 to 790) by Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya, not present.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखण्ड): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे भी अमेंडमेंट्स थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. ई.एम. सुदर्शन नाच्चीयपन): वह तो हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... जब आपका नाम पुकारा गया उस समय आप absent थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

Amendment (Nos. 791 to 842) by Shrimati Maya Singh.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

791. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the nation that the Government will give a befitting reply to Pakistan for its most inhuman act of beheading of an Indian soldier recently at Line of Control and for its consistent violation of ceasefire along the Indo-Pakistan borders.”

792. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *Added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the nation that the Government will get conducted an impartial inquiry in the kickbacks of Augusta Westland helicopter deal by SIT within a time frame.”

793. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that our neighbouring Country China is cornering India by grabbing various projects in its neighbouring countries and continues its spying, activities by hacking Indian websites and Governments revolve to effectively counter China in its *endeavour*,”

794. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the nation that the strategic connectivity and construction of rail lines along the borders, touching neighbouring countries will be completed on priority basis within a time frame.”

[Shrimati Maya Singh]

795. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that there is severe shortage of personnel and officers in the Armed Forces of the country and Government’s resolve to make service conditions of our Armed Forces more attractive for the Youth of the nation.”

796. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that there is an exodus like situation in country’s para military forces as more and personnel are leaving these forces due to adverse working conditions and more so stagnations are hampering their promotions and Governments resolve to solve the grievances of para-military forces on top most priority basis.”

797. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure that the Government will introduce Police reforms in the country on priority basis.”

798. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the female population of the country that the Government will go for women empowerment: in administration by making effective reservation for women in Government employment in the country on priority basis ..”

799. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the widows of the country and more so to the widows languishing in temples of Vrindavan that the Government will give them monthly pension, suitably rehabilitate them and introduce welfare measures for them on priority basis.”

800. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to provide foolproof security to the senior citizens in the country who have become vulnerable to anti-social elements.”

801. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the national capital has become very unsafe for the women and girls and Governments resolve to deal with the situation effectively.”

802. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to initiate electoral reforms in the country to prohibit the criminals from entering Parliament, Legislatures of the States and other elected bodies and to effectively stop money and muscle power in elections.”

803. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Governments determination to implement administrative reforms in the country to eradicate corruption which has made deep inroads in the administration.”

804. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to initiate comprehensive judicial reforms in the country.”

805. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure the unemployed youth that the Government will generate adequate employment opportunities for them and will pay unemployment allowance to them till they remain unemployed.”

806. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to fill up millions of vacancies in the Government to provide jobs to the unemployed youths.”

807. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve

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to stop migration from the villages by generating employment opportunities and promoting village industries and cooperatives in the villages.

808. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added* namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to provide basic amenities in the slums of the country.”

809. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government will roll back the increase in the prices of petrol and diesel forthwith.”

810. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does mention that Government will increase the subsidized LPG cylinder quota to twelve cylinders per *calendar* year.”

811. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the hardship of poor and middle class families due to unprecedented price rise in the country and Governments resolve to provide necessary relief to them through various measures.”

812. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not assure that 9 permanent Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court will be established in Bhopal, the Capital city of Madhya Pradesh on priority basis.”

813. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Governments resolve To desilt and clean all the lakes in Madhya Pradesh including its capital to increase their water retaining capacity and develop tourism around them.”

814. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Governments determination to implement special scheme of water harvesting in the identified drought prone areas of Madhya Pradesh.”

815. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that Madhya Pradesh grows finest quality of wheat in the country and Government’s determination to further increase the wheat production in the State and give remunerative prices to the growers and introduce welfare scheme for them on priority basis.”

816. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the problems of Soyabean growers of Madhya Pradesh and Government’s resolve to address their problems and to introduce welfare schemes for their benefit.”

817. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government’s resolve to introduce welfare scheme for the small and marginal farmers of Madhya Pradesh and rest of the country.”

818. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the large scale destruction of crops caused by recent hailstorm in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s resolve to provide relief package to state Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide relief to the affected farmers.”

819. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to promote vocational education in Madhya Pradesh in a big way.”

[Shrimati Maya Singh]

820. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the acute shortage of drinking water in Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s resolve to solve the problem on priority basis.”

821. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the depleting level of ground water in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s resolve to overcome this problem within a time frame.”

822. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of cotton and opium growers of Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s determination to solve their problems on priority.”

823. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the severe shortage of storage godowns and cold storages in Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s resolve to construct chain of godowns and cold storages in the State on priority basis.”

824. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government’s resolve to promote tourism in Madhya Pradesh in a big way to tap the potentials.”

825. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of handloom weavers of Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country and Government’s resolve to solve their problems and introduce welfare scheme for them.”

826. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government’s resolve for rapid industrialization of Madhya Pradesh on priority basis.”

827. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government’s resolve to set up more agro-based industries in Madhya Pradesh for the economic development of the State.”

828. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government’s resolve to promote the SSI sector in Madhya Pradesh in a big way and address the problems being faced by the sector on priority basis.”

829. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the Government’s resolve to promote roof top rain water harvesting in Madhya Pradesh in a big way.”

830. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about severe power shortage in Madhya Pradesh and the Government’s resolve to increase power generation substantially in the State and allocation of more power to the State from Central pool.”

831. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to construct more roads and highways in Madhya Pradesh on priority.”

832. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to make Bina Refinery functional on priority basis.”

833. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to release adequate Central grants to Madhya Pradesh for strengthening the road transport in the State.”

[Shrimati Maya Singh]

834. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not refer to the plight of beedi workers of Madhya Pradesh and Government’s resolve to solve their problems on priority.”

835. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about that the Government’s resolve to develop sericulture in Madhya Pradesh which has the requisite potential of growth in the State.”

836. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to open more engineering and medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh.”

837. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to release adequate Central grants to Madhya Pradesh for the development of school infrastructure such as buildings, amenities like drinking water, toilets, boundary walls, play grounds, libraries, etc., in the Government schools of the State.”

838. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to release adequate funds to Madhya Pradesh for family welfare programmes.”

839. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the Government’s resolve to release adequate Central grants to orphanages in Madhya Pradesh.”

840. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about framing of a Uniform Civil Code.”

841. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about imposing ban on slaughter of cows, its progeny and all bovine animals throughout the country.”

842. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing poverty in the country.”

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Amendment (Nos. 843 to 856) by Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I move:

843. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the concrete measures to make loss making occupation of agriculture a remunerative one.”

844. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that the Address neither mentions about a State like Madhya Pradesh which records the highest growth rate of 18.91 per cent in agricultural sector of the country nor does it mention about Government's intention to give any additional package for the State.”

845. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the right *end* canal of Barghi dam which is to merge with other irrigation schemes under national scheme by Central Government for enhancing irrigation facilities is *pending* with Central Government for clearance.”

846. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

. “but regret that there is no mention in the Address about rolling back the price rise of chemical fertilizers which was increased more than 300 times during the last year.”

†Original notice of amendments was received in Hindi.

[Shri Raghunandan Sharma]

847. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about raising the support price for agricultural produces like Wheat and Rice commensurate with cost incurred on their production.”

848. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about slashing the prices of Diesel, Petrol and Cooking Gas and other essential commodities of everyday use which are getting costlier by the day.”

849. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about fixing the criteria of poverty line on the basis of data compiled by States according to which more than 45 per cent of families of the total population of the country are living below poverty line.”

850. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the sagging morale of the Armed Forces.”

851. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the relations *extended* by India towards Pakistan and continued violation of those relations by the latter.”

852. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about crores of the illegal Bangladeshi immigrants entering into the country through Assam and no decision being taken to repatriate them.”

853. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the States, particularly the Vindhya Pradesh which is a backward

part of Madhya Pradesh which are developing good' models in adverse condition of development."

854. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about completion of dilapidated national highways in many states including Madhya Pradesh."

855. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about stopping ongoing continuous cut in the entitled central tax, shares of those states, including Madhya Pradesh, which are developing rapidly."

856. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about including Orcha, Khajuraho, Panna, Satna, Chitrakoot, Mehar, Bansagar, Badhavgarh, Amarkantak and Kanha of Madhya Pradesh in National Tourism Circuit to encourage tourism."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): There are Amendments (Nos. 857 to 913) by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna, not present.

There are Amendments (Nos. 914 to 923) by Shri D. Raja, not present; Shri M.P. Achutan, not present.

There are Amendments (Nos. 924 and 925) by Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, not present.

The questions were proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Now, I call the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Arun Jaitley.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे खेद है कि रेणुका जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसके साथ सहमत नहीं हो सकता।

महोदय, यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने अपनी पहली टर्म पूरी की और अपने दूसरे कार्यकाल के भी लगभग 4 वर्ष पूरी किए हैं। 9 वर्षों का समय समाप्त करके यह सरकार अब चुनाव से पहले अपने अन्तिम वर्ष में प्रवेश करेगी। 9 वर्षों का समय किसी भी सरकार के लिए देश में अपने

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

फुटप्रिंट छोड़ जाने का एक लम्बा अवसर होता है। इतना लम्बा कार्यकाल तो एक छोटे युग के समान होता है। सरकारें इस अवसर का प्रयोग करके इतिहास के लिए भी अपनी छाप छोड़ जाती हैं। ऐसे अवसर मिलें, तो वे देश की दिशा भी बदल देती हैं और प्रगति की जो गति है, उसको भी तेज कर देती हैं। कई बार अवसर मिलें, तो देश की तकदीर को भी बदलने का अवसर ऐसी सरकारों को मिलता है।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार आई थी, तो केवल सरकार और उसके समर्थकों में ही नहीं, देश का प्रायः राजनीतिक माहौल अच्छा था। रेणुका जी आरम्भ में जो वर्णन कर रही थीं कि पूरा विश्व हमारी तरफ देखता है, तो इस देश ने सन् 1991 में एक दिशा बदली थी और यह सही है कि पूरा विश्व भारत की ओर देखता था कि भारत में कैसे निवेश किया जाए। *India was being showcased. There was a buzz of enthusiasm about India.* एन.डी.ए. ने जब शासन छोड़ा था, तो इस देश की विकास दर 8 फीसदी से अधिक थी। 9 वर्ष के बाद अगर आज हम पीछे मुड़ कर देखें कि क्या पूरे विश्व के सामने इस देश की वही छवि है और क्या इस देश को लेकर वही उत्साह है, जो 9 वर्ष पहले था, तो मुझे तो लगता है कि जिस सरकार ने विरासत में 8.4 per cent growth rate inherit किया था, वह हो सकता है कि 5 फीसदी से भी कम ग्रोथ रेट छोड़ कर जाए।

एक निराशा का माहौल है, *From that environment of enthusiasm, we have entered a sense of cynicism about India.* I think, when this Government enters its final year, the Government will really have to decide, whatever is the residuary period left, how would it like history to judge this Government. जब आप 2004 में आए थे, तो लोग कहते थे कि आने वाले कल की जो विश्व की ताकत है, वह **BRICS** होगी। ब्राजील, रूस, इंडिया, चीन - ये चार देश मिल कर विश्व की एक नई शक्ति बनने वाले हैं। आज बहस यह है कि **BRICS** में से शायद आई बाहर निकल जाए और अगर बाहर न निकले, तो इंडिया के स्थान पर वह इन्डोनेशिया को मान लें। कई बार यह भी आवश्यक है कि यह सरकार आत्म निरीक्षण करे कि यह उत्साह से निराशा तक की जो यात्रा है, यह कैसे प्राप्त हुई। मैं पहले भी यह कह चुका हूँ और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यूपीए को यह आत्म चिंतन करना पड़ेगा कि क्या यूपीए का जो गवर्नेंस मॉडल था, वह दुनिया के सबसे बड़े लोकतंत्र के लिए उपयुक्त है या नहीं है। मैं संस्था के नाते भी और व्यक्तिगत नाते भी माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का आदर करता हूँ। यह लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च पद होता है और जवाबदेही तथा **accountability** सबसे ज्यादा उनकी होती है, इसलिए किसी भी लोकतंत्र में नीति बनाना, दिशा देना और जो अंतिम शब्द होता है, वह प्रधानमंत्री का होता है। अपने आरंभिक वर्षों में यूपीए ने इस गवर्नेंस मॉडल का पालन नहीं किया। इसका एक स्वाभाविक कारण यह है कि एक नेतृत्व का संकट

भी था, विश्वसनीयता का भी संकट था और उसके साथ-साथ नीतियां कैसे बने तथा कैसे कार्यान्वित हों, इसका भी संकट था। लीडरशिप क्राइसिस स्वाभाविक था, क्योंकि किसी भी लोकतंत्र में **dual power centre** नहीं चल सकता है। लोकतंत्र में संयुक्त जिम्मेवारी मंत्री परिषद् की होती है, लेकिन उन बराबर मंत्रियों में जो पहला स्थान होता है, वह प्रधानमंत्री का होता है। जब कोई एडवाइजरी काउंसिल सरकार के ढांचे से बाहर बैठ जाए, वह बिना किसी जवाबदेही के नीतियां बनाना शुरू कर दे और सरकार के मंत्रियों को लगे कि अब हम तो उनका पालन करने के लिए बाध्य हैं, लोकतंत्र में शासन की व्यवस्था यह कभी नहीं हो सकती है। उससे जो नेतृत्व का अधिकार होता है और एक स्वाभाविक नैतिक अधिकार होता है, वह कमजोर पड़ता है। उसका एक असर होता है कि नीति बन जाती है या नहीं बनती, उसकी दिशा क्या होगी, यह नहीं पता होता है। यह **policy paralysis** शब्द का गठन, जिस पर रेणुका जी एतराज कर रही थीं, हमने नहीं किया, बल्कि इस दुनिया के सबसे प्रतिष्ठित राजनैतिक और आर्थिक मामलों पर लिखने वाले लोगों को इसका प्रयोग करना पड़ा।

A country where there was a lot of activity, a lot of buzz, आज उस देश को क्या हो गया कि नीतियां बनाना और उनको लागू करना, उसमें लकवा मार गया? जब भ्रष्टाचार के उदाहरण बहुत अधिक बढ़ते हैं, तो फिर शासन की विश्वसनीयता के ऊपर भी प्रश्नचिन्ह लग जाता है। उपसभापति जी, मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद है कि यह एक ऐसी सरकार है, जिसकी विश्वसनीयता के ऊपर पिछले तीन-चार वर्ष में बहुत बड़े प्रश्नचिन्ह लगे हैं, जिनकी वजह से शासन का उत्साह भी टूटा है, उसकी विश्वसनीयता भी टूटी है और देशवासियों का एवं पूरे विश्व का इस सरकार की तरफ तथा इस देश की तरफ देखने का जो नजरिया था, उसमें भी बदलाव आया है।

अभी अर्थव्यवस्था के संबंध में बहुत कुछ कहा गया। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि इस देश ने विकास करना है और इस देश को विकास की जरूरत है। वह विकास तेजी से कैसे हो सकता है, इसको लेकर सरकार और हमारे बीच में मतभेद हो सकता है, किन नीतियों के माध्यम से ज्यादा तीव्र गति से विकास होगा, इस पर दो मत हो सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की गरीबी इस देश में है, अगर हम अगले 10-20 साल आठ परसेंट, नौ परसेंट और 10 परसेंट पर आगे बढ़ें, तभी हमें इस देश की समस्याओं से समाधान मिलेगा। जब आर्थिक गतिविधि बढ़ती है, इकॉनॉमिक एक्टिविटी बढ़ती है, तो रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ते हैं। जब लोगों को उसका एक आकर्षण होता है, तो प्रॉफिट होता है और फिर सरकार की जेब में पैसा आता है, राजस्व आता है। अगर कहीं **passive economy** है, जहां लोग कमा नहीं पाते, वहां वे सरकार को भी पैसा नहीं दे पाते। उस पैसे से सरकार इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप करती है, जो **social sector spending, poverty alleviation schemes** हैं, उनके ऊपर वह उस पैसे को खर्च करती है। जब इसको लोग देखते हैं, तो निवेश करते हैं। इसको देख कर विदेश के लोग भी निवेश करते हैं और देशवासी भी निवेश करते हैं। जब निवेश का माहौल नहीं होता, तो फिर विदेश के लोगों की तरफ हम क्या देखें, अपन देशवासियों को भी यह लगता है कि हम बाहर की तरफ देखें।

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

अभी कहा गया कि अपने उद्योग पूरी दुनिया के अंदर निवेश कर रहे हैं। जब यह प्रक्रिया आरंभ हुई थी, तब हमें बड़े उत्साह के साथ यह लगता था कि हमारे अपने उद्योग इतने बड़े हो गए कि हमारे औद्योगिक घराने भी दुनिया के अंदर जाकर निवेश कर रहे हैं। Our own corporates have become so big that they are investing elsewhere in the world. That was the initial impression that even I shared. Today, the hard truth is, forget people coming into India, our own corporates are going out because they realize that India is no longer the best place for investment, and that is the reason why we have fallen from a growth rate of 9 per cent to 5.5. per cent. The last quarter saw a growth rate of 4.5 per cent. अगर इस प्रक्रिया को हमने रिवर्स न किया, तो गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए जो लड़ाई हम लड़ रहे हैं, जिस विकास के लिए हम लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, उसमें हम पीछे रह जाएंगे और यह इस देश को कभी भी स्वीकृत नहीं होगा कि हम यह लड़ाई हारें। This is the battle which has to be won. इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम ऐसे कदम उठाएं, जिनके माध्यम से यह लड़ाई जीती जा सके।

अभी माननीय सदस्या, रेणुका जी द्वारा यह कहा गया कि वे एक किसान की पृष्ठभूमि से आती हैं। ऐसे 60 फीसदी लोग हैं। लेकिन कृषि की आमदनी देश की आमदनी का 16-17 परसेंट हिस्सा रह गई है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : 14 परसेंट है।

श्री अरुण जेटली : अब 14 परसेंट रह गई है, जैसा कि राम गोपाल जी कह रहे हैं। अगर 60 फीसदी लोगों के लिए 14-15 परसेंट हिस्सा रह गई तो स्वाभाविक है कि कृषि में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं उनकी संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। कृषि से बाहर उनको रोजगार के अवसर नहीं मिल रहे और जो बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार के अवसर मिलते हैं, और पूरी दुनिया का यह अनुभव है, भारत का अकेले नहीं है कि जब कृषि में बेरोजगारी होती है या कम रोजगार होता है under-employment या unemployment होता है तो उत्पादन क्षेत्र की तरफ लोग जाते हैं। इस बार कहा गया कि कम से कम 10 करोड़ लोग कृषि से manufacturing में जाएं। यह तब होगा जब manufacturing का हिस्सा 25 फीसदी होगा। यह उद्देश्य ठीक है लेकिन इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए कौन सा ऐसा रास्ता है जो हम लोगों ने अपनाया है। केवल National Manufacturing Policy बना लेना और उस पालिसी के माध्यम से सोच लेना कि इस देश का जो manufacturing क्षेत्र है वह 25 फीसदी पहुंच जाएगा, अपने आप में पर्याप्त नहीं है। पूरी दुनिया का अनुभव है कि कम दाम के ऊपर जो सामान बनाता है उसका सामान बिकता है। जब WTO और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं में बातचीत होती थी तो पहले लगता था कि यूरोप और अमेरिका, इनके सामान का बहुत बड़ा आकर्षण था। आज से 20-30 साल पहले यह लगता था। लेकिन आज वह high technology तक, financial sectors

तक सीमित रह गए। आज उपभोक्ता दुनिया में वह सामान खरीदता है, जो उसको अच्छे स्तर का मिलता है और सस्ता मिलता है। अच्छे स्तर का सामान मिले और सस्ता मिले, उसको बनाने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं। आज दुनिया में कितनी अर्थव्यवस्थाएं हैं चाइना ने अनुभव किया। अभी BRICS का जिक्र किया तो इण्डोनेशिया जैसे उभरकर सामने आ रहा है। थाईलैंड है, मेक्सिको है, इन सबने कदम उठाने शुरू किए कि अपने उत्पादन क्षेत्र को हम लोग बढ़ाएं और उसको बढ़ाने का तरीका प्रधानमंत्री जी से बेहतर कौन जानता होगा। ब्याज की दरें सस्ती हों, अगर रुपए की कीमत महंगी हो गई तो उस रुपए से जो सामान बनेगा वह भी महंगा बनेगा। बिजली की कीमत सस्ती हो। महंगी बिजली से सस्ता सामान नहीं बन सकता। infrastructure अच्छा हो, red-tapism न हो, व्यवसाय करने की जो सुविधा है, trade facilitation है, वह उपयुक्त हो। अपने देश के जो टैक्सेज हैं उत्पादन पर, अन्य विषयों पर, वे इस प्रकार के हों कि पूरी दुनिया से मेलजोल खाते हों, internationally compatible हों। हम नहीं करेंगे तो फिर बाहर के देश हमारा सामान कहां से खरीदेंगे। अपने देश के उपभोक्ताओं को भी लगेगा कि अगर सस्ता माल बाहर से अच्छा मिलता है तो देश के जो Manufactures ने बनाया उसको क्यों खरीदा जाए। सर्विसेज में, low-cost services में हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। लेकिन इस देश को हम low-cost manufacturing hub बना लें, हम नहीं कर पाए। उस दिशा में हम बढ़ रहे थे और उस दिशा में बढ़ते-बढ़ते कितनी रुकावटें आईं, मैं केवल कुछ का जिक्र करता हूं और सही मायने पर केवल रेणुका जी ने बड़े उत्साह से वर्णन किया कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कहां खड़ी है। मैं कई बार मानता हूं कि सरकार में जब हम बैठते हैं तो एक तकलीफ है जो लोगों को स्वयं हो जाती है, यह हमें भी हुई थी। You create a propaganda and then you start buying your own propaganda even though the world is not agreeing with you और आपको लगता है कि क्योंकि हर आदमी के हाथ में मोबाइल फोन है, इसलिए दुनिया हमसे खुश है। हम उसी को gross happiness का एक संकेत और indicator मान लेते हैं। ये external factors पहली बार नहीं हुए। External factors हुए और East-Asian crisis 2001 में हुई। उसके प्रति respond करना है। National Highways Development Programme है, प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना है, जिसमें सरकार अपनी पहल से infrastructure के भीतर जाकर economic activity generate करे। मैं मानता हूं कि इस देश का जो National Highway Development Programme था, वह धीरे-धीरे शुरू होकर एक बहुत ही successful programme था। उसके पीछे सरकार का पैसा खर्च नहीं होता। सरकार cess लगाती है और जो उपभोक्ता सड़क का प्रयोग करता है, वह पैसा दे रहा है। The users were paying for those roads. Roads all over the world have been built by users because the users pay for those roads. Please honestly introspect as to what is the position of the National Highways today. I initially thought that the whole highway construction has slowed down. It had. But today, I am finding, whether it is on account of the leadership of those particular departments or other factors, the kind of problems which have been created in the Highways Development Programme is that the entire programme is suffering

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

a set back. एक के बाद एक, डवलपर्स, जो डवलपमेंट कर रहे हैं, Mr. Prime Minister, are moving towards the state of bankruptcy. They are abandoning projects half way through. Everyday when you pick up the newspapers, and, particularly, the pink papers, you realize that some project or the other is being abandoned. Disputes are landing up in courts and the kind of pragmatism required in resolving those problems does not seem to be there. So, one of the most successful highways development programmes anywhere in the world which was going on at such a fast pace has slowed down.

आपको मालूम है कि प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना की आज क्या स्थिति है? बजट की सच्चाई कभी भी वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण में नहीं होती। The devil is always in the detail and the detail is normally in the Expenditure Budget. मैं Expenditure Budget को ज्यादा गंभीरता से पढ़ता हूँ। आपने पिछले वर्ष प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के लिए 20,699 करोड़ रुपए रखे। How much did you spend? Rs. 8,100 crore! These are the infrastructure programmes; one is the rural infrastructure and the other is the highways and the national infrastructure. वह एक प्रकार से धीमी गति पर आ गया और प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना 40 परसेंट पर आ गयी। वर्ष 2003 में इस सदन ने Electricity Act पास किया। अब बिजली का उत्पादन राज्यों में होता है और बिजली के क्षेत्र में रिफॉर्म करना सबसे कठिन चुनौती थी। कई राज्यों में unbundling हुई, open access system हुआ। कोई भी बिजली बनाकर नेशनल ग्रिड पर बेच सकता है। We launched an ambitious scheme that let us improve power sector. Unless there is power, and power is an important utility, you can't have competitive manufacturing in this country. The farmers need power; the industry needs power; households need power. आरंभ में ऐसा लगता था और यूपीए सरकार के भी पहले कुछ सालों में लगता था कि दिशा ठीक चल रही है। आपने कोयले की खानें इस प्रकार बांटी कि खुद की बांटी हुई खानों में से, जब सीएजी की रिपोर्ट आई, तो एक मात्र उसकी आपको खुद ही कैन्सिल करनी पड़ी और मामला सीबीआई को भेज दिया कि ये खानें ठीक बंटी हैं या नहीं, इसे देखें। And, what is the most crucial sector for the Indian economy has been today almost paralysed. If we want to see paralysis in one sector, it is the power sector. In 2008, Sir, India escaped the sub-prime situation. But, if in India, and I pray it never happens to our country, it does happen in any sector, the first sector which is facing a sub-prime situation is the power sector. Your power plants are starved of coal. Your power companies don't have money to repay back to the banks. The banks have put in a large amount of money into the power companies. So, we are looking at highways; we are looking at roads; we are looking at power

sector. Which was the most success story of economic reforms in India? And, that is why both the speakers from the Government used that success story, and rightly so – telephony. From a 0.8 per cent tele-density, if we can come close to 78 or 80 per cent tele-density in less than two decades, it is a success story. The Congress party started it. We reformed that sector when we were in Government. The sector belongs to the country. The sector has achieved it, and the sector took a downturn with the allocation of the 2G spectrum, और आज हालत यह है कि उस सेक्टर का उत्साह इतना है कि जब आप स्पेक्ट्रम बेचने जाते हैं, तो नीलामी में खरीदने को कोई तैयार नहीं है। The success story of highways, the success stories in the rural infrastructure, a possible directional change in power, telecom was a success story in this country. आज उस टेलीकॉम की स्थिति यह है कि उस टेलीकॉम में अगर स्पेक्ट्रम बेचने के प्रयास हों, तो कोई खरीददार बाजार में नहीं है। This is how enthusiasm is converted into a feeling of cynicism and the world starts saying: Is this the best country to invest in? उत्पादन क्षेत्र में, कृषि के क्षेत्र में आपके पास इन्वेस्ट करने के लिए बहुत साधन नहीं थे। मैं जब नेतृत्व की बात करता हूँ, उपसभापति जी, तो 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, जो लोग इस देश में निवेश कर रहे हैं, देश के भीतर से या बाहर से, वे केवल विवादों में उलझे हुए हैं। कहीं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय का ऐतराज है, कहीं कहीं से अनुमति नहीं मिल रही, कोई अदालत में जा रहा है, तो उस वक्त प्रधानमंत्री जी, सारा देश आपकी तरफ देखता है, the nod of the Prime Minister in saying that yes, this project will go on. You clear all these projects overnight. Reforms, after all, are the art of the possible. Everything can't be done overnight. If you have people waiting in the queue to invest in this country, why should squabbling Ministers and Ministries hold up such massive investments? Then, you must have the last say in showing somebody the door. You must have the last say in saying, "Yes, I want an Investment Board, or, I am clearing that in the Cabinet Committee, or, fixing a time line for my Ministers to clear those projects." But this is not to happen, then, what is suffering is the economic activity. If the economic activity suffers, investment will suffer, the job creation will suffer, the Government revenue will suffer and all you are left with — I will show just now — will be a jugglery of figures. अब हमारे यहां डिफेंस का इतना सामान बाहर से आता है, विदेशी कंपनियों से आता है, विदेशों से आता है। हम चाहें तो इसके लिए कदम उठा सकते हैं कि हमारे देश में डिफेंस का उत्पादन हो, लेकिन हम वह नहीं कर रहे हैं। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की जो परिस्थिति है, आपको लगता है कि पूर्वोत्तर का चुनाव वहां केवल जनसंख्या को बदलने से, infiltration के माध्यम से जीता जा सकता है, इसलिए वहां विकास करने की जरूरत नहीं है। जब ईस्ट-वेस्ट हाइवे बना, उसे कोलकाता में समाप्त न होकर, आगे पूर्वोत्तर में सिलचर तक जाना था। इसको महासड़क कहते थे। सारे देश का इनिशियल कार्यक्रम समाप्त

3.00 P.M.

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

हो गया, लेकिन महासड़क का निर्माण अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। पूर्वोत्तर में इसके लिए आक्रोश और नाराज़गी होती है, जो स्वाभाविक है। आज इस परिस्थिति में हम केवल यह कहें कि आंकड़ों के आधार पर हमने यह सुधार कर दिया, जिस प्रकार से आपने सुधार किया, उसे देखिए। मैं इसलिए **dual power center** की बात कर रहा था। आपको जब खर्चा करना था वोट लेने के लिए और लोकप्रियता के लिए, तो आपने कर दिया। कई बार मैं कहता हूँ कि आप प्रचार को इतना सीमित रखिए कि उस प्रचार को स्वीकृत करने के लिए केवल आप ही बचें। **You are the only one buying your own propaganda.**

उपसभापति जी, कैश ट्रांसफर स्कीम बहुत अच्छी है, **targeted subsidies** हों और वह लोगों तक पहुंचे, बीच में लीकेज न हो, तो इनका सुझाव समझ में आता है। किसी ने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि इस स्कीम से खेल का परिणाम बदल जाएगा, **that will be a game changer**. 26 योजनाएं हैं, इन 26 योजनाओं में जिन लोगों को आज बैंक से पैसा मिलता है, वह पैसा अब बैंक से मिलने के बजाय, उनके बैंकों में अपने आप चला जाएगा। **So, in 26 schemes you have changed the procedure. How much money is in these 26 schemes? Last year, in the Revised Estimates it was Rs.4,900 crores. For this year, you are anticipating Rs.5,600 crores.; and this will be the game changer. The 2014 elections will depend on this.**

उपसभापति जी, इस बार के बजट में कहा गया कि हम वित्तीय अनुशासन ले आए। **We have brought fiscal discipline to this country. Who has brought fiscal discipline, in the first place? You wanted to expand the expenditure because you thought that there is a social need, and there is a political need. So, you started distributing the money and said these are doles which we are giving to farmers, maybe rightly so, for the purpose of waiving of loans. You conceive some social sector scheme like MGNREGA, in my respectful submission; the scheme should have been entirely different** और उसका असर नज़र आ रहा है। आपने बैंक में जो **loan waive** किया, उसमें से जिनको नहीं मिलना चाहिए था, उनको मिल गया, जिनको मिलना चाहिए था, उनको नहीं मिला। आपको 2008 में राजनीतिक लाभ नज़र आता था। आपने कहा कि मनरेगा के लिए 40,000 करोड़ रुपए देंगे। फिर पिछले वर्ष आपने कहा कि 40,000 करोड़ रुपए नहीं देंगे, अब 33,000 करोड़ रुपए ही देंगे। 33 हजार में से खर्च हुए 29 हजार और 29 हजार में से भी **pilferage** हो गया। अगले साल जब **Revised Estimates** आएंगे, तो पता चलेगा कि 4-5 हजार करोड़ और कम हो गया। तो जो एक राजनीतिक लाभ था, वह आपको मिल गया, लेकिन इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में, जब जेब में पैसा नहीं था, आपने कहा कि और खर्चा कीजिए, इसका राजनीतिक

लाभ होगा। You took credit for expanding expenditure even when there was a financial difficulty. Now you came to a situation where there was no money. So, you had to economise on various Governmental schemes. So, Rs. 93,000 crores of expenditure you have cut down this year. 93 हजार करोड़ रुपया आपने कम खर्च किया। जो social sector schemes थीं, उनमें कम खर्च किया। जो सरकारी योजनाएं थीं, उनमें कम खर्च किया और यह कहा कि हमारे पास कोई चारा नहीं था। पहले वित्तीय अनुशासनहीनता हो रही थी, इसलिए अब वित्तीय अनुशासन करना पड़ेगा। Instead of fiscal indiscipline, I have now to introduce fiscal discipline. So, the creator of fiscal indiscipline now became a champion of fiscal discipline. He created a problem in the first instance and now wanted credit for undoing what he had done. So, he cut down Rs. 93,000 crores of expenditure. Sir, I had a Professor in the Law College who taught me Criminal Law. He had a great sense of humour. He used to always end his lecture with some very nice illustration. Once in a Criminal Law lecture he gave a very fine illustration, which I was reminded when I saw the creator of fiscal indiscipline now wanting pat on his back for imposing fiscal discipline. He gave me an instance of a young man who first killed both his parents and when the judge was about to pronounce him guilty, he pleaded for clemency on the ground that he was an orphan. He created the crime and then asked for sympathy on the ground that because of his own crime he has lost both his parents. तो यही आपने किया कि हर साल 40 हजार करोड़ इसमें खर्च कर दो, 72 हजार करोड़ इसमें बांट दो और जब जेब बिल्कुल खाली हो गई तो कहा कि अब 93 हजार करोड़ खर्चा काटो और देखो, मैंने खर्चा काटा है, इसके लिए मेरी प्रशंसा कीजिए। This is what you did. How do you juggle with the figures? The next game changer is the Food Security Act. Sir, the Food Security Act is a great idea. In Chhattisgarh, the BJP Government has done it. It has been universally hailed. It is one of the most successful schemes. अब फूड सिक्युरिटी अगर इस देश को देनी है, क्योंकि रेणुका जी बार-बार कहती थीं कि malnutrition एक बहुत बड़ा curse है, इसलिए आप फूड सिक्युरिटी दीजिए। अब जितने भी वामपंथी, PUCL, Ultra-Left organizations हैं, वे मेरी पार्टी के तो बहुत विरोधी हैं, पर वे छत्तीसगढ़ मॉडल को आदर्श मान रहे हैं। चलिए, एक राज्य के अंदर मैं मान लेता हूँ कि जनसंख्या कम है, इसलिए सरल होगा, लेकिन इस बार उस कंगाली की तरफ ले जाते वक्त उन्होंने कहा कि फूड सिक्युरिटी बिल हम लाएंगे और आवश्यकता पड़ी तो हम 10 हजार करोड़ और दे देंगे। अब 76 फीसदी लोगों को खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा देनी है। It is a saffron book. I do not know why the Finance Minister chose to give it a saffron colour. मैंने खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा का आंकड़ा देखा तो पता चला कि इस 10 हजार करोड़ में भी गलत बयानी थी।

पिछले साल ऐलोकेट किया था, 75 हजार करोड़ और खर्चा हुआ, 85 हजार करोड़। इस

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

बार कहा कि 85 को 80 लिख दो और दस हजार करोड़ और दे देंगे। इस प्रकार सही मायने में 85 का 90 किया और कह दिया कि 85 को 80 पढ़ लो। फिर 80 को 90 करके कह दिया कि दस हजार करोड़ और दे दिया। It is, actually, a figure of Rs. 5,000 crores. And this amount of Rs. 5,000 crores will, probably, be consumed by food inflation because food inflation is uncontrolled in this country. मौजूदा हालात से अगर खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा में जाना है, क्योंकि 2014 के चुनाव के लिए जरूरी है, तो आपके आंकड़ों के मुताबिक आज का और उस बिल का अंतर है, पांच हजार करोड़ रुपए। सर, 76 फीसदी लोग, यानी 80 करोड़ लोगों को आपने 5 हजार करोड़ में कवर कर लेना है कि मौजूदा जो मिल रहा है, उसके साथ पांच हजार करोड़ में थोड़ा एक्स्ट्रा मिलेगा। मैंने इसका थोड़ा हिसाब लगाना शुरू किया कि 60-62 रुपए सालाना में खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा हो जाती है, यानी हर महीने में ऐडिशनल पांच रुपए देने से फूड सिक्योरिटी होगी। पांच रुपए महीना, मतलब 18 पैसे रोज मिलेंगे! So, now, you have a situation where this miniscule increase of expenditure will provide food security to 76 per cent people in the course of next year. When I saw these figures, I was wondering as to who the real Finance Minister in this country is, who can bring miracles, that with such a minimal amount, he can bring food security to India! Is it this gentleman who we, affectionately, call P.C. or is it P.C. Sarkar, for whom this miracle is possible, that with a miniscule expenditure, he will provide the right to food to the whole country! And then, you want a pat on the back that this is what is going to happen. Sir, please remember that in this growth of four-and-a-half per cent in the last quarter and an anticipated five per cent growth, you have States which are doing exceedingly well. A State, which was brought to almost ruin, Bihar, under the present Government, has a double digit growth rate. Then, you have Madhya Pradesh which has 11 per cent growth rate and 18 per cent agricultural growth. Gujarat, traditionally, has been higher. इन सबकी मिलाकर जो औसत विकास दर हुई, उसके बाद जाकर आपके देश की औसत विकास दर पांच परसेंट होने वाली है। And then they are repeatedly telling us, “We brought this growth rate.” महोदय, कई बार अपना प्रचार स्वयं करने से बेहतर होगा कि हम वास्तविकता देखें कि हम कहां खड़े हैं। जब भ्रष्टाचार या राजनैतिक आचरण का विषय आता है, तो आप किस प्रकार से इसको लागू करेंगे? And that is where the Prime Minister’s leadership is extremely important. You have Ministers who are squabbling and holding up projects. It is, no longer, a secret. You have Ministers who commit almost one gaffe a day. You have Ministers who started arrogantly but are now sulking and saying, “Let the Supreme Court start auctioning the spectrum. What can I do?” So, the arrogance has become a sulk. And this is bound to happen. When the going is good, you

are at your best. And when the going is not so good, I, recently, read about a very condemnable incident that instead of bouquets, people are giving them flower pots. And this happens when you lose credibility. The Commonwealth Games was a great occasion to showcase India, its sports and its tourism. We built a great infrastructure for sports. Today we don't remember that infrastructure. We remember them because of the cases of corruption. I just want to outline the 2G spectrum once again. It made the entire success story of telecom very bitter. I have mentioned coal and you have not learnt the lesson as yet. In the VVIP helicopter deal, instead of finding out who received the kickbacks and the bribes, your policy is, 'We will constitute a group of MPs in the JPC, they will find out.' The MPs can't go and find out who deposited money in foreign accounts. MPs have no coercive powers in a JPC. MPs can't send Letter Rogatories to foreign Governments. आपने अभी तक उसका सबक नहीं सीखा। भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ इतना बड़ा विरोध इस देश के अंदर हुआ। आपने लोक सभा में पारित कर दिया, राज्य सभा में आपको लगा कि पारित नहीं होगा, तो Select Committee को भेजा और आज भी Select Committee ने, चतुर्वेदी जी यहां नहीं हैं, वे उसके अध्यक्ष थे, कुछ विषयों पर हमारा मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन प्रायः उनकी समिति ने अच्छा काम किया। अब उसने जो कहा, उसे भी बदल दो। जो सुझाव सर्वसम्मति से Select Committee के आये, जिसमें Congress Party भी सम्मिलित है और आपके अध्यक्ष थे। मैं आपको उदाहरण देता हूँ कि आप करना क्या चाहते हो? कई बार इतनी ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ नरमी हो जाये कि किसी अधिकारी के खिलाफ भ्रष्टाचार का आरोप आयेगा और लोकपाल के पास जायेगा, तो लोकपाल पहले उसको बुलायेगा, उसको सब कागज देगा और उसकी सुनवाई करेगा। Select Committee ने कहा कि ऐसा मत कीजिए। वह रिश्वत ले रहा है, तो उसको पकड़ना है। अगर उसके पास कहीं अवैध धन पड़ा है, तो उसको छापा मारकर बराबर करना है। पहले उसको नोटिस देंगे कि हम ऐसा क्यों न करें। वह सारी की सारी ऐविडेंस को गायब कर देगा। This is what your Cabinet has now passed and over-turned the unanimous recommendation of the Select Committee.

हमने कहा कि investigating officers अगर CBI के हैं, हमने कई recommendations दी हैं, कई स्वीकार भी की हैं। उनको ट्रांसफर करना है, केस के दौरान, He is an inconvenient officer. Take the permission of the Lokpal. The Government should not do it. Now the Government will have the power to transfer it. आपके खिलाफ जांच हो रही है, आप उसी अधिकारी को ट्रांसफर कर दो।

उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा आग्रह है कि आज भी बहुत विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है, सरकार के पास फिर से अपनी विश्वसनीयता बनाने का एक अंतिम अवसर है और उसको बनाने का प्रयास सरकार करे, तो शायद स्थिति बेहतर हो सकती है।

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

उपसभापति महोदय, हैदराबाद का जिक्र किया गया। उसके अतिरिक्त कई और विषय भी हैं और ये वे विषय हैं जिसमें देश को एक स्वर में बोलना आवश्यक है। कश्मीर का विषय है, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि वह इस देश का अटूट अंग है। अलगाववादियों के साथ कोई समझौता न हो और जम्मू-कश्मीर की जनता के प्रति नरमी और उनके विकास के लिए, उनके अधिकारों के लिए हम लोग सहानुभूति से देखें। वहां के अपने राजनैतिक मित्रों को भी यह कहें कि अच्छा प्रशासन दीजिए, ताकि वहां की जनता भी आपके नजदीक आये। मुझे कई बार वहां जाने का मौका मिला है और जिस शब्द का आप बार-बार प्रयोग कर रही थीं, वह सही शब्द है। **There is an aspirational India.** जम्मू-कश्मीर में भी एक **aspirational class** है। वे हिंसा को पसंद नहीं करते, वे अलगाववाद को पसंद नहीं करते, इस देश की मुख्यधारा के साथ जुड़ना चाहते हैं और जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से मुख्यधारा है, उसमें शामिल होना चाहते हैं। **So we adopt a pro-people, antiseparatist approach. We have no difficulty.** लेकिन हमारे वहां के राजनैतिक मित्रों को भी समझना पड़ेगा कि क्या इस देश के लिए सम्भव है कि जो इस देश के लोकतंत्र के ऊपर, इसकी सबसे बड़ी संस्था के ऊपर आतंकवादी हमला करें कि यह देश इतना नरम राज्य हो जाए, इतनी **soft State** हो जाए कि उनके प्रति नरमी कर दे। ऐसे लोगों के लिए सहानुभूति न हो। जो यहां पर हमारे विक्टिम्स थे, जिन सुरक्षाकर्मियों ने अपनी जान दे दी और किसी राजनैतिक नेता के ऊपर आंच नहीं आने दी, उनके परिवारों के आंसू भी हम देख लें। इस देश के लिए आज भी माओवाद बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने तो यहां तक कहा है कि यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या है और इससे देश के काफी जिले प्रभावित हैं। बहुत स्पष्ट है अगर उससे संघर्ष करना है तो यह कहना बहुत सरल है कि वहां जाकर विकास कर दो। वहां पर **landmines** बिछी हुई हैं, वहां लोगों के पास वैपन्स हैं, वहां किसी कलेक्टर या किसी **PWD** के व्यक्ति के लिए घुसना संभव नहीं है। आपको वहां घुसने के लिए सुरक्षा का पूरा **environment** बनाना पड़ेगा। **So, security and development will have to co-exist in those regions.** आपने हैदराबाद के संबंध में कहा है। हैदराबाद से एक चीज का संकेत स्पष्ट आता है कि चाहे सीमा पर से हो या इस देश में कुछ स्थानीय **module** हों, हम आज भी आतंक के निशाने पर हैं। आतंकवादी को तो एक बार सफल होना है, हमारी **intelligence agencies** को तो प्रायः सफलता ही चाहिए। अगर वह एक बार फेल हो गई और आतंकवादी एक बार सफल हो गया तो वह इस देश में आतंक का माहौल बना सकता है। आपने **NCTC** का जिक्र किया है, **NCTC** को नारा मत बनाइए। **Please don't convert it into a slogan. This country needs capacity building to fight terror. Cross border intelligence can be collected by the Central Government. Inter-State national intelligence is the prerogative and facility available to the Central Government. But, the law and order is a State Subject. The Centre cannot go to Hyderabad and takeover the law and order situation of Hyderabad city. Therefore, to say, 'I will create machinery of the Central Government which will enter the**

States.' It is not possible. It has to be a joint mechanism. Let the NCTC be an intelligence gathering mechanism, intelligence sharing mechanism, capacity-building mechanism for the Centre and the States. You have adequate machinery for investigation of crimes. Your fight against terror has to be the one in which the Centre and States work together. You cannot say, 'I will takeover the power of the States and do it all by my own.' You will never be able to do it. And, therefore, instead of being rigid on this proposal, it is much better that we realize the reality that it is a joint effort and, in this joint effort, the Centre and the States must work together. Whereas, the Centre has the important intelligence and capacity building responsibilities and facilities available, the States have to do something in this matter. Therefore, to start an imaginary or a fictional debate between terrorism Vs. federalism, I think, we will be wasting our energies. Let us recognize our Constitutional apparatus and create a mechanism which is conducive to that. Sir, I have just one or two small subjects.

One of the most worrisome situations is, we are now living with a highly disturbed neighbourhood. This is a reality we have to recognize. And, disturbances from our neighbourhood have an ability to spill over into our boundaries. About Pakistan, neither the world nor we nor Pakistan itself knows who is under control. There is a civilian Government. There is military. There is the ISI. There are non-State actors. And, obviously, there are going to be elections and there will be a lot of changes. But, the recent incidents like beheading of our soldiers, I hope, to some extent, dampened the enthusiasm of those who thought that the process of dialogue is uninterrupted. Terrorism and the process of dialogue cannot co-exist. And, I hope, therefore, till we see what changes take place in Pakistan, some things are, at least, put on the backburner.

On Nepal, on an important buffer between India and China, you have a protracted Constitutional crisis. Obviously, we cannot interfere in that crisis, but as a neighbour, we are deeply interested in the stability of their democracy. Bangladesh, fortunately, has a polity, or the mainstream polity at the moment, which is friendly towards India. Even when our Rashtrapatiiji has visited them in the last three days, we have seen new kinds of trends emerging. We do hope we are able to resolve pending issues with them in a manner which is acceptable even to our domestic population. The issue of human rights violations in Sri Lanka do disturb and create anger in a large part of India, particularly Tamil Nadu. Therefore, while respecting the sovereignty of Sri Lanka, our concerns need to be conveyed to them. Maldives is

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

a nation with 1200 islands spread in the Indian Ocean. It is a small country, but the security of the Indian Ocean is at stake. The situation there has taken an uglier turn. A former President had to take refuge in our High Commission. We can't remain unconcerned. We can't interfere, but we are interested in what is happening there. And, while dealing with Bangladesh, Sir, we will also have to convey that a large part of the Hindu minority population there, because of the emergence of fundamentalism, by a small section there, is feeling insecure. Places of worship are being destroyed and disturbing reports have been coming in the last few days.

Sir, the incident in Delhi in December, involving the rape and killing of the young lady, shook the conscience of the Indian society. Today, what is the test? A number of such incidents are happening, and questions are being raised. Whether it is the incident of the Police Officer being killed in UP or other incidents elsewhere in the country, are we ceasing to be a fair and a just society? I think we have a great tradition, a civilisational history to defend and, particularly with regard to women who are fifty percent of the population, we can't afford a situation where they live almost as unequal. We failed the test of civility when this incident happened, the gruesome manner in which it happened. Now, large discussions have taken place; various people have been consulted; some suggestions have been made. I would urge the Government that on areas on which there is a larger consensus in this House with regard to offences against women, we must legislate immediately. If there are some areas which require a further discussion, or, in which two views do exist, there is no point rejecting them today; they can be put to appropriate parliamentary committees or parliamentary forum for discussions. But since most of the areas are agreed areas, we must go ahead and have immediate legislation in this regard.

Finally, Sir, we are at a very important crucial stage in history. It is very nice to say that we have a young population; but what is the kind of legacy we are going to leave behind for that young population. That is why I ask the Government and the Prime Minister, "How would you like history to judge you? Would you like history to judge you as a Government which inherited a great legacy and, for its own reasons, blurred its own direction and did not know which way to go? It slowed down growth rate. The country was involved in scandals and scams. Therefore, the last impression that you will give to history is probably this. You have very few days to erase this impression." What has happened in India in the

last few years, Sir, is the cause of serious concern. While preparing for this debate, I was reading and I came across something said almost 2,000 years ago during Nero's regime by a Roman Senator, Tacitus. You will find a large number of very wise quotes by this Senator, 2,000 years ago. In fact, the first one is, "In any country the more the number of laws, the greater will be the corruption." He was wise enough to say it 2,000 years ago and we took 2,000 years to realise this. What did he say? I thought, he was saying about us. But, he has said it at that time. I quote him: "They have plundered the world stripping naked the land in their hunger. They are driven by greed, if their enemy be rich; by ambition, if poor. They ravage, they slaughter, they seize by false pretences, and all of this they hail as the construction of empire. And when in their wake nothing remains but a desert, they call that peace."

This is where the country is moving to. You still have a last opportunity to change this direction, to accelerate its pace. Therefore, unless you do that, I am afraid, Renukaji, I would not be able to support your Motion.

Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) पीठासीन हुए]

राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण देश की सरकार का वह दस्तावेज है, जिसके आधार पर देश में सरकार की नीतियों का संचालन होता है। हमारे सदन की सदस्या, श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी जी ने यह प्रस्ताव पेश किया, जिस पर नेता प्रतिपक्ष, श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने भी सदन के सामने अपने सारगर्भित विचार रखे। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के जरिए सरकार ने सदन में अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का जो एहसास कराया है, हो सकता है कि आने वाले वक्त में देश को इसका कुछ लाभ मिल सके, लेकिन अभी भी बहुत सारी चीजें, बहुत सारी बातें और बहुत सारे मुद्दे हमारे देश में शेष हैं, जिन पर चर्चा किया जाना, जिनको शामिल किया जाना हमें बहुत जरूरी लगता है। देश को सर्वांगीण विकास की दिशा में ले जाने के लिए हमारा मत है कि इसके लिए हर वर्ग, हर तबके के विकास को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिए। केवल एक आर्थिक पहलू पर सफलता अर्जित कर हम देश को खुशहाली और तरक्की की दिशा में ले जाने में सफल हो सकें, शायद कई बार यह मुमकिन नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए हमें देश में अभी और बहुत कुछ करना और बहुत कुछ सोचना बाकी है। राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण में "मनरेगा" की स्कीम का हवाला देते हुए देश के करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात को प्राथमिकता दी है। हम भी इस बात को महसूस करते हैं कि अगर "मनरेगा" की स्कीम धरातल पर

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

सही माइनों में लागू हो और कुछ आवश्यक बदलाव करके सरकार का थोड़ा बजटीय विस्तार हो सके तो शायद इस "मनरेगा" की स्कीम का लाभ वास्तविक तौर से मिल पाना संभव हो सकता है।

अगर मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में "मनरेगा" की स्कीम के बारे में थोड़ी सी चर्चा करूँ तो 120 रुपये प्रतिदिन की एक स्कीम हमारे प्रदेश में लागू की गई। सरकार ने इस बात को बहुत प्राथमिकता के साथ देश के सामने रखा कि बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए हम एक रोजगार की योजना दे रहे हैं। महोदय, लेकिन सरकार ने इस बात पर भी थोड़ा ध्यान दिया होता कि आखिर इस रोजगार की स्कीम के कितने दिन निश्चित किए गए हैं? प्रतिदिन 120 रुपये के हिसाब से केवल 100 दिन रोजगार। सरकार ने 100 दिन का समय निश्चित किया है। मान्यवर, बाकी 260 दिन उस बेरोजगार गरीब को रोजगार कहाँ से उपलब्ध होगा? सरकार ने अगर इस पर भी चिन्ता करने की जहमत की होती तो वास्तव में करोड़ों परिवारों को भुखमरी के चंगुल से निकाला जा सकता था।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक और बात की तरफ आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। यह बात ठीक है कि आपने आर्थिक क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बहुत सारी स्कीमें निकाली हैं। आपने किसानों के विकास के लिए बजट का विस्तार किया, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर भी बहुत सारी चीजें आपने रखीं। लेकिन अगर सरकार वास्तव में देश में विकास की गति को सही तरीके से पहचानने की जरूरत महसूस करती है तो देश के ग्रामीण अंचल से जुड़े 70 प्रतिशत लोग, जो खेत और खलिहान के साथ जुड़कर अपने जीवन को आगे बढ़ाते हैं, कम से कम उन लोगों के लिए इस "मनरेगा" की स्कीम की सीमा 100 दिन से बढ़ाकर 360 दिन या 365 दिन करने पर विचार करना चाहिए। आज के महंगाई के दौर में, जब यह मालूम नहीं होता कि प्रति महीने कितनी बार पेट्रोलियम के भाव बढ़ाए जाएंगे, यह अनुमान नहीं होता कि पेट्रोल-डीजल कितनी मर्तबा महंगाई के और ज्यादा चंगुल में फंसेगा, ऐसे में 120 रुपये की राशि बहुत कम लगती है। मैं इस बात का, इस मत का समर्थक हूँ कि सरकार इस धनराशि को बढ़ाने में संवेदनशीलता दिखाए। 120 रुपए के मुकाबले अगर 250-300 रुपए की भी योजना लाने का इरादा सरकार रखे, तो शायद "मनरेगा" की स्कीम का लाभ देश के लोगों को मिल सकता है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में खुशी का इजहार करते हुए यह कहा कि गरीबों की गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए मेरी सरकार संकल्पित है और हम इस पर आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। पूरा देश सरकार के इस मत का समर्थक है। हम लोग भी इसका समर्थन करते हैं कि हमारे देश में गरीबी किसी भी अवस्था में नहीं होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, सदन को आज इस बात पर भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी कि देश में 30 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास न तो खेत है और न कोई काम है। देश की एक बड़ी आबादी, बड़ा समूह जो खेत और काम से भी महरूम है, इस बड़े वर्ग के विषय में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण

में कोई झलक हमें देखने के लिए नहीं मिली। इसी सदन में अनेकों बार इस बात पर चर्चा हुई है। भले ही हम विकासशील देश होने का दावा करें, भले ही हमारी सरकार देश को प्रगति के पथ पर ले जाने की बात कहे, हम भी कहते हैं और इसलिए भी कहते हैं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लेवन पर कहीं-न-कहीं हमारी प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहनी चाहिए, लेकिन सच्चाई थोड़ी-सी इससे अलग है। जब हम देश की गरीबी के आंकड़ों पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो जो सच्चाई निकलकर आती है, वह दिल को बहुत ही दहलाने वाली होती है। 75 करोड़ लोग आज भी ऐसे हैं, जिनकी दैनिक आमदनी का औसत 20 रुपए से 40 रुपए के मध्य निकलता है, तो 20 रुपए प्रतिदिन आमदनी प्राप्त करने वाला परिवार इस महंगाई के जबर समय में अपने आपको विकास के साथ कैसे जोड़ेगा, सरकार को इस पर कहीं-न-कहीं ध्यान करने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने किसानों के संबंध में खुशी का इजहार करते हुए कहा कि भारी बाढ़ व सूखा पड़ने के बावजूद भी हमारे देश में किसानों ने रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन किया है। यह बात सही है कि भारत का मौसम कुछ इस प्रकार का है कि कई बार बाढ़ का प्रकोप होता है, तो कई बार सूखे का माहौल भी हमारे देश में बनता है, लेकिन किसानों ने अगर रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन करने की क्षमता देश में पैदा है, तो इसके लिए हमें देश के किसानों का धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, उनका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहिए। उनका उत्साहवर्जन करना चाहिए, लेकिन किसानों के द्वारा किए गए उत्पादन के रख-रखाव, भंडारण की व्यवस्था पर सरकार को अभी बहुत ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। 2012-13 के बजट में इस वित्तीय वर्ष में हमारे देश में लाखों किसान ऐसे रहे, जिन्होंने रिकॉर्ड उत्पादन तो किया, लेकिन उनके उत्पादन को भंडारण में रखने के लिए स्थान नहीं मिल सका। मुझे पंजाब की घटना याद है, जहां किसानों को अपना आलू सड़कों पर फेंकना पड़ा। मुझे अपने उत्तर प्रदेश की घटना याद है, हमारे हापुड़ में, गाजियाबाद में, लखीमपुर खीरी में किसानों का गेहूं खेतों में पड़ा हुआ सड़ता रहा। किसानों का विकास किसानों के उत्पादन बढ़ाने से होगा, यह बात सही है, लेकिन किसानों के उत्पाद को सुरक्षित रखने का प्रबंध जब तक सरकार समुचित रूप से नहीं करती, तब तक किसानों को सही उपज का लाभ नहीं मिल सकता है, इसलिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी के अभिभाषण में इस बात को जोड़ना चाहता हूं और सरकार से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि किसानों की भावनाओं को समझे और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इशारे को भी समझे। हमारे देश की सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने सरकार को इंगित करते हुए कहा कि यदि केन्द्र की सरकार खाद्यान्न का रख-रखाव करने में असमर्थ है, तो उस खाद्यान्न को मुफ्त में गरीबों में बांट देना चाहिए। यह देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की टिप्पणी है। हमें इसे गंभीरता से लेना पड़ेगा।

हम सरकार की विकासशील नीतियों के साथ है, हम देश की प्रगति और देश के उत्थान में साथ हैं। हम सारे लोग अपने देश को विश्व पटल पर एक शक्तिशाली देश देखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन शक्तिशाली भारत तभी बन सकता है, जब हमारे देश का शक्तिशाली किसान होगा और शक्तिशाली किसान बनने के लिए हमें कुछ न कुछ सख्त फैसले या सख्त कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसलिए, महोदय, हमें किसानों के प्रति अभी और भी चिंता करने की आवश्यकता है, खास तौर से भंडारण के मामले में।

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय जी ने महंगाई को कंट्रोल करने के लिए सरकार की बहुत सारी प्रतिबद्धताओं को दोहराया। हम सारे लोग, सारा देश भी इस बात से विंचित हैं कि जिस गति के साथ हमारे देश में महंगाई बढ़ रही है, अगर समय रहते हुए कोई ठोस योजना इस पर नहीं बनाई गई, तो जितनी मर्जी हम कोशिश, प्रयास करें, हम अपने देश को तरक्की की दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते। महोदय, अभी सरकार ने कहा कि पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के उत्पादक उसके मूल्यों का निर्धारण खुद करेंगे। शायद डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्रीज में सरकार के इस कदम को बेहतर कदम नहीं कहा सकता और जिसका दुष्परिणाम आज हमारा देश भुगत रहा है। अब तो यह भी याद नहीं रहता कि एक महीने में कितनी बार दाम बढ़े हैं, अब तो यह याद रखना भी मुश्किल है कि पेट्रोल, डीजल कब किस दाम पर बिक रहा है, आज कुछ दाम होता है और कल कुछ और दाम होता है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह बात जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से फैसला ले। अगर तेल उत्पादक अपने तेल का मूल्य खुद निर्धारित करेंगे, तो सरकार के मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी क्या बचेगी? सरकार अपनी जिम्मेदारी से क्यों भागना चाहती है? सरकार को यह जिम्मेदारी निभानी चाहिए। हमारी सरकार ने खास तौर से डीजल के लिए सब्सिडी का प्रावधान किया, लेकिन हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा पूंजीपति वर्ग, बड़े-बड़े कारोबारी, बड़े-बड़े बिजनेसमैन उस सब्सिडी का लाभ ले लेते हैं और जिन किसानों को उस सब्सिडी का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, वे उससे कहीं न कहीं विंचित रह जाते हैं। हमारे सदन में अनेक बार इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा हुई। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध के साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को डीजल पर सब्सिडी के फैसले पर पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा, इस पर दोबारा सोचना पड़ेगा और मेरा यह मत है कि खासतौर से डीजल विक्रेताओं के लिए हमें पॉलिसी बनानी पड़ेगी। किसानों के लिए सब्सिडी के साथ डीजल मिले। अगर व्यापारियों को बिना सब्सिडी भी डीजल दिया जाएगा, तो उनके फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है। बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियां, बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां और बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां किसानों और गरीबों के डीजल की सब्सिडी का लाभ लेती हैं। इस लाभ को वास्तविक लोगों तक पहुंचाने के काम को हमें कहीं न कहीं सरकार की जिम्मेदारियों में शामिल कर लेना चाहिए। उसके बाद उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि देश के किसानों में कहीं न कहीं एक खुशी की एक लहर जरूर आएगी।

महोदय, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के बारे में और प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना के बारे में अपनी प्रतिबद्धता को अनेक बार दोहराया और देश के लोगों ने उसे पसंद किया कि हां, कोई अच्छी स्कीम है, जिसके जरिए यातायात की सुविधाएं सुगम हो सकेंगी और देश के लोगों को आने-जाने में सुविधा का अहसास होगा, लेकिन आज भी बहुत सारी कठिनाइयां और बहुत सारी मुश्किलें हैं, जिनसे आज इस सदन के सदस्य भी दो-चार होते हैं। आज सरकार को कहीं न कहीं उन पर भी ठोस नीति बनानी पड़ेगी। खासतौर से, अगर हम एनसीआर की बात करें,

तो चाहे गाजियाबाद की बात हो, गुडगांव की बात हो या अन्य दूसरे एरियाज की बात हो, आज यह पूरा एनसीआर जाम की चपेट में आ गया है। अगर हमें सुबह पार्लियामेंट आना हो, तो हमें यह मालूम नहीं होता कि हम यहां समय से पहुंच पाएंगे या नहीं। सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की योजना को विस्तारित तो किया, लेकिन उसकी कार्यगति इतनी धीमी है कि लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। महोदय, दिल्ली से लखनऊ जाने वाला एचएन-24, दिल्ली से देहरादून जाने वाला एनएच-58, दिल्ली से कानपुर जाने वाला एनएच-91 और दिल्ली से सहारनपुर जाने वाली सड़क, इनकी हालत आज भी इतनी खस्ता है कि उन पर आवागमन बाधित है। सदन के माध्यम से और आंदोलन के माध्यम से अनेक बार तमाम लोगों ने सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित कराया, लेकिन अभी तक कोई बहुत बड़ा सकारात्मक नतीजा उस पर नहीं निकल सका। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करते हुए उसके संज्ञान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास हो, यह आवश्यक है और प्रधानमंत्री सड़क योजना का भी विस्तार हो, यह भी बहुत आवश्यक है, लेकिन इनके विस्तार का काम कम से कम ऐसे ठेकेदारों के हाथों में न दीजिए, जो ठेका लेने के बाद काम करना पसंद नहीं करते, बल्कि वे केवल कमीशन और घूसखोरी में उलझ जाते हैं। इसलिए इस पर भी कहीं-न-कहीं अभी सरकार को बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शान्ता कुमार) : आपकी पार्टी का जितना समय है उसमें से आधा हो गया है। आपकी पार्टी से एक और माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। यह ध्यान में रखकर आप जल्दी कन्क्लूड करिए।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : ठीक है, सर। महोदय, जैसा मैं शुरूआती दौर में कह रहा था कि समाज के हर तबके को हमें कहीं-न-कहीं समान रूप से अवसर प्रदान करने पड़ेंगे। उनको अपॉर्च्युनिटी देनी पड़ेगी और खासतौर से मैं अनुसूचित जाति के बारे में, अनुसूचित जनजाति के बारे में और ओ.बी.सी. के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को इन वर्गों के विकास के लिए एक विशेष योजना चलानी पड़ेगी। तमाम लोग इस बात को जानते हैं कि आज भी देश के विभिन्न विभागों में आरक्षित वर्ग की नौकरियों का कोटा पूरा नहीं हो सका है। बेरोजगारी एक तरफ है, रिजर्वेशन का कोटा रिक्त है। सरकार को कोई न कोई विशेष स्कीम चलाकर इस पर भी अपनी राय जरूर व्यक्त करनी चाहिए।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने आवास के संबंध में बहुत ही अच्छी योजना का जिक्र किया। हम भी इसके समर्थन में हैं, इसके पक्ष में हैं। उन्होंने आर्थिक सहयोग की राशि को 45,000 से 75,000 किया है। हालांकि आज के महंगाई के दौर में एक मकान को बनाने के लिए यह राशि हमको बहुत उपयुक्त नहीं लगती है। मैं एक एकजाम्पल देना चाहता हूं कि अगर सरकार वाकई आवास विहीन लोगों को आवास देना चाहती है तो जिस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी की लीडर बहन कु. मायावती जी ने "मान्यवर काशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना" का संचालन किया, उन्होंने दो-दो कमरों के पक्के मकान जिसमें लैट्रिन, बाथरूम और रसोई भी शामिल थी, ऐसे करीब 1,31,000 लोगों को निःशुल्क भवन बनाकर दिए, जो एकजाम्पल

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप]

बना उत्तर प्रदेश में। गरीब के लिए आवास की योजना अगर कोई सफल योजना हो सकती है तो "मान्यवर काशीराम शहरी गरीब आवास योजना" हो सकती है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि सरकार इसी प्रकार की योजना केन्द्र की ओर से भी प्रारम्भ करे, ताकि पक्के मकान बनकर गरीबों को मिल सके। मैं एक और बात, स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान के बारे में कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

देश की सरकार और भारतवर्ष का योजना आयोग प्रति वर्ष दलितों के विकास के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान की धनराशि जारी करता है। आज भी बहुत सारे प्रदेशों में और देश के विभागों में यह स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान का फंड रिलीज नहीं हुआ है। रिलीज की बात छोड़िए, 2010 में जब मैं पहली बार इस सदन में एम.पी. बनकर आया था तो उस समय राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का आयोजन हुआ। महोदय, आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के आयोजन में अकेली दिल्ली की सरकार ने 744 करोड़ रुपए खेलों में डॉयवर्ट किए थे। इस मुद्दे को हमारी पार्टी के सांसद श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी ने दिनांक 3-8-2010 को उठाया था, जिस पर देश के उस समय के गृह मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी ने 24-8-2010 को जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि इस धनराशि को हम वापिस कराएंगे और दलितों के विकास पर खर्च कराएंगे। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वह 744 करोड़ रुपए की धनराशि जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट के जरिए दलितों पर खर्च की जानी चाहिए थी, वह डॉयवर्ट होकर उनके विकास में खर्च नहीं हुई है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि दलितों के विकास, पिछड़ों के विकास, किसान मजदूर जो गरीब तबका है, इनके सर्वांगीण विकास के बारे में भी अगर आप योजना बनाएंगे और उनको साथ लेकर चलेंगे, तभी हमारा देश भी विकासशील बन सकेगा, तभी देश खुशहाल हो सकेगा। आपने मुझे मौका दिया, मैं आपका तहेदिल से धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I stand here to express the views of my party on the Address delivered by the hon. President on the 21st of February, while addressing the Joint Session of both Houses of Parliament.

Sir, according to me, 20th and 21st February would be remembered in future as historical days when more than four crore workers and employees of India participated in a mammoth strike, called jointly by all the central trade unions and federations, on tenpoint demands, duly supported by Members of Parliament from the Left, who were on a *dharna* before the statue of Gandhiji inside the Parliament House premises, and who had then boycotted the Session as a token of sympathy and solidarity with the striking workers and employees and their demands. But, unfortunately, like on previous occasions, neither the hon. President nor the Government bothered to take note of the historic strike and, as such, the President remained

4.00 P.M

silent on various issues. What about issues like a hike in the minimum wages, price rise, huge growth in unemployment, food security and public distribution system for all?

Sir, we share our concern with the hon. President on many genuine issues raised in his Address, but the prescriptions made by the Government will not fulfill the desires of the people. It would, instead, worsen the situation in future.

Sir, we have submitted our amendments to the President's Address on various issues and subjects, and appended them at serial nos. 661 to 736. Some of them, among others, are (1) failure of the Government to curb unprecedented rise in prices of all essential commodities; (2) deprivation of vast numbers of poor people from getting food under the PDS in the country; (3) Government decision to decontrol prices of all fertilizers except Nitrogen-based Urea; (4) complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market; (5) ban on disinvestment of shares in the public sector; (6) failure of the Government to curb crime against women, and lastly, failure of the Government to curb corruption in high places. These are some of the important amendments that we have moved here.

Sir, the Economic Survey, at the very beginning, has observed, "Following the slowdown induced by the global financial crisis in 2008-09, the Indian economy achieved a growth rate of 8.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11, but subsequent to that, in 2011-12 and 2012-13, the growth rate slowed to 6.2 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. This is the state of affairs according to the Economic Survey. The Economic Survey has further observed about the weakness of industry which registered a growth rate of only 3.5 per cent and 3.1 per cent in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Sir, we know the growth rate of manufacturing sector, as outlined in the Report, was even lower at 2.7 per cent and 1.9 per cent. So, this is the picture.

We know the growth of agriculture. This is also weak. It has also been mentioned in the Economic Survey in 2012-13. Despite Government figure, a number of farmers, about 2.90 lakh farmers, have committed suicide since 1995. Suicides are increasing alarmingly. Lack of irrigation facilities, rising prices of fertilizers, seeds, diesel and other agricultural inputs are affecting the lives of the peasantry. Due to recurring droughts, the peasantry is in a precarious condition. What is urgently needed is interest

[Shri Prasanta Chatterjee]

subvention on loan, expansion of MNREGA, uninterrupted power at cheap rates, free ration and stringent deterrent action against the hoarders and black-marketeers. These are some of the important steps. But, even if you go through the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, which had agitated the minds of many Members, which was raised here today morning, you can see how there are serious lapses in implementation. The Report has pointed out in conclusion that there is a serious State of affairs in the agricultural sector, and the Government has so long advocated that they have given the loans. But, this is the real picture which has now come out. Sir, this is a sorry State of affairs.

Sir, in our country, we know how the industry will develop. What is the purchasing power of the people? We have vast sections of the people. We have a huge market of 130 crore people. But, what is the actual picture? The purchasing power of people is actually decreasing, instead of increasing. Internal market of the country has to be improved, otherwise this industrial sector cannot develop. This is very important. Then, Sir, if it is followed by land reform in real terms, then the market will improve and the industry will improve. Even the raw material required for the industrial sector can be available at a cheaper price. With more purchasing power to the people, it will improve. This principle of economy will have to be followed by the Government. But, they are moving in just the opposite direction; they are following the market economy. They are following a different path, and that is why, the poor are becoming poorer and the rich are becoming richer. That is the situation of our country. That is why, despite all the tall talks, after the fall of the Soviet Union, not only by the rulers of our country but even in the outside world, the claim of the international powerful multinational bloc that the real alternative to the socialist State was a profit-based capitalist economy only, has Proved Bogus within a short span of time. The trade deficit has widened with exports falling by 12.2 per cent in July to September quarter, while imports declined by 4.8 per cent. Sir, on the other hand, the number of billionaires, individuals with wealth over Rs. 5,000 crore in our country, has increased. It was 13 in 2003. It has increased to 55 in March, 2011, and then to 61 in October, 2012. In just one year, that is, from 2011 to 2012, the combined wealth of the 100 richest Indians increased from 241 billion dollars to 250 billion dollars. On the other hand, what is the condition of the people? Sir, 86.3 crore people can spend only less than 20 rupees a day. Who has benefited from this

progress? Vast sections of the people remain unfed. This is the situation, Sir. How will the industry grow and how will the country grow in this situation?

No credible estimate of black money lying abroad has been provided. 'Aapka Paisa Aapke Haath' has been talked about. Yes, we want that, bring that money back. Huge amount of black money, running into crores and crores of rupees, is stashed abroad. No concrete measure has been suggested to retrieve these illicit funds. Lack of progress in this direction raises doubt over the sincerity of the UPA Government. You spoke about, 'Aapka Paisa Aapke Haath'. Yes, we are interested in that, bring that money. But what is the policy of the UPA Government. We find no sincerity of the Government. After the earlier widespread scams and corruption cases like 2G-spectrum, Commonwealth Games, Adarsh Housing, Delhi's Indira Gandhi Airport, now, we are seeing corruption in coal blocks, and, very recently, the corruption in purchase of helicopters in the Defence sector has shocked the people of the nation.

The Government has failed to curb corruption in high places and this is the reality, Sir. I just mentioned the numbers; see how the wealth is possessed in a few hands. Sir, though I have already mentioned, I would like to remind once again the hon. Members about the Arjun Sengupta's Report which states that a meager amount of Rs. 20/- per day is the per head income of 78 per cent people of the country. This is according to the Report. Largest number of hungry people in the world belongs to our country, India.

Sir, in a country with a largest malnourished population in the whole world, the 'Right to Food' is a critical and basic right for our people. Shamefully, India ranks 65 out of 78 countries in the World Hunger Index, lower than Nepal and Pakistan. But the Central Government insist on maintaining the grossly unfair targeted system of dividing the poor into APL and BPL, and, denying them the 'Right to Food'. According to the Government, anyone earning more than 26 rupees in rural India and 32 rupees in urban India in a day is not poor and cannot get foodgrains at cheap prices. Though there were 6.67 crore tonnes of foodgrains rotting in Government godowns as on January 1, 2013, but in spite of the Supreme Court's suggestion to distribute this foodgrain to the needy, the Government has refused to do so. This is the actual state of affairs, Sir.

So, only 32.7 per cent of the rural households have latrine facility leaving 67 per cent households without any domestic facility. As per another estimate, about

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73.91 per cent of rural households are covered under the provision for safe drinking water or domestic facility in terms of quantum, leaving around 30 per cent of the rural households out of the leaf, Sir. And, what does the Census Report say? It says that today out of 33 crore census households, 57 per cent do not have piped drinking water, 39 per cent do not have a kitchen and 53 per cent do not have a latrine facility, Sir. The recent Census Report says this. Sir, I would like to raise a question. Suppose a man who has a four-member family, who has no toilet facility in his house and goes to a *sulabh shauchalaya*. How much does he have to pay for toilet daily – 4x2, rupees eight? So, out of rupees twenty in his pocket, according to Mr. Arjun Sen Gupta, that was a unanimous report, eight rupees are gone for toilet and he remains with only rupees twelve in his pocket. This is what is going on in the country. Sir, I remember, a very rich man has a pet dog. He says, ‘look, my dog knows good English. He knows ‘sit down’, he knows ‘stand up’. But, 78 per cent of the poor people, with this purchasing power, cannot go to attend the school. This is the real state of affairs. What type of progress is it? The IMF stated, “The world economic recovery continues. But it has weakened further. The advanced countries’ growth is now too low to make a substantial dent in unemployment. And in major emerging countries growth which had been strong earlier had also decreased”. Unemployment, Sir, continues in Euro Zone countries. In November, 2012, unemployment reached at 11.8 per cent, while youth unemployment was 24.4 per cent. Yearly rate of employment in our country in 2000-05 was 2.7 per cent, while in 2005-06, it reduced to 0.8 per cent. In organized sector, the number of employees from 1998 to 2008 reduced by 7 lakhs. Number of posts lying vacant in Central Government and Railways is about 2.40 lakhs. Moreover, in the unorganized sector, the condition of casual and contractual workers is inhuman and unthinkable, having no job security, no rights, no pay security, no working condition and no facilities at all. This is the condition. The workers of the country lodged a protest. They went on strike.

Our Government, led by UPA II and headed by our Prime Minister, is making best efforts to push ahead in these conditions with its neo-liberal agenda. It has started a drive to cut down subsidies in the name of controlling the fiscal deficit. It is doing FDI in retail, further liberalization of the financial sector and more disinvestment of public sector share and also giving concessions to the corporates.

Through the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, what has been achieved? The foreign banks can now have voting rights in Indian banks upto 26 per cent as compared to 10 per cent earlier. This will enable industrial houses to start banks. What the nation has achieved after 1969 bank nationalization will now further move forward to more privatization in this most crucial sector of the Indian economy. At this stage, entry of FDI in multi-brand retail will be disastrous for our economy. Obviously, it will be disastrous for the health of our economy, and the health of our common countrymen. It suits the interests of Walmart-like multi-nationals. This is happening at a time when the growth of the service sector also declined to 8.2 per cent in 2011-12; and 6.6 per cent in 2012-13. About five crore Indians will be affected due to this. This is the position.

I would like to mention about the price rise situation in the country. It is relentless. The Consumer Price Index inflation rate went upto 9.5 per cent in October. It was 9.9 per cent in November; and 10.56 per cent in December. The Wholesale Price Index inflation rate has come down to 7.18 per cent in December, 2012, but the index shows a rise in prices of wheat, rice and food items. It has increased a lot. This is the situation of the price rise.

Sir, the Government can't accept the universal PDS. It has been raised many a time here. The Government believes in the open market theory. That is the main reason. What is their answer? "If you are hungry, go to the open market. If you have purchasing power, you can survive. That is all. Are you interested to go to the hospital? Yes; go to the Nursing Home." That is the answer. We have no responsibility. The Government has no responsibility. That is the effect of liberalisation. That is the theory of open market. That is how the country is progressing. The Western economy is in jeopardy; and how will you improve? Only by alternative economy and the pro-people economy you can set the mission, can set the people on the right path. This is what I want to submit. The Government says they have no money to accept the Universal PDS. Where is the money? You have no money to accept Universal PDS at Rs.2 per kg, 35 kgs per family per month. But you can give crores and crores of rupees concession to the corporate sector. Then there is no dearth of fund. The black money is lying accumulated there. What is the quantum of money? Nobody knows. About 78 per cent of the population is in such a sorry state of affairs. It is in this context; the Government has decided to curb the fiscal deficit by taking decisions like increasing the price of petroleum products.

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The Government not only ignored to ban the future trading in all essential commodities, but even at this juncture, the Government intends to follow de facto regulation of diesel pricing which they were following earlier on decontrol of petrol pricing. The Government has recently decided to change the market rate of diesel for bulk consumers like State Transport Undertakings and Railways from 18th January, 2013. As a result, the State Transport Undertakings have to bear an extra Rs.11 to Rs.12 per liter plunging them into financial crisis. This has resulted in curtailing the public transport and reduction in the number of services. This has been mentioned by a Member in this House in the morning. This will also result in the higher fares when there is a need to augment the services. But it will just go opposite to that.

Recently, the Left Parties have conducted a campaign against the FDI in retail by holding a nationwide rallies and collected signatures of 4,01,73,000 signatures on the issue of food security and universal PDS at an affordable price. The signatures have been submitted to the hon. Prime Minister by the Left leaders with a mass demonstration outside. We are strongly opposed to the cash transfer of subsidized foodgrains, kerosene and fertilizers in today's period of high inflation. Cash transfer to replace subsidized goods is meant to cut the actual subsidy, since the cash being transferred will not cover the increased cost of the same amount of subsidized foodgrains or fertilizers. It would actually lead to dismantling the Public Distribution System and procurement from farmers. Instead of strengthening and extending PDS, it will lead to increase in malnutrition and hunger.

Sir, the horrific incident of gangrape and brutal murder of 23 years old paramedical student in New Delhi created a widespread protest all over the country. People from cross sections demanded stringent actions against the culprits and security for women. People, throughout the country, demanded accountability of police in general and responsibility of high officials to be fixed. Even the Verma Committee also said that in a Press Conference. What is the answer of the Government? What action have they taken against the responsible high police officials? Rape in Delhi and many other States has become a regular affair. Sir, I read in a newspaper that in Madhya Pradesh one lady who was raped has said that take back the compensation, but arrest the culprits. The culprits have not yet been arrested. Accountability will have to be fixed. Unfortunately, the rate of conviction against the rate of detection

is much lower, though the rate of conviction could be much higher within the ambit of the existing laws.

In the recent times, the country has witnessed a number of communal incidents and tensions in various parts of the country. The Faizabad incident that took place in last October, the Charminar incident in Hyderabad and the incident in Dhule Town in Maharashtra are some of the recent examples. Faizabad is a twin city of Ayodhya which had no communal disturbance even during the Babri Masjid demolition. The need is to combat terror of all varieties. Fundamentalist, whether it is a Hindu fundamentalist or a Muslim fundamentalist, is to be fought by all the secular and democratic minded people.

The Assam incidents of violence and killings using AK-47 rifles have uprooted inhabitants and still about 36,000 people are living in refugee camps, most of whom are Muslims.

Politics of violence and politics of terrorism in India is diverse in nature and need to be uncompromisingly fought and defeated for safeguarding the interests of the country and strengthening the unity and integrity of the country. The Government has miserably failed to stop recurrence of such ugly incidents.

Sir, I have moved some amendments on some of the issues. Besides, we are determined to continue agitations on the demand of the masses. Four Jathas have started from different parts of the country to reach New Delhi on 19th March, 2013.

The struggle of the Left and democratic minded peoples' groups and associations will continue for a better India, hunger free India, an India free from corruption, guaranteeing jobs, shelter and health for all. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a matter of immense pride that for the first time since Independence, a son of Bengal delivered the President's Address in the Central Hall of Parliament. Bengal's famous son has, indeed, come a long way since the time he was a Professor of Political Science at Vidyasagar College, in South 24-Parganas. We wish him well. We wish him happiness. We are truly proud of him. This pride, however, is tinged with deep regret because after nine years we expected a Government to provide a satisfactory report card on what it has achieved. Instead they have told us about how bad things are, nationally and globally. In fact, they have also told us that they couldn't fix the problems

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in 108 months, and they have given us a kind of a thesis that they will fix the problems in the next 12 months. After that, they believe when they will again get a chance to fix the problems and will do so in sixty months thereafter. Let me put their last thought out of the window right at the top of my speech. The next 60 months will not be UPA-III. There will be no UPA-III because the people of this country have realised that vague promises made on infrastructure, vague promises made on women's issues or farmers' issues and other key issues have not been delivered. We were a part of the UPA-II. But soon we figured out that the UPA-II, in fact, had become APA, that is, Anti People's Alliance, and that is why, on FDI, on LPG, on prices of urea, on diesel prices, etc., we came out of the Government.

Sir, when I talk about the UPA-II, — I will not talk of years but I will talk of months. 108 months of running India as the UPA, on the one hand, and then look at 20 months of running West Bengal by the Trinamool Congress with facts, with figures, with Promises made, promises delivered.

Sir, let us start with women because we always say, 'ladies first'. Women do not need tokenism because crimes like rape are as much about prevention; we need tangible solutions. In the last 20 months, 45 all-women police stations have been set up in Bengal; 151 Fast Track Courts have been set up there; 19 Human Rights Courts are being set up, one in every district. This is an example of promises made and promises delivered.

Then, Sir, let's talk of peace and development, take the case of Jungle Mahal. There was a time till about 25 months ago, when a child couldn't step on to the football field to play or a mother had to down the shutters when the sun set. Today, it is very different. This is not poetry but these are real numbers. Since then there has been a political will to bring peace, from a situation which existed three years ago, where 425 deaths were reported, — these are not our numbers but the numbers of the Home Ministry — it was 50 in 2010-11 and this year, the number of deaths is zero. There is peace and development because someone had the political will to bring peace and development. Again, another example is North Bengal which is smiling... promises made and promises delivered.

Let us now look at the economic scenario. They were thinking of bringing FDI. Actually, before the FDI, many years ago, the Congress Government brought FID,

which is fiscal indiscipline, about which the LoP was giving one example and I want to give one more example more from Bengal because the Communists were there for thirty years, with the full backing of the Congress (I) Party. The Congress (I) Party encouraged the fiscal indiscipline. I am not making excuses but I offering solutions is – yes, a baby born in Bengal today is born with a debt of over Rs.70,000, on her head. Rs.2,00,000 crores is the debt burden of the Communists encouraged by the Congress (I) Party in West Bengal. Now what did we do? Did we sit there and mourn and say that the situation is bad there? No. We looked for solutions. In the last year of Communist rule in West Bengal, with the full support of the Congress (I) for fiscal indiscipline, the tax collection was Rs.21,000 crores. Sir, this year, you will be happy to know that Bengal has collected Rs.31,000 crores in taxes. And this is not because we raised the taxes but because we used creative means and we even started e-governance, and e-governance has become one of the big things in Bengal. So, we collected about Rs.31,000 crores. But the problem still exists because we still have to pay back to the Central Government the debt servicing amount of Rs.26,000 crores. Where does that leave us? We have been asking for a three-year moratorium on debt. Sir, we are not begging. We are not asking for sympathy. We are asking for the right of the people of Bengal by giving this back to us.

Now, Sir for of all the bad things that we say about the Congress (I) Party, there are certain good things as well. They also hold a world record, and I want to congratulate them on this world record. Why not! When we look at the Central Government schemes and institutions they have, out of 58 of them, 27 are named after one family. Sir, State Governments schemes have 52 names named after one family. University education institutes 98 names named after one family. Medical institutions 39 names named after one family. My only suggestion is, Sir, these are names which are already there and we can't change them. But, in the future, may we humbly suggest some other names. Mahatma Gandhi has only four national institutes named after him, Netaji has none, Tagore has one institute named after him. How about Bhagat Singh, how about Swami Vivekananda, how about Lal Bahadur Shastri? We need to be a little creative. I am afraid no one is going to break their record even if they don't name one new scheme after the same family. But, Sir, I want to stick to the positives and I want to stick to this focus of 20 months against 108 months. Coming to work culture, Sir, let me talk about hard numbers.

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Work culture was a big issue in Bengal. In 2009, Sir, number of man-days lost in Bengal was 76 lakhs every year. Look at the numbers of 2011-12. Those numbers, from 76 lakhs, have come down to 60,000. In 2012-13, the number is down to 5,200. Yes, Sir, promises were made, promises were delivered. A *bandh* was recently called, and we saw there also, there was 98 per cent of attendance at Writers Building because all these *bandhs* were Government sponsored *bandhs*.

Sir, let us come to some social issues. And I am talking about the real promises delivered after they were made 20 months ago. Sir, take health. In 34 years, seven neo-natal units were set up in Bengal. Now we did not mourn like the Congress is doing today, only mourning about the global economy. We said "we have got to change it" because we want to change it. From seven neo-natal healthcare units in 34 years, in the last 20 months, 20 new units have been opened and by the year end, 43 will be opened by the Mamata Banerjee Government. There is a wonderful model now in Bengal for doctors. What is the model? If a doctor works in rural areas, in the backward districts, for three years, when he comes back, we give them a special quota on their post-graduate diploma. Or look at the Kolkata Municipal Corporation. They have taken 60,000 families under the universal healthcare scheme and one thousand sex workers have been included in the scheme. Sir, there was a very interesting survey, not done by the Trinamool Congress Party mouthpiece, but by a magazine called 'India Today'. Two weeks ago, I read this. And it was published. They talked about the Number One city in India for medical facilities. Sir, we are proud to say that it was from Bengal. It is Howrah. So we have managed to make a difference, Sir, in 20 months. Look at physical infrastructure, start the power. A 2000 megawatts in 20 months, 1500 megawatts in next 500 days and in the next 600 days Bengal will be a power surplus State". Sir, drinking water was a big problem in Purulia. There again rather than sit and mourn, we made some promises. We have delivered the promises with a Rs. 1300 crore project in Purulia and people there are having good drinking water. Now leave physical infrastructure. Let us move on to the social infrastructure. Again, in 20 months, promises were made and promises were delivered. On minorities, my colleague will speak tomorrow on this subject in detail. Coming to schools, Sir, 44,000 teachers have been appointed this from a State where the Communists stopped the teaching

of English 17 years ago. Four additional universities have been opened, one ITI in every block, and a proposal to have one polytechnic in every sub-division. I have no special love for 'India Today', but in their ranking of States, last year, Bengal was ranked 18. This year also we delivered these promises for education. We are ranked three. Sir, what about farmers? I will mention two quick points on farmers. 'Jal Dharo, Jal Bharo' is a rainwater harvesting scheme. It is a unique scheme. We had promised 20 months ago, which was a huge promise, that we would make 60,000 ponds. In 20 months, Sir, we have done 43,000 ponds which are helping farmers for rain harvesting. Sir, ten lakh *Kisan* Credit Cards were given out to farmers. All this has happened, Sir. And the point that we are trying to make here is that you don't need 108 months if you have political will. You can do it in 20 months.

Sir, the Congress Party has a history of neglecting Bengal. The Partition of India, historians sometimes believe, and I do not want to push this point was actually, the partition of two States, Punjab and Bengal, Netaji was elected President of the Congress. And we all know what happened there. But, Sir, for three decades, the Congress Party was keen to keep the Communists in power in Bengal. Everybody knows this. And, that is why on the 1st January, 1998, one person (Mamta Banerjee) who was serious about throwing the Communists out — otherwise, the Communists would have been here for another two decades — had to leave or was thrown out of the Congress Party and set up the Trinamool Congress to, finally, remove the Communists from Bengal.

Sir, let me now talk about the process of omission. Sir, not a word in the President's Address on poverty — either the Congress has forgotten about it or it has eradicated it. Sir, not a word, out of the 6,427 words Address, about jute. India is the largest producer of jute. There are 70 jute mills and 60 are in one State. Jute touches 400 lakh families. There is no mention of jute in the Address.

Sir, I come to tea. It has been a great year for tea. A Wage Agreement was signed peacefully in North Bengal, Darjeeling, Dooars in 20 months. It was a win-win situation for tea.

Sir, the Rail Budget discussion will be taken up in the next week. So, we will discuss that in detail. But, the Rail Budget was, I think, a true vengeance of how when you take on someone politically, because they have forgotten about the people at large of India, how they can be revengeful. Sir, Rs. 14,000 crores was allocated to for Bengal last year. This year, it is something like Rs. 450 crores.

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Sir, last year, the then Finance Minister — now, the highest Constitutional authority — had made a very noble and wonderful gesture on Gurudev's 150 Years of Birth Anniversary. It was a wonderful gesture to set up Tagore Centre across the world. Sir, nothing has happened to those Tagore Centres. In fact, I charge this Government and assent, to say that money for those Tagore Centres, especially the one in Melbourne, has been diverted and used for other purposes. This is not only an insult to the memory of Tagore, but to the people of India.

But, Sir, when it comes to diversions and commissions, there is something to be said on commissions and in fact, let me conclude with an issue on Defence. Sir, it is the norm all over the world and it is accepted that 10-15 per cent is given as commission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANTA KUMAR): There is one more speaker from your party.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. There are two speakers from my party. I will take two minutes and the other speaker from my party will take ten minutes. I am okay, Sir. There are 25 minutes for both of us.

So, it is an acceptable norm around the world that 10-15 per cent commission is paid on Defence deals. If you ask an average Indian that what is the first image which comes to his or her mind when you say Armed services? They, probably, tell you, 'It is the image of a Jawan in uniform on a border post.' But, if you ask a few people in Government: what is the first image that comes to their mind when you talk about Armed services. I regret to say, Sir, some of them will say 'dollar bills.' Now, this is what I cannot understand. At one stage we say that the Prime Minister is an honest man an honourable man, then we go on to say that the Defence Minister is an honest man and honourable man. Then, tell me who is taking these commissions? ...*(Interruptions)*...The point here is: Does the Congress Party want to set up another world record? It has already set up a world record. Does it want to set up another world record like they did with naming institutes— by setting up the world's largest family enterprise? Yes, Sir. This is sensitive. We know it is touchy. We may now have the that ED, CBI on our back. and whatever are behind Trinamool Congress. But, Trinamool Congress have two advantages behind us — one is the support of Mamta Banerjee and the second one is the love, affection and encouragement of the people of Bengal. So, we are not bothered.

The youth of India is no mood to accept vague promises. The women of India are fed up with broken promises. The poor of India are tired of unkept promises. Today's India demands, like the people of Bengal have done, 'You make promises; you deliver on them.' Thank you.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, हर वर्ष की भांति इस बार भी हम लोग महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल द्वारा अनुमोदित इस अभिभाषण को श्रीमन् राष्ट्रपति जी ने दोनों सदनों के समक्ष पढ़ा। इसमें बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें हैं, जो केवल हवाई हैं। मंत्रिमंडल हर बार इस तरह की बातों का उल्लेख राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में करता है, जो कभी पूरी होने वाली नहीं होतीं, और तो और आने वाले वर्षों में उन पर कभी विचार तक नहीं किया जाता।

अभी महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को इस अधिनियम के लिए धन्यवाद देने के प्रस्ताव पर श्रीमती रेणुका जी जो बोल रही थीं। उन्होंने बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें कहीं, जिनसे हम सहमत नहीं हो सकते। कई बिन्दुओं पर हम बात करेंगे, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं शिक्षा की बात करता हूँ। जो बजट आया है, उसमें भी शिक्षा पर लगभग 4 फीसदी खर्च करने की बात कही गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस देश में, जहां एक तरफ ऐसे प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, जिनमें एक रुपये से भी कम फीस लगती है और दूसरी तरफ ऐसे पब्लिक स्कूल हैं, जिनमें एक बच्चे की पढ़ाई पर लाखों रुपये महीना खर्च होता है, यह जो दोहरी शिक्षा है, हम लोग लगातार इसका विरोध करते रहे हैं कि पूरे देश में समान शिक्षा हो। जब तक समान शिक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक वह बच्चा, जो स्कूल में टाट पर बैठता है, जिसके बाप को महीने में एक रुपया फीस देने में भी दिक्कत होती है, वह बच्चा कंपिटिशन में 10,000/-, 15,000/-, 50,000/- और 1,00,000/- रुपये हर महीने खर्च करने वाले बच्चे से कैसे मुकाबला कर सकता है? इस पर न कहीं कभी कोई विचार है और न ही महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में इस संबंध में किसी तरह की दिशा देने को कोई संकेत किया गया है। यह जरूर कहा गया है कि सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत शिक्षा पर यह किया जा रहा है, वह किया जा रहा है, इत्यादि-इत्यादि, लेकिन शिक्षा में यह जो बड़ा गैप है, उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है। अभी भी हाई कोर्ट को यह फैसला लेना पड़ता है कि इन पब्लिक स्कूलों में जो बच्चे जाएंगे, उनके मां-बाप का इंटव्यू नहीं होगा।

तिवारी जी, मां-बाप का इंटव्यू होता है, इसके नम्बर होते हैं कि वे कितने पढ़े-लिखे हैं, कौन सा बिजनेस कर रहे हैं, क्या काम कर रहे हैं, तब जा करके बच्चे का दाखिला होता है। इस तरह, यह जो दो तरह की दुनिया है, इसे खत्म करने के लिए और इसके बीच के गैप को कम करने के लिए कि एक ही तरह के स्कूल हों, एक ही तरह की शिक्षा हो तथा एक ही तरह का सिलेबस हो, इसका किसी तरह का जिक्र इस अभिभाषण में नहीं है। इसलिए, मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी या प्रधानमंत्री जी, जो भी जवाब दें, तो इस

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

चीज का अवश्य स्पष्टीकरण दें कि हम शिक्षा पर जो खर्च कर रहे हैं, उसके जरिए पूरे देश में वे किस तरह से समान और एक तरह की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

सर हेल्थ की बात की गई है। बहुत कम देशों में इस पर प्रतिव्यक्ति इतना कम खर्च होता है, जितना हमारे यहां खर्च हो रहा है। यहां जो एम.पी.जे. हैं, इनके सामने रोजाना समस्या आती है। इनके क्षेत्र से गम्भीर बीमारियों से ग्रस्त लोग इनके पास आते हैं कि **All India Institute of Medical Sciences** में उनके मरीजों को दिखा दिया जाए या वहां भर्ती करा दिया जाए। वे यहां इसलिए आते हैं कि क्योंकि **super speciality** की सुविधाएं दूसरी जगहों पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। पूरी दिल्ली में एक मात्र **All India Institute of Medical Sciences** ही ऐसा संस्थान है, जो अन्य अस्पतालों से **comparatively** सस्ता है, लेकिन अगर कोई आम आदमी किसी गम्भीर बीमारी से ग्रस्त है, तो एम्स में इतनी भीड़ होती है कि उसको वहां दाखिला नहीं मिल पाता। हम लोग भी वहां जाते हैं तो कभी-कभी वहां कॉरिडोर में से निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है, मरीजों और उनके साथियों की इतनी भीड़ वहां होती है। वहां घुस नहीं सकते, पहुंच नहीं पाते। कोई हार्ट का पेशेंट है, उसको दिल का दौरा कभी-भी पड़ सकता है, लेकिन मरीजों की अधिकता की वजह से उसको छः महीने बाद की डेट दे दी जाती है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट भी यह महसूस कर रही है, दिल्ली की सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि इस तरह के, कम-से-कम चार एम्स-जैसी संस्थाएं दिल्ली में और होनी चाहिए, लेकिन वे नहीं हैं, तो मजबूरन कुछ लोगों को 'सर गंगा राम', 'मेदांता', 'फोर्टिस' या 'मैक्स' में जाना पड़ता है। वहां जाने का मतलब है कि गरीब आदमी अपनी जमीन-जायदाद बेच दे और मध्यम वर्ग

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

का आदमी भी अगर वहां चला गया, तो उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति बिल्कुल बिगड़ जाएगी। आज यह हालत है। तो अच्छे अस्पताल और दवाइयों की व्यवस्था हो, इसका कोई इंतजाम करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। जो गम्भीर बीमारियां हैं, उनके लिए मरीजों के मुफ्त इलाज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, वह भी नहीं है। जिन अस्पतालों ने यह कहकर, कि हम गरीब लोगों को सस्ता इलाज देंगे, सस्ती जमीन ली - अपोलो जैसे अस्पतालों ने - दिल्ली प्रशासन ने जमीन दी कि जो गरीब लोग होंगे, उनका वहां मुफ्त इलाज होगा, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने यह जानने की कोशिश कभी नहीं की कि क्या गरीब लोगों का वहां पर मुफ्त इलाज होता है। क्या किसी गरीब की यह हैसियत है कि इन अस्पतालों में जाकर अपना इलाज करा सके? ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट चाहे, तो यह सारा कुछ सस्ता कर सकती है, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इसके लिए कोई प्रयास नहीं हो रहा है।

इसी तरह से शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के अलावा अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए श्रीमती रेणुका जी ने सोशल जस्टिस की भी बात कही है। हमारे संविधान की प्रस्तावना में इसका जिक्र है कि लोगों को **social, economic and political justice** दिलाएंगे, लेकिन

वास्तविकता क्या है? श्रीमन्, जब से ओबीसीज को सेंट्रल सर्विसेज में आरक्षण मिला, तब से हम सब जानते हैं, कई बार हम लोग बैठते हैं, विचार करते हैं, स्थिति यह है कि 1994 के बाद से लेकर अब तक लगभग 500 ऐसे **candidates** को ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा गया, जो ऑल इंडिया सर्विसेज में फाइनली सेलेक्ट हो गए, प्रिलिमनेरी में क्वालीफाई कर गए, मैन्स में क्वालीफाई कर गए, इंटरव्यू में सेलेक्ट हो गए, मेरिट में नाम आ गया, मिठाइयां बंट गईं, कुछ लोगों की शादियां तक इस आधार पर तय हो गईं कि आईएस हो गया, ऐसे 500 **candidates** को, जिनमें ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी के **candidates** हैं, ट्रेनिंग पर नहीं भेजा गया। उनको इसलिए नहीं भेजा गया क्योंकि मेरिट में ऊपर होने के बाद भी उन्हें सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के बाद यूपीएससी के जरिए ओबीसी, एससी और एसटी कैटगरीज में नीचे कर दिया गया, तो जो इन कैटगरीज में **already** सेलेक्ट हो गए थे, वे मेरिट से बाहर हो गए। लगातार यह मामला संसद सदस्यों ने उठाया, डीओपीटी के सामने उठाया और मांग की, लेकिन उस पर कभी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। जो अपनी काबलियत के बल पर आईएस, आईएस, आईएस और अन्य अलाइड सर्विसेज में सेलेक्ट हो जाते हैं, उनको जब न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है, तब आप अन्य किस जगह पर सोशल जस्टिस दे सकेंगे, यह एक विचारणीय बिन्दु है। श्रीमन्, यह गंभीर प्रश्न है। यह मैं ऐसे ही हवा में नहीं बोल रहा हूं, बल्कि आरटीआई के जरिए जो सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं, जिसको डीओपीटी ने स्वीकार किया है, ये वे सारी बातें हैं, जिनका उल्लेख मैं आपके सामने कर रहा हूं, लेकिन इसके निराकरण की कोई व्यवस्था आज तक नहीं की गई। एक ऐसा मामला हमारे सामने आया था, हमारे एक मित्र आए और कहा कि मेरे बच्चे का सेलेक्शन आईएस में हो गया है, ट्रेनिंग शुरू हो गई है, लेकिन उसको अभी तक भेजा नहीं गया है, उसका नाम ही नहीं आया है। उस वक्त हमारे नेता मुलायम सिंह जी प्रधानमंत्री जी से मिले, प्रधानमंत्री ने हस्तक्षेप किया, तो ट्रेनिंग शुरू होने के दस दिन के बाद उसको ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजा गया। **Everybody cannot do it.** हर आदमी नहीं पहुंच सकता है, हर आदमी की अप्रोच प्रधानमंत्री तक नहीं हो सकती है। वह अपने बल पर सेलेक्ट हो सकता है, क्वालीफाई कर सकता है, इंटरव्यू के बाद सेलेक्ट हो सकता है, लेकिन ट्रेनिंग के लिए किसी न किसी बहाने से इन लोगों को रोक दिया जाए यह गंभीर अन्याय है, इसलिए सोशल जस्टिस की बात करना तब तक केवल हवाई बात है, जब तक कि उसका सही तरीके से **implementation** न हो।

श्रीमन्, भाषण में किसानों के बारे में भी चर्चा है। किसानों की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा खराब है, खेती और किसानों की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। वित्त वर्ष 2012-13 के आर्थिक सर्वे के अनुसार कुल जीडीपी में एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर का शेयर अब केवल 14.2 फीसदी रह गया है। 1950 में हमारी जीडीपी में एग्रीकल्चर का शेयर 50 फीसदी था और उस वक्त एग्रीकल्चर पर निर्भर रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या 72 से 74 परसेंट के आसपास थी। आज भी एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर सबसे ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार देता है। अगर हम इस आर्थिक सर्वे के आधार पर मानें, तो वह 58.5 परसेंट के आसपास है। अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब देश की पूरी पूंजी पर एग्रीकल्चर का आधा हिस्सा था, तब भी लगभग उतने ही लोग खेती पर निर्भर

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थे और अब जब यह हिस्सा 14 परसेंट रह गया है, तब भी खेती पर उतने ही लोग निर्भर हैं, तो उन 58-60 परसेंट लोगों की स्थिति क्या है? जिन 10 परसेंट या पांच परसेंट लोगों के पास अनाप-शनाप सम्पत्ति है, उन सब की सम्पत्ति को जोड़ कर आप ऑन ऐन ऐवराज कुछ भी निकाल लें, लेकिन एक ले-मैन भी यह समझ सकता है कि जो उस वक्त स्थिति थी, वही स्थिति अब है, लेकिन सम्पत्ति में हिस्सा घट कर 1/7 के आसपास या उससे भी कम रह गया है, तो गरीबी तो बढ़ी है। आपके जो आंकड़े हैं कि गरीबी-रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की संख्या इतनी है, वह सही नहीं है। गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों लोगों की संख्या इस देश में 60 फीसदी से कम नहीं है, आप सर्वे कराएं, तो यही निकलेगा। आप रोज कहते रहिएगा कि इतना पैसा 'मनरेगा' के लिए चला गया, इतना पैसा किसी और चीज के लिए चला गया और इससे इतने लोग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठ गए, तो यह बात सही नहीं है।

यही नहीं, बल्कि जो किसान है, उसके सामने एक समस्या यह भी है कि जिस खाद का वह उपयोग करता है, वह उसको समय पर नहीं मिल पाती है। जो डाइमोनियम फॉस्फेट है या जो पोटेश से संबंधित खाद है, वे सब इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती हैं और वे कभी भी समय पर इम्पोर्ट नहीं की जातीं। जब बेल्जियम, चाइना और ब्राजील आदि देश इन्हें खरीद लेते हैं और आनंद शर्मा जी, जब ये बहुत कम रह जाती हैं, तब आपकी सरकार जागती है कि हमें भी डीएपी खरीदनी है और तब वह कई गुना महंगे दाम पर मिलती है और फिर यहां का किसान उसे खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं होता। यह स्थिति है। जब फॉस्फेट और पोटेश किसान को नहीं मिलता है, तब वह मजबूरी में यूरिया का प्रयोग ज्यादा करता है। आज सारे कृषि वैज्ञानिक यह कहते हैं कि यूरिया, फॉस्फेट और पोटेश का रेश्यो 4:2:1 का होना चाहिए। पंजाब में नाइट्रोजन का जो रेश्यो है, वह 25 तक पहुंच गया है। इसका सीधा असर यह होगा कि आज नहीं तो कल इस जमीन के एन.पी.के. में जब बहुत ज्यादा असंतुलन हो जाएगा, तो यह जमीन बंजर हो सकती है। आज किसानों के सामने यह सबसे बड़ा खतरा है।

दूसरे, किसानों की उपज का जो लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल पा रहा है। उसके न मिलने का कारण यह है कि जब सी.ए.सी.पी. इसको डिसाइड करती है, तो उस समय उसका ध्यान सारे फैक्टर्स पर जाता ही नहीं। एग्रीकल्चर कमेटी का चेयरमैन होने के नाते एक बार मैंने और कमेटी के लोगों ने उनसे कहा कि आप हमारे सामने यह विवरण बना कर लाइए कि इसको आप कैसे निकालते हैं? उस वक्त जब धान का एम.एस.पी. 900 रुपये था और जब वे उसका विवरण बना कर हमारे सामने लाए, तो उसकी लागत मूल्य 1000 रुपये निकली। जब लागत मूल्य 1000 रुपये विंटल होगी और मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस 900 रुपये होगा, तो किसान आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा तो और क्या करेगा? लेकिन इतना हस्तक्षेप होता है, सी.ए.सी.पी. पर इतना दबाव होता है कि लागत को वह इस तरह से दिखाए कि एम.एस.पी. उससे ज्यादा बनी रहे, यह प्रयास होता है। जब किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा और

5.00 P.M.

खेती घाटे का सौदा होगा, तो इस देश की ग्रोथ रेट कभी स्टेबल नहीं हो सकती, ठीक नहीं हो सकती। चाइना, वो अकेला देश है जिसने एग्रीकल्चर के बल पर पिछले 20 साल में दो बार अपनी पर-केपिटा जी.डी.पी. को डबल किया है, 10-10 साल के अंदर। वह अकेला ऐसा देश है। यह सब हो सकता है जब आप इसको 10 परसेंट तक ले जाएं, क्योंकि 2.5 परसेंट के आसपास आपकी पापुलेशन ग्रोथ रेट है। आमतौर पर 7 साल में अगर हम इतना करें तो वह डबल हो सकती है। लेकिन उसको भी जोड़ लें तो वह 10 साल में डबल हो सकती है, लेकिन तब जब 10 परसेंट के आसपास ग्रोथ रेट हो। आपका लक्ष्य था 8 परसेंट से ज्यादा और रह गई 4 परसेंट के आसपास, आधी या 5 परसेंट। तो आप जब तक किसान की खेती को तवोज्जो नहीं देंगे आप एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट को नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे। इस मंदी से हिन्दुस्तान पर जो असर कम पड़ा है, उसका एकमात्र कारण यह है कि आपकी एग्रीकल्चर अब भी इकॉनोमी को सस्टेन किए हुए है, बचाए हुए है। इसलिए जब तक खेती पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं दिया जाएगा, उनको सस्ता और अच्छे किसम का बीज और सही किसम की खाद टाइम पर नहीं दी जाएगी और वह सस्ती नहीं दी जाएगी तो आप एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट को नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे। अभी एग्रीकल्चर का ग्रोथ रेट क्या है? इन्होंने बताया कि पिछले Eleventh फाइव ईयर प्लान में यह three point something परसेंट है और इस साल 1.6 परसेंट के आसपास है। जब एक परसेंट और दो परसेंट के आसपास एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट होगी तो आप चाहे इधर-उधर की बातें करते रहिए, आपकी इकॉनोमी कभी सुधर नहीं सकती। इसलिए किसानों की तरफ और खेती की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए, यह मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

एग्रीकल्चर के संबंध में मुझे एक और चीज कहनी है। यह जो फूड प्रोसेसिंग है, यह हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे कम है। ब्राजील में लगभग 80 फीसदी यू.के. और यू.एस.ए. में लगभग 60 और 70 परसेंट के आसपास है। हमारे यहां केवल 2 से 3 परसेंट के आसपास है। नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे देश में जो perishable vegetables हैं, fruits हैं या मांस है, इनके बारे में सरकारी रिपोर्ट है कि पिछले वर्ष लगभग 55000 करोड़ रुपए के फल, सब्जी, मांस, फिशरीज से जुड़ी हुई चीजें सड़ गईं। हर साल 50,000, 52,000 और 55,000 करोड़ रुपए की चीजें सड़ जाती हैं because of lack of proper food processing और इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इस प्रकार पशु धन की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस देश में जो तीन प्रमुख फसलें हैं, गेहूं, गन्ना और चावल या धान, इससे देश को जितना रेवेन्यू मिलता है लगभग उतना रेवेन्यू अकेले दूध और मांस से मिलता है। जो बिल्कुल नेगलेक्टेड क्षेत्र हैं। कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। हमेशा ध्यान रहता है कि गेहूं की बम्पर पैदावार हो रही है, धान की बम्पर पैदावार हो रही है। इनकी एक क्षमता है कि इनको आप कितनी ही खाद दे दीजिए, कितना ही अच्छा बीज दे दीजिए, लेकिन एक निश्चित सीमा से ज्यादा खेती में पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन पशुधन की क्षमता असीमित है, उसको बहुत बढ़ाया जाता है। अगर प्रॉपर ध्यान दिया जाए तो हमारी इकॉनोमी को बढ़ाने में, मदद

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

करने में, देश की तरक्की करने में पशु धन का बहुत बड़ा योगदान हो सकता है। लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान जाता है, जबकि वास्तविकता यह है कि जितना रेवेन्यू इन प्रमुख फसलों से आता है, उतना रेवेन्यू इससे आ जाता है। श्रीमन्, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में निर्मल भारत अभियान का जिक्र है, जिसके तहत 2022 तक स्वच्छता संबंधी सुविधाएं पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी। जब पूरी गंगा मैली हो गयी और यमुना सिकुड़कर केवल दिल्ली तक रह गयी है, इसमें नालों और कचरे का पानी जाता है और आप कहते हैं कि स्वच्छता संबंधी सुविधाएं पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध करा दी जाएंगी। आज हजारों आदमी दिल्ली की तरफ आ रहे हैं। आप इसे किसी तरह से बचाओ? इसकी वजह से पूरे देश में पानी खारा होता जा रहा है और पीने के लिए पानी मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। श्रीमन्, **water level** नीचे जा रहा है, लेकिन उसकी किसी को कोई परवाह नहीं है। यह सब हो रहा है, तो आप निर्मल भारत कैसे बनाएंगे? शहर-के-शहर मलिन बस्तियों का रूप लेते जा रहे हैं। आप दिल्ली में साउथ दिल्ली को छोड़ दें, पुरानी दिल्ली में चले जाइए या और कहीं चले जाइए, तो जब आप किसी गली में घुसेंगे, आपको लगेगा ही नहीं कि हम देश की राजधानी दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में आपका रोड मैप क्या है? आप किस तरह 2022 तक भारत को निर्मल बनाएंगे? अब नदियों में गंदगी रोजाना बढ़ रही है, लोगों को पीने के लिए स्वच्छ पानी नहीं मिल पा रहा है, बिना **Aqua guard** या अन्य उपकरणों के दिल्ली में पानी का सेवन नहीं किया जा सकता है। अगर पिएगा तो आदमी बीमार हो जाएगा और उससे **Hepatitis** होने का डर बना रहता है। यह स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है और आपने राष्ट्रपति जी को अभिभाषण में लिखकर दे दिया कि निर्मल भारत अभियान के तहत पूरे भारत को निर्मल बना देंगे, गंदगी-रहित बना देंगे। हम कहते हैं कि आप सिर्फ गंगा, यमुना को गंदगी-रहित बना दीजिए। श्रीमन्, **Ganga Action Plan** में हजारों करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिए गए, **Ganga Action Plan Phase 2** में यमुना को भी शामिल किया गया, लेकिन जमीन पर कुछ भी परिणाम नहीं आया।

श्रीमन्, कुम्भ के लिए सारी फैक्ट्रीज को जबरन बंद कराना पड़ा ताकि गंगा में गंदा पानी न जा पाए। उसके बाद बहुत सा पानी छोड़ना पड़ा, जब जाकर नहाने लायक पानी बना पाए। इस तरह आपके पास निर्मल भारत अभियान के लिए कोई रोड मैप नहीं है।

श्रीमन्, उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि अगले वर्ष 1000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइंस बनायी जाएंगी। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेल लाइंस बनाने का लक्ष्य हर बार मंत्री के साथ बदल जाता है। मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। श्रीमन्, इतनी सतही बातें किसी तरह से लिख दी जाती हैं। वर्ष 1984 में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री माधव राव सिंधिया ने एक रेल लाइन गुना से इटावा तक स्वीकार की थी। आज 28 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। उसके बाद श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

प्रधानमंत्री जी थे और उन्होंने स्वयं आगरा से इटावा वाया फतेहाबाद रेल लाइन का उद्घाटन किया था। आज उसे भी 17 साल बीत गए हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : इस बारे में रेल बजट पर चर्चा के समय बात कीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : श्रीमन्, 1000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइंस बनाने की बात राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में है। मैं **out of context** यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैनपुरी के संबंध में उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा कि स्वयं नीतीश कुमार जी की उपस्थिति में तत्कालीन राष्ट्रपति कलाम साहब ने शिलान्यास किया था और नीतीश कुमार जी ने घोषणा की थी कि इस लाइन का उद्घाटन भी कलाम साहब करेंगे। उसे भी 10 साल से ज्यादा हो गए हैं, लेकिन वह भी अधूरी है, तो आप 1000 किलोमीटर रेल लाइंस कैसे बना लेंगे? आप केवल भाषण के जरिए देश की जनता को बहलाने का काम कर रहे हैं। आप राष्ट्रपति महोदय से ऐसा अभिभाषण करवा देते हैं, जिस पर कोई अमल नहीं होता है। महंगाई और बेरोजगार पर आपका कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। महंगाई हर रोज बढ़ रही है। रात को सोने के बाद सुबह उठने पर आदमी को पता चलता है कि पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम बढ़ गए हैं। बेरोजगारों की तरफ भी आपका कोई ध्यान नहीं है।

"मनरेगा" की आपने जो बात की, तो उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से, पूरे सदन के माध्यम से सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि तीन ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जिनके लिए 65,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट में प्रोविजन है और वे हैं "मिड डे मील", "मनरेगा" और "पोस्टिक आहार" की योजना, मगर इनका 90 फीसदी पैसा बर्बाद हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही इस "मनरेगा" ने तो किसानों की स्थिति और खराब कर दी है। इस योजना में 125/- रुपये प्रतिदिन की मजदूरी मिलती है, इसके लिए किसी से दस्तखत करा लिये जाते हैं और उसे 50/- रुपया, 60/- रुपये दे दिये जाते हैं यह कह कर कि तुम दस्तखत कर दो, तुम्हें कोई काम नहीं करना है। अब वह आदमी कहता है कि हमें तो कोई काम ही नहीं करना और यह 50/- रुपये, 60/- रुपये मिल रहे हैं। इसमें जो बाकी पैसे बचते हैं, वे पैसे प्रधान और अधिकारी बीच में बांट लेते हैं। उधर किसानों को एक मजदूर भी कहीं नहीं मिल रहा है और जो पैसा गवर्नमेंट का जा रहा है, वह सारा का सारा यूं ही खर्च हुए जा रहा है। आज यह हालत हो गई है और आप कह रहे हैं कि बेरोजगारी खत्म कर दी है। महंगाई का बुरा हाल है। थाली में कुछ मिलता नहीं है। अगर घर में दाल बन जाती है तो सब्जी नहीं बन पाती है और कहीं सब्जी बन गई तो दाल नहीं बन पाती है।

सर, दो मिनट और लूंगा। अभिभाषण में भ्रष्टाचार की कहीं कोई चर्चा ही नहीं है, जो सबसे ज्वलंत मुद्दा है। हर दिन नया घोटाला सामने आ रहा है। आप यह मत कहिए कि घोटाला अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। स्कैम कहें, या घोटाला कहें। हर रोज नया सामने आता है।

श्री उपसभापति : ऐसा नहीं है। उस दिन एक्सपंज नहीं किया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : प्रतिदिन नया घोटाला सामने आ रहा है। इसकी अभिभाषण में कहीं चर्चा नहीं है। इस पर रोक लगाने का काम करिए। पूरा देश देख रहा है कि क्या हो रहा है।

सर, एक चीज और मैं कहूंगा, एक दो मिनट लगेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति : आपने ज्यादा टाइम ले लिया है, सात मिनट ज्यादा लिए हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : सर, आपकी कृपा बनी रहे।

श्री उपसभापति : सब के लिए कृपा बनानी है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव : जहां तक देश की आंतरिक और बाह्य सुरक्षा की बात आती है, नक्सलाइट और जो वामपंथी उग्रवादी हैं, इनसे देश को बहुत जबरदस्त खतरा है। देश के बहुत बड़े हिस्से में यह संकट है। छत्तीसगढ़ में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बहुत प्रयासों के बाद भी सैकड़ों पुलिसकर्मी और जनता के लोग मारे जा चुके हैं, झारखंड में भी हम कई बार देख चुके हैं, सुन चुके हैं। देश के अन्य हिस्सों में भी जैसे पीडब्ल्यूजी द्वारा कहीं आंध्र प्रदेश में, कहीं ओडिशा में ये सब होता था और अब भी हो रहा है। यह स्थिति देश के लिए बड़ा खतरा है, जिसको रोकने का प्रयास होना चाहिए।

सर, सबसे बड़ी चिंता की बात यह है कि हमारी विदेश नीति कुछ ऐसी हो गई है। विदेश नीति दुनिया में वही सफल कही जाती है, जिसमें उस देश के मित्र देशों की संख्या बढ़े और विरोधी देशों की संख्या कम हो, मगर हमारे यहां उल्टा हो रहा है, क्योंकि हमारे मित्र देशों की संख्या घट रही है और विरोधी देशों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है। देश के सामने सबसे बड़ा संकट यह रहा है कि कांग्रेस रिजीम में सन् 1962 से लेकर अब तक लगातार हमारी सीमाएं सिकुड़ रही हैं। हजारों किलोमीटर, लाखों किलोमीटर जमीन पहले चली गई, कैलाश मानसरोवर हमारा चला गया और अब एक-एक इंच, दो-दो इंच जमीन पर रोजाना कब्जा हो रहा है। हमारा देश इस स्थिति में भी नहीं है, जो वह कह रहा है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश हमारा है, तो हम क्या यह नहीं सकते कि आप ऐसा नहीं कह सकते? इतना दबने से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। अगर गवर्नमेंट में हिम्मत नहीं है कि सर उठाकर चीन से कह सके कि आपका तरीका गलत है, हमारी सीमाएं वापस करो। देश की आप रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो फिर देश की सत्ता में भी रहने का आपको कोई हक नहीं है। मैं अपना भाषण खत्म करने से पहले अमेरिका के पहले राष्ट्रपति जॉर्ज वाशिंगटन के एक सेंटेंस को कोट करना चाहता हूँ। And, I quote, "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace." युद्ध के लिए तैयार रहना दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावी कदम होता है शांति की गारंटी का। अगर आप छिपे रहेंगे, डरे रहेंगे तो आप देश की सीमाओं को सुरक्षित नहीं रख सकते। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार) : उपसभापति जी, रेणुका जी ने सदन के सामने जो धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पेश किया है, मैं उस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे माननीय **Leader of the Opposition** ने जिस आधार पर उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया है, मैं उसका भी समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। दोनों तरफ के भाषणों को सुनने के बाद मैंने यह महसूस किया कि इस देश में जो आर्थिक नीति चल रही है, उस आर्थिक नीति पर मतभेद नहीं है, लेकिन उस आर्थिक नीति को कैसे चलाया जाए, इस पर मतभेद है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जो आर्थिक नीति चल रही है, देश की सारी समस्याएँ इसी के कारण हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब देश में आजादी का आंदोलन चल रहा था, उस आंदोलन के सर्वमान्य नेता महात्मा गांधी थे और हम लोग महात्मा गांधी का नाम बार-बार लेते हैं। अभी **TMC** की ओर से श्री देवेक ओब्राईन बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने भी महात्मा गांधी का नाम लिया। महात्मा गांधी के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन का बीजमंत्र था स्वदेशी और देश की आजादी के बाद हम स्वदेशी के रास्ते पर देश को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, यह उस आजादी के आंदोलन का संकल्प था। अरुण जी जिस वैचारिक परंपरा से आते हैं, उसकी भी एक बार घोषणा थी कि हम स्वदेशी के रास्ते पर देश को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। हमको याद है कि जब 1991 में आर्थिक उदारीकरण की नीति इस देश में लाई गई, तब श्री नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार थी और मनमोहन सिंह जी उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे, उस समय **Leader of the Opposition** के रूप में माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी उस आर्थिक नीति के जर्बदस्त विरोधी थे और उनको यह मानना था कि हमारे देश की जो **autonomy** है, आर्थिक मामलों में निर्णय लेने की जो स्वायत्तता है, उसको यह नीति **compromise** करेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे याद है कि जब माननीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार बनी थी, उस समय भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक नेता थे, श्री दत्तोपंत ठेंगड़ी, वे मजदूर संघ के नेता थे और उस दरम्यान जो आर्थिक नीति चलाई जा रही थी, वे उसके कटु आलोचक थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी, तो आधुनिक सभ्यता के बारे में महात्मा गांधी जी का यह कहना था कि हिंदुस्तान अंग्रेजों से नहीं, बल्कि आजकल की आधुनिक सभ्यता से कुचला जा रहा है। गांधी जी इतने मजबूत विरोधी थे कि उन्होंने उस सभ्यता को अंग्रेजों द्वारा चलाई जा रही सभ्यता को कहा कि यह अधर्म है। जोहान्सबर्ग में 1908 में भाषण देते हुए गांधी जी ने कहा था - "आधुनिक पश्चिमी सभ्यता दो सिद्धांतों पर आधारित है। पहला सिद्धांत है - 'जिसकी लाठी उसकी भैंस' अर्थात् '**might is right**' और दूसरा सिद्धांत है - '**survival of the fittest**'. यानी यह सभ्यता शक्ति और भौतिक ताकत पर दुनिया में अपना राज स्थापित करना चाहती है, यह हिंसक सभ्यता है और अंततः यह विनाश की ओर ले जाएगी।"

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जिस विकास नीति पर हमारा देश चल रहा है, दुनिया चल रही है, अगर गौर किया जाए, तो जिस **GDP growth** की बात हो रही है, जिसकी बात इस पक्ष की ओर से भी की गई, उस पक्ष की ओर से भी की गई, इस देश को उस ग्रोथ रेट की क्या कीमत चुकानी पड़ है? अभी परसों हमारे साथी श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी एक **Calling Attention Motion** पर सारे दलों के साथियों से दस्तखत करा रहे थे। गंगा और यमुना की जो गंदगी है, उसको साफ करने के बारे में और आज दिन में भी, नरेश अग्रवाल जी यमुना की सफाई को लेकर हल्ला कर रहे थे। तो आज गंगा और यमुना की ऐसी हालत क्यों हो गई है? क्या जो विकास नीति हम चला रहे हैं, वह तो इसका कारण नहीं है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिए कि दुनिया की तमाम सभ्यताओं का विकास नदियों के किनारे हुआ, चाहे हमारे देश की सभ्यता हो, चाहे अन्य देशों की सभ्यताएं हों। सारे देशों की सभ्यताओं का - मिस्र की सभ्यता का विकास नील नदी के किनारे हुआ, सुमेरु सभ्यता - जहां का केंद्र इराक हुआ, वहां नदियों के किनारे सभ्यता का विकास हुआ, लेकिन आज की सभ्यता उन नदियों को ही नष्ट कर रही है। क्या हम यह **afford** कर सकते हैं?

महोदय, अभी हमने श्याम शरण जी, जो हमारे देश के विदेश सचिव थे, उनका एक लेख **Business Standard** में पढ़ा। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि देश के वित्त मंत्री **fiscal deficit** से और **current account deficit** से चिंतित हैं, लेकिन इन दोनों **deficits** से भी ज्यादा चिंताजनक **ecological deficit** है। **Ecological deficit** के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि पूरे देश में जो **water lable** है, वह धीरे-धीरे नीचे जा रहा है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि धरती से पानी निकालने के लिए और ज्यादा गहरी **drilling** करने की जरूरत पड़ रही है और वहां से पानी निकालने के लिए और ज्यादा ताकतवर बिजली या डीजल की मोटर की जरूरत पड़ रही है। जिस तरह से डीजल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, जिस तरह से बिजली के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या यह सामान्य आदमी, सामान्य किसान के बूते में है कि वह डीजल और बिजली की कीमत अदा कर सके? उसका क्या होगा?

महोदय, अभी डीजल के दाम सरकार ने बढ़ाए। काफी हो-हल्ला हम लोगों ने मचाया, आज भी उसकी चर्चा हुई, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई भी व्यक्ति, सरकार के पक्ष का या उस पक्ष का, इस बात का दावा कर सकता है कि अगर हमें मौका मिलेगा और हमारी सरकार बनेगी, तो डीजल और पेट्रोल के जो दाम इन्होंने बढ़ाए हैं, उनको **roll back** करेंगे? किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि जो दाम बढ़े हैं, उनको वापस घटा दें। आप याद कीजिए, 1960 के दशक में प्रति बैरल पेट्रोलियम का दाम एक डॉलर, दो डॉलर था, लेकिन आज वह सौ डॉलर तक बढ़ गया है। क्यों? यह पेट्रोल तो प्रकृति की देन है और जो कोयला है, उसको प्रकृति ने बनाया है, इंसान ने नहीं बनाया है। इंसान उसका **creator** नहीं है, इंसान उसका **transformer** है और जिस चीज को आप बना नहीं सकते हैं, जिस चीज का सृजन

नहीं कर सकते हैं, **create** नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह चीज जैसे-जैसे घटेगी, वैसे-वैसे उसकी कीमत बढ़ेगी। आज डीजल और पेट्रोल का जो दाम है, आप दस साल क्या, पांच साल के बाद देखिएगा, आज का जो भाव है, उससे कहीं आगे वह भाव जाएगा। कैसे चलेगी जिंदगी? इसीलिए गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह जो सभ्यता है, यह हिंसक सभ्यता है।

महोदय, आप गौर से देखिए, हम लोगों ने विकास का जो लक्ष्य हासिल किया है, यूरोप को हम लोग मॉडल मानते हैं, अमेरिका को मॉडल मानते हैं और हम यह मानते हैं कि विकास का असली मतलब यह है कि यूरोप के लोग जो उपभोग करते हैं, **consume** करते हैं, अमेरिका के लोग जो **consume** करते हैं, उसी तरह के **consumption** का **standard** हमारा बने। आप देखिए, अमेरिका और यूरोप की जो **economy** है, वह **economy** हिंसा पर आधारित है। अमेरिका में क्या हुआ? अमेरिका में जो **local population** थी, उसका **mass-scale** पर **annihilation** हुआ, नरसंहार हुआ, जनसंहार हुआ और अमेरिका की भूमि पर कब्जा किया गया। वही हाल ऑस्ट्रेलिया में हुआ। दुनिया भर में जो **colonies** बनाई गईं, उनकी बदौलत अमेरिका और यूरोप आज यहां तक पहुंचे हैं। आज अगर हम उनकी नकल करते हैं, तो क्या यह नकल संभव है? हम आपसे जानना चाहते हैं, 18वीं और 19वीं शताब्दी में जिस समय **industrial civilisation** का उदय हुआ, उस समय दुनिया पर यूरोप का, अमेरिका का कब्जा था। उस समय के सारे **natural resources** और पूरी दुनिया का बाजार उनके हाथ में था, जिस आधार पर उस **industrial economy** का **development** हुआ। आज आपके पास क्या है? हमें याद आता है, 1943 में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने एक किताब लिखी थी - '*Economics After Marx*' और उस समय यह चर्चा हो रही थी। मार्क्स ने भविष्यवाणी की थी कि इंग्लैंड में सबसे पहले क्रांति आएगी, सर्वहारा की क्रांति होगी, लेकिन सर्वहारा की क्रांति नहीं हुई। लेनिन ने उसका स्पष्टीकरण दिया। लेनिन ने कहा कि वहां का जो **capitalism** है, वह **imperialism** में ट्रांसफॉर्म हो गया, इसीलिए वहां क्रांति नहीं हुई। डा. लोहिया ने कहा कि नहीं, **capitalism** में **imperialism** **inherent** है। **Capitalism** को अगर बाहर का साम्राज्य नहीं मिलता है तो वह अंदर साम्राज्य तैयार करता है। हिन्दुस्तान का जो अभी तक विकास है, उस विकास पर अगर आप गौर करेंगे तो पाएंगे कि यहां जो पूंजीवादी ढंग से विकास हो रहा है, इसको बाहर कहीं और उपनिवेश बनाने का मौका नहीं मिला, इसने अंदर उपनिवेश बनाया, यहां **internal colony** का निर्माण किया और हम लोग उसी **internal colony** के रहने वाले हैं। आज इस देश का आधे से अधिक इलाका ऐसा है जो इस देश का उपनिवेश बना हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में किन इलाकों का विकास हुआ? मद्रास शहर को अंग्रेजों ने बसाया, मद्रास प्रेजीडेंसी बनी, बॉम्बे को अंग्रेजों ने बसाया, बॉम्बे प्रेजीडेंसी बनी, कलकत्ता को अंग्रेजों ने बसाया, बंगाल प्रेजीडेंसी बनी, जिसके अंतर्गत हम लोग भी आते थे, लेकिन बंगाल जाने से पहले अंग्रेजों ने सूरत में अपना स्थान बनाया था। इस प्रकार से चार जगहें अंग्रेजों की थीं। इन्हीं इलाकों का विकास हुआ क्योंकि सत्ता का केन्द्र बना मद्रास, सत्ता का केन्द्र बना बॉम्बे, सत्ता का केन्द्र बना कोलकाता, सत्ता का केन्द्र बना गुजरात। इन इलाकों में **infrastructure**

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

बना, वहां पानी का इंतजाम हुआ, बिजली का इंतजाम हुआ, सड़कें बनीं। आजादी के बाद आप देखिए कि उन्हीं इलाकों का विकास हुआ, जो इलाके अंग्रेजों के जमाने में विकसित थे। जो इलाके समुद्र के किनारे बसे हुए थे। बाकी पूरी की पूरी जो हिन्दी पट्टी है, जो **landlocked area** है, उस इलाके का दरिद्रीकरण हुआ है। अंग्रेजों ने उस इलाके में खेती को चौपट किया, अंग्रेजों ने उस इलाके में जो **cottage industry** थी, उसको चौपट किया। आज भी उन्हीं इलाकों में सबसे ज्यादा गरीब रहते हैं, उन्हीं इलाकों में सबसे ज्यादा कुपोषित बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं। यह हालत है। इसीलिए हमारे जैसे लोग यह मांग करते हैं कि बिहार और बाकी सारे जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं - इस देश की जो विकास नीति चली है, आजादी के बाद कुछ इलाकों को जो उपनिवेश बनाकर रखा गया है - उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष श्रेणी के राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए या उनके लिए कोई विशेष नीति बनाइए। यही कारण है कि हम यह मांग करते हैं। आप देखेंगे कि जो विकसित राज्य हैं - महाराष्ट्र सबसे ज्यादा विकसित राज्य माना जाता है, आज वहां भी **internal colony** बनी हुई है। जो विदर्भ का इलाका है, वहां क्या हालत है? इस देश में विदर्भ के इलाके में सबसे ज्यादा किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र सबसे विकसित इलाका है। लेकिन वहां पर ऐसी हालत है कि किसान सबसे ज्यादा आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अगर आप नज़र दौड़ाएंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि जो विकसित प्रदेश हैं। उन प्रदेशों में भी अविकसित इलाके हैं जो आंतरिक उपनिवेश बने हुए हैं। इसलिए हम यह गुजारिश करना चाहते हैं कि यह जो आर्थिक नीति है, वह बहुत ही गलत नीति है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ग्लोबलाइजेशन की बात होती है, 1991 में उसकी शुरुआत हुई। आप याद कीजिए, 1991 बहुत ऐतिहासिक वर्ष है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार खत्म हो गयी थी, रूस टूट गया था, बिखर गया था और जो बर्लिन की दीवार थी, वह दीवार भी टूट गयी थी। उसी के बाद जब रूस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी फेल हो गयी, सीनियर बुश उस समय राष्ट्रपति थे। उसी समय न्यू डील की बात हुई थी, तब हुआ कि दुनिया में ग्लोबलाइजेशन शुरू किया जाए। ग्लोबलाइजेशन को क्यों शुरू किया गया? इन मुल्कों के जो मल्टीनैशनल कॉर्पोरेशंस थे, इन मल्टीनैशनल कॉर्पोरेशंस को यह लग रहा था कि अमेरिका और यूरोप की जो **economy** है, वहां का जो डेवलपमेंट है, वह **saturate** कर गया है, उसमें अब दम नहीं है। आप वहां पर उसे आगे नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। वहां गुड्स और सर्विस का पर्याप्त इंतजाम हो गया है। वहां की आबादी धीरे-धीरे बूढ़ी होने लगी है। अब वहां पूंजी-निवेश में फायदा नहीं है, इसलिए ग्लोबलाइजेशन की बात चली। हिन्दुस्तान में भी 1991 में आर्थिक सुधार आए। 1991 में देश की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या थी? हमारा बैलेंस ऑफ पेमेंट कुछ नहीं था। हमारे पास इम्पोर्ट करने का हफ्ते-दस दिन का फॉरेन एक्सचेंज था। उससे पहले इस देश का सोना गिरवी रखा जा चुका था। उस माहौल से, उस स्थिति से निकलने के लिए सोच-समझकर हम लोगों ने ग्लोबलाइजेशन को या जिसे आर्थिक सुधार कहा जाता है, आर्थिक सुधार को सुविचारित ढंग से इस देश में नहीं लागू किया गया। एक इमरजेंसी की सिचुएशन, एक आर्थिक स्थिति इस देश में पैदा हुई

और उस आर्थिक स्थिति के दबाव में यह ग्लोबलाइजेशन की नीति इस देश में शुरू हुई। यह ग्लोबलाइजेशन की नीति क्या है? यूरोप और अमेरिका के जो विकसित इलाके हैं, ये पूरी दुनिया को अपनी मुट्ठी में रखना चाहते हैं। आप कल्पना कीजिए की दुनिया के बीज पर, दुनिया के एग्रीकल्चर पर ये कब्जा करके रखना चाहते हैं। आज हम लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? लोग कहते हैं कि आज जो देश की इकानमी है, वह 1991 वाली हालत में पहुंच गई है। इसीलिए वित्त मंत्री जी धड़ाधड़ आर्थिक सुधार का कार्यक्रम लागू कर रहे हैं। देश की जनता पर उसका क्या असर पड़ेगा? देश की जनता भूखो मरेगी या आधा पेट खाना खायेगी, इसकी चिंता उनको नहीं है। उनकी चिंता यह है कि जो goodwill है, जो निवेशक देश हैं, जो यहां इन्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं, जो इन्वेस्टर हैं, उनका confidence कैसे हासिल करें, उनकी goodwill हम कैसे हासिल करें और इसके लिए रिटेल सेक्टर में FDI लाने की बात, पेंशन में FDI लाने की बात, हर क्षेत्र में FDI लाने की बात हो रही है। लेकिन क्या सचमुच में जो इन्वेस्टर इस देश में इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, जो primary economy है, उसमें इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हो रहा है। आप देखिएगा कि इनवेस्टमेंट कहां हो रहा है, यह जो ग्लोबल फाइनेंस है, इसका जो दुनियाभर में flow है, इसका जो ट्रेड हैं, दुनियाभर का जो जीडीपी है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा ग्लोबल फाइनेंस का flow हो रहा है। हमारे मुल्क में इन्वेस्टमेंट कहां हो रहा है? हमारे मुल्क में जो मुम्बई का स्टॉक एक्सचेंज है, वहां इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। आप देखिएगा कि दुनियाभर में जो स्टॉक एक्सचेंज है, वहां इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है। आप देखिएगा कि दुनियाभर में जो स्टॉक मार्केट ज्यादा सक्रिय हैं, सबसे ज्यादा functional हैं, वे डेवलपिंग कंट्री में हैं, वे डेवलप्ड कंट्री में नहीं हैं। जो पूंजी हमारे यहां आ रही है, वित्त मंत्री जी यह तो बताते हैं कि इतना निवेश हुआ, उतना निवेश हुआ, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने निवेश किया, वे उस पर मुनाफा कितने परसेंट कमा कर ले गये, यह कोई नहीं बताता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा सुनाता हूं। यह एक नई किताब आई है, ये दो नौजवान लेखकों श्री असीम श्रीवास्तव और आशीष कोठारी ने लिखी है, जिसका नाम *Churning the Earth: The Making of Global India* है। हमने इस किताब को अभी हाल ही में देखा और इसे ठीक से अभी पढ़ा नहीं है। लेकिन जितना कुछ तथ्य, जो पहले से हमारा वैचारिक आधार था, गांधी-लोहिया की जो सोच थी, उसको तर्क और तथ्य से इस किताब में मजबूती प्रदान की गई है। गांधी जी की उस सभ्यता के बारे में जो धारणा थी, उसको और तथ्यों से तथा तर्कों से बल दिया गया है। यह किताब क्या कह रही है, “Today’s globalization is a definitive prescription not just for certain arrangement of economic affairs, but for a way of life at the root of which is the thinly concealed, perpetual quest for control and dominance by the elite of the world”. यह बहुत dangerous चीज है। According to one estimate, such country, जहां यह आया, “It has nothing to do with the benign mingling of cultures. Its drive comes from the needs of financial capital. Today, the volume of international financial flow is in orders of magnitude greater than the volume of international trade and the global GDP itself. The tail of finance

[श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी]

wags the dog of the real economy. What is more, such financial flows which, of course, include debt sold to the Third World are crucial to what is a growing and massive volume of debt-servicing, repayment of debts and interests by poor, developing countries. According to one estimate, such countries transferred 550 billion dollars to the affluent world in 2006". यह हालत है, जिस ढंग से यहां से पूंजी का पलायन हो रहा है, जिस ढंग से गरीब मुल्कों की पूंजी धनी देशों में जा रही है, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक स्थिति है। आज देश की क्या हालत है? हमने प्रदूषण के बारे में कहा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tiwari, you have one more speaker from your party and only seven more minutes are left.

SHRI SHIVANAND TIWARI: Yes, Sir, I know. I am just concluding. मैं यह कहने जा रहा था कि जो हमारी नदियों की स्थिति है, हमने उनके बारे में कहा है। आज उनकी क्या हालत है? हमारे साथी "सामयिक वार्ता" नामक एक पत्रिका निकालते हैं। इस पत्रिका में स्मिता और सुनील के नाम से "कचरे का विज्ञान" नामक लेख छपा है। दुनिया में एक नई साईंस "कचरे का विज्ञान" का उदय हुआ है। महोदय, Garbology, एक बहुत प्रतिष्ठित पत्रिका है और उसका नाम साईंस है तथा 10 अगस्त, 2012 के अंक में लिखा है, कचरे की क्या हालत है? हमारी यह सभ्यता जिस ढंग से चीजों को बर्बाद कर रही है और जिस ढंग से garbage पैदा कर रही है, waste पैदा कर रही है, क्या इस धरती में उसको पचाने की capacity है? एक कचरा ऐसा होता था, जो सड़ जाता था और उसका कम्पोस्ट बन जाता था। आज जो कचरा पैदा हो रहा है, वह सड़ने-गलने वाला नहीं है, यह तो ई-कचरा है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार सन् 2005 में ई-कचरा 1,46,180 टन था। यह ई-कचरा 2012 में 8,00,000 टन हो गया। क्या यह धरती इस ई-कचरे को संभाल पाएगी? महात्मा गांधी जी ने जो भविष्यवाणी की थी कि यह जो सभ्यता है, यह जो हमारी विकास की नीति है, यह नीति हमें विनाश की ओर ले जा रही है, यह बात बिल्कुल सही साबित हो रही है। दुनिया के अंदर जो पर्यावरण का संकट है, जो कार्बन फूड प्रिंट कहलाता है, जो बॉयो केपेसिटी कहलाता है, उससे दुनिया धीरे-धीरे छुप रही है। जैसा कि रेणुका जी ने कहा है कि हमें यह अमानत अगली पीढ़ी को सौंपनी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम अगली पीढ़ी को किस तरह की अमानत सौंपने जा रहे हैं, हम अपनी अगली पीढ़ी को किस तरह की दुनिया देकर जा रहे हैं, यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो यह विकास नीति है, इसके बारे में चिंतन हो। मैं खासकर अरुण जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपके संगठन का जो वैचारिक मूल आधार था- स्वदेशी के जरिए देश का विकास हो, नहीं तो देश की जनता के सामने कोई विकल्प नहीं है, इस पक्ष से नाराज होकर उस पक्ष में जाना, आर्थिक नीतियां भी इसी तरह की चलेंगी, तो इस पक्ष से नाराज होकर फिर उस पक्ष में जाना, ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए, इस देश को बचाना है, इस विकास की नीति को छोड़िए और एक नया रास्ता बनाइए। उस नए रास्ते के जरिए दुनिया को नई दिशा दीजिए, इसी अनुरोध के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Tiwariji. Now, Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi. He will be speaking in Tamil.

*SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in this discussion on motion of thanks on the President's Address. On behalf of my party DMK, I express my thanks once again for allowing me to speak in Tamil. I am very happy that I am making my speech when my dear friend and party colleague is adorning the Chair. President's address is a statement depicting the achievements, plans, and policy decisions of the Government. It speaks about the achievements that were made in the past. It also speaks about the policies that will be adopted in future. On that basis, this Government has performed remarkably well for the social and economic development in India. The Government's achievement is unprecedented. No other Government in the country has performed better than this Government. I hope that the Government will do more in future. We are very hopeful about your performance in future. That has been expressed by my friends from the Congress party and from other alliance parties in this House.

But, the foreign policy of a nation should not be on the basis of commerce. There is no scope for two different opinions on this point. India is a large democratic country. On that basis, India has been the role model to other nations in the international scenario, after its Independence. But, in the President's address, no strong measure has been announced for the welfare of Tamils in Sri Lanka. This is a vital issue. The sentiments of Tamils in Tamil Nadu have to be respected.

Eight crore people live in Tamil Nadu. They are very much concerned about the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. It is an emotional issue. It is really distressing that the Government is silent on this issue. We are very much disappointed. The Government did not express any strong measure in the President's address. I quote,

We are making progress in our engagement with Sri Lanka, including in our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil people.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, We are not able to accept what is quoted above in the President's address. An entire race has been annihilated. There was ethnic violence in Sri Lanka. Three years have passed after the end of war in Sri Lanka.

*English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi]

The war ended in May 2009. But the Government of India has been repeating the same quote for three years continuously. It is really doubtful whether any proper steps have been taken. More than one lakh innocent Tamils have been killed in the war, till today. Approximately, ninety thousand innocent Tamil women have been widowed. Our young Tamil sisters in Sri Lanka are targeted and are attacked by the Sri Lankan army. They are subjected to violence by Sri Lankan Army. Tamils have become refugees.

Human Rights have been violated at a Himalayan scale. Tamil settlements were destroyed. The residential houses, agricultural lands, industries and all properties of Tamils are confiscated by Sri Lankan Army at gunpoint. Sinhalese are resettled in traditional Tamil areas at a large scale. Sri Lankan Army has been stationed in Tamil area permanently. The Sri Lankan Government is dictatorial in its ways. They resettle Sinhalese in the areas of Tamils which implies that Sri Lanka is meant only for the Sinhalese. Sinhalese militarization is carried out there. Many nations have expressed their concern with regard to this issue. They have raised their voice against Sinhalese militarization. Civil rights are denied. Civil administration is not proper. Approximately, one lakh and twenty five thousand Tamils have disappeared. The list is expanding. Human rights violations have taken place. A Sri Lanka soldier is appointed for five Tamils.

One third of the total population of Tamils, that is around ten lakh innocent Tamils have sought asylum abroad. Among them, two lakh people are living as refugees in Tamil Nadu. They have become refugees in their own land. This is not a casualty due to war. This is not merely a war crime. We will not say that this is war crime. This is ethnic genocide. This is ethnic cleansing. The Government is functioning in such a way that there should not be any Tamils in the country. What kinds of incidents are taking place there? The demography has changed there. No international media can enter the country. Red Cross Organisation cannot enter the country. Tamils cannot engage in trade and commerce in Sri Lanka. The office of Red Cross Society in Sri Lanka was closed in 2010. Children in Sri Lanka do not have food. No fund is allocated for education and health sector. No fund is allocated for educational institutions and hospitals. Systematically Tamils are being destroyed. The Tamils are in such a situation that they have to seek the permission of army to attend any family function. It is an unfortunate situation for the Tamils in Sri Lanka. After

the war, the Government is renaming the villages by changing Tamil names of villages. The villages are given Sinhalese names. In addition to this, hundreds of temples, Siva temples, are destroyed. They are converted into Buddhist viharas. Those who believe in Buddha would say, 'Buddham, Saranam, Katchami'. But the Government in Sri Lanka say, 'Blood, Saranam, Katchami'. Gross Human Rights violations have taken place. Even after all these atrocities, when mentioning about Sri Lankan crisis, the President of India says,

We are making progress in our engagement with Sri Lanka, including in our efforts to resettle and rehabilitate the internally displaced persons there and to ensure a life of peace, dignity and equality for the Tamil people.

Honb'le Vice Chairman Sir, Has any resettlement taken place during the past three years? Has any rehabilitation taken place? Has peace been established for the Tamils of Sri Lanka who have become refugees in their own land? Are they allowed to live with dignity? Their fundamental rights are denied. They have gone with the wind. Sir, we would like to enquire about them. Sir, we are getting only blank slogan from the Government of India. We are very much disappointed.

Sir, all Tamils in the world are united in terms of language. We are united in terms of emotions. We are united in terms of culture. Evidences are mounting with regard to ethnic genocide and with respect to Human Rights violations. Many countries in the world and Channel 4 have felt ashamed about the scenario. They have showed their concern for taking serious steps with regard to this crisis.

At this juncture, this issue was discussed in this august House, in a Calling Attention motion last week. All political parties spoke in a unanimous voice for the welfare of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. But the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs Mr. Salman Kurshid said that Sri Lanka is a friendly nation. He spoke in such a way that the Government has taken a stand not to support any country specific resolution. America has brought a resolution in United Nations Human Rights Commission. Each and every political party in this House have taken up this issue as a humanitarian concern. They have taken it as a national issue. This issue is not the issue of Tamils alone. They have unanimously recommended that the Indian Government should take a proactive role. After hearing all these views, our Minister of External affairs has given such a reply. I would like to ask where we are going.

Is Sri Lanka a friendly country? My friends in this House have to think about

[Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi]

it. I will not say that Sri Lanka is a hostile country. But, at the same time, I request you to have a look at their activities in the past from a historical point of view. During India's war with China, when Indian soldiers were fighting Chinese soldiers, Mrs. Srimao Bandaranaike, who was in power in Sri Lanka then, openly expressed her support for China.

When India was at war with Pakistan in 1971, there were atrocities in Bangladesh. Our Bengali people were attacked in Bangladesh. When we were at the war front, we had issued an order that Pakistani flights were not allowed to fly over India. Then, Pakistani air force planes filled fuel in Sri Lanka and waged war against India. The then Sri Lankan Government supported Pakistan when we were fighting against them. Is it a friendly country?

Friends, I would like to point out another distressing situation. Our esteemed leader Rajiv Gandhi had shed his blood for this country. When our esteemed leader Rajiv Gandhi was inspecting guard of honour in Sri Lanka, he was severely attacked by a Sri Lankan soldier. That particular personnel was given promotion and was honoured by Sri Lankan Government. When discussing about the 2009 war in Sri Lankan Parliament, the President of Sri Lanka said, We had fought India's war. The revolutionaries who fought for ethnic liberation were given training in India. This is a fact. But the President of Sri Lanka has said, We had fought India's war. Friends, is it an acceptable view?

Indian fishermen are attacked everyday by Sri Lanka. Even today, this issue was raised as a matter of urgent public importance. The plight of twenty one fishermen was discussed by our Hon'ble members. Even Pakistan did not take such a stand. Indian fishermen are not treated in such a way by Pakistan. Sir, the Government of India gives the explanation that it is their internal problem. It is a country specific problem. India should not intervene.

If so, how did India participate in Bangladesh war? Pakistan gave a slogan, Operation searchlight. Bengali women were subjected to sexual harassment. Intellectuals were eliminated there. The democrats were killed. Then, our former Prime Minister Mother Indira Gandhi was in power in India. She intervened. She was instrumental in the liberation of Bangladesh. If it was a country specific issue, if Mother Indira Gandhi had considered it a country specific issue, would she have taken such a stand? We have to think over it.

What is India's stand with regard to various international issues. Had we not raised our voice against racism in South Africa? Was it not a country specific issue? Had we not raised our voice for the welfare of Palestinians? Had we not supported Palestinian struggle? The Government of India had severed its diplomatic relations with Israel for thirty years. Recently, the former President of Maldives was about to be arrested by the Government of Maldives. We gave shelter to him in our High Commission's office. Can we say that it is their internal problem? In Nepal also, thirty per cent of Indians are residing. We have framed foreign policy having them in our mind. We have a doubt that this Government will support the liberation movements all over the world except Tamil liberation. Friends, we cannot accept this policy.

I would like to say something about our friends sitting at our right side, who belong to the main opposition party. Recently, in their national council meeting, one of their leaders had praised Mr. Rajapakse, on the ground that Mr. Rajapakse has supported the Ram Bridge. But, what is the reality? More than three hundred and sixty seven Hindu temples and siva temples have been destroyed and have been converted into Buddhist Vihars.

All those who are concerned about humanitarian issues were expelled since 2008. Italian aid for Dutch relief agency was expelled. John Campfellow's World food programme was expelled in November, 2008. British Head of the solitor, a consortium of NGOs was ordered to expel within seven days. U.N. spokesperson was threatened with expulsion. A British employer of Norway in Sri Lanka was not allowed to enter Sri Lanka. Two internationals including a Britain working for Care, was forced to leave the country. Friends, the list is expanding. International Committee of Red Cross was asked to close two of its offices in Sri Lanka. UNICEF spokesman James Elder was expelled after speaking about children going through an unimaginable hell in the war zone. In the name of no-war zone, lakhs of people were assembled and were killed. This motion was initiated by a woman member, Hon'ble Renukaji. This Government is guided by Hon'ble Soniaji of whom we have a high esteem. Both of you can have a better understanding of the plights of women in Sri Lanka.

Our leader Dr. Kalaignar is struggling since 1953 for the plight of Tamils in Sri Lanka. He had lost his power twice in this struggle. He had founded Tamil Eelam Supporter Organisation (TESO). We have sought the support of forty foreign diplomats with regard to this issue. This initiative has to be taken by the Government of India. But, we, as a movement, have taken this initiative.

6.00 P.M.

[Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi]

This House have to consider the sentiments of eight crore Tamil people. LTTE chief Prabhakaran's son was killed at gun point. He was a twelve year old boy. He was given biscuits before he was killed. This has evoked all Tamils. India should come forward to bring a resolution on its own, condemning Sri Lanka. Our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi considered it a friendly nation. That is why, he made the agreement with Jayewardene. Devolution was recommended in thirteenth amendment. This has to be implemented. Sri Lanka has not respected this agreement. We are not in a position to accept this. The Government has to take steps to solve this issue. A solution has to be found. With a heavy heart, I am in a position to thank this motion on President's address. With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

The House is adjourned to meet tomorrow at eleven of the clock.

The House then adjourned at two minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 7th March, 2013.

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Wednesday
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15 Phalguna, 1934 (Saka)

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[P.T.O.]

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