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Wednesday

8 May, 2013

18 Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
CONTENTS

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 1-48)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 49-293)

Short Notice Question (pages 293-295)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 295-313)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Industry - *Presented* (pages 313-314)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Science and Technology, Environment and Forests - *Presented* (page 314)

Report of the Committee on Empowerment of Women - *Laid on the Table*
(page 315)

Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Petroleum and Natural Gas - *Laid on the Table* (page 315)

Reports of the Railway Convention Committee - *Laid on the Table* (page 315)

[P.T.O.]



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Statements by Ministers - *Laid on the Table*

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (page 316)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth Report and One Hundred Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce (page 316)

Special Mentions- *Laid on the Table*

Demand to take strict action to check honour killings in inter-caste marriages in the country, particularly in Haryana (pages 316-317)

Demand for high level enquiry into violation of India's mapping laws by Google (pages 317-318)

Demand to institute a court monitored CBI enquiry into the recent issue of Chit Fund (page 318)

Demand to protect the people of Sonbhadra District in Uttar Pradesh from increasing pollution caused by thermal power plants (pages 318-319)

Demand to restart the Department of Malyalam in Delhi University and include Malyalam in the Central Government Language Development Programme (pages 319-320)

Demand to increase frequency of trains between Bhavnagar and Surat (page 320)

Demand to allow use of regional languages in proceedings of the High Courts of the States (page 321)

Farewell to the retiring Members (pages 321-334)

Valedictory Remarks (page 334-335)

National Song (page 335)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 8th May, 2013/18th Vaisakha, 1935 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 581. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... क्वेश्चन ऑवर चलने दीजिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... The House is adjourned till 1200 hours. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

The House re-assembled at twelve of the Clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Infiltrators killed while crossing borders

*581. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of infiltrators killed while crossing over the border districts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years; and

(b) the number and details of those who succeeded in crossing the border and were captured during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The number and details of infiltrators/border crossers killed while crossing over the border districts of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years and the current year are appended below:

Infiltrators/border crossers killed

(In Nos.)

Year	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab
2010	-	2	6
2011	2	2	6
2012	-	1	13
2013 (till March)	-	-	-

(b) The number and details of those who succeeded in crossing the border and were captured during the last three years are as under:-

Infiltrators/border crossers apprehended crossing the border

(In Nos.)			
Year	Gujarat	Rajasthan	Punjab
2010	42	15	50
2011	24	13	42
2012	42	18	54
2013 (till March)	48	2	5

Infiltration across Line of Control (LoC) in J&K

Year	Killed	Surrender/Arrested
2010	112	1
2011	35	1
2012	13	0
2013 (till March)	1	0

National floor level minimum wages

†*582. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing rate of minimum wages in Rajasthan and every other State and Union Territory;

(b) whether Government proposes to make National Floor Level Minimum Wages (NFLMW) statutory and universal and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many States have not been revising minimum wages on regular basis;

(d) if so, the details of such States/Union Territories and the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to resolve this issue and ensure uniform minimum wages throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) A Statement indicating range of minimum wages for workers in the Centre and State/UTs including the State of Rajasthan based on information available in the Ministry is given in Statement (*See* below).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Cabinet has approved the proposed amendments to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which, *inter-alia*, includes making National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) statutory and universal.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both Central and State Governments are appropriate Governments to revise the minimum wages in respect of workers employed in the scheduled employments under their respective jurisdictions at an interval not exceeding five years. In addition, Variable Dearness Allowance (VDA) is also to be added to the basic wage to neutralize the effect of price rise. At present, VDA is non-statutory and revised generally twice a year. As per available information, 26 States/UTs revise minimum wages incorporating VDA.

(e) From time to time suggestions have been received to ensure uniform wage rate in the country. Since fixation of wages depends on a number of factors such as local conditions, cost of living, paying capacity of the employers etc. which vary from State to State, it would not be possible to maintain uniformity in wages. However, with a view to reduce disparity, the concept of NFLMW has been introduced. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are advised to fix/revise minimum wages for scheduled employment under their respective jurisdictions in such a way that the minimum wages should not fall below the NFLMW. The Cabinet has recently approved, *inter-alia*, the proposal to make NFLMW statutory and to make it applicable to all employments irrespective of the number of workers engaged.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Range of Minimum Wage for Workers (In Rs. Per day)
1	2	3
	Central Sphere	175.00 - 393.00
	State Sphere	
1	Andhra Pradesh	69.00 -459.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134.62- 168.38
3	Assam	66.50-120.50
4	Bihar	151.00-243.00
5	Chhattisgarh	118.76-213.50
6	Goa	150.00-215.00
7	Gujarat	100.00-291.30
8	Haryana	186.42-216.04

1	2	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	120.00-222.55
10	Jammu and Kashmir	110.00-200
11	Jharkhand	145.54-218.88
12	Karnataka	130.95-225.62
13	Kerala	164.00-484.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	143.08-185.58
15	Maharashtra	100.00-278.31
16	Manipur	122.10-132.60
17	Meghalaya	100.00-140.00
18	Mizoram	170.00-300.00
19	Nagaland	100.00-130.00
20	Odisha	150.00-205.00
21	Punjab	164.06-209.18
22	Rajasthan	166.00-236.00
23	Sikkim	130.00-190.00
24	Tamil Nadu	81.91-238.48
25	Tripura	53.00-251.54
26	Uttar Pradesh	100.00-209.44
27	Uttarakhand	105.27-261.81
28	West Bengal	112.50 -205.77
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	220.00-330.00
30	Chandigarh	219.23-260.58
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	156.20-169.20
32	Daman and Diu	156.20-169.20
33	Delhi	279.00-369.00
34	Lakshadweep	200.00-275.00
35	Puducherry	100.00-236.00

Amount extended by NBCFDC to backward class people in Bihar

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

(a) the year-wise, scheme-wise and district-wise details of assistance extended by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) to the backward class people in the State of Bihar under various schemes during the last five years; and

(b) the year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise details of comparative figures relating to other States during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) has disbursed loans to Bihar State Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (BSBCFDC) for further disbursement to the eligible members of Backward Classes in the State of Bihar.

The year-wise and scheme-wise details of the loan disbursed by NBCFDC during the last five years is given as under:

(Rs. in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Year	Term Loan (Rs.)	Micro Finance (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
1.	2008-09	40.00	-	40.00
2.	2009-10	25.00	-	25.00
3.	2010-11	18.00	-	18.00
4.	2011-12	-	-	-
5.	2012-13	-	-	-

The district-wise data is not maintained by NBCFDC.

The NBCFDC allocated an amount of Rs. 25 crore during 2011-12 and Rs. 28.50 crore during 2012-13 but the BSBCFDC was not able to draw the funds due to non-availability of Government Guarantee and default to the tune of Rs. 23.06 crore as on 31.03.2012 and Rs. 23.98 crore as on 31.03.2013 from earlier released fund.

However, an amount of Rs. 40 Lakh was disbursed during 2008-09; Rs. 25 lakh during 2009-10; and Rs. 18 lakh during 2010-11 under the Education Loan Scheme as a special case, in spite of default, so that the students of the target group who had earlier obtained Education Loan under NBCFDC Education Loan Scheme may be able to pay their next annual fee etc.

The year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise disbursement during the last five years is given in Statement.

Statement

Details of amount disbursed by the NBCFDC to the State Channelising Agencies in Bihar and Other States under the various schemes during the last 5 years (2008-09 to 2012-13) for disbursement of loan to Other Backward Classes

Sl. No.	States	2008-09			2009-10			
		Term Loan	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bihar	40.00	0.00	40.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	18.00
2	Assam	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Chhattisgarh	40.00	0.00	40.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	155.63
5	Gujarat	715.70	66.50	782.20	828.58	52.50	881.08	455.25
6	Goa	45.00	15.00	60.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	140.00
7	Haryana	160.00	140.00	300.00	485.00	115.00	600.00	225.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	258.01	0.00	258.01	279.71	0.00	279.71	373.33
9	Jammu and Kashmir	76.00	12.00	88.00	75.24	24.76	100.00	140.00
10	Jharkhand	40.00	10.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Karnataka	1340.00	660.00	2000.00	1700.00	300.00	2000.00	2052.50
12	Kerala	2960.00	2315.00	5275.00	3810.00	1530.00	5340.00	3325.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

8 *Written Answers to* [RAJYA SABHA] *Starred Questions*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	590.00	75.00	665.00	475.00	275.00	750.00	648.87
16	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Punjab	100.00	0.00	100.00	350.00	0.00	350.00	450.00
18	Rajasthan	535.79	0.00	535.79	1058.41	0.00	1058.41	400.00
19	Sikkim	303.81	7.50	311.31	63.56	36.44	100.00	203.02
20	Tamil Nadu	1304.20	2495.48	3799.68	1275.00	1740.00	3015.00	854.00
21	Tripura	10.00	0.00	10.00	238.46	18.20	256.66	100.73
22	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	27.69
23	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	West Bengal	225.00	275.00	500.00	368.00	235.00	603.00	203.68
Union Territories								
25	Chandigarh	3.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
26	Delhi	34.00	0.00	34.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	34.00
27	Puducherry	100.00	0.00	100.00	170.00	30.00	200.00	400.00
TOTAL (1 to 27)		8930.51	6171.48	15101.99	11441.96	4406.90	15848.86	10206.70

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[8 May, 2013]			<i>Starred Questions</i>			9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0.00	0.00	0.00	225.00	225.00	0.00	325.00	325.00	
600.00	1248.87	1562.50	812.50	2375.00	603.50	221.50	825.00	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	450.00	500.00	0.00	500.00	400.00	0.00	400.00	
0.00	400.00	1258.47	341.53	1600.00	325.00	0.00	325.00	
0.00	203.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2646.00	3500.00	705.00	3295.00	4000.00	1224.00	3776.00	5000.00	
0.00	100.73	100.00	0.00	100.00	600.00	0.00	600.00	
0.00	27.69	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
658.00	861.68	88.37	824.00	912.37	200.00	0.00	200.00	
0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0.00	34.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	21.25	0.00	21.25	
0.00	400.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	430.00	70.00	500.00	
7326.50	17533.20	12272.28	9292.59	21564.87	11750.53	10769.22	22519.75	

Eradication of superstition and other social evils

†*584. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken/ would take any steps to eradicate superstition and other social evils in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is concerned with a few of the social evils the answer is limited to these.

Article 17 of the Constitution of India has abolished practice of 'untouchability' and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' is an offence punishable in accordance with law. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for the enforcement of any disability arising from the preaching and practice of 'Untouchability'. The practice of untouchability in the historical perspective is construed as a social evil emanating from caste based prejudices, and manual scavenging is a subhuman expression of the same. The Government has introduced "The prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their rehabilitation Bill, 2012" in the Lok Sabha in September, 2012, to completely eliminate the practice of manual scavenging.

Potential danger of lake formed atop Himalayas

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

(a) whether the National Remote Sensing Centre has observed that a huge lake has been formed atop Himalayas in Sikkim with a very high potential for it to burst and create devastating floods downstream; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir. Study of temporal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

satellite data of 1962 to 2008 has indicated that a moraine dammed lake is formed in the Sikkim Himalayas. From the satellite data, it is estimated that the Lake area has increased from 17.54 hectares in 1977 to 98.73 hectares in 2008. Further, 'earthen dam break' analysis and 'hydro-dynamic flood routing' study carried out for the above Lake have indicated that the lake outburst discharge does not seem to possess potential to cause any major flood in the downstream areas.

Child labourers engaged in MSMEs

†*586. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether system of engaging child labourers in different States especially in the factories of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any child labourers working in the factories of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been freed by Government during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Government is implementing the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in 18 Occupations and 65 Processes which include factories of micro, small and medium enterprises. The Act regulates the working conditions of children where they are not prohibited from working. The details of occupations and processes where child labour is prohibited under Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government is also implementing the National Child Labour Project Scheme for rehabilitation of child labour rescued/withdrawn from hazardous occupations and processes which include factories of micro, small and medium enterprises. Under the Project, children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care, etc. before being mainstreamed into formal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

education system. The number of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour Project scheme during the last three years, State-wise are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Occupations and Processes prohibited under the Act.

Part A

Occupations (Non Industrial Activity)

Any occupation concerned with:

- (1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways;
- (2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;
- (3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vendor or any other employee of the establishment from the one platform to another or in to or out of a moving train;
- (4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines,
- (5) A port authority within the limits of any port;
- (6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses;
- (7) Abattoirs/Slaughter House;
- (8) Automobile workshops and garages;
- (9) Foundries;
- (10) Handling of toxic or inflammable substances or explosives;
- (11) Handloom and power loom industry;
- (12) Mines (underground and underwater) and collieries;
- (13) Plastic units and fibreglass workshops;

- (14) Domestic workers or servants;
- (15) Dhabas (roadside eateries), restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational centers; and
- (16) Diving.
- (17) Caring of elephant.
- (18) Working in the circus.

Part B

Processes (Industrial Activity)

- (1) Beedi-making.
- (2) Carpet-weaving including preparatory and incidental process thereof.
- (3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement.
- (4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving including processes preparatory and incidental thereto.
- (5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works.
- (6) Mica-cutting and splitting.
- (7) Shellac manufacture.
- (8) Soap manufacture.
- (9) Tanning.
- (10) Wool-cleaning.
- (11) Building and construction industry including processing and polishing of granite stones.
- (12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing).
- (13) Manufacture of products from agate.
- (14) Manufacturing processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

- (15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Sec. 2 (cb) and 'dangerous operation' as notice in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)
- (17) Cashew and cashewnut descaling and processing.
- (18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.
- (19) Aggarbatti manufacturing.
- (20) Automobile repairs and maintenance including processes incidental thereto namely, welding, lathe work, dent beating and painting.
- (21) Brick kilns and Roof tiles units
- (22) Cotton ginning and processing and production of hosiery goods.
- (23) Detergent manufacturing.
- (24) Fabrication workshops (ferrous and non ferrous).
- (25) Gem cutting and polishing.
- (26) Handling of chromite and manganese ores.
- (27) Jute textile manufacture and coir making.
- (28) Lime Kilns and Manufacture of Lime.
- (29) Lock Making.
- (30) Manufacturing processes having exposure to lead such as primary and secondary smelting, welding and cutting of lead-painted metal constructions, welding of galvanized or zinc silicate, polyvinyl chloride, mixing (by hand) of crystal glass mass, sanding or scraping of lead paint, burning of lead in enamelling workshops, lead mining, plumbing, cable making, wiring patenting, lead casting, type founding in printing shops. Store typesetting, assembling of cars, shot making and lead glass blowing.
- (31) Manufacture of cement pipes, cement products and other related work.

- (32) Manufacture of glass, glass ware including bangles, florescent tubes, bulbs and other similar glass products.
- (33) Manufacture of dyes and dye stuff.
- (34) Manufacturing or handling of pesticides and insecticides.
- (35) Manufacturing or processing and handling of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo engraving and soldering processes in electronic industry.
- (36) Manufacturing of burning coal and coal briquettes.
- (37) Manufacturing of sports goods involving exposure to synthetic materials, chemicals and leather.
- (38) Moulding and processing of fiberglass and plastic.
- (39) Oil expelling and refinery.
- (40) Paper making.
- (41) Potteries and ceramic industry.
- (42) Polishing, moulding, cutting, welding and manufacturing of brass goods in all forms.
- (43) Processes in agriculture where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used and chaff cutting.
- (44) Saw mill – all processes.
- (45) Sericulture processing.
- (46) Skinning, dyeing and processes for manufacturing of leather and leather products.
- (47) Stone breaking and stone crushing.
- (48) Tobacco processing including manufacturing of tobacco, tobacco paste and handling of tobacco in any form.
- (49) Tyre making, repairing, re-treading and graphite beneficiation.
- (50) Utensils making, polishing and metal buffing.

- (51) 'Zari' making (all processes).
- (52) Electroplating.
- (53) Graphite powdering and incidental processing.
- (54) Grinding or glazing of metals.
- (55) Diamond cutting and polishing.
- (56) Extraction of slate from mines.
- (57) Rag picking and scavenging.
- (58) Processes involving exposure to excessive heat (e.g. working near furnace) and cold.
- (59) Mechanised fishing.
- (60) Food Processing.
- (61) Beverage Industry.
- (62) Timber handling and loading.
- (63) Mechanical Lumbering.
- (64) Warehousing.
- (65) Processes involving exposure to free silica such as slate, pencil industry, stone grinding, slate stone mining, stone quarries, and agate industry.

Statement-II

*No. of child labourers mainstreamed through National Child Labour
Project scheme during the last three years, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of children Mainstreamed		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Assam	274	227	10848
2	Andhra Pradesh	1858	13202	7840

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[8 May, 2013]	<i>Starred Questions</i>		17
1	2	3	4	5	
3	Bihar	8552	19673	1162	
4	Chhattisgarh	5164	4914	2004	
5	Gujarat	2129	609	569	
6	Haryana	1293	1895	1722	
7	Jammu and Kashmir	43	184	132	
8	Jharkhand	1015	2216	4003	
9	Karnataka	135	3761	758	
10	Maharashtra	5113	4532	4954	
11	Madhya Pradesh	13344	17589	7116	
12	Odisha	14416	13196	10309	
13	Punjab	123	168	0	
14	Rajasthan	4415	1020	4155	
15	Tamil Nadu	6325	5127	3671	
16	Uttar Pradesh	28243	29947	10616	
17	West Bengal	2215	7456	3117	

Pending cases of rapes and crimes against women

*587. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the cases pending in the country, related to rape and crime against women and the details of such crimes caused by civilians, armed forces and police personnel;

(b) the details of the effective steps taken to prevent rape and crime against women;

(c) whether it is a fact that United States has offered its assistance to India to control violence against women; and

(d) if so, the details of the response to such offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) As per available data, State/UT-wise details of cases relating to total crimes against women and details regarding rape cases are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively [*See* Appendix 228 Annexure No. 48 and 49]. The data regarding the details of such crimes caused by civilians, armed forces and police personnel separately is not maintained centrally.

(b) 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.

The Government of India has enacted the Criminal Amendment Act 2013 to provide for enhanced punishments for rape, aggravated rape, assault on women, intent to outrage her modesty and sexual harassment. New offences have been defined and punishment has been prescribed for non-treatment of victims by any hospital, acid attack, attempt of acid attack, use of force to disrobe women, voyeurism, stalking, trafficking of person and repeat offences. The Ministry of Home Affairs convened a conference of Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police on crime against women and other vulnerable groups of the society. The conference deliberated on various measures for preventing crimes against women and measures for expediting investigation and trials for crimes against women.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued an advisory to the States on 22nd April, 2013 to increase the representation of women in Police force which would reduce incidents of crime against women.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has not received any such proposal in this regard.

Procurement of helicopters from Boeing, USA

*588. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Air Force (IAF) is procuring Chinook CH-47F heavy-lift helicopters and AH-64D Block III Apache helicopters from Boeing Company of USA;

- (b) if so, the details of the deal;
- (c) the estimated cost of these helicopters;
- (d) whether proper procedure of tendering, as laid down by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), has been followed for purchase of equipment from abroad; and
- (e) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (e) The Indian Air Force is processing cases for procurement of Chinook CH-47F Heavy Lift Helicopters (HLH) and AH-64 D Block III Apache helicopters from M/s Boeing Company of USA.

Based on Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) accorded by Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) on 21st January, 2008, a multi-vendor Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued on 26th May, 2009 for procurement of 15 HLHs under 'Buy (Global)' category at an AoN cost of Rs.2468.41 Crore. Two vendors who responded to the RFP cleared the Technical Evaluation and Field Evaluation Trials (FET). M/s. Boeing with CH-47F Helicopter emerged as L1 Vendor. Presently, the proposal is at Contract Negotiations stage.

Based on the Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) accorded by the DAC on 23rd May 2007, a multi-vendor RFP was issued on 25th May, 2009 for procurement of 22 Attack helicopters under 'Buy (Global)' category at an AoN cost of Rs. 3094.98 Crore. Out of three vendors who responded, only AH-64 D Block-III helicopter of M/s Boeing cleared the Field Evaluation Trials (FET). Presently, the proposal is at Contract Negotiations stage.

Both the cases have been processed through multi-vendor RFP as per the extant Defence Procurement Procedure.

Review of Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to review the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995;
- (b) if so, by when this review would be done;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, whether Government considers the amount of pension being given under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 adequate for their subsistence; and

(d) if not, the manner in which Government proposes to help these employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) The formula for calculating member pension is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Pensionable Service} \times \text{Pensionable Salary}}{\text{-----}}$$

70

Therefore, the amount of member pension is directly proportional to Pensionable Service and Pensionable Salary. If one or both of the factors are low then the pension amount shall be low. Therefore, the workers in unorganized sectors/industries like Beedi, construction, cashew nut, bricks etc. are receiving low pension on account of their low pensionable service and low pensionable salary.

A proposal to ensure a minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- per month for member pensioners is under consideration of the Government.

Shunglu Committee Report

*590. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shunglu Committee was appointed by Government to look into the corruption charges on Commonwealth Games (CWG);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Prime Minister had promised to take action on the basis of Shunglu Committee Report;

(c) if so, the action taken by the Ministry against the officials and other persons named in the Shunglu Committee Report, as on date;

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking any action against the persons who have been named in the Report; and

(e) whether Government proposes to take action on the basis of the Shunglu Committee Report or is it just another eyewash on the Indian public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the Monsoon Session of Parliament 2010, the Government had assured that alleged irregularities will be enquired into and the guilty punished. Keeping in view this assurance given in Parliament, immediately after the completion of the Games, Government constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Sh. V.K. Shunglu to look into various issues related the organizing and conduct of the CWG, 2010, including weaknesses in management, alleged misappropriation, irregularities, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing, and lessons to be learnt for the future.

The HLC has completed its task and submitted six Reports relating to (i) Host Broadcasting (ii) Commonwealth Games Village (iii) City infrastructure (iv) Games Venue (v) Organising Committee, and (vi) a Main report on organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games.

The HLC in its various Reports has cited instances of irregularities, procedural lapses, delay in execution of the Works, financial loss to the Government, favoring of Contractors, not following the proper procedure in awarding contracts, use of sub standard material and purchases of material at higher cost, irregular appointment of various staff/consultants, lack of supervision/control over the contractors/staff. The High Level Committee has in some cases also recommended investigations by various agencies.

Following the report of the HLC, the Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) under the chairmanship of Minister of Defence to (i) consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the finding and recommendations contained in the Reports of the High Level Committee (HLC) and arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC; (ii) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in the Reports; and (iii) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

The Group of Ministers (GoM) have made their recommendations in its first and second Reports. As regards the remaining Reports, the GoM decided that the

comments and views of the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies be forwarded by the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for information in the matter of ongoing investigations.

The GoM also decided that proposals for formulation of policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events and addressing structural issues be placed after availability of more facts and information from the on-going disciplinary, criminal and civil action. The GoM will remain functional till completion of the assigned task.

(c) to (e) Government agencies such as Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Enforcement Directorate have already taken action in respect of alleged irregularities and wrongdoings and Government is committed to take action against those found guilty. The Central Investigating Agency i.e. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have registered 28 cases (18 Regular Cases and 10 Preliminary Enquires cases) against various persons/entities related to Commonwealth Games, 2010. They include 10 cases against Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games-2010, 5 cases against NDMC, 3 cases against CPWD, 5 cases against PWD, 1 case against MCD, 3 cases against DDA and 1 case against MTNL. Further, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) have registered 9 cases regarding irregularities in tendering process, financial irregularities and embezzlement etc. against various officials. The cases are at various stages of investigation and will reach their logical conclusion as per due process of law.

Impact of dharnas, agitations by organisations on citizens

†*591. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dharnas, agitations and fast, etc., undertaken by a number of organisations on real or imaginary issues cornering Government, for the last two-three years may create feelings of revolt and separatism amongst the citizens of the country; and

(b) if so, the action plan chalked out by Government to avoid such a situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Legitimate means of protest are a part and parcel of the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

democratic system. Article 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution provides for the right to freedom of speech and expression; Article 19 (1)(b) gives the right to assemble peacefully and without arms; and Article 19 (1)(c) provides right to form associations or unions. Dharnas, agitations and fasts organized as protests are subject to the restrictions stipulated by laws enacted according to the restrictions contained in Article 19(2), 19(3) and 19(4) of the Constitution.

(b) Offences of creating disaffection towards the government have been made punishable under the IPC. 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for protecting the life and property of the citizens, through the law enforcement machinery. The Union Government, supports the efforts of the State Governments/ Union administrations by way of supplementing the forces wherever required for preservation of law and order. In this regard, an Advisory/Guidelines on Destruction and Damage to Public Properties in the name of agitations, Bandhs, Hartals etc. - guidelines for prevention of such destructive activities has also been issued on 6th May, 2013 to all the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Special authority to combat natural calamities

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

- (a) the percentage of the area in the country susceptible to earthquakes;
- (b) the percentage of the area under continuous threat of drought and floods;
- (c) whether any special authority has been entrusted with the task of initiating measures to combat natural calamities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The entire Indian landmass, susceptible to different levels of earthquake hazard, has broadly been classified into four distinct seismic Zones, referred to as Zones II to V (Source; Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council). The percentage area in each zone is as under:

<i>% of landmass</i>	<i>Sesimie Zone</i>
11	V Very High damage risk zone
18	IV High damage risk zone
30	III Moderate damage risk zone
41	II Low damage risk zone

(b) 40 million hectare in different parts of India has been identified as flood prone area(Source: BMPTC).

Around 68% of the country is prone to drought in varying degrees. Of the entire area, 35% of the area which receives rainfall between 750 mm and 1,125 mm is considered drought prone, while another 33%, which receives less than 750 mm of rainfall, is called chronically drought-prone. (Source: Manual for Drought Management published by Department of Agriculture and Co-operation, Ministry of Agriculture).

(c) to (e) Parliament has enacted the Disaster Management Act, 2005. The Act was notified on December 26, 2005. It provides for institutional mechanism for laying down policies on Disaster Management and for ensuring measures by various wings of the Government for prevention and mitigation of the effects of calamities. National Disaster Management Authority, State Disaster Management Authorities, and District Disaster Management Authorities have been constituted with specific roles and responsibilities for mitigation and management of natural calamities. In addition, National Disaster Response Force has been constituted. 10 battalions of NDRF are equipped and trained for rendering effective response to various types of natural and man-made disasters. National Institute of Disaster Management is incharge of training and capacity building in the field of Disaster Management.

Decline in IIP

*593.SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) during the last twelve months as compared to the corresponding period last year;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that manufacturing and capital goods sectors have dragged down the IIP substantially;

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the States which are faring well with respect to IIP and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (c) There has been an increase in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) by 0.9 % during April, 2012 to February, 2013 over the corresponding period of previous year. The details of IIP in terms of Sectoral classification are given in the table in Statement (*See* below). During the period, the index of manufacturing increased by 1 %, electricity increased by 4% whereas mining and quarrying decreased by (-) 2.5 %. Within manufacturing the index of capital goods declined by (-) 7.6 %.The IIP for March, 2013 is not yet due.

(d) The Government has taken a number of measures 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 rationalized 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 & Investment Promotion Policy, 2007, and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programmes 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.

(e) IIP information is not compiled State-wise by the Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

Statement

Sector-wise monthly IIP and their Growth Rates (Base:2004-05=100)

Months	Index				Growth Rates (%)			
	Mining	Manuf.	Electricity	General	Mining	Manuf.	Electricity	General
Apr'11	1284	176.1	146.0	166.2	1.6	5.7	6.5	5.3
May'11	1309	174.5	153.3	166.2	1.8	6.3	10.3	6.2
Jun'11	123.5	184.0	144.3	171.4	-1.4	11.1	8.0	9.5
Jul'11	124.1	177.4	152.1	167.2	0.7	3.1	13.1	3.7
Aug'11	1150	171.7	149.4	161.4	-5.5	3.9	9.5	3.4
Sep'11	108.8	177.4	144.1	164.3	-7.5	3.1	9.0	2.5
Oct'11	122.6	165.9	152.1	158.3	-5.9	-6.0	5.6	-5.0
Nov'11	128.8	177.8	145.6	167.5	-3.5	6.6	14.6	6.0
Dec'11	136.8	192.6	149.8	180.3	-3.3	2.8	9.1	2.7
Jan'12	138.0	188.6	151.1	177.6	-2.1	1.1	3.2	1.0
Feb'12	135.0	186.8	145.1	175.2	2.3	4.1	8.0	4.3
Mar'12	149.6	198.7	158.6	187.6	-1.1	-3.6	2.7	-2.8

Apr'12	124.8	173.0	152.7	164.1	-2.8	-1.8	4.6	-1.3
May'12	130.0	179.0	162.3	170.3	-0.7	2.6	5.9	2.5
Jun'12	122.1	178.1	157.0	168.0	-1.1	-3.2	8.8	-2.0
Jul'12	119.7	177.4	156.3	167.1	-3.5	0.0	2.8	-0.1
Aug'12	114.6	175.8	152.2	164.7	-0.3	2.4	1.9	2.0
Sept'12	111.2	174.6	149.7	163.1	2.2	-1.6	3.9	-0.7
Oct'12	122.4	182.4	160.5	171.6	-0.2	9.9	5.5	8.4
Nov'12	121.7	176.4	149.1	165.8	-5.5	-0.8	2.4	-1.0
Dec'12	132.2	191.2	157.6	179.4	-3.4	-0.7	5.2	-0.5
Jan'13	135.0	193.4	160.7	181.8	-2.2	2.5	6.4	2.4
Feb'13	124.0	190.9	140.5	176.2	-8.1	2.2	-3.2	0.6
Cumulative April to February								
2011-12	126.5	179.3	148.4	168.7	-2.1	3.7	8.7	3.5
2012-13	123.4	181.1	154.4	170.2	-2.5	1.0	4.0	0.9

Note: The figures for December'12, January'13 and February'13 are provisional.

Source: Central Statistics Office.

Discrimination amongst freedom fighters on the basis of gender and caste

*594. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers all freedom fighters irrespective of their period of imprisonment, caste and gender as equal;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring down the eligibility criteria for pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980, from at least six months imprisonment/underground sufferings to two to three months, as in the case of SC/ST and women freedom fighters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons and rationale for discrimination amongst freedom fighters, on the basis of gender and caste, who fought with equal vigour against the British rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Every person who took part in the freedom struggle is not eligible for pension under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980. Only those freedom fighters, who had undergone the prescribed minimum sufferings which *inter-alia* includes imprisonment/underground suffering of at least six months (three months in case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters), internment in home/externment from district for at least six months, confiscation of property, permanent incapacitation or loss of job, are eligible.

(b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration to bring down the eligibility criteria for pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The rationale for relaxation in the minimum period of imprisonment in the case of women freedom fighters is based on the premise that though it is a historical fact that women have played a prominent role during our freedom struggle, at the same time it is likely that the then alien government may not have imposed severe sentences in their cases. Therefore the essential condition of six months imprisonment prescribed in the scheme is reduced to three months in their

case. The said concession had also been extended to the SC/ST freedom fighters on account of they being from the weaker sections of the society.

Releasing cotton into market by Government Agencies

*595. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cotton purchases by the domestic mills and exporters were sluggish;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even though purchases were low and the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) norms for purchase might be tough, release of cotton by CCI would ease the prices;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the textile industry has been seeking release of the entire quantity of cotton procured by Government agencies into the domestic market to obviate shoot up of cotton prices; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) Domestic cotton consumption in 2012-13 cotton season is estimated to be higher than consumption in 2011-12 cotton season. Cotton exports in 2012-13 cotton season are lower than exports in 2011-12 cotton season.

Cotton Corporation of India has procured 22.60 lac bales under MSP operations in cotton season 2012-13, under which cotton that fulfilled the FAQ norms was procured. Increased market availability including sale of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India generally results in moderation of prices.

Some textiles industry associations have represented to Government that cotton stocks of Cotton Corporation of India may be released for consumption by the domestic textile industry to bring stability in the cotton prices. Government has issued O.M. No. 1/7/2013-Cotton on April 12, 2013 for commencement of sales by Cotton Corporation of India.

Post matric scholarships for students of SC, ST and OBC

†*596. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the course-wise details of Post-Matric Scholarships given to the students belonging to SC/ST and OBC respectively;

(b) whether this facility is being provided to all of the students of these categories or only to a selected few for the last three years; and

(c) the State-wise and year-wise number of students who have availed this facility?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The course-wise details of Post-Matric Scholarships given to students belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes is as follows:

Scheduled Caste students: The course-wise details of Post Matric Scholarship provided to the students belonging to Scheduled Caste is as follows:

Groups		Rate of Maintenance allowance (In Rs. per month)	
Group	Courses	Hostellers	Day Scholars
1	2	3	4
Group-I	Group I	1200	550

(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/Administration, Computer Science/ Applications.

(ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course.

1	2	3	4
	(iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine.		
	(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc.		
	(v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D.Litt., D.Sc. etc.)		-
	a) In existing Group II courses		
	b) In existing Group III courses		
	(vi) L.L.M.		
Group-II	(i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc.. Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group I e.g. MA/M Sc/M.Com/ M Ed./M. Pharma etc.	820	530
Group-III	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II e.g. B.A./B.Sc./B.Com etc.	570	300
Group-IV	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X). e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.	380	230

Other allowances

- Study Tour Charges (One Time) - Rs. 1600/-
- Thesis Typing/Printing Charges (One Time) - Rs. 1600/-
- Book Grant for Correspondence Courses (One Time) - Rs. 1200/-
- Allowance for Students with Disability - Rs. 240/(Group I & II)
- * Monthly Reader Allowance for Blind students - Rs. 200/- (Group III)
- Rs. 160/- (Group IV)
- * Monthly Transport Allowance for Disabled Students

(as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the Educational Institution. - Rs. 160/-
- * Monthly Escort Allowance for Severely Handicapped-Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability - Rs. 160/-
- * Monthly Helper Allowance-admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper. - Rs. 160/-
- * Monthly Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill Students - Rs. 240/-

Scheduled Tribe students: The course-wise details of Post-Matric Scholarship provided to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribe is as follows:

Group	Courses	Rate of Maintenance allowance (in Rs. per month)	
		Hostellers	Day Scholars
1	2	3	4
Group-I	(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/ Administration, Computer Science/ Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt, D.Sc. etc.) (a) In existing Group II courses (b) In existing Group III courses (vi) L.L.M.	1200	550
Group - II	(i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like	820	530

1	2	3	4
	rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group-I e.g. M.A./M.Sc./M.Com./ M.Ed./ M. Pharma etc.		
Group - III	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II e.g. BA/B Sc/B Com etc.	570	300
Group-IV	All post-matriculation level non- degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.	380	230

Other allowances

- Scholars are paid:-
 - (a) Fees for enrolment/registration, tuition, games, Union, Library, Magazine, Medical Examination and such other fees compulsorily payable by the scholar to the Institution or University/Board.
- Study tours charges upto a maximum of Rs. 1600/- per annum.
- Thesis typing and printing charges upto a maximum of Rs. 1600/- for the research scholars.

- Additional allowances to the ST students with disabilities at the prescribed rates for different degree of disability.
- Annual allowance of Rs.1200/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees to correspondence course students.
- Central assistance to States/UTs for setting up of Book Banks is given @ prescribed rates. For the degree courses maximum limit is Rs. 7500/- for a set of books for two students and for Post-Graduate course @ Rs. 5000/- per student.

Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Other Backward Classes students:

Sl. No.	Details of the Courses	Maintenance allowance (in Rs. per month)	
		Hostellers	Day Scholars
1	2	3	4
1	Group A (i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance/ Administration, Computer Science/ Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course*. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management and medicine.	750	350

1	2	3	4
	(iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M. Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) (vi) L.L.M.		
2	Group B (i) Graduate/Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group A eg. M.A./M. Sc/M.Com/ M.Ed./M. Pharma etc.	510	335
3	Group C All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group A & B e.g. B.A./B. Sc/B Com etc.	400	210
4	Group D All post-matriculation level non- degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.	260	160

Other allowances

- * Rs. 5,000/- per flying hour in single/multiengine aircraft for 200 hours, as per DGCA approved rates. In addition, maintenance allowance at the rates applicable to Group 'A' courses will be provided (This will be subject to the candidate undergoing the CPL training in DGCA approved flying institutions and his confirmation to meet the balance of the cost on his own). The number of awards for CPL will be 20 per annum on first-cum-first serve basis.
- Book allowance for correspondence course @ Rs. 900/- per annum.
- Study tour charges @ Rs. 900/- per annum for professional and technical courses.
- Thesis typing/Printing charges @ Rs. 1000/- maximum for Research Scholars.
- Readers allowance for Blind students @ Rs. 175/- per month for Group A and Group B, Rs. 130/- per month for Group C and Rs. 90/- for Group D.

(b) The Scholarship is open to all Indian Nationals belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, with the stipulation that the parental income from all sources of the beneficiary shall not exceed Rs. 2.0 lakh in respect of students of SC and ST category and Rs. 1.0 lakh in case of OBC category. Further in respect of students belonging to OBC, due to budgetary constraints, in practice, it has not been possible for the Central Government to provide assistance for giving scholarships to all eligible students under the Scheme. Since 2008-09, Notional Allocation under the Scheme was being conveyed to States/UTs having OBC population, at the beginning of the financial year, in proportion to their total population as per census and State/UTs are expected to meet any additional requirement out of their own resources. .

(c) State-wise and year-wise number of SC/ST students who have availed the Post-Matric Scholarship during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is as follows:

Scheduled Caste Students

Sl No.	State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	576943	580801	627265
2	Assam	7074	35493	55156
3	Bihar	81397	84321	126200
4	Chhattisgarh	75325	85133	97410
5	Goa	123	111	200
6	Gujarat	87624	147878	150397
7	Haryana	60813	69418	71737
8	Himachal Pradesh	9683	11235	17582
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4760	7821	18966
10	Jharkhand	8276	13160	15529
11	Karnataka	219437	213248	297180
12	Kerala	105206	123979	130000
13	Madhya Pradesh	209645	241242	289490
14	Maharashtra	431373	411256	474183
15	Manipur	1118	4169	NA
16	Meghalaya	193	236	263
17	Orissa	78733	81205	84674
18	Punjab	82980	45806	139870
19	Rajasthan	237003	220978	243077
20	Sikkim	359	336	360
21	Tamil Nadu	703417	737307	650872
22	Tripura	21583	28016	29073

1	2	3	4	5
23	Uttar Pradesh	743390	904859	995339
24	Uttarakhand	57108	63113	76790
25	West Bengal	270191	469009	550747
26	Daman and Diu *	92	111	NA
27	Delhi	335	15795	21173
29	Puducherry	8104	8385	8968
TOTAL		4082285	4604421	5172501

Scheduled Tribe Students

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (anticipated)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	147976	252296	229360
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	5800
3	Assam	78505	97699	96755
4	Bihar	2285	2716	3270
5	Chhattisgarh	98602	108635	122597
6	Goa	257	1332	0
7	Gujarat	125260	178301	173877
8	Himachal Pradesh	1263	4608	7072
9	Jammu and Kashmir	8338	14930	10322
10	Jharkhand	39647	61454	53032
11	Karnataka	87136	99452	109397
12	Kerala	11823	12287	12488
13	Madhya Pradesh	130364	158136	178581
14	Maharashtra	123307	150562	192961

1	2	3	4	5
15	Manipur	49842	51905	57096
16	Meghalaya	64110	70521	77569
17	Mizoram	38706	45291	54349
18	Nagaland	37880	36057	37861
19	Odisha	60476	72669	69605
20	Rajasthan	161730	215059	236565
21	Sikkim	2206	2580	3111
22	Tamil Nadu	4334	4539	3941
23	Tripura	16744	34205	15705
24	Uttar Pradesh	7125	7850	7278
25	Uttarakhand	16513	25058	27566
26	West Bengal	59510	66867	80881
27	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	658	28	28
28	Daman and Diu	169	203	0
TOTAL		1374767	1775240	1867067

*Other Backward Classes students who have availed scholarships
during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2009-10 (in lakh)	2010-11 (in lakh)	2011-12 (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.19	1.19	\$
2	Bihar	0.14	0.22	1.28
3	Chhattisgarh	@	@	@
4	Goa	0.01	0.09	0.01

<i>Written Answers to</i>		[8 May, 2013]	<i>Starred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
5	Gujarat	0.26	0.28	0.43
6	Haryana	0.35	0.30	0.54
7	Himachal Pradesh	0.03	0.03	0.06
8	Jammu and Kashmir	0.04	0.04	0.05
9	Jharkhand	0.86	0.27	0.42
10	Kerala	@	1.13	1.16
11	Karnataka	1.45	1.25	0.71
12	Madhya Pradesh	0.07	0.15	5.73
13	Maharashtra	7.85	\$	1.17
14	Odisha	@	@	0.41
15	Punjab	@	@	@
16	Rajasthan	0.19	0.64	1.05
17	Tamil Nadu	0.91	1.29	1.11
18	Uttar Pradesh	3.04	4.01	4.48
19	Uttarakhand	0.19	0.23	0.12
20	West Bengal	0.26	@	0.53
21	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	@	@	@
22	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	@	@	@
23	Daman and Diu	@	0.00187	0.00187
24	Chandigarh	0.008	@	@
25	Delhi	@	0.00071	@
26	Puducherry	0.03	0.02	@
27	Assam	0.35	0.32	0.18

1	2	3	4	5
28	Manipur	0.12	@	0.1
29	Tripura	0.18	0.20	0.3
30	Sikkim	0.06	0.01	0.00874
TOTAL		17.58	18*	19.85 (estimated 20 lakh)

* provisional

\$ awaited from States/UTs

@ Not availed

Classifying coconut as edible oil

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

(a) whether it is a fact that coconut is not classified as an edible oil seed under agriculture but as a commodity under the Department of Commerce;

(b) whether palm oil produced in South-East Asian countries is considered as an edible oil and enjoys a low customs duty and also a subsidy when sold in the retail market; and

(c) whether Government would classify coconut as an edible oil and promote its sale by giving subsidy to buyers and thus help lakhs of coconut growers to receive better returns, since coconut oil is proved to have high nutritive value?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) Coconut had been classified as an oil seed of tree origin in 1990. Further, as per the Foreign Trade Policy *vide* a Public Notice No. 169(RE-2008)/2004-2009, dated the 1st April, 2009 of Government of India has notified Coconut Development Board as an Export Promotion Council (EPC) for all coconut products other than those made from coconut husk and fiber. Coconut Development Board (CDB) is a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India for the integrated development of coconut cultivation and industry in the country with focus on productivity increase and product diversification.

(b) Yes, Sir. Palm oil and Coconut both are considered as edible oils. The import duty on import of crude edible oil (including palm oil) is 2.5% and on refined edible oil (including palm oil) is 7.5%. Subsidy is not provided to Palm oil when sold in retail, however, Central subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg. is given under the subsidy scheme of edible oil imported through Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and handed over to states for distribution through PDS. A quantity of 4.3 lakh tons has been distributed for 2012-13 under the scheme by six states.

(c) Coconut is classified as edible oil. Government in order to give better remunerative prices to coconut growers, export of coconut oil has been allowed from all EDI Ports and through Land Customs Stations (LCS) which earlier was allowed for export only from Cochin Port. Apart from this, Scheme like "Expansion of area under coconut", "Production and distribution of quality planting materials", "Technology Mission on Coconut", "Market promotion and Statistics", etc. are also implemented for the benefit of coconut farmers.

Strict implementation of PCRA, 1955 and PoA Act, 1989

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

(a) whether Government has received any suggestions from public representatives/social organizations regarding the need for strict implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government proposes to make provisions in these Acts to fix the responsibility of officers in the concerned districts and to fix the role of the public representatives in such matters; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Observations have been made by certain organizations in regard to gaps in implementation of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989. These broadly relate to under reporting of cases, non-registration of cases under appropriate sections of the PoA Act, delay in filing charge sheets, filing of false and counter cases.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01.04.2010, on crimes against members of SCs/STs to all States/UTs. The advisory has enumerated various steps, *viz*, vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory provisions and the existing legislations, sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against members of SCs/STs, developing a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs etc. States/UTs have also been requested to implement this advisory meticulously. However, as per the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the States.

A Committee under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment was constituted in the year 2006, also reviews implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the PoA Act, in States/UTs. The Committee has so far held twenty meetings wherein implementation of the Act in 24 States and 4 Union Territories has been reviewed.

(c) and (d) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the PoA Act, the Central Government notified the PoA Rules, 1995. Rule 5 and 12 thereof, specify responsibilities and the measures to be taken by various officers in Districts. Likewise State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up as per provisions of Rules 16 and 17 of the aforesaid Rules which have certain public representatives as its Members.

Discussion with Chief Ministers on NCTC

*599. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister's round of discussions with the Chief Ministers of different States on the question of setting up a National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) have been completed;

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks and the changes being made in the previous scheme proposed by the Ministry to make it acceptable to the State Governments; and

(c) by when, the NCTC is going to be set up and what would be its structure and powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) An Office Memorandum (OM) dated 03.02.2012 was issued for creation of National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) which was to be operationalised w.e.f. 01.03.2012. However soon after issue of the above OM, the Chief Ministers of Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Tripura, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Karnataka wrote to the Central Government raising certain concerns regarding National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) encroaching upon the domain of the States, and requested for consultation with them before NCTC is operationalised. As per their request for wide consultation, a meeting of Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors/Administrators of all States/UTs was held by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 05.05.2012. During the above meeting, their concerns/objections/suggestions were taken on board.

Welfare schemes for nomadic tribes

*600. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the welfare schemes meant for nomadic tribes are sufficient to cover the nomadic tribe population in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of schemes implemented for the welfare of nomadic tribes in the country, including Karnataka;
- (c) the year-wise and State-wise details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the States thereon during the last three years;
- (d) whether Government proposes to provide shelter and more Government benefits to the nomadic tribes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) At present there are no Central Government Schemes/ Programmes exclusively for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes (DNTs). As most DNTs are categorized as SCs/STs/OBCs, the Government's Schemes meant for SCs, STs and OBCs can be availed by DNTs falling in the respective categories.

In order to better target the DNTs in the developmental effort, a Commission namely, the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) had been constituted by the Government with the following Terms of Reference:

- (a) To specify the economic interventions required for raising the living

standards of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic 'Tribes' by asset creation and self-employment opportunities;

(b) To recommend measures to utilise the existing channeling agencies set up for the economic development of SC/STs and OBCs for extending an economic development package to these groups, keeping in view their specific requirements; and

(c) To identify programmes required for their education, development and health;

(d) To make any other connected or incidental recommendation, that the Commission deems necessary.

The NCDNT submitted its report, which is under consideration of the Government.

After a decision on the Report of the Commission is taken, Schemes for the social and economic development of the DNTs would be framed. A token amount of Rs. 5 crores was kept in the budget allocation for the DNTs in each of the financial years 2010-11 to 2012-13.

So far as Government of Karnataka is concerned, that Government implements the following schemes for the welfare of Nomadic Tribes out of the State's fund:

- (1) Special incentives for Pre-matric students.
- (2) Merit Scholarship for Post-matric Students.
- (3) Maintenance of Ashrama Schools
- (4) Admission to reputed Schools.
- (5) Programmes implemented through D. Devraj Urs Development Corporation
 - (i) Ganga Kalyana (Irrigation Programme)
 - (ii) Self Employment Training and subsidy
 - (iii) Land Ownership Programme.
- (6) Housing Programme implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation
- (7) Providing basic infrastructural facilities such as road, drinking water and community hall through District Administration.

The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State of Karnataka is given in Statement.

Statement

The details of funds sanctioned, released, and utilised by the State during the last three years (out of State Budget)

Sl. No. Programme	(Rs. in lakhs)										
	Sanctioned Amount			Released Amount			Utilised Amount				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-11	2011-12	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	Special incentives for Pre-matric students	68.09	97.30	164.00	68.09	97.30	164.00	64.99	97.30	97.30	160.18
2	Merit Scholarship for Post-matric Students	83.00	116.30	203.00	83.00	116.30	203.00	75.82	118.30	118.30	194.89
3	Admission in reputed schools	200.00	417.74	592.00	200.00	417.74	592.00	196.89	416.26	416.26	590.68
4	Maintenance of Ashrama Schools	25.00	41.79	63.00	25.00	41.79	63.00	24.74	41.79	41.79	63.00
5	Purchasing land to provide House Sites to NT/SNT families	0.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Providing basic Infrastructural facilities such as road, drinking water and community hall through District Administration	0.00	117.00	780.00	0.00	117.00	778.00	0.00	117.00	778.00
7	Housing facility implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation	388.00	203.22	630.00	184.78	203.22	630.00	184.78	203.22	630.00
8	Programmes implemented through D. Devaraj Urs. Development Corporation (Ganga Kalyana, Self-Employment Training and Subsidy and Land ownership	194.17	964.00	1500.00	194.17	964.00	1500.00	194.17	964.00	1500.00
TOTAL		958.26	1957.35	3976.00	755.04	1957.35	3974.00	741.39	1955.87	3960.75

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Difference with US over poultry ban and penal duties on steel**

4496. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and the us are set to begin to sort out their differences against each other at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) over poultry import ban imposed by India and penal duties on steel charged by the us;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has strengthened its argument in both cases; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The United States (US) and India had consultations under the Dispute Settlement Understanding of WTO in two different dispute matters, one concerning restrictions by India on import of certain agricultural products including poultry and the other concerning exorbitantly high Counter vailing duty (CVD) imposed by US on certain steel products originating from India. Since consultations could not resolve the issues, panels have been composed by WTO on the request of India and US to resolve these disputes.

India considers that its arguments in both the disputes are well within its rights and obligations under WTO agreement and have significant merits to defend.

Failure of India and EU to clinch deal on BTIA

4497. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and the European Union (EU) failed to clinch a deal on the Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) that has been in the works for six years as both sides sought more concessions for the deal to go through;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India has sought a good package on services including data secure status that will help Indian IT companies, especially smaller players source activity from European Union;

(d) if so, whether the European Union has agreed to the said proposal of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) to (e) India has requested for a good package on Services including cross border flow of IT and IT enabled services, movement of Indian professionals and grant of data secure status to India. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

Guidelines for supplier diversity for foreign companies

4498. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued a set of guidelines to promote supplier diversity in supply chains for foreign companies having their manufacturing operations in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

respect of FDI beyond 51% in single brand retail trading, sourcing of 30% of the value of goods purchased is required to be done from India, preferably from MSMEs, village and cottage industries, artisans and craftsmen, in all sectors. In the policy on FDI up to 51% in multi brand retail trading, at least 30% of the value of procurement of manufactured/processed products purchased is required to be sourced from Indian small industries. This conditionality is expected to provide the necessary scales for these entities to expand capacities in manufacturing, thereby creating more employment and also strengthening the manufacturing base of the country. Further, it is expected to enable the small enterprises to get integrated with global retail chains, thereby enhancing their capacity to export products from India.

Demand of oil exploring companies for incentives under NEIIP

4499. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the oil exploring companies have requested Government to provide subsidies and fiscal incentives for their activities in North-Eastern Region under North Eastern Industrial and Investment Policy (NEIIP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has any plans of considering their request;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) M/s. Jubilant Oil & Gas Pvt. Limited has requested for inserting a new provision or issuing clarification to the existing provision of North East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy (NEIIPP), 2007 so that oil and gas exploration and production sector may avail benefits of NEIIPP, 2007.

(c) to (e) Whenever an exploration results in successful and commercial discovery, company which is producing is eligible for cost recovery as per the Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs). In case, there is no successful discovery, the exploration companies are supposed to bear the entire risk as per the PSCs.

Incentives given for business units in SEZs

4500. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of incentives given by Government for business units in Special Economic Zones (SEZs);
- (b) whether the incentives provided has resulted in benefits to the country's economy;
- (c) the State-wise contribution of SEZs to the employment in the country;
- (d) the contribution of SEZs to the exports of the country;
- (e) the number and details of SEZs in West Bengal; and
- (f) the State-wise details of pending SEZ applications in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and Rules framed thereunder. These exemptions are uniformly applicable to all SEZs and are primarily in the nature of incentives for export and are consistent with the principles that guide export promotion initiatives of the Government in general. Since the enactment of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the attendant Rules in Feb 2006 a total of 577 SEZs have been approved, of which 389 have been notified as on 3rd May, 2013. Exports from SEZs have increased over ten-fold from about Rs. 34,615 Crore in 2006-07 to about Rs. 4,76,159 Crore in 2012-13. SEZs are primarily private investment driven.

(c) A statement showing State-wise employment generated in SEZs as on 31st March, 2013 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) The contribution of SEZ exports and country exports during the last five years are as under:

Financial Year	Total exports of the Country (Rs. in Crores)	Total SEZ Exports (Rs. in Crores)	Percentage share of SEZ exports in the total exports of the country
1	2	3	4
2008-2009	8,40,755	99,689	11.86
2009-2010	8,45,534	2,20,711	26.10

1	2	3	4
2010-2011	11,42,922	3,15,868	27.64
2011-2012	14,65,959	3,64,478	24.86
2012-2013	16,35,261	4,76,159	29.12

(e) In addition to Falta SEZ set up by the Central Government and two other State Government/private sector SEZs set up prior to the enactment of SEZ Act, 2005, 18 SEZs have been formally approved out of which 9 SEZs have been notified in State of West Bengal. A total of 6 SEZs are currently exporting.

(f) No Sir. There are no applications pending for setting up of SEZ in the country.

Statement

State-wise Employment in SEZs as on 31st March, 2013

Sl. No.	States	Employment (in persons)
1	2	3
1	Gujarat	51190
2	Karnataka	141366
3	Tamil Nadu	237950
4	Maharashtra	271134
5	Kerala	25701
6	Andhra Pradesh	144346
7	Uttar Pradesh	75101
8	West Bengal	55656
9	Haryana	38497
10	Madhya Pradesh	12429
11	Rajasthan	13163

1	2	3
12	Chandigarh	6140
13	Chhattisgarh	119
14	Odisha	1715
15	Punjab	369
16	Goa	28
TOTAL		1074904

Potential for growth of leather based industries

4501. SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great potential for the growth of the leather based industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present share of Indian leather based industries in the world market;

(c) the State-wise incentives and facilities provided to leather based industries alongwith the facilities made available to labourers engaged in the said sector, at present; and

(d) the State-wise amount spent thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir The Leather Industry holds a prominent place in the Indian economy. This sector is known for its consistency in high export earnings and is among the top ten foreign exchange earners for the country. It is an employment intensive industry, providing jobs to about 2.5 million people, mostly from the weaker sections of the society. The Indian leather industry is bestowed with an affluence of raw materials as India is endowed with 21% of the world's cattle and buffalo and 11% of the world's goat and sheep population.

India accounts for a share of close to 3% of global leather import trade. With an annual turnover of over US \$ 7.5 billion, the export of leather and leather products increased over the past decade and touched US \$ 4.86 billion in 2011-12 with a cumulative annual growth rate of about 8.22% (5 years).

(c) and (d) Incentives and facilities provided to leather based industries under the Indian Leather Development Programme (ILDIP) are not provided State-wise. However, for the skill development of the leather sector work force, training is provided under the sub scheme of Human Resource Development. During the Eleventh Plan 50,250 persons were provided training out of which 41486 were placed in the industry. Rs. 44.88 crore was released for the same.

Government of India has also set up Campuses of Footwear Design and Development Institute (FDDI) in Noida, Fursatganj (Uttar Pradesh), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), Kolkata (West Bengal), Rohtak (Haryana), Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) towards training of manpower for the Leather industry.

Further, Department of Commerce is administering "Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development of Exports" (ASIDE) Scheme as per ASIDE guidelines with the objective to involve the States in the export effort by providing assistance to the State Governments for creating appropriate infrastructure for the development and growth of exports. The outlay of the scheme has two components *i.e.* 80% of the funds (State component) and 20% (Central component).

(i) The details of financial assistance provided under Central Component of ASIDE Scheme for Leather Sector are as below:

Sl. No.	Agency Name	Project Name	Year of sanction	Total Cost	Contribution ASIDE	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Council for Leather Exports	Development of additional infrastructure in the Ambur Trade Centre	2009-2010	268.00	201.00	Completed
2.	-do-	Establishment of Testing Laboratory at Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)	2010-2011	979.00	734.00	Under Implementation
3.	-do-	Infrastructure upgradation of Design Studio in Kolkata	2010-2011	320.34	288.30	Completed
4.	-do-	Establishment of Common Facility Centre in the leather cluster of Jalandhar	2011-2012	251.00	200.00	Under Implementation
5.	-do-	Establishment of Trade Centre at Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	2012-2013	2,173.83	1,739.06	Under Implementation
6.	Footware Design & Development Institute	Skill upgradation of footwear artisans, Saharanpur	2002-2003	51.81	51.81	Completed
7.	-do-	Satellite Design Institute at Mumbai	2003-2004	69.45	69.45	Completed

8.	-do-	Setting up of a museum at FDDI Campus	2005-2006	64.00	64.00	Completed
9.	-do-	Procurement of Training Machines concerning Footwear	2006-2007	398.00	398.00	Completed
10.	-do-	Setting up Auditorium and procurement of Machines	2006-2007	99.00	99.00	Completed
11.	-do-	Establishment of International Design Studio at FDDI, Fursatganj, Rae Bareilly, UP	2010-2011	1,215.00	1,215.00	Completed
12.	-do-	Operator Training Centre at FDDI, Fursatganj, Rae Bareilly	2011-2012	1,570.00	785.00	Under Implementation
13.	-do-	Upgradation of International Testing Centre at Noida and Chennai	2011-2012	497.00	437.00	Completed

(ii) The details of State-wise financial assistance provided under State Component of ASIDE Scheme for Leather Sector are as below:

1.	Andhra Pradesh	CETP, Kurnoor Leather Park, LIDCAP 2005-06	2005-2006	200.00	100.00	Completed
2.	Karnataka	Infrastructure Development for footwear artisans in Athani, Belgaum	2005-2006	77.00	60.00	Completed
3.	-do-	Establishment of Export Facility Centre for Leather Technology Assistance	2007-2008	679.00	483.00	Under Implementation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Tamil Nadu	CLE - Setting up off CETP for Leather Industries, Ranipet	2002-2003	176.00	75.00	Completed
5	-do-	CLE - Setting up of Common Facilities & Service Centre for Leather Industries in Madhavaram, Chennai	2004-2005	205.00	74.50	Completed
6	-do-	CLE - RO for Perundurai Leather CETP, Perundurai	2005-2006	1,053.66	300.00	Completed
7	Uttar Pradesh	Multi Skill Development Centre for Leather Ind at Kanpur-Unnao duster.	2009-2010	924.31	701.93	Under Implementation
8	-do-	Testing lab for footwear, saddlery and finished leather ind. at Kanpur-Unnao leather cluster.	2009-2010	976.23	826.23	Under Implementation
9	-do-	CFC for Meat/Leather Bye Products at Bareilly	2010-2011	437.74	318.49	Under Implementation
10	West Bengal	Construction of ILPA Training Institute for Leather Goods Manufacturing in Calcutta Leather Complex	2008-2009	569.00	562.00	Under Implementation
11	-do-	Export Quality Designer Leather Training Production Mart, Bolpur	2010-2011	750.00	528.00	Under Implementation

Health hazard posed by technomac factory, Jagatpur, Himachal Pradesh

‡4502. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a factory of Technomac Company Ltd. in the Misserwala panchayat in Jagatpur under Sirmaur district of Himachal Pradesh which is very injurious to health;

(b) whether it is a fact that the area where this factory is situated is densely populated and according to a report many people living in this area may fall victim to cancer; and

(c) if so, whether Government would relocate the Technomac factory from this densely populated area to somewhere else?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has informed that there is a unit in the name of M/s. Indian Technomac Company Ltd. at village Jagatpur in Misserwala panchayat under Sirmour district. The company produces high/medium/Low carbon ferro alloys. The consent to operate the industry has been issued by the H.P. State Environment Protection and Pollution Control Board vide letter No. PCB(692)M/s Indian Technomac Co. Ltd. Paonta Sahib/Sirmour/09-28642-47 dated 31.3.2010.

(b) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has stated that the factory is located adjacent to village Misserwala and a few residential houses are located adjacent to the industrial unit. However, so far no report regarding people falling victim to cancer has been received.

(c) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has also stated that there is no proposal to relocate the unit.

Financial assistance to the traditional artists

4503. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the traditional artists in the country;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(c) the State-wise details of financial assistance provided to traditional artists during the last three years;

(d) whether Government proposes to review the scheme in order to preserve traditional arts in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) Financial assistance is provided to the traditional artists across the country for promotion of all forms of art and culture under the Scheme of "Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects".

(b) and (c) The State-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) to (f) The scheme is under review.

Statement

Details of Salary and Production Grant given under the 'Scheme of Financial Assistance to Professional Groups and Individuals Engaged for Specified Performing Arts Projects' during the last 3 years (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13)

(in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No of Orgs.	Amount released	No of Orgs.	Amount released	No of Orgs.	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andaman and Nicobar	2	14.16	2	15.36	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	20	106.79	13	86.87	23	110.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.75	3	7.11	2	3.00
4	Assam	5	10.11	18	55.78	23	68.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Bihar	21	83.43	27	111.57	42	142.49
6	Chandigarh	6	20.94	5	30.57	9	64.075
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	63.6	0	0
8	Delhi	77	428.2	110	487.35	135	559.065
9	Goa	1	4.8	1	5.52	1	5.52
10	Gujarat	4	40.98	10	23.39	12	41.67
11	Haryana	6	26.95	11	38.43	14	41.705
12	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	3	9.11	7	10.125
13	Jammu and Kashmir	7	14.76	18	70.01	19	65.095
14	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	4	4.875
15	Karnataka	91	407.94	103	470.84	60	377.49
16	Kerala	33	149.57	26	136.6	36	193.96
17	Madhya Pradesh	22	149.25	29	114.27	43	194.377
18	Maharashtra	30	177.35	51	236.29	50	274.3
19	Manipur	91	306.34	76	370.1	110	660.592
20	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mizoram	5	9.82	2	3.36	2	10.68
22	Nagaland	1	6.96	0	0	2	8.46
23	Odisha	11	48.88	19	89.01	21	89.572
24	Pondicherry	1	10.56	2	12.48	3	18.75
25	Punjab	2	18.24	3	15.03	4	13.65
26	Rajasthan	10	48.97	10	41.22	26	73.775
27	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Tamil Nadu	16	72.18	21	87.81	20	75.487
29	Tripura	1	0.53	0	0	2	3.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	69	149.9	91	236.18	47	238.334
31	Uttarakhand	7	10.23	7	18.8	15	26.192
32	West Bengal	192	683.44	297	862.49	287	990.633
GRAND TOTAL		732	3002.01	960	3699.15	1020	4368.192

Impact of India-EU FTA

4504. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to enter into Free Trade Agreement with European Union;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of citizens in the country including a number of Members of Parliament have expressed their opposition to it since they find the agreement may detrimentally affect agriculture, industries, financial services, etc. involving crores of people;

(c) whether Government is aware that the foreign capital it wants to attract through FTA will lead to outflow many times what it attracts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the FTA with EU would be a bigger boon to EU than to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) and negotiations were launched in Brussels on 28-29 June, 2007 based on the recommendations of the High Level Trade Group at the 7th India-EU Summit in October, 2006 in Helsinki. So far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Government consults stakeholders including State Governments, stakeholding Ministries/Departments, Industries, Associations, Export Promotion Councils etc. in order to develop India's negotiation strategy on a

continuous basis as and when required. Enhanced bilateral trade in goods and services and investment flows would result from this BTIA.

Progress made in DMIC project

4505. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the mode and quantum of investment and progress made so far in the proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project and the time by when the project is likely to completed;

(b) the expected amount of investment from various sources including Japan along with the jobs likely to be generated in the country after completion of this project;

(c) the details of various airports likely to be connected with DMIC; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to construct expressways for improving connectivity with airports in the proposed industrial cities around the DMIC project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of India has approved financial assistance of Rs. 17,500 crore at an average of Rs. 2500 crore per city (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3000 crore per city) for the development of the following seven DMIC industrial cities in the first phase:

1. Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region, Uttar Pradesh;
2. Manesar-Bawal Investment Region, Haryana;
3. Khushkhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region, Rajasthan;
4. Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow Investment Region, Madhya Pradesh;
5. Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region, Gujarat;
6. Shendra-Bidkin Industrial Park city near Aurangabad, Maharashtra; and
7. Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra.

The contribution of the State Government will be in the form of land. The process of land acquisition/ land procurement is in progress in the States of

Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra and master planning has started in Uttar Pradesh. The cities would be launched with the development of townships of 25-50 sq km which are envisaged to be completed by the end of 2019.

(b) In addition to the financial support of Government of India, the Japanese Government has also announced financial support for DMIC project to an extent of US \$ 4.5 billion in the first phase for the projects with Japanese participation. It is expected that the development of industrial cities with world class infrastructure would involved/ attract an estimated investment of around US \$ 90 - 100 billion over the next thirty years. The employment needed to create the estimated value of output as per Perspective Plan of DMIC is estimated to be 9.1 Million in 2020, 17.5 Million in 2030 and 28.7 Million in 2040.

(c) The following three airports are proposed to be developed under DMIC project:

1. International Airport in Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat.
2. Airport near Jodhpur in Rajasthan.
3. Aerotropolis in Alwar District, Rajasthan.

(d) Under Dholera Special Investment Region in Gujarat, a Six-lane access controlled Highway is proposed to be developed between Ahmedabad and Dholera for which the State Government is undertaking the preparation of a Detailed Project Report.

Increasing prices of gold and silver

4506. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the ever increasing prices of precious metals like gold and silver in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government to address the issue;

(c) the details of rules and regulations governing the import of gold and silver in the country; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal under consideration to reduce the duty on import of gold, in view of its adverse impact on the market in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Internationally, various factors such as demand and supply, investor interest, interest rates, movement in the exchange rate of US Dollar *vis-a-vis* other international currencies, etc affect gold and silver prices. The same holds good for India too. The movement in domestic prices of gold and silver in India in the recent period is broadly in tandem with similar movement in international markets.

(c) The import of precious metals including gold and silver is allowed through nominated agencies authorized by the Government under Foreign Trade Policy 2009-2014 and Banks authorized by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Imposition of MAT on companies operating in SEZs

4507. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to imposition of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) on companies operating in SEZs, investment in those tax free enclaves have lost much of their sheen resulting in widespread dissatisfaction among investors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that implementation of MAT may prevent the existing investors from investing their money in SEZs in future; and

(c) if so, the details of steps Government proposes to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) have been made applicable to Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Developers and Units with effect from 1st April, 2011. While there have been some cases of de-notification and withdrawal of approval by SEZ developers,

on the stated grounds of global economic meltdown, poor market response, non-availability of skilled labour force and adverse fiscal incentives regime, however the exports from the SEZs has increased from Rs. 3,64,478 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 4,76,159 crore in 2012-13, registering a growth of 31%. The total investment in SEZs till 31st March, 2013 is Rs. 2,36,717 crore approximately.

(c) After detailed stakeholders consultation the Government has recently announced a set of reform measures to revive investor interest in SEZs.

Increase in exports

‡4508. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether exports have registered an increase for the first time in last nine months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether exports are completely driven by demand of global economy;
- (d) whether exports is likely to be increased in the forthcoming financial year; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per provisional figures that was released in February 2013, export registered an increase of 0.8% for the month of January 2013 after a continuous fall during May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December, 2012.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) and (e) Government has set an export target of US \$ 325 billion for the year 2013-14.

Demand of EU for duty free import of cars into India

4509. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the European Union has demanded duty free car imports into India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to accept their demand by allowing them the imports at 5 per cent tariff; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government of India is negotiating a bilateral Broad Based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) with the European Union (EU) in which so far fifteen rounds of negotiations have been held. Final positions are to emerge as the negotiations across various sectors including cars are ongoing. As is consistent with previous and established practice in ongoing negotiations, disclosures before finalisation of the Agreement may adversely affect India's position in the negotiations.

Adverse effect of cheap import of cardamom from Guatemala

4510. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the indiscriminate import of cheap and inferior quality cardamom from Guatemala has caused heavy fall in the price of domestic cardamom, adversely affecting the livelihood of small and marginal farmers of Kerala;
- (b) if so, the quantum of cardamom imported during 2012-13 from Guatemala through various channels; and
- (c) whether Government will consider enhancing the import duty of cardamom to 100 per cent and fixing a higher floor price for imported cardamom as imposed by Government in the case of arecanut imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The statement that indiscriminate import of cheap and inferior quality cardamom from Guatemala has caused heavy fall in the price of domestic cardamom is not based on facts. The total import of cardamom into India during the current season is around 200

tonnes which is negligible compared to the total production of cardamom in 2012-13 which stood at around 12420 tonnes. Moreover, as compared to the previous year, the average auction price of cardamom in 2012-13 is Rs.751.28/kg which is Rs.105.66/kg higher than that in 2011-12. Since the quantity of cardamom imported to India is negligible and it has not had any impact on the domestic price of cardamom, there is no need to enhance import duty of cardamom.

Employment growth rate and employment generation

†4511. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of annual employment growth rate in the country during the period from 1999 to 2004 and 2004 to 2013;

(b) the details of total employment generation in the country during the period from 1999 to 2004 and 2004 to 2013;

(c) the position of the States on the front of annual employment growth rate during the last five years; and

(d) the position of the States on the front of total employment generation during the last five year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Last such survey was conducted during 2009-2010. As per results of the three most recent surveys, estimated employment in the country on usual status basis Increased by 62.1 million from 397 million in 1999-2000 to 459.10 million in 2004-05 and by 6.38 million from 459.10 in 2004-05 to 465.48 million in 2009-2010, registering an average annual growth rate of 2.95 per cent during 1999-2000 to 2004-05 and 0.28 per cent during 2004-05 to 2009-10.

(c) and (d) The State-wise details of employment rates during 2004-05 and 2009-10 on usual status basis in rural and urban areas are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State-wise employment rate in Rural and Urban areas on usual status basis during 2004-05 and 2009-10

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	2004-2005		2009-2010	
		Rural Persons	Urban Persons	Rural Persons	Urban Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	54.4	39.2	52.1	36.4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	45.8	31.9	40.4	30.2
3	Assam	39.1	33.6	36.8	32.2
4	Bihar	31.6	27.2	28.3	25.2
5	Chhattisgarh	50.9	36.4	44.2	31.3
6	Delhi	31.1	33.4	30.1	33.3
7	Goa	34.2	36.3	33.9	33.2
8	Gujarat	51.3	37.7	45.9	37.0
9	Haryana	42.4	33.9	39.6	36.1
10	Himachal Pradesh	53.0	45.6	51.2	35.9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	41.6	33.1	43.1	34.7
12	Jharkhand	42.7	31.1	33.3	29.4
13	Karnataka	54.2	38.6	49.7	38.2
14	Kerala	40.0	37.1	38.3	36.3
15	Madhya Pradesh	45.9	34.7	42.6	32.6
16	Maharashtra	52.1	38.4	48.8	38.0
17	Manipur	44.0	33.8	36.1	31.5
18	Meghalaya	52.5	37.3	48.0	33.3

70		[RAJYA SABHA]		<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6
19	Mizoram	52.1	38.3	50.6	40.3
20	Nagaland	52.7	36.4	41.1	29.3
21	Odisha	45.2	33.4	41.0	35.0
22	Punjab	44.0	36.5	39.1	36.5
23	Rajasthan	45.9	34.9	43.6	32.3
24	Sikkim	44.3	36.9	44.2	39.8
25	Tamil Nadu	52.8	41.8	50.1	38.3
26	Tripura	32.3	29.8	39.0	32.7
27	Uttarakhand	47.4	33.2	43.1	33.6
28	Uttar Pradesh	37.1	33.1	34.4	30.0
29	West Bengal	37.9	38.4	39.2	37.0
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	44.2	37.9	40.4	39.2
31	Chandigarh	38.8	34.3	30.1	35.2
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51.6	45.2	31.1	33.9
33	Daman and Diu	40.2	41.5	41.6	34.4
34	Lakshadweep	37.9	27.4	45.6	37.8
35	Puducherry	46.1	34.3	48.1	38.1
ALL INDIA		43.9	36.5	40.8	35.0

Source: NSSO Reports, 2004-05 & 2009-10.

Violation of building norms near protected sites of Sarnath, Varanasi

4512. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms and guidelines for construction of buildings near protected historical sites under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI);
- (b) whether Government is aware that residential colonies and multi-storied buildings are being constructed in Samath, Varanasi against the norms and guidelines in connivance with local officials of ASI;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government would inquire into the construction of buildings near protected sites of Samath in Varanasi and fix responsibility in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons for violation of norms near protected sites of Sarnath which is pride for the nation?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) As per the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment & Validation) Act, 2010, and Rules framed thereunder, the Competent Authority is empowered to grant permission for repairs or renovation of buildings or structures located in the prohibited area (100 meters from protected limit) and construction or re-construction or repairs or renovation of any building or structure located in the regulated area (200 meters beyond the prohibited area) of centrally protected monument and protected areas, on the recommendations of the National Monuments Authority.

(b) to (f) Some unauthorized constructions/colonies in the prohibited and regulated areas of Excavated Remains and Chowkhandi Stupa, both at Sarnath, have come to the notice of Archaeological Survey of India but not any multi-storied building. Available limited watch and ward staff at the monuments are always vigilant to report such unauthorized activities. FIR is lodged with the local police whenever any illegal construction comes to the notice and district authorities are requested for removal of such constructions. No report related to connivance of any local official of ASI has come to the notice so far.

Heritage city status to Varanasi, Ajmer and Hyderabad

4513. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has sent a proposal to UNESCO for awarding of heritage status to Varanasi, Ajmer and Hyderabad recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether joint team of UNESCO and World Bank have visited Varanasi, Ajmer and Hyderabad recently in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether UNESCO has agreed to award heritage city status to Varanasi and Hyderabad;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) No Sir. No such proposal has been sent to UNESCO for inclusion in World Heritage List.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

(e) to (g) Do not arise.

Missing monuments in Delhi

4514. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether many of the monuments protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are non-existent or missing;
- (b) if so, the details of such missing monuments in Delhi and rest of the country;
- (c) whether usual restrictions about construction around protected monuments are in force even in case of these missing monuments; and
- (d) if so, the reasons and justification for the same?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (d) Due to certain factors such as pressure of urbanization, commercialization, development projects, changing climatic and geographical conditions, 35 monuments/sites in the country including 12 in Delhi are reported to be untraceable. The list of such untraced monuments is given in Statement (*See below*). Since the protected boundaries in case of/missing monuments cannot be fixed, it is not possible to determine the prohibited and regulated areas and hence it is not possible to impose the restrictions as per the law.

Statement*Monuments/sites reported to be untraceable*

Sl. No.	Name of monument	Locality	District	State
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Guns of Emperor Sher Shah	Na-sadia	Tinsukia	Assam
2.	Ruins of Copper Temple	Paya	Lohit	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	The Moti Gate of Shershah's Delhi	Mauza Badarpur	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi
4.	Pool Chadar Mughal acquaduct near Najafgarh jheel	Chaukri Mubarakabad	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
5.	Alipur Cemetery	Alipur Camping Ground	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
6.	Bara Khamba Cemetery	Imperial City	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
7.	Tomb of Capt. Mc Barnett & others	Kishanganj	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
8.	Tomb with three domes near Railway Station	Nizamuddin	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
9.	Site of Siege Battery bearing the inscription	East of the Hospital in Police line	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
10.	Site of Siege Battery Right, Major Edward Kaye, R.A.	Compound of Curzon House	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Inchla Wali Gumti	Mubarakpur Kotla	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
12.	Mound known as Jogabai	Jamia Nagar	South Delhi	NCT of Delhi
13.	Shamsi Tallab together with both the platform, entrance gates	Delhi	Delhi	NCT of Delhi
14.	Nicholson Statue and its platform	Out side of Kashmiri Gate	North Delhi	NCT of Delhi
15.	Ancient Site	Sejakupur	Surendranagar	Gujarat
16.	Historic Site No. 431 to 435	Vadodara	Vadodara	Gujarat
17.	Kos Minar	Shahbad	Kurukshetra	Haryana
18.	Kos Minar	Mujjesar	Faridabad	Haryana
19.	Rock Carving of Sitala, Narda, Brahma and Radha Krishna	Basohli	Katlua	Jammu & Kashmir
20.	Rock Carving of Devi riding a lion	Basohli	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir
21.	Visveswara and other caves temple	Basohli	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir
22.	Pre-historic Site	Kittur	Mysore	Karnataka
23.	Inscription in Fort	Nagar	Tonk	Rajasthan

24.	12th Century Temple	Baran	Baran	Rajasthan
25.	Kutumbari Temple	Ranikhet	Almora	Uttarakhand
26.	Khera Ke Bandi, Old Cemetery	Roorki	Haridwar	Uttarakhand
27.	Remains of ancient buildings locally identified with Vairatapattana	Dhikuli	Nainital	Uttarakhand
28.	Closed Cemetery	Katra Naka	Banda	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Large ruined site called Sandi-Khera	Pali	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh
30.	Cemetery	Jalaun (Bus Stand)	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Gunner Burkill's Tomb	Rangaon	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Imambara Amin-ud Daula,	Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
33.	Three Tomb, Lucknow-Faizabad Road	At miles, 3, 4 and 5	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Cemeteries	At miles 6 and 7	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Cemetery at Gaughat	Jahraila Road, Lucknow	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh

Regularization of employees in Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti

4515. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of projects constituted under Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti as on 31 March, 2013, along with the date of constitution and the names of employees working in each project with their date of appointment, post and pay-scale;

(b) whether Government is aware that a large number of employees working in these projects for more than five years, have not been regularised;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government proposes to regularize their services in the near future; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) As on 31st March, 2013, Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) has got the following three projects:

(i) Educational Programme for youth under the aegis of Taking Gandhi to Youth. This project was initiated on 1st April, 2005;

(ii) Srijan – Gandhi Smriti's educational programme was started in October, 2002; and

(iii) Another programme on development of education, training, research and extension in Gandhian Studies was initiated with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in August, 2003. GSDS has given a notice to IGNOU for termination of the project. The term of the MoU will otherwise also lapse in August, 2013.

The details of the volunteers, employees with their respective pay-scale/stipend/honorarium/daily wage allowance and part time workers engaged under the three above mentioned Projects are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Changes are required to be made in the Recruitment Rules in order to accommodate the large number of employees working in the Projects for more than five years. The Executive Committee of the Samiti is the highest decision-making body and is at present in the process of re-constitution. It is proposed to take up the issue of regularization of such employees in the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Statement-I*Educational Programme for Youth under the aegis of 'Taking Gandhi to Youth'***Youth Volunteers-I**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Engagement		Present Stipend
			From	till date	
1	Ms. Kalpna	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
2	Ms. Neha Sethi	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
3	Shri Krishna	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
4	Shri Dharam Pal Singh	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
5	Shri Yatinder Singh	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
6	Shri Ramesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
7	Shri Ashok Kumar Singh	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
8	Shri Umesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
9	Shri Manoj Kumar	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
10	Shri Ganesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
11	Shri Ram Singh Chauhan	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00
12	Shri Shiv Dutt	Youth Volunteer	01.04.2005	30.04.2013	9780.00

Youth Volunteers-II

1	Shri Mohan Singh	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
2	Shri Vijay	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
3	Shri Rakesh Sharma	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
4	Shri Rohit Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
5	Shri Vivek Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
6	Shri Mahesh Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
7	Shri Sumil Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
8	Shri Shakil Khan	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
9	Shri Kapil Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
10	Shri Manish Kumar	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
11	Shri Sameer Bannerjee	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
12	Shri Mahinder Singh	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00

13	Shri Piyush	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
14	Shri Sushil Kumar Shukla	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006.	30.04.2013	8280.00
15	Smt. Suman Narang	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
16	Smt. Smita	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
17	Smt. Uma	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
18	Ms. Ruby Tiwari	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
19	Ms. Reena Mishra	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
20	Ms. Lalita Kumari	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
21	Smt. Preety Bhatia	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
22	Ms. Sarita Sharma	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
23	Shri. Shyam Lal	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00
24	Ms. Rachna	Youth Volunteer	07.08.2006	30.04.2013	8280.00

Youth Volunteers-III

1	Shri Deepak Tiwari	Youth Volunteer	01.06.2009	30.04.2013	7480.00
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Statement-II

Srijan-Gandhi Smriti's Educational Programme

SRIJAN

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Engagement		Present Payscale
			From	Till date	
1	Smt. Rupa Rawat	No Designation	02.04.2007	30.04.2013	(5200-20200)+1800
2	Smt. Sangeeta	Group 'D'	02.04.2007	30.04.2013	(5200-20200)+1800
Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of Engagement		Monthly Honorarium/ Stipend
			From	Till date	
1.	Smt. Kanak Gorakhanath	Resource Person, Computer	01.10.2002	30.04.2013	8970.00
2.	Mr. Laiq Ahmed	Resource Person, Embroidery	01.10.2002	30.04.2013	10700.00
3.	Smt. Sushma Gupta	Khadi Sale Counter	05.10.2005	30.04.2013	8740.00
4.	Mrs. Madhu Sharma	Cutting & Tailoring	01.06.2006	30.04.2013	6790.00
5.	Mrs. Rashida	Cutting & Tailoring	01.06.2006	30.04.2013	6790.00
6.	Mrs. Meera	Cutting & Tailoring	01.06.2006	30.04.2013	6790.00

7.	Ms Soni	Cutting & Tailoring	01.06.2006	30.04.2013	6790.00
					Dailywages
1.	Shri Manoj Kumar	No Designation	01.05.2007	30.04.2013	6900.00
2.	Ms Versha	No Designation	01.05.2007	30.04.2013	6900.00
3.	Smt. Babita	No Designation	01.05.2007	30.04.2013	6900.00
4.	Ms Shashi	No Designation	01.07.2007	30.04.2013	6900.00
5.	Ms Renu Puhar	No Designation	01.01.2008	30.04.2013	6900.00
6.	Ms Namrata	No Designation	01.04.2008	30.04.2013	6900.00
7.	Ms Shakuntala	No Designation	01.05.2007	30.04.2013	6900.00

Srijan Staff (Working for one hour on two days a week)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of engagement		Present Honorarium
			From	Till date	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mrs. Piyali De	Odissi Dancer	01.08.2005	30.04.2013	6500.00
2	Shri Swanpan Kumar Sarkar	Mime Instructor	01.11.2002	30.04.2013	6500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Mrs. Urmil Vadhera	Music Teacher	01.11.2002	30.04.2013	5980.00
4	Ms. Manju Aggarwal	Community Health Teacher		30.04.2013	4490.00
5	Shri Kuldeep Kumar	Tabla Vadak	01.05.2005	30.04.2013	4490.00

Srijan Staff (Working for half day daily)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Date of engagement		Present Honorarium
			From	Till date	
1	Shri Ikram	Gents Tailor	01.05.2007	30.04.2013	6790.00
2	Mrs. Tarun Kaur	Turpai work	01.09.2008	30.04.2013	2300.00
3	Mrs. Indrevati	Turpai work	01.09.2008	30.04.2013	2300.00
4	Mrs. Lalita Patel	Turpai work	01.09.2008	30.04.2013	2300.00

Statement-III

Project with IGNOU

S. No.	Name	Designation	Date of engagement		Present Payscale
			From	Till date	
1.	Sailaja Gullapalli	Research Associate	08.08.2006	30.04.2013	(15600-39100)+5400

Non-verification of objects in National Museums

4516. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the physical verification of the objects in National Museum, New Delhi and National Gallery of Modern Arts, New Delhi has not been conducted since 2003;

(b) whether Government is aware that such a state of affairs will allow unscrupulous elements to mishandle our invaluable national treasure; and

(c) whether Government propose to come out with a complete list of objects in these institutions of national importance?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Physical verification of objects is undertaken once in ten years in National Museum. The last physical verification was carried out in 2003. The next verification is due for 2013.

As regards National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi, physical verification of objects has recently been carried out in 2012.

(c) The respective organizations maintain complete list of each object in their possession.

Cultural heritage centres identified in Uttar Pradesh

‡4517. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of cultural heritage centres and other heritage sites identified in Uttar Pradesh and other States as on date;

(b) the arrangement made by Central Government and the State Governments for the safety and conservation of the said heritage sites;

(c) the amount spent for this purpose during the last three financial years; and

(d) the details of the proposals submitted by Uttar Pradesh and other State Governments in this regard?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) to (c) There is no provision under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 to declare or recognize Cultural Heritage Centres and heritage spots. However, as per section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, ancient monuments or archaeological sites and remains, as the case may be, which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, and have been in existence for not less than 100 years, may be declared by the Central Government as of national importance. 3678 monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in the country. A State-wise abstract is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Protected monuments/sites under ASI are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms, subject to availability of resources. These centrally protected monuments/sites are in a fairly good state of preservation. Since the ancient and historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains other than those declared to be of national importance fall in the State List of the Constitution, the ancient and historical monuments are also protected by the State Governments under their respective Acts and are conserved and maintained through their Departments of Archaeology. The State-wise expenditure incurred for conservation, preservation and maintenance of the ancient monuments/sites declared as of national importance under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Recognising that States have specific issues and local needs, the XIII Finance Commission has recommended a quantum of grants amounting to Rs. 1454.00 crore to 21 States for the development of Heritage and Culture for the period 2011-2015. The details on release of grants to the States are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Abstract of Centrally Protected monuments/sites under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State	Nos. of Monuments
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	137
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
3.	Assam	55

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	70
5.	Chhattisgarh	47
6.	Daman and Diu (U.T.)	12
7.	Goa	21
8.	Gujarat	202
9.	Haryana	90
10.	Himachal Pradesh	40
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	69
12.	Jharkhand	12
13.	Karnataka	507
14.	Kerala	26
15.	Madhya Pradesh	292
16.	Maharashtra	285
17.	Manipur	01
18.	Meghalaya	08
19.	Nagaland	04
20.	N.C.T. Delhi	174
21.	Odisha	78
22.	Puducherry (U.T.)	07
23.	Punjab	33
24.	Rajasthan	162
25.	Sikkim	03
26.	Tamil Nadu	413
27.	Tripura	08
28.	Uttar Pradesh	743
29.	Uttarakhand	042
30.	West Bengal	134
TOTAL		3678

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Funds allocated/spent for conservation of protected monuments including Temples and Mosques under the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India during last three years.

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Circle/ Branch	Allocation/ Expenditure 2010-11	Allocation/ Expenditure 2011-12	Allocation/ Expenditure 2012-13
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra Circle	758.00	544.49	737.49
		Lucknow Circle	1706.99	1208.00	1047.49
2.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad Circle	315.00	310.7	494.00
		Mumbai Circle	389.99	359.00	414.99
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Circle	1245.95	1041.00	1131.00
		Dharwad Circle	981.88	943.98	793.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Circle	654.87	607.9	707.50
5.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar Circle	261.36	289.98	455.22
6.	West Bengal, Sikkim	Kolkata Circle	504.59	446.28	378.75
7.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	Chennai Circle	530.00	530.00	500.03
8.	Punjab and Haryana	Chandigarh Circle	687.04	529.99	685.92

(Rs. in lakhs)

9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla Circle	79.8	62.81	105.00
10.	Delhi	Delhi Circle	1849.84	927.39	1100.98
11.	Goa	Goa Circle	110.00	110.00	107.99
12.	N.E. States, except Sikkim	Guwahati Circle	159.01	213.32	207.25
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Circle	350.00	445.49	435.00
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Circle	664.86	640.00	890.00
15.	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh (Part)	Patna Circle	364.99	383.96	275.04
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar Circle	283.29	270.00	243.80
		Mini Circle Leh	52.15	85.00	67.00
17.	Kerala	Thrissur Circle	337.01	301.5	406.00
18.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu	Vadodara Circle	509.93	574.97	459.99
19.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun Circle	147.18	139.99	107.49
20.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur Circle	341.00	303.58	405.00
21.	Jharkhand	Ranchi Circle	64.98	62.58	53.75
22.		Science Branch, Dehradun	507.46	485.40	527.67
23.		Horticultural Branch, Agra	1796.70	1580.44	2122.85
TOTAL			15653.87	13397.75	14860.20

Statement-III*Details of State-wise proposals under XIII Finance
Commission's recommendations***1. Uttar Pradesh:**

The Total grant recommended by XIII Finance Commission for 4 years from 2011-12 to 2014-15 for Heritage and Culture for the State of Uttar Pradesh amounts to Rs. 100.00 crore. The details of funds proposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh during the four years are indicated as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Grants in-aid
2011-12	33.21
2012-13	29.83
2013-14	30.90
2014-15	19.54
TOTAL	113.48

For the year 2011-12, as against the demand of Rs. 33.21 crore for 37 projects (details of projects proposed by State Government enclosed), the Review Committee recommended a sum of Rs. 28.86 crore to Ministry of Finance (FCD) for releasing to Government of Uttar Pradesh for the year 2011-12. Recently in a meeting held on 13.03.2013 under the chairmanship of Special Secretary (Culture), the State representative informed that the work has been taken up in the month of November, 2012 and is under progress. The utilization certificate for grant-in-aid released to the State Government during 2011-12 is still awaited.

Other States:**Andhra Pradesh:**

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 160.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:

- (i) Rs. 40.00 crore to preserve, protect and propagate the composite culture of India.
 - (ii) Rs. 20.00 crore for establishment of 'Shilparamam' at Vijayawada, Nellore, Anantpur and Warangal.
 - (iii) For conservation, restoration and preservation of 560 protected ancient sites and historical monuments and for improvement modernization of its museums.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 60.50 crore
 4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 60.50 crore
 5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Assam:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 40.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
 - (i) Rs. 35.00 crore for construction as well as protection and maintenance of archaeological sites and monuments
 - (ii) Rs. 5.00 crore for protection, preservation and promotion of the Satras of Majuli Island.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12:
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance:
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Punjab:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Protection and maintenance of historical monument and archaeological Sites

3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 25.00 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 25.00 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Manipur:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 8.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Development and maintenance of Kangla Fort
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 2.00 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 2.00 crore
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 2.00 crore

West Bengal:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore .
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Maintenance of numerous historical monuments museums, archives and archaeological sites
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 14.50 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 14.50 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Mizoram

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 12.00 crore

2. Brief of the Scheme:
Transforming the residence of the late chief of Hliappui village, hand over to the government into a heritage centre by construction of an auditorium and public library in the vicinity of the building and to improve the connectivity to the existing heritage places which are located at some distance from the village or main roads.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 3.00 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 3.00 crore
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 3.00 crore

Karnataka:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
To protect the large number of heritage monuments and buildings reflecting the state's heritage
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 40.00 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 25.00 crore
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 25.00 crore

Tamil Nadu:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Renovation and maintenance of ancient temples of historical importance, which reflect the state's heritage
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 10.00 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 10.00 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Jharkhand:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
To construct heritage galleries for the benefit of tourists as well as the local people
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 49.98 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 22.00 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Sikkim:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 9.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Conservation of the remaining monuments not covered by the 12 FINANCE COMMISSION grant
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 2.30 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 2.30 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Jammu and Kashmir:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 50.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Conservation and restoration of cultural heritage of Mubarak Mandi, Jammu

3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 8.51 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 8.51 crore
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (20-12-13)

Madhya Pradesh:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 175.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Conservation, development and management of heritage sites including three world heritage sites. Priority may be given to the large number of monuments which have not received any funds so far.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 34.87 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 34.87 crore
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 48.58 crore

Tripura:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 10.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
For development of Kok-Borok language to preserve the linguistic identity of the Tripura tribes
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 2.22 crore
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance: Rs. 2.22 crore
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 2.32 crore

Uttarakhand:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance-Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 45.00 crore

2. Brief of the Scheme:
 - (i) Rs. 25.00 crore for construction of state level museum
 - (ii) Rs. 20.00 crore for auditorium for various cultural activities
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 0.78 crore
4. No amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 11.25 crore

Meghalaya:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 10.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Preservation and conservation and Development of Heritage Sites, Museum and Buildings etc.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12: Rs. 2.50 crore
4. No amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 6.25 crore

Chhattisgarh:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 45.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
3. For conservation works in monuments and other related activities such as training and publications.
4. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
5. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
6. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 11.25 crore

Odisha:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 65.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme: Conservation of heritage structures including a large number of Buddhists heritage sites.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13): Rs. 21.00 crore

Arunachal Pradesh:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 10.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
Preservation and development of various archaeological and historical sites
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
4. Amount released by FINANCE COMMISSION Division of Ministry of Finance
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Bihar:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
 - (i) Rs. 50.00 crore for creation of Nalanda Heritage Zone involving Buddhist Institutions and establishment-linkages with other prominent location lying along the Buddhist trail
 - (ii) Rs. 50.00 crore for development & conservation of 29 sites identified by the State Government.

3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Assam:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 40.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:
 - (i) Rs. 35.00 crore for construction as well as protection and maintenance of archaeological sites and monuments
 - (ii) Rs. 5.00 crore for protection, preservation and promotion of the Satras of Majuli Island
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Maharashtra:

1. Total Amount recommended by XIII Finance Commission 2011-12 to 2014-15: Rs. 100.00 crore
2. Brief of the Scheme:

To protect and conserve various sites including forts and monuments which are under the care of state government.
3. Amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for 2011-12
4. Amount released by Finance Commission Division of Ministry of Finance
5. No amount recommended by Ministry of Culture for Second instalment (2012-13)

Details of projects proposed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Projects	Total Cost
1	2	3
Varanasi Region		
1	Karmadeshwar Mahadeo Mandir, Chitaipur, Varanasi	31.25
2	Heritage Development Plan for Panchkosi Yatra Marg, Varanasi	602.00
3	Chunar Fort, Mirzapur	559.70
4	Jamman Khan Makabara at Jaunpur	47.70
5	Revitalization, development and beautification work of Ram Lila Sthalas at Ramnagar, Varanasi	500.00
6	Guru Dham Mandir Varanasi	147.70
7	Extension of Guru Sant Ravidas Ghat up to Assi ghat-Left bank - civil work	626.25
8	Buddha (Deer) Theme Park at Sarnath	200.00
Total for Varanasi Region		2714.60
Agra-Mathura Region		
9	Kusum Sarovar and Chataries	1035.19
10	Works at Raskhan Samadhi at Mathura	170.32
11	Mathura Museum: Furnishing new Galleries	1744.40
12	Public Amenity Complex on Govardhan Parikrama Marg	17.56
13	Public Amenities at Barsana	18.00
14	Public Amenities at Western Gate Taj Mahal	84.34
15	Public Amenities at Shilp Gram, Agra	9.51

1	2	3
16	Public Amenity Complex at Bateshwar	38.93
17	Plantation of Endemic Species at Taj Nature Walk	340.98
	Total for Agra-Mathura Region	3459.23
	Bundelkhand Region	
18	Balabehat, Lalitpur Fort and Restoration of Lake	147.00
19	Godwani Temple, Lalitpur	5.20
20	Soroj Fort, Lalitpur	25.00
21	Luxami Bai Temple at Jhansi	12.05
22	Museum at Jhansi	253.75
	Total for Agra-Mathura Region	443.00
	Lucknow Region	
23	Alambagh Bhawan, Lucknow	178.00
24	Roshan-ud-daula Kothi at Lucknow	372.00
25	Hulas Khera, Lucknow	146.74
26	Darshan Vilas Kothi	432.90
27	Gulistan Kothi	372.07
28	Lal Baradari, Lucknow	259.94
29	Lucknow Museum	700.00
30	Birju Maharaj Center Project	100.00
31	Kalpa Devi and Astik Baba Temple, Sitapur	27.13
32	Aminuddoula Kothi	50.00
33	Interior Design Development of 4 gallereis and display of antiquities at Archaeological museum Kannouj	150.00

1	2	3
34	Interior Design Development of 5 galleries and display of antiquities at Lok Kala Museum	365.00
	Total for Lucknow Region	3153.78
	Ayodhya - Faizabad Region	
35	International Ramkatha Museum and Kala Vithika, Ayodhya	239.46
	Total Ayodhya-Faizabad Region	239.46
36	Widening & strengthening of approach road to Sankisa	1038.00
37	Digitization of Archival documents and upgradation of micrographic facilities	300.00
	TOTAL	1338.00
	GRAND TOTAL	11348.07

Protecting monument sites in Rajasthan

‡4518. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of forts, havelies and other sites which have been declared as archaeologically protected in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount allocated to the State by the Central Government for the maintenance of these sites during the last two years and the amount utilized by them out of it along with the details thereof; and

(c) the number of new monuments and sites under consideration of Government to be declared as protected sites along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) There are 162 Centrally protected monuments/sites including forts, havelies, declared as of national importance in Rajasthan. The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of these centrally protected monuments/sites during the last three years by Archaeological Survey of India is as under:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

	Rupees in lakhs
2010-11	350.00
2011-12	445.49
2012-13	435.00

(c) Sita Ram Ji Temple and Rambagh Palace at Deeg, District Bharatpur and Bala Qila at Alwar and a Step Well at Neemrana in District Alwar are the monuments in Rajasthan tentatively identified for declaration as of national importance.

Proposal for UNESCO heritage status to Kakatiya forts

4519. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sent any proposal to get United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) heritage status including for Kakatiya Forts in Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof; and

(c) the criteria to send the recommendations to get the UNESCO heritage status?

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): (a) and (b) Nomination Dossiers on Hill Forts of Rajasthan, Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad and Rani-ki-Vav, Patan under Cultural Category and the Great Himalayan National Park under Natural Category have been sent to World Heritage Centre. All proposals are under review by World Heritage Centre. No proposal on Kakatiya Forts in Warangal district of Andhra Pradesh has been sent to UNESCO.

(c) Criteria are given in Statement.

Statement

Criteria for inscription of cultural and natural sites:

- (i) represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;

- (iii) bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) contain the most important and significant natural habitats for *in-situ* conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science or conservation.

**Setting up of launch pad for rocket launchers in
Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

4520. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is setting up launch pad for rocket launchers in Machilipatnam, Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1000 crores; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far and its implementation status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) has proposed to set up a missile testing centre, including launch pad, at Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs.1200 crores.

(b) The proposal is at a very initial stage. So far, only proposal for requirement for land has been initiated with the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Modernization of Navy

4521. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps to modernize the Indian Navy keeping in view the increased strategic and economic importance of Indian Ocean and hostile postures of some of its neighbours;

(b) whether modern ships have been added to Indian Navy and aged ships have been phased out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Modernisation of the Indian Navy is an ongoing process keeping in view the prevailing security environment, threat perceptions, emerging technologies and capabilities to be achieved.

(b) and (c) Induction of Modern ships and phasing out of old ships is done as and when required. At present 48 ships and submarines are under construction for inclusion in the Naval fleet.

Welfare activities undertaken by armed forces in NE region

4522. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defence forces deployed in North-East have undertaken any welfare activities;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of parameters of welfare activities undertaken along with the achievements made during the last three years and till date;

(c) whether any welfare activities on capacity building and rural infrastructural development have been undertaken involving Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs); and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the criterion fixed for involving NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) The Army has undertaken welfare projects in remote and mountainous regions in the North-East Region with the objective of "Winning Hearts and Minds" of the local population.

(c) and (d) Welfare projects undertaken by the Defence Forces are planned and executed by the Defence Forces itself, in consultation with local administration and the needs of the population. Non-governmental organizations are not involved in these projects.

Implementation of cadre review for BRO subordinate engineers

4523. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Border Roads Organisation is having deficiency of subordinate engineers due to tougher working conditions and poor career/promotional avenues;

(b) if not, why the Board of Officers proposed the manning ratio of JE to AE as 6:1 and AE to EE as 20 per cent in 2 steps, which is too low in comparison to CPWD and other Departments i.e. in CPWD, JE to AE is 1:1 and AE to EE is 66.67 per cent in one step; and

(c) if so, whether Government proposes to finalise/implement the cadre review at least at par with CPWD and other Departments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Border Roads Organisation (BRO) has a deficiency in subordinate grades of engineers. This could be an outcome of different factors. In 2011, it was decided to make recruitment to the post of Junior Engineer in BRO through Staff Selection Commission (SSC) instead of doing it departmentally and accordingly a requisition has been placed to SSC on 26.7.2012.

(b) and (c) BRO is a work charged organisation and most of the works are

carried out departmentally. Therefore, the structure of subordinate engineers cadre of BRO cannot be compared with CPWD and other departments.

Mentally retarded women victimized due to rape

4524. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) why Central Government is not having any specific data for cases of mentally retarded women who are victimized due to rape and deliver child;

(b) whether Government is aware about the fact that, when mentally retarded women deliver child, there is no body to take care of them and sometimes new born baby expires;

(c) if so, the action taken by Central Government in consultation with State Government to address this social matter; and

(d) why Government is not serious on this important social issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Data relating to Crime, including crime against women, is compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). In rape cases, the only information relating to the victim which is published is the age group of victim and the offenders' relationship to the victim.

(b) to (d) Relief to the disabled is primarily the responsibility of State Government. However, Department of Disability Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Government through its various schemes/ organizations. The major schemes being run for the welfare of the persons with disabilities include Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) and National Trust for the welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (a statutory body) and National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation (NHFDC) which also implement various schemes/ programmes for the welfare of persons with disabilities.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a scheme for 'Restorative Justice to Victims of Rape' which provides financial assistance and Supportive Services like counselling, medical assistance etc. to victims of rape.

Increase in services of the coast guard

4525. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of the Coast Guard have increased manifold in the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan period by increasing ships of various classes and recruiting sailors and other officers every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof every year and its actual demand in the Coast Guard for each post, cadre-wise?

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

(b) The details of ships commissioned every year during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan are as follows:

XIth Plan Period:

Year	Class of Ship	Total
2007-2008	Nil	Nil
2008-2009	Advanced Offshore Patrol Vessels-02	02
2009-2010	Offshore Patrol Vessel-01 Interceptor Boats-04	05
2010-2011	Offshore Patrol Vessel-01 Pollution Control Vessel-01 Interceptor Boats-05	07
2011-2012	Inshore Patrol Vessels-02 Interceptor Boats-02	04

XIIth Plan Period:

Year	Class of Ship	Total
2012-2013	Pollution Control Vessel-01	12
	Inshore Patrol Vessels-04	
	Interceptor Boats-03	
	Air Cushion Vessels-04	

Recruitment of officers and sailors is a continuous and dynamic process and is undertaken based on requirement. The details of recruitment made each year during the Eleventh and Twelfth Plan are as follows:

XIth Plan Period:

Year	Officers Recruited	Sailors Recruited
2007-2008	35	421
2008-2009	91	452
2009-2010	132	370
2010-2011	115	722
2011-2012	105	672

XIIth Plan Period:

Year	Officers Recruited	Sailors Recruited
2012-2013 (till 1st May, 2013)	Nil	31

Opening of Sainik school for girls

4526. SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to open Sainik School for the girl students; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Import of defence items

4527. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the category-wise details of total expenditure incurred by the Ministry in importing defence items, hardware/ software/ electronics, during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;
- (b) the various measures undertaken to reduce imports by increasing internal production through various sources in the manufacture of defence items, hardware/ software/ electronics, category-wise; and

(c) the various measures undertaken to eradicate corruption specially involving imports of defence items?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Service-wise details of expenditure are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Several steps are being taken by the Government to promote manufacture of defence equipment within the country. Defence Production Policy has been announced in January, 2011 to encourage indigenous manufacture of defence equipment. 'Buy & Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories have also been introduced in the Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). For foreign procurement cases, Transfer of Technology is sought, wherever required. The "Offset" policy also encourages indigenous production.

Further, amendments to DPP-2011 recently approved by the Defence Acquisition Council also aim at increasing indigenous capacity in Defence Sector.

(c) The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) contains stringent provisions aimed at ensuring the highest degree of probity, public accountability and transparency.

The Standard clauses in a contract include the following to check irregularities:

- (i) Signing of Pre-Integrity Pact.
- (ii) Penalty for use of undue influence.
- (iii) Prohibiting use of agents and payment of commissions.

Statement

Service-wise details of expenditure

Army

(Rupees in crore)

Capital	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
908/34 Air Frame + Engineering	28.28	71.41	59.25
908/44 Armament + Missiles	1326.68	530.20	72.76
908/49 Electronics	254.11	123.74	196.30
908/61 G. Stores	34.26	13.44	6.16
TOTAL	1643.33	738.79	334.47

Air Force

The total expenditure on Indian Air Force Capital Acquisition from foreign sources during the last three years is as given below:

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Expenditure (Import)
2009-10	4226.28
2010-11	4370.32
2011-12	15222.96

Note: The IAF procurements are undertaken for the complete system such as Aircraft, Radars, Missile etc. The hardware, software and the electronic equipment are embedded in the system for which the contract is processed and their segregation is not practical.

Navy

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Expenditure (Import)
2009-10	10091.91
2010-11	3339.24
2011-12	933.94

Note: Information in the desired categories is not readily available.

Coast Guard

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Expenditure (Import)			Total
	Hardware	Software	Electronic	
2009-10	6.75	0.00	122.22	128.97
2010-11	40.76	0.00	3.14	43.9
2011-12	2.54	0.00	1.35	3.89

Cadre review of Cantonment Board employees

4528. CHAUDHARY MUNABBAR SALEEM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cantonment Board employees are entitled to avail Leave Travel Concession and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the promotional avenues of the employees of Delhi Cantonment Board;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to conduct Cadre review for employees of Delhi Cantonment Board;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that employees working in Delhi Cantonment Board have been stagnating in one post for more than ten to twenty years; and

(f) if so, the remedial action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Cantonment Board employees are entitled to avail Leave Travel Concession for Home Town.

(b) Promotion of the employees of Delhi Cantonment Board are regulated as per the provisions of the Cantonment Fund Servant Rules, 1937 and orders issued thereunder from time to time.

(c) and (d) No proposal for Cadre Review for employees of Delhi Cantonment Board has been received from the Cantonment Board.

(e) and (f) Some employees of Delhi Cantonment Board have been in one post for 10-20 years. Promotion of employee depends upon vacancies in a particular post, however, the Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme is applicable to the Cantonment Board employees.

Induction of products designed by DRDO in armed forces

4529. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the products designed and developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) have been inducted into the armed forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether many of the products developed by some laboratories of the DRDO have failed to conform to the standards of the armed forces as reported recently;

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

(e) the steps being taken by Government to develop better coordination and cooperation between the product developers and the armed forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the major products developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) which have been inducted into Armed Forces during the last three years are:

- Missiles
- Radars
- Electronic Warfare Systems
- Electronic Support Measure Systems
- Radar Warning Receiver
- Laser Target Designator
- Combat Net Radio
- Briefcase Terminal
- Thermal Imager
- Holographic Sight
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
- Heavy Drop Systems
- Parachutes
- Combat Free Fall System
- Airborne Early Warning & Control (AEW&C) System
- Combat Vehicles

- Armoured Ambulance
- Bridge Layer Tank
- Robotic System
- Recce Vehicle
- Armoured Amphibious Dozer
- Mines
- Fire Detection and Suppression System
- Bridging Systems
- Grenades and Launchers
- Guns and Rifles
- Ammunitions
- Sonars
- Torpedos
- Life Support Systems
- Composite Materials and Steels
- Life Jackets
- Bio-digester
- Ready to Eat Meal
- Submarine Escape Suite
- NBC Detection and Protection System.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. All products developed by the DRDO and inducted into the Armed Forces have met the qualitative requirements fully. However, modifications/improvements suggested by the users during developmental stage are incorporated before the product is inducted into Armed Forces. During life cycle of the product already inducted into the Armed Forces, improvements required by the users in the existing systems in terms of quality, performance, function, etc. are carried out by the DRDO.

(e) Regular interactions with the Armed Forces are held at various levels right from conception of the project/ programme through development and productionisation. Periodic meetings with the users as well as their participation during product trials are other steps which are taken to develop better coordination and cooperation with the Armed Forces. Production agency is also identified at the beginning of the project. Thus all the three stake holders *i.e.* developing agency, user and production agency work together in a coordinated manner.

Calling off strike by employees of URCs

4530. SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Run Canteens (URCs) employees have called off their strike after assurance from Government to fulfil their demands;

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

(c) whether these URCs employees have resumed their duties with retrospective effect and on full pay;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) by when these URCs, employees would be allowed to join their duties with full pay?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (f) Striking employees of Unit Run Canteens (URCs) have called off their strike and have resumed their duties *w.e.f.* 3.4.2013. The Service Headquarters have agreed that a 15% raise will be given on the existing basic emoluments, no victimisation will be done against any employee on grounds of going on strike and a committee will be constituted to examine the issue of intra-services and inter-services disparities in the emoluments of permanent employees, applicability of minimum wages, financial capability of URCs and other allied issue.

Cancellation of VVIP Helicopter deal

4531. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement entered into between India and Agusta Westland for procuring twelve VVIP helicopters;

(b) the details of legal implications that forces Government not to cancel VVIP helicopters deal with Agusta Westland and blacklisting Finmeccanica;

(c) whether it is a fact that CBI has come to the conclusion that *prima-facie* there is a case of corruption in the deal; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not cancelling the deal?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The Ministry of Defence (MoD) signed a contract with M/s Agusta Westland, U.K. on February 8, 2010 for procurement of 12 VVIP/VIP helicopters at a total cost of Euro 556.26 million.

(b) Determination of Contractual violation and criminal liability, if any, is under examination and investigation.

(c) On conclusion of the Preliminary Enquiry, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a Regular Case against 19 persons, including 6 companies. The FIR contains allegations of criminal conspiracy, abuse of official position, offering illegal gratification and acceptance of illegal gratification by concerned persons/middlemen.

(d) Decision for cancelling the contract will depend on the outcome of the CBI investigation.

Setting up of military university in Gurgaon

4532. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Military University is proposed to be set up in Gurgaon;

(b) if so, the details of courses to be offered; and

(c) whether the pattern of selection and training through NDA and CDS would remain the same after this or will this university be solely responsible for training of cadets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Cabinet, in its meeting held on 13th May, 2010, has accorded 'in-principle' approval to the setting up of Indian National Defence University (INDU) in District Gurgaon (Haryana).

(b) In INDU it is proposed, *inter alia*, to conduct courses of varying durations on subjects ranging from Strategic Studies, War Gaming and Simulation, Neighbourhood Studies, Counter insurgency and Counter Terrorism, Chinese Studies, Evaluation of Strategic Thought, International Security Issues, Maritime Security Studies, Eurasian Studies, South East Asian Studies, material acquisition, joint logistics, national security strategy in peace and war, etc.

(c) Setting up of INDU would not affect the pattern of selection and training through NDA and CDS. The existing institutions National Defence College (NDC), College of Defence Management (CDM), National Defence Academy (NDA) and Defence Services Staff College (DSSC) are proposed to be brought under the ambit of INDU without diluting their powers or autonomy.

Shifting of army recruitment office at Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand

‡4533. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has issued an order to shift the army recruitment office situated at Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand; and

(b) if so, the details of reasons for creating such a situation that led to the shifting of army recruitment office elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Review Task Force set up to review existing locations of Zonal Recruiting Offices (ZRO)/ Branch Recruiting Offices (BRO), it was decided in 2005 to shift BRO, Pithoragarh to Dehradun. However, decision has not been implemented due to non availability of suitable accommodation at Dehradun and 'No Objection' from State Government.

Enhancing bilateral ties with Myanmar

4534. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Myanmar propose to work together to address common concerns and enhance bilateral ties in various fields including Defence;

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

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Minister of Defence has held discussion with the President of Myanmar and other senior Military officers in the past;

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

(e) the decisions taken and memorandum signed between the two countries during the said meeting; and

(f) the extent to which both the countries will be benefited from such decisions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the visits of the Prime Minister to Myanmar in 2012 and of the President of Myanmar to India in 2011 and 2012, both countries have agreed to expand cooperation in various areas, including in the fields of defence and security.

(c) to (f) During his visit to Myanmar from 20-21 January 2013, Raksha Mantri had discussions with the President of Myanmar and other dignitaries, including on issues relating to border management cooperation, armed forces interactions and other defence and security matters of mutual interest. However, no memorandum was signed with Myanmar during the said visit.

Partial success of Nirbhay cruise missile

4535. SHRI A. ELAVARASAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's most challenging technology project Nirbhay cruise missile developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) achieved only partial success at the first test and the missile performed well upto 200 kms before fizzling;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Nirbhay, the Indian version of the US military's Tomahawk cruise missile was launched perfectly, the navigator was perfect with correctly touching first two way points and its self-destruction mechanism inside was activated when it was deviated from its path; and

(d) if so, whether our missile scientists have identified the malfunction of one of the sub-systems and the steps taken to rectify the system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Except for covering the full range by flying in all way points, all the objectives set for the cruise missile functionality have been met fully.

(c) Yes, Sir. The missile was launched perfectly. The navigation system was perfect with correctly touching the first way point and deviation was observed while going to second way point. When the deviation exceeded the safety limits, mission abort command was issued from the ground and the destruction mechanism inside the missile was activated. The mission was aborted to ensure coastal safety.

(d) Scientists have identified that Inertial Navigation System has malfunctioned and corrective design/ modifications are being implemented.

Status of Purchase of TIFCS and TISAS

4536. SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of purchase plan for Thermal Imager Fire Control System (TIFCS)' and Thermal Imager Stand Alone System (TISAS); and

(b) the details of the number of TIFCS and TISAS Government proposes to import?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) The proposal for procurement of Thermal Imager Fire Control System (TIFCS) is at the contract negotiations stage whereas procurement action in respect of Thermal Imager Stand Alone System (TISAS) under two contracts signed in 2003 and 2010 has been completed.

(b) 1000 TIFCS are proposed to be imported while 600 TISAS have been imported.

Status of implementation of OROP

4537. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of One Rank, One Pay (OROP) for ex-servicemen; and

(b) the reasons for not ensuring an equal pension irrespective of the year of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has always been sensitive to the demand for One Rank One Pension. Keeping in view the spirit of the demand, several Commissions/ Committees have gone into the matter. Their recommendations have resulted in improving the pension of past pensioners. The 5th Central Pay Commission did not recommend grant of 'One Rank, One Pension' by stating that every Pay Commission gives certain benefits in pay which are over and above the impact of inflation. The additional benefit is given either due to upgradation of recruitment qualifications or change in job contents. The benefits accorded on this account need not necessarily be passed on to the pensioners. It, however, recommended partial parity. Similarly the 6th Central Pay Commission recommended modified parity and not full parity in the matter of revision of pension of the past retirees. Further a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary in June, 2009. The Committee made several recommendations aimed at narrowing the gap between earlier and current pensions. This has benefited about 12 lakh retired Personnel Below Officer Ranks (PBORs)/Officers at an annual cost of Rs.2200 crores approximate. Another Committee headed by Cabinet Secretary was set up in July, 2012 for looking into the pay and pension related issues of relevance to Defence service personnel and ex-servicemen. The Committee made recommendations for bridging the gap in pensions of pre and post 2006 Armed Forces pensioners, enhancement of family pensions, dual family pension and continuation of pension to physically/mentally challenged son/ daughter of Armed Forces personnel on marriage. All the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented by issue of Government letters on 17.01.2013.

Tax concessions to companies hiring retired armed forces personnel

4538. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would consider granting tax incentives/concessions to companies who agree to hire retired/released armed forces veterans;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to address the unemployment levels amongst ex-servicemen and to ensure that ex-servicemen are employed in civil jobs, as per the prescribed reservation percentages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal as the companies are free to hire Ex-servicemen based on their skill requirements.

(c) Reservation ranging from 10% to 24.5% of the available vacancies in Group C & D posts in Central Government and Central Public Sector Undertakings/Banks has been provided for the willing and eligible Ex-servicemen. Most State Governments also provide reservation to Ex-servicemen in State Government jobs. 10% vacancies are reserved in all the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandant in all para-military forces. Moreover, suitable age relaxation is available for the ex-servicemen in services or posts filled by direct recruitment. The reservation policy for ex-servicemen is implemented by the concerned Government/Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and Banks. It is the responsibility of concerned organization to fill the vacant posts. However the government endeavours to explore every possible avenue for increasing employment opportunities for the Ex-servicemen through various initiatives including pre and post retirement trainings and awareness programmes. Suitable training is also imparted to the willing Ex-servicemen to prepare them for self-employment ventures.

Amendments in provisions for OROP

4539. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to make the necessary amendments and implement the provisions of One Rank, One Pension, as per the Armed Forces Tribunal Judgements, including granting the pensioners 6 per cent interest on the delayed payment of the entitled pension since 2006;

(b) if so, by when this is likely to happen; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The demand for One Rank One Pension was gone into by various Committees and Group of Ministers set up in the past. Significant improvement in pension of the pre 2006 Armed Forces pensioners has been made as a result of recommendations made by them. However, Armed Forces Tribunal in a case filed by some retired officers directed to fix the pay notionally at the rate given to similar officers of the same rank after revision of the pay

scales with effect from 01.01.1996 and thereafter to compute their pensionary benefits. The matter was considered in consultation with Ministry of Law and a Special Leave Petition was filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court which is pending.

Demand of relevant documents from Italy in VVIP chopper scam

4540. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has demanded from Italy all the relevant documents regarding VVIP chopper scam;
- (b) if so, the details of the list thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) why Government has not issued Letter Rogatory (LR)?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) As a result of the steps taken by the Ministry of Defence (MoD) through Indian Embassy in Italy, sending a Joint Team of MoD and Ministry of External Affairs to Italy and issuing show cause notices, the Ministry has received an initial set of documents from Italy which include, *inter alia*, copy of the search & seizure order issued by the Judge for the preliminary investigation in Busto Arsizio, Italy, copies of certain contracts entered by a shareholder company of M/s Agusta Westland International Limited, UK with various entities in Tunisia and India. Letter Rogatories to various countries are under preparation by Central Bureau of Investigation.

Shortage of high-tech equipments for vigil on Indo-China border

†4541. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of high quality equipments for keeping vigil on Indo-China border;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any action plan to make improvement in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected from different agencies.

Shortage of officers/personnel in armed forces

‡4542. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of officers/ personnel in the armed forces;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this can cause an adverse effect on the working of the armed forces;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether any action plan has been formulated to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Details of the shortage of the officers/ personnel in the Armed Forces are as under:

Army (as on date)		Navy (as on 31.12.2012)		Air Force	
Officers	PBORs	Officers	Sailors	Officers (as on 1.5.2013)	Airmen (as on 1.4.2013)
9590	26433	2054	14512	742	4948

(c) and (d) The needs of security are being met by the optimum utilisation of the available strength by prioritisation of activities, use of technology and reliance on the high motivation of the personnel.

(e) Government has taken a number of measures to encourage youth to join the Armed Forces, including conduct of recruitment rallies, media campaign etc. Further, Government has taken various steps to make armed forces jobs attractive for youngsters. These include implementation of the recommendations of the VI Central Pay Commission with improved pay structure, additional family accommodation through Married Accommodation Project (MAP) and improvement in promotion prospects in the Armed Forces.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Implementation of reservation policy for ex-servicemen

4543. SHRI ANIL H. LAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation policy of ex-servicemen being monitored and effectively executed as per the Ex-Servicemen (Re-Employment in the Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules 1979, that give 10 per cent reservation for all the posts under Central Government group C and D jobs;

(b) whether there is any vigilance committee comprising an army officer, Government officer and judiciary officer for the same;

(c) if not, the steps being taken for the effective implementation and optimum use of the reservation policy;

(d) whether the ex-servicemen, besides being employed as security personnel, can also be hired in other private sectors as well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In Central government, 10% and 20% of the available vacancies in Group C & D posts respectively have been reserved for the willing and eligible Ex-servicemen. 10% vacancies are reserved in all the posts upto the level of Assistant Commandant in all para-military forces. Further, suitable age relaxation is available for the Ex-servicemen in services or posts filled by direct recruitment. However, Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare has no mandate to monitor the job reservations for Ex-servicemen. Implementation of reservations for the Ex-servicemen is the responsibility of the organizations and departments of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) There is no vigilance committee to monitor the reservation policy of ex-servicemen. The reservation policy for Ex-servicemen is implemented by the concerns Government/Departments. It is the responsibility of concerned organization to fill the vacant posts. However the government endeavours to explore every possible avenue for increasing employment opportunities for the Ex-servicemen through various initiative including training and awareness programmes.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, there is no restriction on hiring ESM by the private sector in any area or trade based on their requirement.

Helicopter manufacturing unit at Bidar, Karnataka

4544. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any helicopter manufacturing unit is running at Bidar district of Karnataka under the Ministry;

(b) whether Karnataka Government has made any proposal for this project of Bidar district; and

(c) if so, the details of progress made, and by when it will be started?

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

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Government of Karnataka has offered 1060 acres of Government Land in Bidar District to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), to set up Helicopter Manufacturing Unit. HAL is presently exploring the possibility of acquiring suitable Defence Land for setting up Production Division for Helicopters.

**Fresh tenders applied by companies involved
in VVIP helicopter deal scam**

4545. SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the tainted companies in VVIP helicopters deal have applied for tenders for supply of helicopters for Indian Coast Guards and Navy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these above companies have been blacklisted by Government for involvement in bribery in VVIP helicopter deal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and how they have applied for fresh tenders;

(e) if not, the reasons for not blacklisting these companies; and

(f) by when these companies would be blacklisted?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M/s Agusta Westland has submitted bids for Naval Utility Helicopters (NUH) of Navy and Twin Engine Helicopters proposal of Indian Coast Guard.

(c) to (e) No decision regarding blacklisting of Agusta Westland Company has been taken so far, as the matter is under examination.

(f) As the case is under investigation by CBI, no specific date can be given at this stage.

Modernisation of naval vessels

4546. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether naval vessels are fully equipped with modern warfare Equipment, to defend our maritime frontiers in high seas, keeping in view the fast changing technology scenario to sustain the Nation's defence mobility capabilities to withstand the onslaught of any sudden eventuality;

(b) whether our Defence Shipyards located in west and east coasts, have embarked upon expansion and modernization plans;

(c) if so, whether they are able to meet the increasing demands of Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guards, etc.; and

(d) the percentage of budgetary allocations for Research and Development activities in our Ship Building yards for on-going and launching of new systemized and planned modernisation, aiming at creating new facilities and infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) Yes, Sir. Modernisation of the Indian Navy is an ongoing process keeping in view the prevailing security environment, threat perceptions, emerging technologies and capabilities to be achieved.

(b) and (c) Our Defence Shipyard with both on the east and west coast have taken up modernisation and with appropriate collaboration are able to meet the increasing demands of Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guards etc.

(d) Budgetary allocations in 2010-11, 2011-12 and Twelfth plan for research and Development activities in our Ship Building Yards for ongoing and launching of new systemised and planned modernisation, aiming at creating new facilities and infrastructure, are indicated against each yard respectively:

MDL : (21.89 Crore, 35.78 Crore and 396.2 Crore)

GRSE : (2.28 Crore, 0.26 Crore and 153.05 Crore)

GSL : (3.05 Crore, 5.53 Crore and 460 Crore)

HSL : (1.00 Crore, 7.80 Crore and 507.36 Crore).

Recruitment and granting of Permanent Commission to women officers

4547. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that army will recruit more than 200 women and grant them Permanent Commission in various branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this will end the grievances of women officers who have to quit the army after 15 years of service as Short Service Commission Officers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (d) Women are inducted as Short Service Commissioned Officers (SSCOs) alongwith men SSCOs in Army with a tenure of upto 14 years within the overall authorized strength of the officers' cadre. Recruitment of officers including Women Officers is a continuous and an ongoing process. Women SSCOs are presently eligible for grant of permanent commission in select Branches in terms of Government letter dated 11th November, 2011 (copy enclosed as Statement) (*See below*).

Besides, matter regarding grant of permanent commission to women officers in Army is pending before the Supreme Court.

Statement

No. 671/2009-D(AG)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Ministry of Defence

Deptt. of Defence

New Delhi, Dated the 11th November, 2011

To

The Chief of Army Staff,
The Chief of Navy Staff,
The Chief of Air Force Staff,

**Subject: Policy on induction and employment of
Women in Armed Forces - reg.**

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government, in June, 2010 had requested the COSC to prepare a comprehensive policy paper on induction of women in the Armed Forces. Accordingly, a High Level Tri-Services Committee was constituted by the Chairman, COSC for the purpose. The policy paper prepared by the High Level Committee, duly approved by the COSC has been submitted to the Ministry in August, 2011. The policy paper has been considered keeping in view the role and responsibility of the Armed Forces in defending the nation and protecting the territorial integrity of the country. Based thereon, the President is pleased to sanction the future policy for induction of women officers in the Armed. Forces as elaborated below.

- (i) Induction of Women – Women officers may continue to be inducted as SSC officers in Branches/ Cadres where they are being inducted presently in the three Services (Statement-I) (*See* below).
- (ii) Grant of Permanent Commission – Women SSCOs will be eligible for consideration for grant of permanent Commission alongwith Men SSCOs in specific Branches in the three Services as specified in Ministry of Defence letter No. 12(1)2004-D(AG) Pt II dated 26th September, 2008 viz Judge Advocate General (JAG) and Army Education Corps of Army and their corresponding branches in Navy and Air Force, Naval constructor in Navy and Accounts branch in Air Force. Grant of PC will be solely based on Service specific requirements.
- (iii) In addition to the above, in the Air Force, women SSCOs will be eligible along with men SSCOs, for considering for grant in Permanent Commission in Technical, Administratino, Logistics and Meterology branches.
- (iv) Uniform Qualitative Requirements (QRs) will be applicable to men and women SSCOs and considering for grant of permanent commission (to both men and women SSCOs) in the three services will be subject to service requirement, vacancies, suitability, merit and willingness as decided by each Service.

2. Respective Service Headquarters will issue appropriate administrative instruction on induction of women officers including the extent of induction so as to ensure that fighting efficiency, combat effectiveness and functionality of the Armed Forces are maintained.

Sd/-
(Naveen Kumar)
Director (AG)

Copy to: as per standard distribution.

Statement-I

Women officers may continue to be inducted as SSC officers in following Branches/ Cadres of the three Services Army, Navy and Air Force:

Army:

1. Signals;
2. Engineers;
3. Army Aviation;
4. Army Air Defence;
5. Electronics & Mechanical Engineers;
6. Army Service Corps;
7. Army Ordnance Corps;
8. Intelligence;
9. Army Education Corps;
10. Judge Advocate General

Navy:

1. JAG;
2. Logistics;
3. Observer;
4. Air Traffic Controller;
5. Naval Constructor;
6. Education;

Air Force:

In all branches and Streams except Fighter Stream of flying branch.

No.12(I)/2004-D(AG).Pt.II
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Defence

New Delhi the 26th September, 2008

To

The Chief of Army Staff,
The Chief of Naval Staff,
The Chief of Air Staff,

Subject- Permanent Commission to SSC Women Officers

I am directed to convey the sanction of the President to offer Permanent Commission prospectively to Short Service Commission (Women) Officers to be inducted in Judge Advocate General (JAG) Department and Army Education Corps (AEC) of Army and their corresponding Branch/Cadre in Navy and Air Force, Accounts Branch of the Air Force and Naval Constructor of the Navy in addition to current provisions for grant of PC to SSC (Men) Officers.

2. Suitable administrative instructions in this regard will be issued by respective Service HQs.
3. This issues with the concurrence of MoD (Fin) vide their UO No. 552/AG/PA dated 26.9.2008.

Sd/-
(S.C. Barmma)
Director (AG)

Copy to: As per Standard Distribution

Military farms working in collaborations with ICAR

4548. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Military Farms in different agro-climatic conditions in the country are made available to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for development of a national milk breed for cow;

(b) if so, the State-wise names and location of Military Farms collaborating with ICAR, and the total number of animals in the said Military Farms; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to close down the Military Farms which may put the entire project and the animal wealth in jeopardy?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): (a) to (c) No, Sir, only 30 acres of land under Military Farm Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) has been made available to Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) for development of national milk breed for cow.

Military Farms at Meerut, Pimpri, Bangdubi, Ambala, Lucknow and Jammu having a total of 27 bulls are rearing bulls for transfer to Bull Rearing Unit of ICAR.

Data is also provided to ICAR, for analysis by Jhansi, Secunderabad, Guwahati, Pathankot, Jalandhar, Bareilly and Jabalpur Military Farms.

Proposal to close down Military Farms is under examination.

Registration of births and deaths in the country

4549. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the statistics of birth/death registrations in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether failure to issue a birth certificate to a newborn is a negation of UN convention on the Rights of the Child; and
- (c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure 100 per cent registration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Sir, A statement showing State-wise level of registration for the year 2008 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir; it is a negation of UN convention on the Right of the Child. India is a signatory of the UN convention on the Child Rights, 1989 and has the obligation to ensure registration of every birth. Concrete efforts are accordingly being taken to ensure the delivery of birth certificate immediately after registration.

(c) In India the registration of births and deaths is carried out under provisions of the Registration of Birth and Death (RBD) Act, 1969 and Registrar General, India is entrusted with the responsibilities of co-ordinating and unifying the activities of the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths. Chief Registrar of Births

and Deaths in each State/UT is the implementing authority and the registration of births and deaths is done by the local registrars appointed by the State Government under whose jurisdiction the event has taken place.

The following major steps are being taken by the Office of the Registrar General, India in the Ministry of Home Affairs to ensure 100 percent registration in the country:

- District-wise database of medical institutions where birth and death occurs is being created to monitor the reporting of occurred events in their premises.
- ORGI has intensified publicity campaigns on the need and importance of registration of births and deaths through various electronic media like Doordarshan, Private TV Channels, AIR, Digital Cinemas and print-media at the central level.
- ORGI is financially assisting the States/UTs towards publicity and advertisement through IEC activities, Training to CRS Functionaries, Preservation and Maintenance of legal records and infrastructural supports in terms of staff and computers etc.
- As per the directions of Honorable Supreme Court, this office has issued directions to all States/UTs
 - to open registration centers in all CHC/PHC and other medical institutions.
 - ASHAs, ANMs, Aanganwadi Workers etc. declared as notifiers under Section 10 of the Act and authorized to deliver birth certificate under section 12 of the Act.
 - ANMs & AWWs have been declared as Sub-Registrars in some of the States.
- To sort out the various problems affecting the Civil Registration System, States have been requested to conduct regular meetings of Inter Departmental Coordination Committee (IDCC) and District level Coordination Committees (DLCC) for better coordination among various departments engaged in the system.

Statement*Details of State/UT-wise level of Registration for the year 2008*

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Level of Registration, 2008	
		Birth	Death
1	2	3	4
	India	76.4	66.4
	States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.5	66.6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.0	25.5
3.	Assam	78.5	31.5
4.	Bihar	31.6	24.5
5.	Chhattisgarh	46.8	56.5
6.	Goa	100.0	100.0
7.	Gujarat	100.0	79.5
8.	Haryana	95.9	85.8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	100.0	86.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	68.2	53.8
11.	Jharkhand	52.3	45.0
12.	Karnataka	94.6	87.0
13.	Kerala	100.0	99.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84.3	51.3
15.	Maharashtra	100.0	87.9
16.	Manipur	70.7	28.0
17.	Meghalaya	100.0	54.1

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	100.0	100.0
19.	Nagaland	100.0	73.3
20.	Orissa	87.8	76.1
21.	Punjab	100.0	94.8
22.	Rajasthan	85.9	74.5
23.	Sikkim	88.4	93.7
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.4	87.7
25.	Tripura	97.8	66.2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58.0	57.7
27.	Uttarakhand	65.4	45.7
28.	West Bengal	98.9	66.7
Union Territories			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	79.2	83.7
2.	Chandigarh	100.0	100.0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.8	72.1
4.	Daman and Diu	99.0	75.3
5.	Delhi	100.0	100.0
6.	Lakshadweep	77.3	70.4
7.	Puducherry	100.0	100.0

Amendment in prevention of Atrocities Act

4550. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to amend the Prevention of Atrocities Act to include certain violations for stringent punishment; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and by when the amended portion would be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (b) As per available input from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the process of amendments of the SC/ST PoA Act 2013 has been initiated. No fixed time limit has been set in this regard.

Non-utilization of allocation meant for modernization of police forces

4551. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various States have not been able to utilize the allocation meant for modernization and training of their police forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the lack of training and modernization of the forces are the main reasons for increase in killings of police/para-military personnel; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to enhance the participation of affected States, victims of naxal attacks to analyze, sharing of intelligence inputs and coordination to check the irreparable loss of lives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing financial assistance to State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for construction of police stations, outposts, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/ surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities, etc. The details of funds released to State Governments under the MPF Scheme, during the last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the utilization reported by the State Governments for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Utilization Certificates from States for funds released in the year 2012-13 to State Governments is not yet due.

In the financial year 2012-13, funds have been released to States under the Scheme under Non-Plan budget for acquiring vehicles, weapons, equipment, etc.

(c) The killings in the police forces cannot be attributed to lack of training and modernization and is more related to 'Socio-Economic and political' factors. Modernisation and training of Police forces are a continuous process in which both the Central and State Governments are actively involved. 'Police' being a State project as per Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to impart training to State Police personnel. The State Governments organize training programmes for their own police personnel. According to BPR&D statistics, there are 215 training institutions in States/UTs. Besides, there are 69 Central training institutions in the country, providing training to police personnel. The training institutions in the States/UTs provide basic training to new recruits, in-service training to working police personnel and specialized training to special task forces, commando, etc.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs is working in coordination with the State Governments, and is continuously monitoring the internal security situation, issuing appropriate advisory to States, sharing intelligence inputs, extending manpower and financial support, guidance and expertise to the State Governments to maintain security, peace and harmony in the country and to see that there is no loss of lives due to violence.

Statement

Details of funds released under the MPF Scheme during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the utilisation reported by the States for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of State	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13
	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released	Amount spent	Unspent amount	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	89.96	56.88	33.08	6.35	5.97	0.38	21.31
Arunachal Pradesh	10.75	6.28	4.47	7.08	0.00	7.08	2.00
Assam	48.51	32.28	16.23	48.02	0.00	48.02	13.41
Bihar	63.67	63.67	0.00	28.50	0.00	28.50	15.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Chhattisgarh	29.08	29.19	0.61	12.48	6.31	6.17	4.93
Goa	2.30	1.58	0.72	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.52
Gujarat	55.27	46.35	8.92	33.23	33.23	0.00	12.99
Haryana	30.41	7.07	23.34	5.23	0.00	5.23	6.06
Himachal Pradesh	6.36	4.20	2.16	5.91	2.18	3.73	1.78
Jammu and Kashmir	148.25	132.24	16.01	109.73	0.00	109.73	22.47
Jharkhand	36.90	11.54	25.36	6.58	5.92	0.66	4.67
Karnataka	83.01	62.20	20.81	53.37	25.37	28.00	19.49
Kerala	42.68	42.59	0.09	27.05	22.08	4.97	8.19
Madhy Pradesh	72.41	62.90	9.51	37.54	31.62	5.92	13.78
Maharashtra	42.26	35.30	6.96	64.72	0.00	64.72	29.63
Manipur	26.63	24.44	2.19	38.76	0.00	38.76	4.85
Meghalaya	8.48	0.00	8.48	6.69	0.00	6.69	1.91
Mizoram	19.55	0.00	19.55	13.18	0.00	13.18	6.40
Nagaland	33.77	33.77	0.00	30.08	0.00	30.08	5.46
Odisha	54.24	54.24	0.00	20.28	11.74	8.54	7.92
Punjab	26.08	19.97	6.11	32.12	7.67	24.45	8.34
Rajasthan	47.88	45.45	2.43	33.17	26.25	6.92	15.88
Sikkim	2.17	1.24	0.93	5.02	0.00	5.02	0.90
Tamil Nadu	92.52	71.01	21.51	43.19	13.30	29.89	17.70
Tripura	23.08	18.54	4.54	16.35	0.00	16.35	3.99
Uttar Pradesh	77.61	61.70	15.91	61.76	19.95	41.81	32.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand	6.35	6.35	0.00	5.75	4.22	1.53	3.61
West Bengal	43.73	0.00	43.73	47.78	0.00	47.78	14.68
TOTAL	1224.63	930.98	293.65	800.00	215.81	584.19	300.00

The utilization certificates for funds released during 2012-13 will become due on 1.4.2014.

Women prisoners languishing in jails

4552. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of women prisoners are languishing in jails across the country for want of bail or a hearing on their appeal;

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

(c) whether these women are entitled to special consideration for grant of bail under Criminal Procedure Code; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure early release of such undertrial women on bail?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by National Crime Records Bureau at the end of 2011, there were 10934 women undertrials in the various jails of the country. A State/UT wise statement of women undertrials in the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (d) "Prisons" is a State subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Therefore, the administration and management of prison is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, a comprehensive advisory dated 17th July, 2009 has been issued by the Government on "Prison Administration", which provides for steps to be taken by the States/UTs for providing free legal aid to all undertrials, setting up of Lok Adalats/Special courts in prisons for expediting review of cases of all undertrials. An advisory regarding use of section 436A of the Cr.P.C to reduce overcrowding of prisons has also been issued to States/UTs on 17.1.2013, requiring States/UTs to take up cases of such undertrials who have already spent one-half of their likely sentence in prisons.

Statement*State/UT wise statement of women undertrials in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of women undertrial prisoners
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	580
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5
3	Assam	207
4	Bihar	795
5	Chhattisgarh	392
6	Goa	28
7	Gujarat	328
8	Haryana	385
9	Himachal Pradesh	33
10	Jammu and Kashmir	88
11	Jharkhand	578
12	Karnataka	326
13	Kerala	115
14	Madhya Pradesh	630
15	Maharashtra	915
16	Manipur	26
17	Meghalaya	12
18	Mizoram	52
19	Nagaland	8
20	Odisha	331

1	2	3
21	Punjab	583
22	Rajasthan	419
23	Sikkim	1
24	Tamil Nadu	574
25	Tripura	20
26	Uttar Pradesh	2234
27	Uttarakhand	68
28	West Bengal	763
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
30	Chandigarh	16
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
32	Daman and Diu	0
33	Delhi	410
34	Lakshadweep	1
35	Puducherry	2
TOTAL		10934

Population of Jarawa tribes

4553. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated population of Jarawa tribes at present in Baratang Jarawas Habitat and the basis of that estimation;
- (b) whether any genetic study of Jarawas has been made;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how many Jarawas have accessed medical help in the last three years and what has been the outcome of those patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no habitat of Jarawas in Baratang islands.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) There is no provision/guidelines in the policy framed on Jarawa tribe of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for genetic study of Jarawas.

(e) 548 Jarawas have accessed medical help in the last three years from 2010 to 2012 and outcome of such patients has been satisfactory.

Working condition of security personnel

4554. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the action taken by the Ministry to provide best working conditions for various security personnel who are working under direct control of the Ministry, as they are performing their duty in extremely bad conditions which adversely affects their health and mental condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Following measures have been taken by the Government to provide best working conditions for security personnel working under direct control of Ministry of Home Affairs:

- (i) Implementing a transparent, rational and fair leave policy;
- (ii) Grant of leave to the force personnel to attend to their urgent domestic problems/issues/needs;
- (iii) Regular interaction, both formal and informal, among Commanders, officers and troops to find out and address their problems;
- (iv) Revamping of grievances redressal machinery;
- (v) Regulating duty hours to ensure adequate rest and relief;

- (vi) Improving living conditions through provision of basic amenities/facilities for troops and their families;
- (vii) Motivating the forces through increased risk, hardship and other allowances;
- (viii) Provision of STD telephone facilities to the troops to facilitate being in touch with their family members and to reduce tension in the remote locations;
- (ix) Better medical facilities for troops and their families including introduction of Composite Hospitals with specialized facilities;
- (x) Organising talks by doctors and other specialists to address their personal and psychological concerns;
- (xi) Yoga and meditation classes for better stress management;
- (xii) Recreational and sports facilities and provision of team games and sports etc;
- (xiii) Providing welfare measures like Central Police canteen facility to the troops and their families, scholarships to their wards, etc;
- (xiv) Giving status of ex-CAPF personnel to the retired personnel of CAPF, which is expected to boost the morale of the existing CAPFs personnel and also expected to provide better identity, community recognition and thus higher esteem and pride in the society to the Ex-CAPF personnel.

Shortage of manpower in textile and handloom sector

4555. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a shortage of labour in textile and handloom sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study to know the impact of manpower shortage on textile production and export earnings in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to provide requisite manpower to the textiles and handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Textile is a labour intensive industry. Government has no information regarding shortage of labour in textiles. However, in the Handloom sector, as per the census of 1995-96, the total number of the weavers and allied workers come down from 65.5 lacs to 43.3 lacs in the year 2009-10 primarily due to low productivity, stiff competition from powerloom and mill sector, inadequate inputs supply and marketing facilities/channels, insufficient credit flow from institutional sources. However the handloom production has not felt any significant impact as per the data of production of last 10 years as given under:

(In Million Sq. Mtr.)

2003-4	2004-5	2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
(Upto Jan)									
5493	5722	6108	6536	6947	6677	6806	6907	6901	5759

(c) No, Sir.

(d) 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 up-gradation, 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:

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme.
- (iii) Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- (iv) Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- (vi) Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package as well as Comprehensive Package for Handloom Sector.

Citizens arrested under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act

4556. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indian Citizens arrested under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act for the last three years;
- (b) the present status of the cases registered against them under the Act;
- (c) whether Government has noticed any incident of misuse of this Act by the police; 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) At present, the power for the investigation and prosecution of Terrorist Acts is vested in the State Police Forces and National Investigation Agency (NIA), under Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA). With respect to arrest of Indian citizens under UAPA by the State Police, no such data is centrally maintained as 'Law and Order' and 'Prisons' are State subjects as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India. However, after the formation of the NIA in 2009 for investigating cases pertaining to terrorism, 240 accused persons have been arrested in various cases registered by NIA under UAPA. NIA has registered 60 cases under UAPA. Out of these 60 cases, 30 cases are under investigation, 30 cases have been chargesheeted and trials in respect of 2 cases have been completed resulting in convictions of two accused. Closure report in respect of one case has been filed before the NIA Special Court. As per the inputs available, no incident of any misuse of this Act has come to notice.

Hindu refugees migrated from Pakistan

4557. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Hindu refugees migrated from Pakistan have shown interest to settle down in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the basic facilities being provided by Government to Hindu refugees in their refugee camps; and

(d) whether Government proposes to give resident status to refugees and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Facilities, if any, to be provided to such Pakistani nationals living in India on Long Term Visa pending grant of Indian citizenship fall under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. As per extant instructions, Pakistan nationals staying in India on Long Term Visa under the eligible categories with the intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian Citizenship are permitted to engage in employment in private sector *i.e.* excluding Government/Semi Government, local bodies, cooperative jobs etc. Further, children of such Pakistani nationals are permitted to take admission in schools, colleges, universities, technical/professional institutions etc. subject to usual conditions prescribed for foreigners in this regard.

(d) Presently there is no proposal under consideration to give permanent resident status to the refugees. As per the extant instructions, the Pakistani nationals staying on Long Term Visa under eligible categories with intention of settling permanently and obtaining Indian Citizenship are already eligible to acquire Indian Citizenship in accordance with the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship Rules, 2009.

Identifying migrant Pakistanis

4558. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that hundreds of Pakistanis comprising Hindus who have entered in various parts of the country have mixed with the local population;

(b) if so, whether such Pakistanis are not willing to return back to their country;

(c) if so, whether Government has since identified them from the security and intelligence aspects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government on their stay in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) A number of Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities in Pakistan, mainly Hindus and Sikhs, have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan and they have been seeking extension of their visas and permission to apply for Long Term Visa to stay in India. This matter has been examined by the Government. Government has issued instructions on 7th March, 2012 to all State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations to consider such cases of Pakistani nationals in the light of the guideline issued by the Government on 29th December, 2011 for dealing with cases of foreign nationals in India, who claim to be refugees. These guidelines stipulate that in case it is found that prima facie the claim is justified on the grounds of a well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, sex, nationality, ethnic identity, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, the State Governments/UT Administrations may recommend the cases to the Ministry of Home Affairs for grant of Long Term Visa after due enquiry.

Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012

4559. DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012 is long pending to get assent of the Hon'ble President of India;

(b) the reasons for the delay in getting the assent of the Hon'ble President in this respect as the new provisions incorporated in this Bill by the Maharashtra State Government would safeguard the interest of the consumers and give relief to them; and

(c) by when the assent to this Bill is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Maharashtra Housing (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2012, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Maharashtra under Article 200 read with Article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for seeking assent of the President of India under Article 201 of the Constitution of India was received in the Ministry of Home

Affairs on 07/09/2012. The Bill was referred to the concerned central Ministries/ Departments for comments/observations. The comments/ observations from all central Ministries/Departments have been received except from the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation which was last reminded on 25.2.2013.

(c) The State Legislation is examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments from the following angles, viz,

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

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislation keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Recovery of cost of damages from bandh organisers

4560. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Supreme Court had directed Government in the year 2009 to frame guidelines for recovery of cost of damages from the bandh organizers by amending the Prevention of Damages to Public Property Act;
- (b) if so, whether Government has implemented the direction;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the State-wise number of strikes/bandhs, their organisers for the last two years;
- (e) the details of public property damaged in each of the bandh and the damages recovered from the organisers; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for modernisation of State Police Forces

4561. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Scheme of Modernisation of State Police Forces;

(b) if so, the total funds granted, released and utilized by the State Governments for Modernization of Police Forces (MPF) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from various State Governments to sanction additional funds for modernization of police forces in view of the increased terrorist activities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs is providing financial assistance to State Governments under the Scheme for Modernisation of State Police Forces (MPF Scheme) for construction of police stations, outposts, barracks, police lines, residential quarters for lower and upper subordinate police personnel, procurement of vehicles, communication equipment, security/ surveillance equipment, modern weaponry, creating training infrastructure facilities, etc. The details of funds released to State Governments under the MPF Scheme, during the last/ three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the utilization reported by the State Governments for the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4551 (Part (a) and (b))]. The Utilization Certificates from States for funds released in the year 2012-13 to State Governments is not yet due.

In the financial year 2012-13, funds have been released to States under the Scheme under Non-Plan budget for acquiring vehicles, weapons, equipment, etc.

(c) and (d) Requests for providing additional funds under the MPF Scheme were received from State Governments from time to time. During the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, requests were received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana, Meghalaya and Maharashtra for provision of additional funds under the MPF Scheme, over and above the normal allocation, for meeting the needs of State Police Forces. Based on the availability of funds and on assessment of the needs, additional funds have been released to the State Governments out of the Contingency Reserve Fund of MPF Scheme during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, details of which are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of additional funds released to State Governments from out of Contingency Reserve under the MPF Scheme during the last 3 years 2010-11, 2011-12, and 2012-13 based on requests received in MHA

Year of release	Name of the State	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)	Purpose
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	749.99	Released to OFB & CENWOSTO, BSF for supply of Non-lethal weapons/ammunition to Andhra Pradesh
- do -	Jammu and Kashmir	100.72	Released to OFB for supply of anti-riot guns and plastic bullets to J&K
- do -	- do -	999.25	Funds released for procurement of non-lethal weapons to J&K.
- do -	- do -	2001.00	Funds released for purchase of non-lethal weapons and body protectors.
- do -	- do -	162.00	Funds released for procurement of Body protectors.
- do -	Manipur	625.00	Funds released for procurement of MP-5 Rifles
- do -	Mizoram	670.90	For purchase of riot-control equipment, construction of residential/non-residential buildings and making old vehicles road worthy.

- do -	Punjab	120.00	Purchase of 6 Jammers.
2011-12	Haryana	500.00	Upgradation of Sports infrastructure at Madhuban Police Sports Complex
2011-12	Punjab	450.00	Funds released for procuring Switch based Lawful Interception System/Mobile Tracking and Locator System (MTLS).
- do -	Manipur	1217.54	Funds released for procurement of vehicles for police stations in Manipur.
- do -	Meghalaya	89.00	Funds released for procurement of Dual Band GSM Locator.
2012-13	Haryana	217.50	For procurement of equipment for mela duties and purchase of equipment for law & order duties.
- do -	- do -	95.37	Funds released to OFB for supplying weaponry.
- do -	Jammu and Kashmir	220.00	For procurement of vehicles for sensitive police stations.
- do -	Maharashtra	500.00	For purchase of vehicles, communication equipment and weapons and equipment for anti national operations.
- do -	- do -	69.63	Funds released to OFB for supplying weaponry.
- do -	Mizoram	397.50	Funds released towards Aizwal City Surveillance Project of Mizoram

Recommendations of Justice Verma Committee

4562. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee to review laws for sexual crimes have been accepted by Government;

(b) whether Government proposes to lower the legally defined age for juvenile delinquents from 18 to 16 years;

(c) whether it is a fact that Justice Verma Committee had identified 'failure of good governance' as root cause of unsafe environment for women; and

(d) if so, the steps Government has initiated after 16 December, 2012 gangrape, to improve the 'good governance' in police forces of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Majority of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee has been accepted by the Government

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which have come to force since 3rd Feb, 2013, on crimes against women. Several steps have been taken through this legislation to improve responsiveness in Police Forces.

A new section 166A of IPC has been inserted through which FIR has been made mandatory for several forms of crimes and dereliction of duty in this regard will attract imprisonment for a period of minimum six months extendable to two years and with fine.

The new section 376 of IPC widens the ambit of aggravated rape to include the cases of rape on women by police officers in custody.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to the states on 22nd April, 2013 to increase the representation of women in Police force which would reduce incidents of crime against women.

Surrender procedure for terrorists

4563. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to change the rules of procedure for persons involved in terrorist activities who want to surrender;

(b) whether Government has issued any guidelines to State Governments in this regard; 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 matter is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Unlicensed weapons seized in the country

†4564. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal unlicensed weapons have been seized in the country;

(b) if so, the names of countries where these seized weapons have been made;

(c) whether the seized weapons bear marking seal of any country or bear no mark;

(d) whether these illegal weapons pose threat to the internal security of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) The country-wise data relating to illegal weapons are not centrally maintained. However, as per available information, country-made weapons have largely been seized. In some cases weapons of foreign makes belonging to different countries have also been detected.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) There is no definite report to suggest that there is any imminent threat to the internal security of the country due to illegal weapons.

Funds allocated under BADP

4565. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is allocating funds under Border Area Development Programme (BADP);

(b) if so, to how many States this fund has been allocated, the details thereof;

(c) how much funds have been allocated in the last three years, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) what programmes of development have been undertaken by the respective States, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) how much funds the States have allocated to the districts, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(f) whether Jammu and Kashmir has been allocated the fund, if so, the details for the last three years and the district-wise money spent by the Jammu and Kashmir Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (f) Yes Sir, Government of India has been implementing the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments as a part of a comprehensive approach to Border Management in the border blocks of the following 17 border States touching the international land border. State Government, including Jammu and Kashmir, have been provided funds during the last three years as detailed below:

Name of the State	Funds released during the year (Rs. in Lakh)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	6690.50	15433.00	12451.35
Assam	4800.00	1980.08	1032.74

1	2	3	4
Bihar	3196.28	5577.00	6664.00
Gujarat	2840.00	3616.82	4505.00
Himachal Pradesh	1280.00	2000.00	2320.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10700.00	12462.40	13394.00
Manipur	1843.00	2000.00	1929.48
Meghalya	2202.00	3140.00	2989.25
Mizoram	2930.00	3839.73	4017.00
Nagaland	2500.00	2015.00	2000.00
Punjab	2225.00	3292.00	4069.88
Rajasthan	8696.00	11509.00	13973.00
Sikkim	2000.00	2085.00	2000.00
Tripura	3579.00	9635.00	4825.00
Uttar Pradesh	3365.57	4876.00	4982.00
Uttarakhand	2461.00	3298.00	3365.00
West Bengal	7791.65	13563.04	14482.30
TOTAL	69100.00	100322.00	99000.00

State Government undertake developmental activities under this programme in various sectors namely: (i) Roads (ii) Education (iii) Social Infrastructure (iv) Agriculture and allied sectors (v) Health (vi) Power (vii) scheme suggested by Border Guarding Forces. Formulation and approval of the Annual Action Plan of the BADP is the primary responsibility of the State Governments.

Allocation of funds to the border districts under BADP is made by the State Governments and District-wise allocation of funds are not maintained centrally.

Protection to industries in naxal affected areas

4566. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a Central policy to protect industries, mining units, Special Economic Zones in private sector located in the naxal affected areas, especially in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time-frame within which the above policy would be put into practice to ensure proper security of these units and their staff?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Security clearance of employees working with foreign companies

4567. SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had issued a circular asking all foreign companies and organisations including NGOs with offices in the country to provide details of employees including those engaged in liaison work;

(b) whether this circular has been sent to various Ministries and they have been asked to ensure security clearance before foreign entities set up liaison, branches or project office; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) *vide* OM dated 29.2.2012, *inter-alia*, requested Department of Economic Affairs/Reserve Bank of India to instruct foreign entities desiring to set up Project Office/Liaison Office/Branch Office in India to submit their establishment report within five working days of their office becoming functional to the Director General of Police of the concerned State who is required to monitor their day to day activities. The Circular has also been sent to all State Governments and Ministries/Departments of Government of India *vide* O.M. dated 09.03.2012. The instruction to State Governments were reiterated *vide* MHA O.M. dated 29.04.2013.

Support for raising and maintenance of civil police personnel

4568. SHRI RABINARAYAN MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan of Government to support raising and maintenance of additional civil police personnel as in case of armed police in Odisha;

(b) the number of armed and civil police in Odisha; and

(c) the yardstick of police personnel per lakh of population?

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

(b) and (c) As per the data compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D), the total number of sanctioned and actual civil & armed police in Odisha, as on 1.1.2012, is as under:

Civil Police		Armed Police		Total	
Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
32279	29481	21794	16495	55073	45976

The police-population ratio on all-India basis, as on 1.1.2012, is 176.19 (Sanctioned) and 131.45 (Actual). The police-population ratio as per UN standard is 200 per 100,000 population.

NATGRID in Delhi

4569. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up a National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the Grid would help in combating terrorism and internal security threats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has

been set up as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Delhi with the approval of Cabinet Committee on Security.

(c) It will link various databases between User Agencies (Intelligence and Investigative) and Provider Agencies (such as Telecom Companies) to enhance our counter terrorism capabilities.

Trafficking of girls

4570. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of girls are trafficked in the country especially from Kerala, Tripura, Assam and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases which came to notice till date and the steps being taken by Government to stop such inhuman acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per available information, the total number of cases registered all over the country under different provisions for crimes committed under trafficking of girl: during the period 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 374, 923 and 1082 respectively State/UTwise details is given in Statement (*See* below).

'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs; launching of Certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through training of trainers. Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to the tune of Rs. 8.72 crore and Rs. 8.338 crore in the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively for establishment of 225 AHTUs. Ministry of Women and Child Development also runs shelter based homes, such as Short Stay-Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances including trafficked victims.

Statement

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CN), Cases Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) for crimes committed under trafficking of Girls during 2009-11*

Sl. No.	State/UT	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	30	16	2	54	48	6	85	63	3	117	102	1	108	85	8	101	120	9
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	0	1	1	0	78	18	0	78	18	0	144	54	1	144	54	1
4	Bihar	89	48	5	105	96	15	160	58	7	127	89	9	195	290	16	464	513	23
5	Chhattisgarh	5	5	0	6	6	0	13	13	6	28	28	7	18	15	0	25	25	0
6	Goa	0	1	0	6	6	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7	Gujarat	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	3	3	0
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	5	5	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	3	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	2	1	9	3	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UT	3	1	0	2	1	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	2	1	9	3	1
	ALL INDIA TOTAL	374	241	25	462	368	50	923	478	34	1028	681	50	1082	811	64	1419	1364	87	87

Source: Crime in India

Note: Information on disposal of police and courts includes the information on pending cases from previous years also *includes heads (Importation of Girls+Procurement of Minor Girls+Buying of Girls for Prostitution + Selling of Girls for Prostitution).

Safeguarding of women traveling by buses

4571. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to safeguard the women traveling by buses after the recent Delhi rape case;

(b) whether the Ministry has advised the States to install CCTV Cameras in the city buses; and

(c) whether the Ministry has envisaged any other safety measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) Delhi Police has taken several steps for making Delhi a safer place for women at night. Some of these steps are:

1. Providing security at bus shelters which are used by women.
2. Three dedicated help-lines have been set up for women and publicised.
3. There shall be an immediate crackdown on all buses/commercial vehicles having tinted glasses and curtains and all such vehicles be impounded immediately.
4. All commercial vehicles/buses shall be directed to keep their lights on during the night while plying on the roads of Delhi.
5. All off duty buses must be parked with the owner and not with the driver/staff.
6. All those commercial vehicles/buses found violating the contract carriage conditions or any other permit condition, shall be impounded and their permits be cancelled.
7. The Delhi Police shall undertake verification of all drivers/staff of all public vehicles. All such buses/autos which are being plied by unverified staff/drivers shall be impounded.
8. Driver's Licence and all details along with photo shall be compulsorily displayed in all public vehicles along with a help line No. on which complaint can be lodged.

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.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an advisory to the States on 22nd April, 2013 to increase the representation of women in Police force which would reduce incidents of crime against women.

States/ UTs have been asked by an advisory dated 18.07.2012 to start immediate crackdown on all buses/commercial vehicles having tinted glasses and curtains and all such vehicles be impounded immediately in pursuance of the order of the Supreme Court in the case of *Avishek Goenka vs. UoI*.

Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all States/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, no delay in registration of FIRs, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, especially in heinous crimes like rape, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and special women courts. Majority of the States/ UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/ UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/ children help desk' at police station level.

**Inclusion of Lepcha, Bhutia and Limbu in Eighth
Schedule of the Constitution**

4572. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any pending proposal/decision to include any Indian languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether any proposal to include Lepcha, Bhutia and Limbu as official languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution has been received from the State Government; and

(c) if so, the decision taken so far on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, including Bhotia, Lepcha and Limbu. A Committee was constituted in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals/representations for including more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined and finally disposed of. Since there are no criteria for inclusion of language in the Eighth Schedule, an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Ministry made an in-depth study of the whole gamut of the issue, including recommendations of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra Committee to suggest a set of uniform criteria which may pave the way for deciding inclusion or otherwise of a language in the Eighth Schedule. Final decision is yet to be taken.

Tourist Visa-on-Arrival facility

4573. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to extend "Tourist Visa-on-Arrival (TVA) facilities to sixteen more countries; and
- (b) if so, the details of the countries to which this facility is proposed to be extended and the factors on which this decision has been taken?

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

- (b) Does not arise.

Steps to avoid overlapping of information in Aadhar, NPR and Voters' card

4574. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:

SHRI SABIR ALI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of the population covered under UID (Aadhar), National Population Register (NPR) and Voters' Identity Card, so far;
- (b) the areas where information provided in these UID (Aadhar), National Population Register and Voters' Identity Card overlap; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid overlapping of the information contained therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) The National Population Register (NPR) is a Register of all usual residents in the country. It would have details of specific characteristics of each usual resident. The NPR would also have photograph, 10 fingerprints and IRIS of all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. The objective of creation of NPR is to net all usual residents of the country at a given point of time. The de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is a part of NPR process. The collection of demographic data for creation of NPR has already been completed for the entire country through house-to-house enumeration. Scanning of all filled-in NPR schedule (*i.e.*, approximately 27 crore) has been done. Data digitization of more than 117.3 crore population (97%) has been completed. Biometric enrolment of more than 14.05 crore population (12.90%) is over. The biometric data of 9.73 crore persons have been sent to UIDAI and Aadhaar number has been generated for 5.58 crore persons.

UIDAI, under Planning Commission, is mandated to de-duplicate and generate a unique identity number 'Aadhaar', which is communicated to the residents through a letter, commonly known as Aadhaar Card. As on 02.05.2013, a total of 33.31 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated by the UIDAI which also includes the 5.58 crore Aadhaar generated through NPR.

As per the Electoral Roll data 2012, the Election Commission of India has 75.84 crore registered general electors in India.

(b) Under NPR, 15 fields of demographic data was collected of all the usual residents namely; 1. Name of person, 2. Relationship to head, 3. Sex, 4. Date of Birth, 5. Marital Status, 6. Educational qualification, 7. Occupation/ Activity, 8. Name of father, 9. Name of mother, 10. Name of spouse, 11. Place of birth, 12. Nationality as declared, 13. Present address of usual residence, 14. Duration of stay at present address, and 15. Permanent residential address. During the second phase of NPR, three biometrics *viz.*, Photograph, ten fingerprints and two IRIS are being collected for all usual residents who are of age 5 years and above. While enrolling for Aadhaar (either through NPR or any other registrar of UIDAI), five demographic fields *viz.*, Name, Address, Gender, Age, Name of father/mother/guardian and three biometrics *viz.*, Photograph, ten fingerprints and two IRIS are collected. For Elector Photo Identity Card (EPIC), the name, father's name, age as on 1st January, gender,

address and photograph for voters of the age of 18 years and above are taken. Therefore, the five demographic fields Name, Address, Gender, Age, Name of father/mother/guardian and the photograph are common.

(c) To minimize the duplication of efforts between NPR and UIDAI, the Government has decided that NPR enrolments will continue as envisaged but during the course of NPR biometric enrolment, a person indicates she/he is already enrolled for Aadhaar, the biometric data will not be captured for NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number will be recorded in NPR and the biometric data will be sourced from the UIDAI.

Rape cases

4575. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rape cases registered in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the number of cases of rape of minor girls reported in the same period;
- (d) the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) the action taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per data available, State/UT-wise details of cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted under for cases of rape against women and minor girls are given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

The President of India on 19th June, 2012 had consented to the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which provides stringent punishment for persons who have committed crimes against children.

The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which have come to force since 3rd Feb., 2013, on crimes against women. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc.

Statement-I

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Cases Conviction Rate (CVR) Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted under Rape during 2009-11

Sl. No.	State	2009								
		CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	1188	965	118	12.2	1487	1302	182	1362	1210
2	Arunachal Pradesh	59	46	3	60.0	60	51	3	47	34
3	Assam	1631	1004	128	25.7	1644	1040	235	1721	1110
4	Bihar	929	763	178	24.1	1086	1043	237	795	533
5	Chhattisgarh	976	982	219	26.4	1128	1117	243	1012	942
6	Goa	47	24	7	28.0	56	41	7	36	44
7	Gujarat	433	377	33	18.0	610	597	44	408	391
8	Haryana	603	525	125	26.3	848	832	230	720	590
9	Himachal Pradesh	183	176	29	24.6	250	260	40	160	139
10	Jammu and Kashmir	237	196	12	5.8	303	301	12	245	177
11	Jharkhand	719	687	294	40.7	765	764	341	773	705
12	Karnataka	509	401	33	9.6	595	567	48	586	512
13	Kerala	568	615	53	15.8	694	751	57	634	644
14	Madhya Pradesh	2998	2951	562	24.7	4243	4221	854	3135	3089
15	Maharashtra	1483	1433	182	19.1	2075	2076	225	1599	1458

2010					2011						
CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	CVR	PAR	PCS	PCV
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
141	13.7	1761	1674	173	1442	1216	111	11.0	1758	1783	157
4	66.7	49	40	4	42	38	4	17.4	47	41	4
95	18.1	1629	1153	117	1700	1012	179	23.3	1470	1080	165
227	26.0	892	816	280	934	820	210	24.8	1185	1036	246
204	24.7	1198	1203	270	1053	1027	217	24.5	1257	1253	240
5	18.5	50	62	7	29	33	4	28.6	34	46	4
33	17.6	617	620	40	439	409	31	14.7	621	616	46
113	24.8	866	853	161	733	532	135	23.4	801	820	175
21	19.1	197	204	38	168	143	29	22.3	187	183	46
3	2.1	266	259	5	277	231	14	8.3	349	346	18
171	28.7	836	911	194	784	604	185	39.0	758	731	220
54	15.4	771	703	82	636	533	74	19.8	837	812	84
45	17.6	659	779	52	1132	706	31	15.4	1226	798	390
777	28.2	4387	4407	1230	3406	3223	826	23.6	4593	4603	898
146	13.9	2180	2145	202	1701	1565	205	20.3	2533	2422	268

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Manipur	31	5	0	-	22	7	0	34	4
17	Meghalaya	112	67	7	30.4	110	96	7	149	80
18	Mizoram	83	86	58	87.9	81	117	53	92	94
19	Nagaland	22	25	10	90.9	27	29	16	16	13
20	Odisha	1023	834	146	21.7	1119	1100	183	1025	1126
21	Punjab	511	440	158	34.0	681	631	234	546	438
22	Rajasthan	1519	967	221	36.5	1388	1387	296	1571	972
23	Sikkim	18	19	5	29.4	19	19	5	18	31
24	Tamil Nadu	596	515	91	22.4	776	776	111	686	487
25	Tripura	190	169	24	25.0	336	169	24	238	185
26	Uttar Pradesh	1759	1312	623	46.0	2918	2168	1187	1563	1171
27	Uttarakhand	111	98	49	52.1	138	146	83	121	104
28	West Bengal	2336	1572	130	15.1	1748	1707	132	2311	1866
	Total State	20874	17254	3498	26.2	25207	23315	5089	21603	18149
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	14	1	33.3	36	27	1	24	20
30	Chandigarh	29	17	16	57.1	38	25	26	31	29
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	50.0	5	5	1	3	4
32	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	-	1	1	0	1	1
33	Delhi UT	469	440	178	47.3	557	615	195	507	449
34	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1	8	4	66.7	1	8	4	3	2
	Total UT	523	484	200	48.2	638	681	227	569	505
TOTAL ALL INDIA		21397	17738	3698	26.9	25845	23996	5316	22172	18654

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	33.3	22	5	1	53	5	1	100.0	24	5	2
4	44.4	135	73	4	130	81	0	0.0	128	83	0
84	96.6	112	125	123	77	68	46	80.7	74	70	40
14	73.7	17	19	12	23	20	16	84.2	27	19	29
132	19.8	1363	1369	188	1112	1037	148	23.2	1224	1219	204
166	33.9	766	654	244	479	426	155	36.3	598	571	208
202	30.8	1343	1355	298	1800	1119	205	26.1	1642	1634	358
2	66.7	21	30	1	16	12	11	55.0	25	12	11
105	24.3	777	682	136	677	478	72	20.4	837	611	110
28	25.0	320	226	32	205	238	24	11.9	258	248	28
705	50.6	2580	1842	1304	2042	1580	816	56.4	3571	2398	1325
58	52.3	171	159	86	129	98	48	54.5	149	143	73
90	13.7	2395	2242	128	2363	2004	79	11.5	1870	2104	121
3630	26.3	26380	24610	5412	23582	19258	3876	25.9	28083	25687	5470
0	-	39	28	0	13	22	0	-	28	48	0
14	45.2	44	38	16	27	21	9	42.9	27	31	10
2	50.0	3	4	2	4	3	0	0.0	4	3	0
0	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	0	0	0
141	34.6	602	532	201	572	477	186	41.5	707	647	243
0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1
1	100.0	5	2	1	7	4	0	0.0	29	20	0
158	35.7	694	605	220	624	527	196	41.1	795	749	254
3788	26.6	27074	25215	5632	24206	19785	4072	26.4	28878	26436	5724

Statement-II

Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) & Persons Convicted (PCV) under Rape of Children during 2009-11

Sl. No.	State	2009										2010										2011																																																																																																																																																																																		
		CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	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	416	344	25	492	426	36	446	453	25	559	564	30	646	468	37	720	561	55	16	16	0	15	16	0	12	15	0	14	13	0	20	19	2	20	19	2	10	7	1	11	17	1	39	19	1	24	13	4	40	28	1	40	24	1	63	67	3	66	75	8	114	75	5	112	98	2	91	84	10	93	99	12	394	396	96	431	426	87	382	361	103	426	430	89	477	446	63	555	552	78	30	18	6	38	33	6	23	33	2	35	51	2	20	24	4	21	29	4	91	88	4	118	114	5	102	100	5	137	141	6	130	121	5	166	164	5	116	107	32	115	116	57	107	93	24	121	117	27	66	62	27	73	78	28	83	80	11	90	83	12	72	76	8	107	115	11	72	70	11	83	81	8	4	6	0	6	6	0	8	5	0	5	5	0	9	7	0	8	8	0	Jammu and Kashmir

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
27	Uttarakhand	7	6	5	5	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	50244473	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	944	6308	6026	1236	5484	4971	1017	6398	6348	1368	7112	6002	1196	8499	7463	1512	

Source: Crime in India

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

Poor conviction rate in rape cases in Maharashtra

4576. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the conviction rate for crimes against women especially in rape cases is low;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details in this regard;
- (c) the reasons for the poor conviction rate in Maharashtra;
- (d) whether the Centre and the State of Maharashtra would jointly commission a study soon to ascertain the reasons for poor conviction rate in the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (c) As per data available, the conviction rate of various crimes against women for the years 2009-11 is given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-I Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4575 Part (a) to (c)]. In cases of rape the percentage of conviction is 26.9, 26.6 and 26.4 for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

The State-wise details of rapes *i.e.* cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, person chargesheeted and persons convicted, including the State of Maharashtra for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-II Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 4575 Part (a) to (c)].

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. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory on 4th September, 2009 to all States/UTs, wherein they have been, *inter-alia*, advised to adopt appropriate measures for swift and salutary punishment to the persons found guilty of violence against women, no delay in registration of FIRs, improve the quality of investigations, minimize delays in investigations of crime against women, especially in heinous crimes like rape, set up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts, advised

to undertake gender sensitization of the police personnel and special women courts. Majority of the States/UTs have established 'Women Cells'. Some States/UTs have also set up 'All Women Police stations' at district level and 'Mahila/children help desk' at police station level.

There are various reasons, apart from the shortage of officials and inadequate training, which are responsible for low conviction rate in cases of rape. Lack of forensic infrastructure, judicial delays etc. are some major reasons for poor conviction rate.

(d) to (e) No such proposal is under consideration in this regard.

Treatment of rapists at par with murderers

†4577. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of gang rape and rapes with minor girls are more heinous than that of murder;

(b) if so, whether to treat the offender of rape as an offender of murder is justified;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating further to award capital punishment in consonant with the public opinion in cases of gang rape, rapes with minor girls and sexual exploitation by near relatives; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) All offences of gang rape or rape of minor girls or murder are heinous crimes. These offences are dealt with under the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as amended from time to time.

(c) and (d) The Amendment in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 has recently been made by enacting the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (No. 13 of 2013). As per the newly inserted section 376D in the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the offence of gang rape is punishable with a minimum rigorous imprisonment of twenty years extendable to life imprisonment, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

that person's natural life. The offence of rape on a woman when she is under sixteen years of age or the rape of a woman by relative, guardian or teacher or a person in a position of trust or authority towards the woman, is punishable with rigorous imprisonment of a minimum of ten years extendable to life imprisonment, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life.

Tough anti-terrorism law

4578. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after a number of terror attacks, including the latest twin blasts at Hyderabad, Government is lax in providing security to the common man;

(b) whether people in the country want a tough anti-terrorism law, deterring all terror groups; and

(c) whether Government would learn anything from the USA and practice the same in the interest of National Security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government is committed to combat terrorism in all its forms in order to ensure safety and security of the common man. It is committed to thwart any evil design/plan of terrorist or terror groups/outfits to carry out attacks in any part of the country in all forms or manifestations. As such, there exists a very close and effective coordination amongst intelligence agencies at the centre and State level. Intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats are shared with the State Governments concerned on a regular basis. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and reorganized to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are also shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the State and the Central security and law enforcement agency. This has resulted in busting of terrorist modules and a number of possible terror attacks have been averted.

(b) and (c) At present, the investigation and prosecution of terrorist acts are governed under a comprehensive and stringent counter terrorism regime with the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 as the flagship enactment. In order to

make the Act more effective, it has been amended in 2008 and 2012, whereby the definition of Terrorist Act has been made more broad-based to enable it combat all aspects of terrorism and its support base. With the amendments in 2008, raising of funds for the purpose of terrorism has been defined as a terrorist act besides criminalizing the act of knowingly holding or being in possession of proceeds of terrorism or property derived from terrorism. Further, the term "proceeds of terrorism" has been comprehensively defined. Canvassing for funds, receiving funds, providing funds knowing or suspecting that it may be used for terrorism has also been criminalized. Detailed provisions have also been made for freezing, seizure and forfeiture of funds and property. *Vide* the amendment of 2012, the production/smuggling/circulation of fake Indian currency notes have been included in the definition of terrorism. Further, the period of proscription of unlawful association from the existing two years has been enhanced to five years. Due to the stringent existing law against terrorism, the security/investigation agencies are able to investigate and prosecute the terror cases in an effective manner, which has acted as a deterrent measure against the terrorists and terror groups leading to reduced incidents of major terror attack in the near past.

Languages in Eighth Schedule

4579. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many languages were included into Eighth Schedule when constitution of India was made and how many were added latter;
- (b) whether the Talu language is being added in the Eighth Schedule; and
- (c) whether there is any such proposal and what is Government's stand thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Initially 14 languages were included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thereafter, eight more languages were added to the Eighth Schedule.

(b) and (c) At present, there are demands for inclusion of 38 more languages including Tulu in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. A Committee was constituted in 2003 under the Chairmanship of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra to evolve a set of objective criteria with reference to which all proposals/representations for

including more languages in the Eighth Schedule could be examined and finally disposed of. Since there are no criteria for inclusion of language in the Eighth Schedule, an Inter-Ministerial Committee constituted by the Ministry made an in-depth study of the whole gamut of the issue, including recommendations of Shri Sitakant Mohapatra committee to suggest a set of uniform criteria which may pave the way for deciding inclusion or otherwise of a language in the Eighth Schedule. Final decision is yet to be taken.

Ban on pet animals in NDMC areas

4580. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pet animals have been banned in NDMC areas long back;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a number of buffaloes and cows are found roaming in NDMC areas;
- (c) whether NDMC has allowed for having such animals; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of action taken during the last three years, date-wise to remove these animals from NDMC area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) has intimated that certain categories of animals have been banned in NDMC areas. However, NDMC allows to keep pet animals such dog as well as milching animals for domestic use, as per conditions laid down under NDMC bye-laws.

(b) to (d) Some times, cows enter in NDMC areas from nearby Delhi Municipal Corporations areas, which are impounded immediately by the field staff of Enforcement Department of NDMC. The details of pet animals impounded from NDMC area during the last three years are as under:

2010-11	68
2011-12	37
2012-13	59
TOTAL	164

Crime prone area under Inderpuri/Naraina Vihar police stations

4581. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is sensitized to protect the women/girls from harassment during late hours in South-West Police zone in New Delhi;

(b) whether certain black spots still persist in this region, where the vehicle/scooter-riders are hit with broken bricks at late hours under Inderpuri/Naraina Vihar Police Stations while crossing the Rail Foot-over-Bridge at Inderpuri or the road turning-point on Shadipur-Inderpuri road, Loha Mandi near Bentex complex;

(c) whether police post was earlier set up near SKR school that has since been demolished; and

(d) if so, the action plan to address the above issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Delhi Police has taken various steps for safety and security of women. These measures include identifying the vulnerable areas requiring presence of adequate police staff, including women police. To cover such areas prone to crime against women, lady police staff has been deployed in beats and in PCR Vans. 255 routes generally taken by women returning from work at night from BPOs and Malls and routes taken by families and women returning from entertainment hubs at night have been identified. PCR vans, motorcycle patrols, Emergency Response Vehicles have been re-deployed along these routes. Delhi Police is informing the Delhi Government and Civic Agencies about dark stretches on vulnerable routes on regular basis to prevent crime at night. Information for improvement of lighting on 1600 identified routes has been given to the Delhi Government and Civic Agencies.

Special measures have been taken for safety and security of women employees by issuing directions u/s 144 Cr.P.C. to BPOs, Corporate and media houses for taking safety steps. In addition, instructions issued to BPOs have been reviewed on 16th January, 2013 and BPOs have been instructed:

(i) to ensure that women employees are not made to travel alone with the cab driver and a duly verified security guard or a male colleague (regular employees of the company) is invariably present in each cab carrying women staff during night hours *i.e.* 8 PM to 7 AM.

- (ii) Exercise effective checks and controls on the vehicle's movement in order to prevent unwarranted activities by cab drivers, such as picking up strangers, straying away from the designated route etc.
- (iii) Get GPS system installed in the cabs used in the transportation of employees.

(b) to (d) No such black spot from crime point of view has come to notice in the area of Police Station Inderpuri and Naraina where vehicles scooter riders are hit with broken bricks at late hours with ill-intention. In addition no such crime has been reported to Delhi Police under Inderpuri Naraina Vihar Police Station while crossing the Rail Foot-over-Bridge at Inderpui or the road turning-point on Shadipur-Inderpuri road, Loha Mandi near Bentex complex during the year, 2012 and 2013 (upto 15.04.2013). No Police Post was earlier set-up at the Rail foot-over-bridge Inderpuri near SKR School.

Opium cultivation in North-Eastern region

4582. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware about the matter of increasing trend of cultivating opium in remote/rural hilly areas in North-Eastern Region as well as sandy river banks of Brahmaputra;
- (b) if so, the details of areas identified and action taken thereon;
- (c) whether it is a fact that NER is being used as safe passage for trespassing illegal weapons, drugs and movement of anti-social elements in the country; and
- (d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) As reported by Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), the destruction of illicit Opium cultivation in remote/rural hilly areas in North-Eastern region has shown a mixed trend and no illicit opium cultivation in sandy river banks of Brahmaputra has been reported to this bureau. The details of destruction of illicit opium cultivation in remote/rural hilly, areas in North-Eastern region is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Action taken in this regard is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Seizures of drugs in North-Eastern region have been reported to NCB but it is difficult to say that North-Eastern region is being used as safe passage for trafficking of drugs. Trafficking in illegal weapons and movement of anti social elements in the country are not reported to NCB. However, the action taken to curb the drug activities is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Destruction of illicit Opium cultivation in North-Eastern Region

	(in acres)			
State	2010	2011	2012	2013 (April)
Arunachal Pradesh	1237.50	900.23	446.00	1222.00
Manipur	850.00	904.00	1253.00	183.00
Assam	3 Bigha	0	08 Bigha	0

Statement-II

The action taken to destroy illicit poppy

- Improved co-ordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to destruction.
- The Narcotics Control Bureau has formulated an Action Plan in coordination with Central Bureau of Narcotics and the Nodal officers of the State Governments concerned for the identification and destruction of illicit opium cultivation. The action plan includes use of Satellite Imagery through Advanced Data Processing Research Institute to identify areas under illicit poppy cultivation, constitution of composite teams of district level officers for field verification and destruction of illicit poppy cultivation and initiation of penal action against persons found involved in illicit poppy cultivation. Prior to destruction, the officers are imparted training by Central Bureau of Narcotics and Advanced Data Processing Research Institute so that they make use of Satellite Imagery Inputs. The effort is also coordinated by Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.
- Conducts training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.

- Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information and also destruction of Illicit Crops.

Statement-III

The action taken to curb the drug activities are as under:

- Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts along known drug routes.
- Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- Improved co-ordination between various drug law enforcement agencies in order to impart greater cohesion to interdiction.
- Strengthening of the intelligence apparatus to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of operational Intelligence.
- Increased international co-operation, for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precuesor Chemicals.
- The Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) also undertakes demand reduction activities in coordination and liaison with other drug law enforcement agencies, State police and NGOs. The menace of drug abuse is highlighted during the 'International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit trafficking', observed on 26th June every year.
- Conducts training programmes for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combat drug trafficking.
- Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their narcotic units.
- Financial Investigation against the accused is done under Chapter V-A of the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act leading to seizure, forfeiture.
- Implementing a scheme of monetary rewards for information leading to seizures of Narcotic drugs to informers and officers.

Progress of NPR

4583. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of National Population Register (NPR) process all over the country;
- (b) whether Government has made it compulsory for having NPR for each citizen;
- (c) if so, what would be difference between NPR and Aadhaar Card; and
- (d) the details of the budget of NPR and the completion schedule of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) The Government has decided to create a National Population Register (NPR) in the country by collecting information on specific characteristics of each 'usual resident'. The NPR would also have photographs, 10 finger prints and IRIS of all 'usual resident' who are age 5 years and above. The NPR database would be sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) for de-duplication and issue of Aadhaar Number. The collection of demographic data for creation of National Population Register (NPR) for the entire country has already been completed through house-to-house enumeration. Scanning of all filled-in NPR schedule (*i.e.*, approximately 27 crore) has been done. Data digitization of more than 117.3 crore population has been completed. Biometric enrolment of more than 14.05 crore population is over. The biometric data of 9.73 crore persons have been sent to Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and Aadhaar number for 5.58 crore persons, enrolled under NPR, has been generated.

(b) The NPR is being created as per the provisions of Citizenship Act, 1955 and Citizenship Rules 2003 under which it is compulsory for each usual resident to register in NPR. The NPR is a register of all usual residents in the country which would contain citizens as well as non-citizens. It is the first step towards the creation of the National Register of Indian Citizens.

(c) The mandate of UIDAI, an executive authority under the Planning Commission, is to de-duplicate and generate a unique identity number called 'Aadhaar'. The enrolment for Aadhaar is voluntary. Once Aadhaar is generated, it is

communicated to the resident through a letter, commonly known as Aadhaar Card. The de-duplication and generation of Aadhaar number by UIDAI is a part of NPR process.

(d) The Government has approved Rs. 6649.05 crore for creation of NPR in the entire country. The exercise is slated to be completed by 2014-15.

Citizenship to Pakistani Hindu migrants in Rajasthan

4584. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give Indian citizenship to thousands of Pakistani Hindu migrants living in Rajasthan for several years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of total Pakistani Hindu migrants in the country at present; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to reduce the fee for citizenship to a nominal value as most of the displaced Hindus are daily wage earners and most of them could not apply to get Indian citizenship in 2004 for this reason alone?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The provisions available in the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made there under for seeking Indian citizenship are applicable to all the foreigners (including Pakistani Hindu migrants living in Rajasthan). There is no discrimination on the basis of nationality or gender of a person. The Pakistani Hindu migrants living in Rajasthan for several years are also eligible for Indian citizenship, if otherwise eligible under the law. All such cases are processed as per the provisions of the law as and when received. The centralized data about the number of Pakistani Hindu migrants staying in the country is not maintained.

(d) At present, there is no proposal to reduce the fee for citizenship which has remained unchanged since 2005.

Survey regarding fire safety in Government buildings

4585. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Fire Service has conducted any survey to ascertain fire safety norms being followed in Government/other buildings in the city;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the buildings where fire safety norms were lacking;

(c) the steps taken by Delhi Fire Service and the occupants/owners of these buildings in making these buildings fire safe; and

(d) the steps taken by Delhi Fire Service in making itself an efficient fire fighting unit keeping in view the topography of the city, congested road: and mix of high rises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) All the high-rise buildings constructed in Delhi after the enforcement of Delhi Building Bye-Laws-1983, as permitted by the building sanctioning authorities like Delhi Municipal Corporations, Delhi Development Authority and New Delhi Municipal Council have clearance from the Delhi Fire Service. The buildings constructed prior to 1983 were also inspected under the provisions of Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire safety Act 1986 and Rules 1987 and issued NOC after the compliance of the provisions.

(c) As regard to fire, Delhi Fire Service conducts inspections of buildings under the provisions of Delhi Fire Service Act 2007 and Delhi Fire Service Rules 2010. The observations made during such inspections are brought to the notice of the authority concerned allowing them time upto 180 days for rectification of shortcomings and at the same time the matter is reported to the Government of NCT of Delhi who convenes regular monitoring of the work progress to ensure compliance of the statutory norms as may be applicable to them depending upon year of construction.

(d) The development of Delhi Fire Service is under plan scheme project namely "Strengthening of Delhi Fire Service", under which 55 fire stations have already been established and 18 fire stations are in various stages. This development project includes establishing new fire station buildings, provisions of fire fighting appliances and up-gradation of existing facilities at Fire Service Management Academy and establishing new training facilities. The fire fighting capabilities of Delhi Fire Service today includes a strong fleet of 243 fire units.

Delhi Fire Service makes every step to inculcate fire safety awareness including Disaster Management and safe evacuation in case of emergency. To ensure this, regular fire and evacuation drills, awareness campaign during Fire Service week, painting competition, distribution of leaflets and visit at fire Stations are organized at regular intervals.

All-weather roads along China border

4586. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the earmarked 73 all-weather roads along China border have been completed; and

(b) if not, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay which may prove a threat to our national security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No Sir. 73 strategic border roads along China border earmarked for construction have a total length of 3787 kms in the states of Jammu and Kashmir (14 roads), Himachal Pradesh (7 roads), Uttarakhand (19 roads), Sikkim (6 roads) and Arunachal Pradesh (27 roads). Out of 73 roads, 17 roads of length 612.51 kms have been completed; work is under progress on 53 roads and work has not commenced on 3 roads due to Forest clearance and connectivity problems. The progress of some of the roads was constrained due to various reasons which include time taken in forest/wild life clearances, unprecedented cloud burst, limited working seasons in high altitude areas and non availability of sufficient labour.

Pending election of Rabha-Hasong Autonomous Council of Assam

†4587. SHRI TARUN VIJAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) since when the election of Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council of Assam has been pending and the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons behind the violence in Panchayat elections held in February, 2013 in Assam; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the investigations regarding the killing of Rabha tribals who died in the incidents, has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) was established under the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council Act, 1995. The said Act was amended from time to time, the first in 1997 and then in 2001, 2005 and 2008. As per the amended Act, the General Council consists of 40 members out of which 36 are directly elected. Election to the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council under the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council Act, have not been held since enactment of the Act in 1995. The reason for not holding the election is due to the amendment of the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council Act four times on account of demands and counter demands of various tribal and non-tribal communities residing in the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council area. This necessitated several rounds of discussions with respect to demands of those communities with the Government. Meanwhile, the State Government has constituted a State Cabinet Sub-Committee to look into the matter and resolve the existing differences among the various groups residing in the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council area in order that the RHAC Election could be held in a peaceful manner.

(b) As per report received from the Government of Assam, the Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council (RHAC) was established through a State Legislation for socio-economic, educational and cultural advancement of the Rabha tribe. The RHAC being under the 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 Rabha Hasong Autonomous Council to be conducted before the Panchayat elections. But the Council constituencies were awaiting delimitation. Considering this and other gistical and law and order issue, 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 district which went to third phased 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 forces 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 dies due to group clashes.

(c) State Government has instituted a One Man Judicial Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice Shri P.C. Phukan to enquire into the incidents. So far nine cases have been registered and seven persons arrested and sent to judicial custody.

Terrorist camps on Indian soil

4588. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been evidence of terrorist camps being run on Indian soil;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken steps to stop these camps and organizations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In two cases investigated by NIA, evidence has come that training camps were organized by Students Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) and right wing majoritarian group or their cadre.

(b) to (d) NIA arrested 33 accused belonging to SIMI and 26 accused belonging to majoritarian terror cases. Charge sheets in these cases have been laid in the concerned Courts. Further, Government is committed to thwart any evil design/plan of terrorists or terror groups/outfits to carry out attacks in any part of the country in all forms or manifestations, as no cause can justify terror attacks. As such, intelligence inputs about possible designs and threats by the terrorist outfits are shared with the State Governments. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24×7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence agencies and security intelligence inputs are shared with the concerned States through the established mechanism, which ensures close coordination and sharing of intelligence and seamless flow of information between the States and the Central Security and Law Enforcement Agency. This has resulted in busting of several major terror module.

Transfer of enclaves between India and Bangladesh

4589. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 326 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th August, 2011 and to state:

(a) whether the report on the outcome of the joint headcount has already been prepared by the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government have conducted joint population headed count in the 111 Bangladeshi Enclaves in India and 51 Indian Enclaves in Bangladesh. Out of 111 Bangladeshi Enclaves, 72 were inhabited and 39 were un-inhabited. There were 14,221 persons, which include 7,278 males and 6,943 females.

Similarly, out of 51 Indian Enclaves, 31 were inhabited and 20 were un-inhabitation. There were 37,369 persons, which include 19,374 males and 17,995 females.

Ordinance on sexual violence against women

4590. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ordinance issued by the Central Government on the issue of sexual violence against women rejected many important recommendations of Justice Verma Committee; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Majority of the recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee has been accepted by the Government. Some of the recommendations of Justice Verma Committee have not been incorporated in the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance, and subsequent Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 because of multitude and divergence of opinion on the issues. Some of the points that have not been included are:

- In case of complaint of rape, presumption of consent shall not be made where a marital relationship exists between the complainant and the accused.
- The recommendations of the Justice Verma Committee on creation of the offence of "breach of command responsibility".
- Amending section 197(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code (relating to sanction);
- Amendments in the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

Pending Bills of Chhattisgarh

†4591. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several Bills passed by Chhattisgarh Government are pending with Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Central Government has fixed any target to finalize these pending Bills;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Two State Bills, namely, The Chhattisgarh Protection of Depositors' interest Bill, 2005 and The Chhattisgarh Dharma Swatantraya (Sansodhan) Bill, 2006, as passed by the State Legislature and reserved by the Governor of Chhattisgarh under article 200 read with article 254(2) of the Constitution of India for assent of the President of India under article 201 of the Constitution of India were received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 17.10.2012 and 24.01.2013 respectively.

(c) to (e) The State Legislations are examined in consultation with the Central Ministries/Departments concerned from the following angles, viz;

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Whenever necessary, the State Governments are advised to modify/amend provisions of such legislations keeping the above in view. Sometimes, discussions are also held with the State Government and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India with a view to arrive at a decision expeditiously. Hence, no time frame can be fixed in this behalf.

Cases of acid attack on women

4592. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of acid attacks on women are on the rise in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of such cases reported and the action taken against the accused during each of the last three years and the current years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop such cases in future?

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), data regarding acid attack on women is not maintained centrally by NCRB. The President of India on 2nd April, 2013 has consented to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which have come to force since 3rd Feb, 2013, on crimes against women. It has enhanced punishment for crimes like rape, sexual harassment, stalking, voyeurism, acid attacks, indecent gestures like words and inappropriate touch etc. In the act, new sections 326A and 326B has been inserted in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) for making acid attack a specific offence.

- The section 326A has been inserted in the IPC to provide for a minimum 10 years imprisonment for the offence of causing hurt by acid attack, extendable to life, and with fine. The fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of treatment. Any fine levied under this section shall be given to the person on whom acid has been thrown or administered, which will be in addition to any compensation paid to the victim by the State Government under the Victim Compensation Scheme.
- Section 326B of IPC provides a minimum punishment of five years, extendable to seven years and fine for attempt to through or administer acid.

Cases of atrocities against SCs/STs

4593. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made assessment of the number of reported cases of atrocities against SCs/STs registered in the country in the past three years;

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

(c) whether Government is taking any stringent steps to protect these vulnerable sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details of the measures taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) to (e) As per data provided by the National Crime Records Bureau/ (NCRB), total number of cases registered against SCs/STs during each of the last three years State-wise is given in Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

As per Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Constitution, and as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crimes, including crimes against SC/ST lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. However, the Union Government attaches highest importance to the matter of prevention and control of crime against SC/ST. Ministry of Home Affairs has sent a detailed advisory dated 01st April, 2010 on crimes against SC/ST to all States/ UTs.

The advisory on SC/ST has enumerated various steps, viz; vigorous and conscientious enforcement of the statutory" provisions and the existing legislations; sensitizing the law enforcement machinery towards crimes against SCs/STs by way of well-structured training programmes, conferences and seminars etc.; improving general awareness about legislations on crimes against SCs/STs, develop a community monitoring system to check cases of violence, abuse and exploitation; no delay in the registration of FIR in cases of crimes against SCs/STs; identification of for the economic and social atrocity-prone areas for taking preventive measures; adequate measures rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities etc.

Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment had convened a meeting to discuss on effective implementation of SC/ST PoA Act 1989 on 17th April, 2011 at New Delhi wherein the various aspects of effective implementation of legislations concerning SC/ST were discussed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1709	1125	52	2094	2078	109	1710	1731
21	Punjab	108	80	8	251	276	15	115	71
22	Rajasthan	4985	2230	638	4427	4462	1262	4979	2083
23	Sikkim	16	11	10	20	19	14	3	4
24	Tamil Nadu	1312	816	102	2346	2219	310	1631	1020
25	Tripura	7	3	4	4	5	4	11	7
26	Uttar Pradesh	7522	5629	3217	20819	15593	9291	6272	4191
27	Uttarakhand	58	44	26	78	74	48	35	23
28	West Bengal	21	4	0	28	7	0	63	13
	TOTAL STATE	33529	21836	5934	59122	52229	14728	32665	22102
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	33	17	0	18	17	0	16	3
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	29	15	0	41	30	0	31	34
	TOTAL UT	65	33	0	64	50	0	47	37
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	33594	21869	5934	59186	52279	14728	32712	22139

Note: Total Crimes against SCs includes crime heads: Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Hurt, Other Crimes Against SCs and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

(Source: Crime in India).

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	2955	3012	142	1455	1396	105	2098	2221	140
12	223	203	36	90	50	9	170	142	32
534	3887	3819	1095	5182	2235	777	4425	4385	1378
0	5	3	0	9	7	7	9	9	9
187	2983	2630	364	1391	885	293	3429	2455	419
1	10	8	1	22	14	1	37	18	1
4871	18774	11655	13332	7702	5818	3870	22711	15537	9716
38	64	44	67	32	21	26	56	68	52
0	37	22	0	59	37	0	66	38	0
7760	60105	51240	18861	33670	24541	6824	65562	55871	15298
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	12	4	7	28	12	3	30	29	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	62	67	1	18	16	1	23	26	4
9	74	71	9	49	28	4	53	55	8
7769	60179	51311	18870	33719	24569	6828	65615	55926	15306

Statement-II

*Cases Registered (CR), Cases Chargesheeted (CS), Cases Convicted (CV),
Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS) and Persons
Convicted under Total Crimes against STs during 2009-2011*

2010				2011					
CV	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CS	CV	PAR	PCS	PCV
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
31	1084	785	91	805	514	41	956	844	118
1	49	38	1	34	20	16	29	21	17
1	11	39	2	2	11	1	5	17	1
5	132	114	11	97	88	12	216	195	47
139	672	685	164	336	340	137	787	777	196
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	325	319	8	153	141	4	354	332	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	309	342	72	309	142	38	230	188	89
10	1078	917	14	285	234	7	854	733	26
5	116	138	5	231	78	6	124	89	4
384	2441	2426	944	1284	1245	301	2345	2325	541
8	815	786	18	321	286	8	844	750	10
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	552	402	23	899	898	77	556	592
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	1183	506	217	1012	1011	308	1319	569
23	Sikkim	14	10	8	21	21	9	1	2
24	Tamil Nadu	22	21	10	76	84	26	33	27
25	Tripura	27	21	9	27	21	9	35	33
26	Uttar Pradesh	4	2	7	10	6	13	0	0
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	4	0	0	11	0	0
28	West Bengal	16	6	0	16	6	0	47	14
	TOTAL STATE	5407	4068	961	8214	8057	1634	5882	4336
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	0	0	7	0	1	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D and N Haveli	16	8	1	17	19	2	2	4
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi UT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT	18	9	1	17	26	2	3	5
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	5425	4077	962	8231	8083	1636	5885	4341

Note: Total Crimes against STs includes crime heads: Murder, Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction, Dacoity, Robbery, Arson, Hurt, Other Crimes Against STs and SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. (*Source:* Crime in India).

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

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	951	967	71	484	427	43	622	630	52
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	1156	1153	319	1263	511	126	989	992	243
0	2	1	0	8	6	7	11	11	11
2	66	52	4	23	4	0	50	20	0
7	38	37	7	30	21	1	49	24	1
25	0	0	40	35	30	6	84	64	17
2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	38	14	0	41	25	0	23	21	0
912	9285	8814	1775	5747	4124	754	8577	8034	1381
0	1	1	0	7	7	0	26	26	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	5	6	0	9	8	1	27	27	1
912	9291	8820	1775	5756	4132	755	8604	8061	1392

Loss to farmers due to floods in Assam

4594. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year in Assam, the farmers are losing their land and crops due to floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) the details of the manner in which Government is helping farmers in this regard; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal for permanent mechanism to give relief to the flood hit farmers as it becomes a recurring situation in the States like Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of cropped areas affected by floods, as reported by the State Government of Assam in the last three years along with the loss of lives, cattle loss and houses damaged are given as under:

Years	Lives lost (No.)	Cattle lost (No.)	Houses (No.)	Crop area (in lakh ha.)
2010-11	57	3623	383408	1.87
2011-12	13	--	277	4.17
2012-13	168	9921	531186	3.28

(c) and (d) The State Government concerned is primarily responsible for undertaking relief measures at ground level in the wake of notified natural calamities including flood, out of the corpus of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), in accordance with items and norms approved by the Government of India. As per the existing scheme of SDRF the financial assistance in the wake of notified natural calamities including cyclone, is for immediate relief. This fund is readily available with the States to meet relief expenditure of immediate nature in accordance with the approved items & norms of assistance. The extant norms *inter-alia* provides for assistance to the farmers for damage to crops in the form of Agriculture Input Subsidy. These norms are available on the Ministry of Home Affairs website: www.ndmindia.nic.in. In addition to regular schemes of crops damage, the farmers

are also entitled for compensation under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, which is implemented by the State Government.

Additional financial assistance is supplemented from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), on receipt a memorandum, from the State Government in accordance with the laid down procedure.

In addition, Government of India also provides requisite logistics support to the affected States in terms of deployment of armed forces, National Disaster Response Force etc for rescue and relief operations as per requirement of the State Government authorities.

Keeping in view scenario caused by recurring phenomena of natural calamities including flood menace, the Disaster Management Act, 2005 was enacted which, *inter-alia*, provide for institutional mechanisms at National, State & District levels preparation of the disaster management plans, ensuring measures by various wings of Government for prevention and mitigating the effects of disasters as well as for undertaking a holistic, coordinated and prompt response to any disaster situation. National Policy on Disaster Management (NPDM) has been issued which covers all aspects of disaster management. National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has already released guidelines for management of floods to assist Central Ministries, State Governments and other agencies. This also provides for capacity building including enhancement of preparedness through community participation.

The Schemes for flood and erosion control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments concerned. The role of the Central Government is of a technical, catalytic and promotional nature. The Central Government has initiated various measures for assisting the States in the management of floods.

The Central Government also supports the Plan Scheme 'Flood Management Programme', which is implemented by the State Water Resources Departments. It seeks to improve the existing disaster management practices, mitigation, control and help to reduce the adverse impact of floods in the country including in the State of Assam.

Protection for Panchayat Members in J&K

†4595. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that many panchayat members have resigned in protest of growing incidences of terror attacks in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is formulating any special plan to protect the panchayat members in the wake of terror threats they are receiving in Jammu and Kashmir; 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) As per the report received from State Government some Sarpanches/Panches have tendered their resignation to the concerned District Commissioners/BDOs due to the alleged terrorist threats. Various measures have been taken to instill confidence in the Panchayat representatives, create a sense of security among them and reduce their threat perception. The measures *inter-alia* include (i) strengthening of security grid and sanitization of the vulnerable areas; (ii) working out proper security assessment of the Panchayat members to provide them security cover if needed; (iii) ensuring close co-ordination and synergy amongst different agencies to avoid such incidents in future; (iv) sharing intelligence inputs by different security agencies on a daily basis and (v) intensifying night patrolling and area domination by the army in the vulnerable areas.

Non-filing of chargesheet by Delhi Police

4596. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1035 given in the Rajya Sabha on 6th March, 2013 and to state:

(a) whether it has been more than two years since the FIR has been lodged and the culprits involved in the fraud could not be apprehended till date despite the fact that police already knew about their accomplices, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Additional Standing Counsel representing the Delhi Police in the matter of WP (CRI) 354/2012 on 25 July, 2012 informed the High Court of Delhi that they will file the charge-sheet within one month; and

(c) if so, whether Delhi Police, in collusion with the culprits, delayed in filing the charge-sheet which also amounts to contempt of the court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) On the complaint of Smt. Apama Chakarbarti r/o 791, Block 13, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi, a case was registered *vide* FIR No. 131 dated 10.09.2010 u/s 406 IPC at PS Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. After finalization of investigation of the case, the challan was prepared against two accused persons on 17.12.2012. The case was sent to court on 31.12.2012 and finally the charge sheet was put in court on 23.02.2013. Out of the two accused persons, one of the accused Mohd. Noushad Khan r/o 14-17/A-2, Dilshad Garden, Delhi had been declared proclaimed offender (P.O.) by the court on 10.07.2012 and the other accused, namely, Aijaj r/o C-1/86, S-3, DLF, Dilshad Garden Extn.-2, Bhopra, Ghaziabad, UP has been chargesheeted without arrest.

(b) It was only a submission by the Additional Standing Counsel, but it was not a direction of the Hon'ble High Court. The chargesheet was filed on 23.02.2013, after finalization/completion of the investigation.

(c) There is no unnecessary or deliberate delay on the part of police in the case. The police filed the chargesheet in the case after proper investigation and advice from the Prosecution Branch.

Custodial deaths in the country

4597. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several custodial deaths have taken place in various states of the country;

(b) how many of the said cases have been investigated by the concerned State Governments;

(c) the State-wise details thereof;

(d) how many cases are being/have been investigated by the CBI;

(e) what is the fate of this investigation;

(f) whether Central Government has initiated any move to investigate all the cases of custodial deaths by CBI;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) No such data is Centrally maintained by the Government. However, as per guidelines issued to the States/UTs by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), every death (natural or otherwise) in custody (judicial or police custody) is to be reported to the NHRC within 24 hours of its occurrence. In all these cases, NHRC calls for reports including inquest, post-mortem, magisterial enquiry, chemical examination/forensic reports for ascertaining foul play, if any, in relation to the death in custody. A statement indicating State-wise details of custodial death cases in police and judicial custody, registered by the/NHRC during the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) Total of 10 cases of custodial deaths have been registered by CBI (9 cases on the orders of various Hon'ble Courts and 1 case on the request of Government of Puducherry) for investigation during the years 2010 to 2013 (upto 31.3.2013). While in 3 cases, Departmental action has been recommended by CBI against the concerned police personnel, the remaining 7 cases are before the Hon'ble Courts/under investigation.

(f) to (h) No, Sir. As per provisions of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (DSPE) Act, 1946, investigation of a criminal case registered by the State police can be taken up by CBI only if (i) the concerned State Government makes a request to that effect and the Central Government agrees to it; (ii) the State Government issues Notification of consent under Section 6 of the DSPE Act and the Central Government issues Notification under Section 5 of the DSPE Act; and (iii) the Supreme Court or High Courts orders CBI to take up such investigations.

Statement
No. of Cases Registered by NHRC of Custodial Deaths in Judicial and Police Custody

Name of State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Judicial	Police	Judicial	Police	Judicial	Police
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	4	1	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	92	14	77	13	86	16
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	0	1	2
Assam	25	7	20	4	21	9
Bihar	130	6	95	8	112	2
Chandigarh	5	0	4	0	2	0
Chhattisgarh	36	1	41	5	76	5
Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi	19	3	27	1	20	2
Goa	3	2	1	0	2	1
Gujarat	66	9	53	5	51	22
Haryana	42	3	49	3	62	2
Himachal Pradesh	7	0	7	3	6	0
Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	3	3	5	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jharkhand	54	6	46	4	52	5
Karnataka	15	5	13	2	5	4
Kerala	45	2	37	1	45	6
Madhya Pradesh	79	5	86	8	104	3
Maharashtra	99	31	95	20	96	20
Manipur	0	1	1	1	1	1
Meghalaya	3	0	1	0	1	0
Mizoram	2	2	0	1	2	0
Nagaland	5	1	0	0	3	1
Odisha	48	7	33	4	47	5
Puducherry	2	0	0	3	2	0
Punjab	90	6	115	6	117	3
Rajasthan	83	2	70	3	82	4
Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	71	6	57	7	67	10
Tripura	1	1	2	0	3	0
Uttar Pradesh	316	15	260	16	377	11
Uttarakhand	15	4	12	1	15	0
West Bengal	67	5	89	5	93	9
TOTAL	1,426	146	1,302	128	1,557	143

Recommendations of Punchhi Commission

4598. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punchhi Commission set up in 2007 was asked to examine and recommend the impact of the recommendations made by 8th to 12th Finance Commissions on the fiscal relation between Centre and the States;

(b) whether Punchhi Commission was also asked to examine on the role, responsibility and jurisdiction of Centre in adopting approaches and policies based on positive discrimination in favour of backward States; and

(c) if so, whether Government has received any recommendation with regard to (a) and (b) above and the details of follow up action, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Commission on Centre-State Relations (CCSR) set up under the Chairpersonship of Shri Justice Madan Mohan Punchhi (Retd.), former Chief Justice of India submitted its report on 31.03.2010. The Commission has examined these issues in length and made recommendations under Chapter - 6 of volume III of its report titled 'Centre-State Financial Relations and Planning'. The Commission has also examined the role, responsibility and jurisdiction of the Centre in adopting approaches and policies based on positive discrimination in favour of backward states and made recommendation in this respect in Chapter 5 of volume III of the Report. The report of the Commission with recommendations is available in the website of Inter-State Council Secretariat (interstatecouncil.nic.in).

Inter-State Council Secretariat (ISCS) has initiated the process of seeking comments/views of the stakeholders, viz. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Union Ministries/Departments on the recommendations of the Commission. So far, ISCS has received comments/views from 72 Union Ministries/Departments and 22 State Governments/Union Territories. After the comments/views of the stakeholders are received, it will be placed before the Inter-State Council for consideration.

Establishment of ITIs in Maharashtra

‡4599. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making any effort to establish small Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and promote technical education in Maharashtra especially in Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe concentrated areas/blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the State-wise details of ITIs established in the country including Maharashtra so far; and

(c) the amount spent by Government for establishing ITIs in the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The Central Government is responsible for formulation of policy, laying down training norms and standards, conduct of examinations, certification, etc, whereas implementation of the training schemes including opening/establishment of Industrial Training Institutes rests with the State Governments/UT Administrations. They set up ITIs as per their need in their respective States.

(b) Presently, there are 10,344 industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. 2271 and Pvt. 8073) as on 15.03.2013 in the Country including those in Maharashtra. Details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Central Government do not spend any amount in establishing the Industrial Training Institutes. Central funds have been utilized only on modernization and upgradation of Government ITIs.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*State-wise details of Industrial Training Institutes in the country including Maharashtra as on 15.03.2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Govt.)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1	Chandigarh	2	968	0	0	2	968
2	Delhi	16	11132	62	4860	78	15992
3	Haryana	89	23720	106	11560	195	35280
4	Himachal Pradesh	75	11636	122	11436	197	23072
5	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6	Punjab	98	21316	247	32336	345	53652
7	Rajasthan	115	15600	725	89551	840	105151
8	Uttar Pradesh	315	32460	1377	165294	1692	197754
9	Uttarakhand	59	7115	49	4918	108	12033
SUB-TOTAL		806	128034	2689	320065	3495	448099

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Southern Region							
10	Andhra Pradesh	148	28494	581	117716	729	146210
11	Karnataka	179	30898	1285	101854	1464	132752
12	Kerala	40	16476	489	53946	529	70422
13	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
14	Poducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
15	Tamil Nadu	61	23288	652	67790	713	91078
	SUB-TOTAL	437	100684	3016	341814	3453	442498
Eastern Region							
16	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
17	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
18	Assam	30	5776	4	208	34	5984
19	Bihar	34	11433	561	80617	595	92050
20	Jharkhand	20	4672	157	34776	177	39448
21	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
22	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942

23	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
24	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
25	Odisha	28	11376	588	99332	616	110708
26	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
27	Tripura	8	1120	0	0	8	1120
28	West Bengal	52	13628	51	5416	103	19044
	SUB-TOTAL	203	51770	1364	220765	1567	272535

Western Region

29	Chhattisgarh	92	11120	50	6048	142	17168
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	228	0	0	1	228
31	Daman and Diu	2	388	0	0	2	388
32	Goa	10	3264	4	380	14	3644
33	Gujarat	157	57596	391	23960	548	81556
34	Madhaya Pradesh	173	26158	173	20562	346	46720
35	Maharashtra	390	108680	386	47220	776	155900
	SUB-TOTAL	825	207434	1004	98170	1829	305604
	GRAND TOTAL	2271	487922	8073	980814	10344	1468736

Funds to organisations running Vocational Training Centres

‡4600. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing funds to various organisations to run vocational training centres in the country including Uttar Pradesh especially for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof along with that of funds provided to this sector during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) Government of India is not providing funds to Organisations for running Vocational Training Centres in the country especially for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. However, Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) is implementing following schemes for upgrading training infrastructure in Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in all the States and Union Territory Administrations.

- I. Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs in PPP mode: Under this project total of Rs. 3067.50 Crore has been released for upgradation of 1227 ITIs in the country.
- II. Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP): Under this scheme central share of Rs. 1015.75 Crore has been released covering 400 ITIs and 14 centrally funded institutions for upgradation of training infrastructure.
- III. Skill Development Initiative (SDI): Under this scheme Rs. 554.69 crore of funds have been released towards reimbursement of training and assessment cost to vocational training providers and candidates.

DA to EPF pensioners

4601. SHRI SALIM ANSARI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) number of Employees' Provident Fund Pension Scheme pensioners as on 31 March, 2013 receiving less than Rs. 500 and those receiving more than Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 1,000/- monthly pension;

(b) number of representations received by Government against meagre pension and demanding its revision in the last five years and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) the reasons for not revising pension rates fixed nearly two decades ago;

(d) whether these pensioners get Dearness Allowance (D.A.) like Central Government pensioners; and

(e) if so, the number of times and rates at which such D.A. have been granted, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the statistics available upto 31.03.2012, the number of pensioners receiving pension less than Rs. 500/- p.m. is around 12 lakh and those receiving more than Rs. 500 and less than Rs. 1000/- is around 16.05 lakh.

(b) A number of representations have been received against meager pension and demanding increase in the pension. In order to address this issue, the Government of India constituted an Expert Committee for reviewing the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 on 12.06.2009. The recommendation of the Expert Committee was considered by Pension Implementation Committee (PIC), a sub-Committee of Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), which *inter-alia* recommended that a minimum monthly pension under Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 be increased to Rs. 1000/- per month as an interim measure. The recommendation of the PIC was considered by CBT, EPF. However, the discussion remained inconclusive. A proposal for providing minimum pension of Rs. 1000/- under EPS, 1995 is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Central Government appoints Valuer under Para 32 of the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 for annual valuation of Employees' Pension Fund. Depending on the valuation report, the Central Government declared additional relief whenever Pension Fund permitted to do so. From 5th valuation of Employees' Pension Fund as on 31.3.2001, the fund is showing continuous deficit, therefore, pension could not be revised by the Central Government.

However, the following categories of pension were increased *w.e.f.* 29.01.2000 in the following manner.

Category of Pension	Increased from	Increased to
Widow/Widower Pension	Rs. 250/-	Rs. 450/-
Children Pension	Rs. 115/-	Rs. 150/-
Orphan Pension	Rs. 170/-	Rs. 250/-

(d) and (e) On the basis of the annual valuations carried out by the valuer appointed by the Central Government, the Central Government grants relief to pensioners, if the Employees' Pension Fund shows surplus. The first four valuations showed surplus and accordingly relief of 4%, 5.5%, 4% & 4% was granted during 1996 to 2000. However, no relief has been declared by the Central Government after 31.03.2000 as the fund is showing continuous deficit thereafter.

Passbook for PF account holders

‡4602. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that presently the number of dormant accounts in Employees Provident Fund Organisation is more than three crores;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an amount of sixteen thousand crores of rupees belongs to the poor labourers of unorganised sector;

(c) the arrangements being made by Government to handover the amount to the concerned labourers;

(d) whether Government would provide passbooks to the labourers from unorganised sector at the time of deduction of PF account, so that in the event of change in working place their PF account remains the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) There are no dormant accounts in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO). However, as per provision of para 72(6) of the Employees' Provident Funds (EPF) Scheme, 1952, a member's

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

account under certain condition is classified as Inoperative Account. All such Inoperative Accounts have a definite claimant.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (b) of the Question above.

(d) As per Para 73(1) of the EPF Scheme, 1952, a statement of account to each member through his last employer will be sent after the close of each year, showing opening balance, contribution during the year, interest credited, amount debited and closing balance of the year.

Following initiatives have been taken by the EPFO to provide details to the PF account holders:

- (1) Online access has been given to the EPF members to 'Know their EPF Balance' through the website of the EPFO at www.epfindia.gov.in;
- (2) Facility of e-passbook has been provided to the EPF Members. It is an online version of the employee's Provident Fund account. Transactions are recorded and can be tracked easily by the members by registering themselves on the website of EPFO.

However, in the event of change of employment, a new PF number is issued to the employees as on date.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d) of the Question above.

Benefits extended to construction workers

4603. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state the State-wise quantum of benefits extended to construction workers in different States according to provisions of Construction Workers' Welfare Fund in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): The Government has enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 with a view to regulating the employment and conditions of service of building and other construction workers and provide for their safety, health and welfare measures etc. Under the Building and Other Construction

Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, every State Government has to constitute a State Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. The functions of the Board include providing welfare and social security measure such as immediate assistance to a beneficiary in case of accident, payment of pension to the beneficiaries who have completed the age of 60 years, loan and advances for construction of house, paying amount in connection with premium for Group Insurance Scheme etc.

The responsibility of collecting cess under the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act and its utilization for welfare activities lies with the respective State Governments and State Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Boards. The detail about quantum of benefits extended to construction workers in different states is not maintained at central level. However, as per the information received from State Governments, the number of building and other construction workers registered with the Boards, the amount of cess collected and utilized for welfare of workers is as under:

As on 31.12.2012

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	No. of workers registered with the Board	Amount of cess collected (In crores)	Amount spent (In crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	15,74,276	901	59.42
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8,550	22.96	4.56
3	Assam	19,000	164	0.35
4	Bihar	21,655	187.6	15.93
5	Chhattisgarh	3,14,176	144.09	21.12
6	Goa	86	7.29	0
7	Gujarat	48,971	190.22	0.41
8	Haryana	2,24,018	740.13	15.17
9	Himachal Pradesh	633	51.22	0

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	16,285	21.09	0.11
12	Karnataka	2,60,205	1439.55	22.75
13	Kerala	17,45,365	546.88	453.43
14	Madhya Pradesh	22,22,152	769.6	238.74
15	Maharashtra	65,226	822.99	1.9
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	765	14.45	0.04
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	1,23,522	293.55	0.3
21	Punjab	67,259	305	4.67
22	Rajasthan	1,48,458	286.95	5.33
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	22,67,460	576.36	263.02
25	Tripura	25,670	45.2	0.43
26	Uttar Pradesh	2,57,790	619.86	5.13
27	Uttarakhand	4,766	23.45	0.1
28	West Bengal	3,13,180	290.62	4.59
29	Delhi	64,621	802.94	55.81
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,844	10.37	0.06
31	Chandigarh	8,265	26.5	0.64

1	2	3	4	5
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.17	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0.73	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	25,455	20.65	4.62
TOTAL		98,29,653	9325.42	1178.63

Amendment in Bonus Act

4604. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present skilled workers who are really contributing to production and productivity are not getting bonus; and

(b) whether Government is planning to amend the Bonus Act and waive the ceiling in salary and maximum bonus so as to make everybody in a production unit eligible to get the bonus?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) As per the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, any employee is entitled to get bonus provided he/ she is considered as an eligible employee. As per the Act, an "employee" means any person (other than an apprentice) employed on a salary or wage not exceeding ten thousand rupees per mensem in any industry to do any skilled or unskilled manual, supervisory, managerial, administrative, technical or clerical work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied." Government has no specific information of skilled workers being denied bonus.

(b) The calculation ceiling and eligibility limit has been revised from Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 3500/- per month and Rs. 3500/- to Rs. 10,000/- p.m. respectively *vide* the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007 notified on 13/12/2007 and made effective from 1st April, 2006. Keeping in view the large financial implications for both for the Public and Private Sectors further amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act for waiving both the ceilings is not considered feasible at this stage.

Amount under EPF Account

4605. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount under Employees' Pension Fund Account as on 1 July, 2012;
- (b) the details of interest earned from the above fund as on 1 July, 2012;
- (c) the reasons for Government planning to bring in FDI in Pension Fund; and
- (d) whether it is helpful to the contributors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) Total amount of fund (at face value of securities) lying in the Employees' Pension Fund account as on 01st July, 2012 is Rs. 165,395.02 crore.

- (b) Interest earned on the Employees' Pension Fund from 1st April, 2012 to 1st July, 2012 is Rs. 2289.94 crore.
- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.
- (d) Does not arise in view of reply to part (c) of the Question above.

Upgradation of vocational education in the country

†4606. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures being taken by Government for upgradation of vocational education in the country;
- (b) the details of Vocational Training Institutes in various States/Union Territories including Rajasthan;
- (c) whether Government proposes to affiliate National Training Institutes/ Industrial Training Centres with National Council for Vocational Training;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the details of employment rate of the students admitted under these courses; and

(f) the measures taken by Government to streamline vocational education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) "Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)" as well as upgradation of 100 ITIs through domestic resources and 400 ITIs through World Bank assistance with an objective to introduce multi-skilling courses, modernizing of tools, equipment and machinery and introduction of demand driven courses are some of the measures taken by the Govt, in order to upgrade Vocational Training in the country.

(b) There are 10,344 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) (Govt. 2271 and Pvt. 8073) as on 15.03.2013 in the Country including Rajasthan. State-wise detail is given in Statement [Refer to Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ 4599 Part (b)]

(c) and (d) National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) keeps granting affiliation to trades/units in Government and Private ITIs which fulfill norms and standards set by NCVT.

(e) Administration of ITIs is under the control of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and therefore, data on employment and unemployment is not maintained centrally. However, according to performance evaluation of ITIs conducted by Quality Council of India in January 2011, graduates from ITIs getting employment has been 41 to 60% and it has been 80 to 99% in those ITIs which have been upgraded and modernized under different schemes.

(f) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to streamline vocational education in the country.

Declining employment opportunities in agriculture and industrial sectors

‡4607. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether inspite of the fact that India is basically an agricultural country the employment opportunities have decreased in agriculture sector and the number of unemployed people have also increased in industrial sector;

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

(c) whether Government has chalked out any scheme to create job opportunities especially in agricultural and industrial sector; and

(d) if so, the sector-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) Reliable estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office. Last such survey was conducted during 2000-10. As per results of the two most recent surveys employment in agricultural sector in the country estimated on usual status basis has declined from 268 million in 2004-05 to 247 million in 2009-10 and employment in industrial sector has increased from 83 million in 2004-05 to 100 million in 2009-10. As the agriculture sector employs more number of persons than its contribution to Gross Domestic Product, Government's effort has been to create more job opportunities outside agriculture such as manufacturing and services sectors to reduce overdependence on agriculture.

(c) and (d) One of the objectives of the National Manufacturing Policy is to increase the rate of job creation in manufacturing to create 100 million additional jobs by 2025. Moreover, Government has also been making continuous efforts by focusing on creation of productive employment at a faster pace in order to raise incomes of masses to bring about a general improvement in their living conditions. The job opportunities are created on account of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), investment in infrastructure development, growth in exports, etc. Government of India has also been implementing various employment generation programmes, such as, Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP); National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) besides entrepreneurial development programmes run by the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Job opportunities for persons registered at Employment Exchanges

†4608. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether job opportunities for the boys and girls who register their names at the Employment Exchanges are almost negligible or nil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether all registered domestic and overseas companies constantly keep in touch with Employment Exchanges; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per information available with Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment, average number of men and women who got themselves registered with employment exchanges in a year during 2007 to 2011 was 38.25 lakh and 19.42 lakh respectively and average number of placements effected through employment exchanges in a year was 2.93 lakh for men jobseekers and 0.69 lakh for women jobseekers during the same period and therefore, 7.7 per cent of men and 3.5 per cent of women registrants were provided employment in a year.

(d) and (e) All non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 25 or more workers and all public sector establishments are mandated by Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 to notify their quarterly technical manpower requirements to the Employment Exchanges who submit names of candidates for their consideration.

Reforms in Labour Laws

4609. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor working condition of the workforce in the country;
- (b) whether Government is considering reforms in Labour Laws in the wake of the changing employment scenario in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (d) Government is aware of the condition of the workforce in the country and accordingly reviews/amends labour laws from time to time in order to promote employment generation, welfare of labour force, etc. Recent amendments in the labour laws carried out include those under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Apprentices Act, 1961, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (now known as Employees Compensation Act, 1923).

Further, the Government has introduced Bills for amendment of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988, the Mines Act, 1952, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996 and the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 in the Parliament.

In addition, the Government has approved the proposal for introducing a Bill in Parliament for the amendment of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Violation of Labour Laws by pesticide companies

†4610. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pesticide manufacturing companies are violating the existing safety norms and Labour Laws of the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise names of such companies against whom action has been taken during the last three years; and
- (c) whether the population adopted by these companies have been revised by Government to ensure proper implementation of existing labour laws and safety norms?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Minimum Wages Act in Chhattisgarh

†4611. SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private companies in Chhattisgarh are not implementing Minimum Wages Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the action taken against violators so far and provisions in place in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) to (c) As per available information, the Ministry of Labour and Employment has not received any complaint for non-implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (MW Act) in Chhattisgarh.

Implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 is carried out by the Centre as well as the States pertaining to their respective jurisdictions. The compliance in the State sphere is ensured through the State Enforcement Machinery. They conduct regular inspections and in the event of detection of any case of non-payment or underpayment of minimum wages, they advise the employers to make payment of the shortfall of wages. In case of non-compliance, penal provisions against the defaulting employers are invoked. Data on enforcement of minimum wage in the Centre and Chhattisgarh as available for 2011-12 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Under section 22 and 22A of the MW Act, 1948, there are provisions for fines/penalties for non-payment of minimum rates of wages by the employers. Presently the Act provides for imprisonment for a term upto six months or fine upto Rs.500/- or both (Section 22). Similarly, there is a penal provision under section 22A for contravening any other provisions) of the Act like non-maintenance of registers etc. for which the fine is upto Rs.500/. A proposal to amend the MW Act, 1948 so as to enhance the existing penal provisions is under consideration of the Government.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Data on enforcement of minimum wage in the Centre and Chhattisgarh as available for 2010-11*

Name of the States/UTs	Inspections made	Irregularities	Claims			Prosecution cases		Amount of compensation awarded (Rs.'000)	Amount of Fine (Rs. '000)		
			Filed	Settled	Pending	Filed	Decided				
Central Sphere	16780	165728	173607	3091	3424	51375	6008	6145	18475	68193	69883
Chhattisgarh	2835	190	43	44	44	1632	291	NA*	NA*	NA*	2916

* Not Available.

Increase in interest rate on EPF deposit

‡4612. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to increase the interest rate on Employees Provident Fund;

(b) if so, by when and the extent thereof; and

(c) the details of employees who would be benefited by this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Trustees (CBT), Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) in its 201st meeting has recommended 8.5% rate of interest on EPF for the year 2012-13. It is higher as compared to 8.25% declared for the year 2011-12. However, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) This would benefit around 8.55 Crore accounts holder of EPF.

Utilisation of construction worker's welfare cess in Andhra Pradesh

4613. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 625 crores have been collected under Construction Workers' Welfare Cess in Andhra Pradesh, so far;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of this only Rs. 34.73 crores have been spent for construction of houses for workers;

(c) if so, the reasons for spending such a meagre amount and not spending the remaining amount; and

(d) the district-wise number of houses which have been constructed and handed over to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) An amount of Rs. 1005 crores has been collected towards cess by the A.P. Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) No amount has been spent for the construction of houses for workers. However, an amount of Rs. 46 crores has been spent on various welfare schemes like natural death relief, accidental death relief, maternity benefit etc.

(c) The reason for spending less amount is that the workers are not yet fully aware of the various schemes of the Board. Further, major welfare schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) could not be implemented as the State is already having a similar scheme called Aarogyasri.

(d) No house has been constructed.

Silicosis related deaths

4614. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of silicosis related deaths in the country during the last ten years;

(b) the efforts the Ministry is making to reduce such deaths;

(c) the reasons for Government not making Silicosis a notifiable disease;

(d) whether any representation has been made by the Ministry in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): (a) The details of silicosis related deaths in the country are not centrally maintained. However, the number of cases of Silicosis reported to Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (DGFASLI), State-wise, by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIIFs) of the State Governments/Union Territories in registered factories under the Factories Act, 1948, for ten years (2002 to 2011) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Adequate provisions already exist under the Factories Act, 1948 and the Model Factories Rules framed thereunder for the manufacturing sector. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration frame their Rules under the Act and enforce the provisions of the Act and Rules through their State Factory Inspectorates. The State Governments/UTs have been advised to notify the units manipulating free silica as dangerous operation under Section 87 of the Factories

Act, 1945 and to adopt and notify Schedule XIII: Manipulation of Stone or any other materials containing free silica, framed under the Model Factories Rules (MFR 120) in their State Factories Rules.

The Statutes stipulate a systems approach to identify, assess and prevent hazards at the workplace, so as to reduce industrial injuries and occupational diseases.

(c) to (e) Government of India has declared "Silicosis" as notifiable disease. Silicosis has been declared in the List of Notifiable Diseases at Serial Number 12 of the Third Schedule of the Factories Act, 1948 as an occupational disease for the workers employed in the manufacturing sector. Silicosis is already a notified disease connected with mining operations under Section 25 (1) of the Mines Act, 1952.

Statement

State-wise details of workers affected by Silicosis in the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 during the last ten years (2002 to 2011)

Years	States			
	Gujarat	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	West Bengal
2002	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2003	Nil	Nil	3	Nil
2004	Nil	9	Nil	Nil
2005	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
2006	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
2007	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2008	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009	Nil	Nil	Nil	23
2010	14	Nil	Nil	5
2011	2	Nil	Nil	42
TOTAL	23	12	3	70

Source: Data collected by DGFASLI through correspondence with Chief Inspector of Factories of States/UTs.

Special rehabilitation scheme for mentally retarded persons

4615. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as on date, whether Central Government in consultation with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Governments is going to launch special rehabilitation scheme for mentally retarded persons instead of depending on Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), as very few NGOs are working in this field;

(b) whether Central Government has started consultation process with State Governments to address this important social issue;

(c) whether Central Government is having any specific data about such persons, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) how much fund will be allocated by Central Government in this regard for coming five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Statement indicating State-wise number of persons with mental disabilities in the country as per the Census, 2001 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Allocation of fund for a Ministry/Department by the Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance depends on factors like requirement under various schemes, availability and utilization of funds. Notwithstanding this, the budget for the disability sector has been increasing over the years.

Statement

*Details of State-wise number of persons with mental disabilities
in the country as per Census, 2001*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Persons with Mental disability
1	2	3
1	Jammu and Kashmir	24879
2	Himachal Pradesh	17315

1	2	3
3	Punjab	63808
4	Chandigarh	1799
5	Uttarakhand	19888
6	Haryana	49595
7	Delhi	26043
8	Rajasthan	109058
9	Uttar Pradesh	286464
10	Bihar	165319
11	Sikkim	799
12	Arunachal Pradesh	1261
13	Nagaland	2630
14	Manipur	4723
15	Mizoram	2851
16	Tripura	6661
17	Meghalaya	3196
18	Assam	47475
19	West Bengal	270842
20	Jharkhand	55922
21	Odisha	103592
22	Chhattisgarh	43614
23	Gujarat	103221
24	Daman and Diu	274
25	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275

1	2	3
26	Maharashtra	213274
27	Madhya Pradesh	115257
28	Andhra Pradesh	155199
29	Karnataka	92631
30	Goa	3578
31	Lakshadweep	216
32	Kerala	141686
33	Tamil Nadu	127521
34	Puducherry	22861
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	669
TOTAL		2263821

Study on abuse of narcotic and psychotropic substances

4616. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study on the abus substances;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the existing legal framework has been satisfactory in curbing the abuse ofnarcotic and psychotropic substances;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether there are any social measures to supplement the legal narcotic and psychotropic substances; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) had conducted a national survey on drug abuse in the country in the year 2000-2001. The report was published in 2004 wherein it was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were user of alcohol and drugs. However the sample size being small (40,697 males only) *viz-a-viz* the country's population, the estimates can at best be taken as indicative only. Since considerable time has since passed, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been requested to carry out an advanced pilot survey in 3 States viz. Punjab, Maharashtra and Manipur to test the efficacy of the sampling design and survey instruments for a National Survey.

(c) to (e) Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 has been enacted, which provides for stringent penalties for consumption as well as for illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The Act also provides for setting up of treatment and rehabilitation centres.

(f) and (g) To supplement the legal framework to curb the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse under which financial assistance is provided to implementing agencies for creating awareness and educating people, identification, motivation, counseling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation of addicts. Furthermore, the Central Government has undertaken the following activities to check the drug abuse in the country through awareness generation:

- I. An awareness generation campaign about the ill effects of alcoholism and drug abuse has been undertaken in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. NYKS through its network of volunteers has created awareness among the youths in 3750 villages of Punjab and Manipur through door to door campaign, wall writings, candle march, poster campaigns, street plays etc.
- II. An awareness generation programme in collaboration with National Bal Bhavan, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Human Resources Development, has also been undertaken. National Bal Bhavan has

conducted a series of activities like poster making, creative writing, lecture, rally, nukkad natak etc. at local, zonal and national level among the children of the age group of 12 to 16 years.

- III. On 26th June every year, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed to generate awareness against drug abuse. On this occasion special campaign is undertaken to spread awareness through advertisements, SMS messages, workshops etc. State Governments are also requested to observe this day in a befitting manner.
- IV. The National Institute of Social Defence in collaboration with Regional Resource and training Centres (RRTCs) and other collaborating partners organizes sensitization programmes in Schools and Colleges.
- V. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) has taken an initiative to address the school going children, their parents and school teachers so as to spread awareness among them on the adverse effects of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances.
- VI. NCB with cooperation of Delhi Government has started fixing a "warning signage" in all pubs and Bars of Delhi to spread awareness regarding the consequences of drug trafficking and its abuse.

Reservation for disabled persons

4617. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 mandates setting up of 3 per cent reservation for disabled people;
- (b) whether accordingly, Government proposes to keep aside a portion of its budget allocations for the benefit of the disabled people in all the Ministries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof of the portion earmarked to be kept aside and explanation as to why the same was not implemented following the passing of the Act in 1995?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Section 33 of the Persons

with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) (PWD) Act, 1995 provides for reservation of not less than 3% of vacancies in Government establishments for persons with disabilities of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from (i) blindness or low vision; (ii) hearing impairment and (iii) loco motor disability or cerebral palsy in the posts identified for each disability. However only persons suffering from not less than forty percent of any disability as certified by a medical authority is entitled for such reservation.

(b) and (c) All the Central Ministries and Departments, especially those concerned with infrastructure, social sector and poverty alleviation, have been requested by this Ministry for earmarking three per cent of allocation of their Twelfth Five Year Plan for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). They have also been requested to develop appropriate monitoring and other mechanisms to ensure proper utilization of the fund for this purpose.

As regards employment of PWDs as against the posts reserved for them in terms of the Section 33 of PWD Act, 1995, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued instructions to all the Ministries/Departments. All the Ministries/Departments are required to follow these instructions.

Rehabilitation of autistic children

4618. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many children are affected by Autism in our country; and

(b) what are the rehabilitation steps provided by Government for these children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) There has been no enumeration of Autism affected persons in India either in Census, 2001 or by National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) survey, 2002.

(b) The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, a statutory body under the Department of Disability Affairs is implementing various schemes for the welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. A statement indicating details of the schemes is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of schemes for persons with disabilities***1. Aspiration - Early Intervention Programme (Day Care Centre)**

The Scheme Aspiration-for school readiness by early intervention has been conceived for children upto 6 years of age with 'Developmental Disability' and aims at working with these young children and their parents in a batch of 20 to make them ready for schooling. At present, there are 79 centres across the country.

2. Gyan Prabha (Scholarship Scheme)

Gyan Prabha scheme provides financial assistance for pursuing vocational training/professional courses leading to skill development and employment for Persons with Disabilities. The scheme has been amended in 2010 as under:

- (i) Monthly family income limit of Rs. 15,000 has been waived off. The condition of minimum 50% marks for renewal of the scholarship for next year has been waived off. The renewal now is based on regular attendance in the class to be certified by the head of the educational/training institute.
- (ii) The scholarship amount has been increased from Rs.700 p.m. to Rs. 1000 p.m.

3. Samarth (Residential Care Scheme)

It provides safety net to families in crisis by providing short term and long term stay facilities for adults and destitute children. There are 119 such Centers in the country with a capacity of 30 beneficiaries each (24 - residential and 6 day care). Vocational training is also provided for under the scheme.

4. Niramaya (Health Insurance Scheme)

The scheme provides health insurance coverage of Rs. 1.0 lakh to persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities.. The insurance is available at a nominal premium of Rs.250/- p.a. for family income upto Rs.15,000/- and at a premium of Rs.500/- p.a. for family income higher than Rs.15,000/-. So far, 1,25,247 beneficiaries have been enrolled under the

Scheme across the country. Claim settlement of more than 6.21 crore for 20,052 cases have been made upto 31.03.2013.

5. Sahyogi – Care Givers Training and Deployment Scheme

Under the scheme, Care Givers Cell (CGCs) have been set up in selected NGO Centers across the country to provide Care Givers Training Program by trained professionals. Training of these professionals is being conducted in Delhi in batches. The registration of Care Givers and enrolment of Care Seekers are being done in the CGCs. So far, 40 CGCs have been sanctioned out of which 36 CGCs have been set up in the country.

6. Uddyam Prabha (Incentive) Scheme

Under the Uddyam Prabha scheme, persons with disabilities covered under the National Trust Act. are given interest subsidy up to 5% in case of BPL and 3% in case of others if they avail loan from banks or financial institutions for carrying out income generating ventures. Loan can be availed individually or in a group of any size but the incentive is limited to 5 years on loan up to Rs. 1 lakh per person.

7. Gharaunda (Group Home and Rehabilitation Activities under National Trust Act for Disabled Adults)

It is a scheme to provide lifelong shelter and care under assisted living programme. The scheme is free for BPL beneficiaries and on payment basis for others.

Reservation as per caste population

†4619. DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of reservation has been fixed on the basis of the percentage of various castes in States of country;

(b) the details of percentage of reservation fixed on the basis of population of various castes in Madhya Pradesh in 2001; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes of Chhattisgarh are not getting the benefit of reservation in other States of the country?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Reservation in employment under the Central Government is provided @15%, 7.5% and 27% for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) respectively, in direct recruitment. Whereas in case of promotion, it is provided @15% and 7.5% for SCs and STs respectively. In case of direct recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' post normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region, percentage of reservation for SCs and STs is generally fixed in proportion of their population in the respective States/UTs. For OBCs, it is fixed keeping in view the proportion of their population in the concerned State/UT and the fact that total reservation for SCs/STs/OBC remains within the limit of 50% and reservation for OBCs remains within the limit of 27%.

(b) The percentage of reservation for direct recruitment to Group 'C' and 'D' posts, normally attracting candidates from a locality or a region, in Madhya Pradesh is @15%, 20% and 15% for SCs, STs and OBCs respectively.

(c) People belonging to SCs of any State are eligible for the benefit of reservation in the employment of the Central Government irrespective of the fact that the office is located in any other State.

Irregularities in use of grants by a trust for disabled in Uttar Pradesh

4620. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been serious allegations of irregularities by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) and others on the grants being released from the Ministry to a Trust run for the welfare of the disabled in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the name of the trust and its office bearers and the amount funded by Government in the last three years for the Trust;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Uttar Pradesh Government's Economic Officers Wing (EOW) has also given a preliminary report;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any action has been initiated to blacklist the trust for further grants and also to recover the amount from the Trust as recommended by CAG;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Trust. As per information available with the Ministry, the Management Committee of the Trust consisted of mainly the following:

1. Smt. Sayeeda Khurshid Alam, Chairperson
2. Smt. Louise Khurshid, Project Director
3. Shri Pratyush Shukla, Honorary Secretary.
4. Col. R.V.M. Menon (Retd.), Honorary Treasurer.

Rs. 68.25 lakhs were released to the Trust during 2010-11. No funds had been released during 2011 -12 and 2012-13 in favour of the Trust.

(c) and (d) Ministry has no information regarding submission of preliminary report by EOW.

(e) to (g) Ministry is awaiting a report from Government of Uttar Pradesh before any action is taken in this matter.

**Central assistance released to Maharashtra for
post-matric scholarship for OBCs**

4621. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and year-wise details of Central assistance released to Maharashtra during the last three years as against the total demand of the State Government for Pre-Matric and Post- Matric Scholarship for OBCs in the State;

(b) the reasons for the variations in the demand of the State and release of Central assistance; and

(c) what remedial measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The State Government of

Maharashtra does not avail funds under the Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBCs. The details of Central Assistance released to the State Government of Maharashtra under the Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs during the last three years as against the admissible demand is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) Due to budgetary constraints, in practice, it has not been possible for the Central Government to provide assistance for giving scholarship to all eligible students under the schemes. Therefore, since 2008-09, Notional Allocation (NA) under the Scheme was being conveyed to States/UTs having OBC population, at the beginning of the financial year, in proportion to their total population as per census, and they were expected to send their proposals within the NA. Central Assistance was released to State Governments depending primarily on their NA, and they were expected to meet any additional requirement out of their own resources. In case, some savings became available to the Ministry towards the end of financial year, additional amounts were also released to States, projecting a higher demand than their notional allocation. The Central Assistance released to Maharashtra under the scholarship schemes is substantially higher than State's Notional Allocation.

(c) The Ministry has been consistently taking up the issue of enhancement of budget allocation with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance under the Scholarship Schemes. Due to sustained efforts of the Ministry the outlay has been increased from Rs. 625.00 crore during 2012-13 to 900.00 crore in 2013-14 under the Post Matric Scholarship Scheme.

Statement

*Central assistance Released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme
of Post Matric Scholarship for OBC students to Maharashtra
during the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Total demand of the State	Notional Allocation	Admissible Demand of the State	Funds released
2010-11	326.36	15.53	321.97	56.77
2011-12	364.80	47.04	360.41	61.25
2012-13	177.02	55.00	111.38	90.72

Direct recruitment of persons with disabilities

4622. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, Ministry and Department-wise number of persons with disabilities appointed direct recruitment in the Ministries and Departments of Government during the last three years;

(b) the present backlog of reservations of disabled in the Government *i.e.* Ministries, Department Organisations and Enterprises including Banks and Financial Institutions; and

(c) what efforts are being made to clear these backlogs within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) Details of employment provided to Persons with Disabilities through direct recruitment duri the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 as furnished by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) given below :

Year	Information received from Ministries/Departments	VH	HH	OH	Total
2009	68	118	50	112	280
2010	71	164	220	620	1004
2011	68	47	76	309	432

(b) DoPT has stated that information about backlog vacancies in Central Government posts a services is not centrally maintained. As regards, Banks and Financial Institutions, the details backlog vacancies as intimated by Department of Financial Services is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Instructions exist that backlog vacancies be filled up along with regular vacancies Apart from it a Special Recruitment Drive was also launched in November, 2009 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of Persons with Disabilities in Central Government post and services includi Attached/subordinate Offices, Autonomous Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

*The details of backlog vacancies as intimated by
Department of Financial Services*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Current year 2013 (01-01-2013 to as on date) Disabled persons
1	2	3
1	Allahabad Bank	—
2	Andhra Bank	3
3	Bank of Baroda	163
4	Bank of India	164
5	Bank of Maharashtra	26
6	Canara Bank	98
7	Central Bank of India	—
8	Corporation Bank	—
9	Dena Bank	Recruitment under process
10	Indian Bank	—
11	Indian Overseas Bank	2012 Recruitment process is not yet concluded. Hence backlog position has not been arrived.
12	Oriental Bank of Commerce	36
13	Punjab National Bank	—
14	Punjab & Sind Bank	30
15	Syndicate Bank	—
16	Union Bank of India	233
17	United Bank of India	—
18	UCO Bank	—

1	2	3
19	Vijaya Bank	22
20	State Bank of India	—
21	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	50
22	State Bank of Patiala	35
23	State Bank of Hyderabad	—
24	State Bank of Travancore	11
25	State Bank of Mysore	—
26	IDBI Bank	236

Rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged persons

†4623. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an action plan for overall rehabilitation of physically and mentally challenged persons is run at district level by Central Government;

(b) if so, the amount allocated to each of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs); and

(c) whether Government would contemplate to provide funds for implementation of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): (a) The District Disability Rehabilitation Centres are set up under the Plan Scheme. "Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995 (SIPDA). Establishment of DDRCs started as an out reach activity of this Ministry for providing comprehensive services to the persons with disabilities at the grass root level and for facilitating creation of the infrastructure and capacity building at the district level for awareness generation, rehabilitation and training of rehabilitation professionals. Out of 199 DDRCs approved before 2010, 184 are functioning. In the year 2010-11, 100 new DDRCs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

were approved for setting up. Accordingly on receipt of complete proposals from the concerned State Governments, 41 new DDRCs have been sanctioned so far.

(b) Each new DDRC is provided for the first year grant in aid (recurring + non-recurring expenditure) of Rs 17.20 lakh in case of general and Rs 18.82 lakh in case of special areas like NE States, J&K & UTs. From second year onwards only a recurring grant of Rs 10.20 lakh for general for a period of 3 years and Rs 11.82 lakh for special areas for a period of 5 years is provided.

(c) Yes Sir.

Handloom silk industry in Assam

4624. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that silk handloom industry in Assam is passing through a difficult phase;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of funds released to the State of Assam, for the promotion, protection and preservation of Pat and Muga Silk in Assam during the last ten years, along with other support; and

(d) the details of action taken for increasing the number of trained qualified weavers and to provide or stamp with a Hallmark of Assamese silk etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is aware that silk handloom industry in Assam is passing through a difficult phase. The State of Assam does not produce required quantity of mulberry silk as per the demand of the consumers of the State. Mulberry silk yarn is supplied by the traders from other parts of the country, due to which consumers have to purchase yarn at higher rates from the open market.

In the State of Assam, few silk fabric traders have been doing business by producing the Assamese dress materials, particularly Mekhela-Chadar of mulberry silk at the weaving units outside the State with Assamese traditional patterns and designs. As a result, the local producers have protested for importing such hand woven silk fabrics from outside the State. To address this issue, the Government

of Assam has constituted a State level Committee to look into the grievances of the weavers of handloom industry.

(c) In order to promote Mulberry, Eri and Muga silk production in Assam, Government through Central Silk Board is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with State Sericulture Department of Assam. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry through the State Sericulture Department. The components under CDP envisage development and expansion of host plant, support for seed production, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, enterprise development programme, support for extension and publicity etc. Rs. 10319.11 lakh Central assistance has been provided to Assam under CDP during the Eleventh Plan period for the development of silk industry, including mulberry, eri and muga.

(d) To increase the number of trained qualified weavers, a number of skill upgradation programmes have been implemented through various schemes like cluster projects and group approach projects under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme. Besides, the State Government has been imparting training to the weavers through 102 Handloom Training Centres and 4 Handloom Training Institutes every year.

Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles is implementing Silk Mark scheme through the Silk Mark Organization of India for popularizing the products made of pure silk to protect the interest of consumers. Silk Mark is a quality assurance label attached to the products made of pure silk and is applicable to all the silk products made of pure silk covering all varieties of silk viz. Mulberry and Vanya (Tasar, Eri and Mugs) silks. Under the Silk Mark Scheme, there are 177 authorized users in NE region, including Assam, who uses Silk Mark labels. Further, Muga Silk of Assam, has been registered under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999.

Social security for handloom weavers

4625. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ALOK TIWARI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide for assured income, social security, pension and insurance benefits for handloom weavers in view of their poverty and indebtedness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) As a social security measure, the Government of India has been implementing Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme for handloom weavers with the following components:

(i) Health Insurance Scheme for health insurance cover and

(ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for life insurance cover

Health Insurance Scheme covers not only the weaver but his wife and two children also. It covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and a substantial provision has been kept for OPD. The annual limit per family is Rs. 15000/- out of which Rs.7500/- is for OPD. Besides handloom weavers, ancillary Handlooms workers also eligible to be covered under the scheme. 80% of the premium is paid by the Government of India while the remaining 20% is paid by the State Government/ Weaver with a minimum contribution of Rs. 50/- to be paid by the Weaver.

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana scheme provides insurance cover to handloom weavers in case of natural and accidental death as also disability. This scheme also provides scholarship upto two children of the weavers under "Shiksha Sahayog Yojana" to the extent of Rs.300/- per quarter per child to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of 4 years or till they complete XII standard (whichever event occurs earlier) to children of handloom weavers who are covered under MGBBY. The benefits of the scheme is as mentioned below:-

Type	Existing amount (Rs.)
Natural death	60,000/-
Accidental death	1,50,000/-
Total Disability	1,50,000/-
Partial disability	75,000/-

Besides, for the overall development of handloom sector and 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 financial assistance towards various inputs is available under the following handloom scheme:

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (ii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme.
- (iii) Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- (iv) Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme.
- (vi) Revival, Reform and Restructuring package as well as Comprehensive Package for handloom sector.

TUFS

4626. SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS); and
- (b) the amount of funds allocated for TUFS and disbursement made during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is in operation since 1999. The scheme facilitates the modernization and upgradation of the textiles industry by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector in the textiles industry. Thrust areas of the Scheme are modernization of spinning, weaving, processing, technical textiles and garmenting segments, which have great potential for employment generation as well as value addition.

- (b) Funds allocated and disbursement made under TUFS during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Funds allocation	Funds disbursed
2010-11	2900.00	2784.18
2011-12	3700.00	2937.82
2012-13	2323.03	2151.35

Development of textile industry in North-Eastern States

4627. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the central scheme approved by Government for the development of textile industry in North Eastern States;

(b) whether Government is taking any comprehensive initiative for the betterment of skilled labour in view of the importance of textiles to the richness of human resource indulged in this work; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) All the major schemes of the Ministry of Textiles are implemented all over India including the North Eastern States. As per the Government decision, the Ministry of Textiles has been earmarking 10 per cent of its total budget outlay exclusively for the North Eastern States. During the current year the Ministry of Textiles has formulated three new schemes exclusively for implementation in the North Eastern States. These Schemes are North Eastern Textile Promotion Scheme, Scheme for usage of Geotextiles in the North Eastern States and Scheme for Promoting Agrotextiles in North Eastern States. A list of the major schemes that are being implemented for the development of the textile industry in the North Eastern States is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government has taken various initiatives to address the issue of deficit of trained manpower in the handloom sector and bridge the gap between the skill and the market requirement. The Scheme of Integrated Skill Development for Handloom workers targets to create a pool of 50,900 trained weavers in the span of five years from 2012-13. Skill upgradation is also one of the important inputs in the cluster development programme of Integrated Handloom Development

Scheme (IHDS). For the betterment of skilled labour in the handloom sector, the government has introduced policy initiatives such as cluster development approach, marketing promotion, revival of viable and potentially viable societies through loan waiver and recapitalization assistance, availability of subsidized yarn and credit etc. In addition, life insurance and health insurance coverage is also being provided to handloom workers.

The Government is implementing a number of schemes such as (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY), (ii) Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme, (iii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and (iv) Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with components of life insurance and health insurance for the betterment of handicrafts artisans.

Similarly, for the betterment of sericulturists, the government is implementing schemes such as Catalytic Development Programme.

In addition, the Government has introduced the Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) in 2010-11 with the objective of creating a skilled workforce for the textile sector. Under this scheme, a total of 1,00,000 persons have been trained since the beginning of the scheme. An outlay of Rs.1900 crore has been provided for training 15 lakh persons during the Twelfth Plan.

Statement

Major Schemes of the Ministry of Textiles that are being implemented in the North-Eastern States

1 Handlooms

- (i) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with the Components of
 - (a) Health Insurance Scheme
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana
- (ii) Mill Gate Price scheme
- (iii) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme
- (iv) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS)
- (v) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme

2 Handicrafts

- (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)

- (ii) Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme
- (iii) Marketing Support and Services and Export Promotion Scheme
- (iv) Research and Development
- (v) Human Resource Development
- (vi) Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

3 Sericulture

- (i) Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives
- (ii) Seed Organisation/Human Resource Development
- (iii) Coordination and Market Development (HRD)
- (iv) Quality Certification Systems
- (v) Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)

4 Powerlooms

- (i) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development
 - (ii) Group Insurance Scheme
 - (iii) Group Workshed Scheme
 - (iv) Integrated Powerloom cluster development
- 5 Mega Cluster Scheme
- 6 NIFT
- 7 R&D including TRAs
- 8 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)
- 9 Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)
- 10 Jute Technology Mission
- 11 Technical Textiles/(TMTT)
- 12 Textile Engineering including Jute

- 13 Human Resources Development
- 14 Market Development and Product Diversification Scheme
- 15 New Schemes
- i. Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme.
 - ii. North Eastern Textile Promotion Scheme.
 - iii. Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern States.
 - iv. Scheme for promoting Agro textiles in North East

More than export target of handicraft products

‡4628. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite global economic recession the export of handicraft products from the country has been more than the export target of \$3.3 billion during the year 2012-13;

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

(c) the reasons for the negative impact of global economic recession not being felt by this sector of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As reported by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts & Carpet Export Promotion Council, the export of Handicraft products as well as handmade carpets and other floor coverings have been more than the target fixed by the Government during the year 2012-13, which is as under:

(Value in US \$ Million)

Name of Item	Target	Achievement
Handicraft Products	3300.00	3304.90
Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings.	1050.00	1074.29

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The negative impact of global economic recession has not been felt on the Handicrafts Sector due to the aggressive export promotion initiatives taken by the Government and exploration of new markets.

Export of cotton bales by CCI

4629. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has sought approval from Government for the export of ten lakh bales of cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CCI has taken a final decision to release two lakh bales of cotton in the domestic market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Cotton Corporation of India does not have an export quota for cotton exports in 2012-13 cotton season.

(c) and (d) The Cotton Corporation of India has decided to release cotton stocks of 2.25 lac bales into the domestic market.

Traditional handicrafts in Kashmir

4630. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN-SOZ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the traditional handicrafts in Kashmir such as Woodcarving and Khatumband are languishing;

(b) if so, whether Government had identified any such crafts so far; and

(c) the measures Government envisages to revive such crafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) No, STE Neither Wood Carving nor Khatumband have been declared as languishing crafts, according to the state directorate of handicrafts also these crafts are thriving crafts and usage of Khatumband both in and outside the State has considerably picked up.

Under the Research and Development Scheme implemented by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) 35 number of Languishing crafts have been identified are given in Statement (*See* below), this includes the following traditional craft from Srinagar, Kashmir *viz.* 1. Namada, 2. Pinjrakari, 3. Pottery, 4. Silverware, 5. Tapestry and 6. Wagu.

(c) Under Design and Technology up-gradation scheme implemented during the Eleventh plan there is a component "Documentation preservation and Revival of Rare and Languishing Craft" wherein the Government provides assistance to preserve the craft, which have cultural and economic importance and shall be implemented through the measures like survey, documentation of craft process, training, design and technical development, sample production, marketing through exhibitions and publicity. Central/State Handicrafts Corporations, Apex Cooperative Societies, Voluntary Agencies, are eligible for seeking the financial assistance.

Statement

*List of Identified as Languishing Crafts after survey
conducted by NIFT New Delhi*

Sl. No.	Name of the craft	Place	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Indigo Dyeing	Sivasagar	Assam
2.	Assamese Jewellery	Jorhat	Assam
3.	Mirizhim	Manjula	Assam
4.	Natural Dyeing	Nangpho	Assam
5.	Saphe Lamphee	Imphal	Manipur
6.	Lashingphee	Imphal	Manipur
7.	Natural Block Printing	Imphal	Manipur
8.	Miniature Painting	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Cherial Painting	Cherial	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Raja Rani Dolls	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3	4
11.	Temple Kalamkari	Kumbkodam	Tamil Nadu
12.	Temple Applique	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
13.	Gheso Work	Bikaner	Rajasthan
14.	Kavad	Bassi	Rajasthan
15.	Danka	Udaipur	Rajasthan
16.	Rogan Painting	Nirona	Gujarat
17.	Warak printing	Udaipur	Rajasthan
18.	Mend Ki Chapai	Sanganer	Rajasthan
19.	Split Ply-braiding	Thar Region (India)	Rajasthan
20.	Pithora Painting	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Hand Block Printing	Tarapur/Javad	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Sanjhi Crafts	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh
23.	Cuttaki Chappals	Barang	Odisha
24.	Horn Craft	Cuttack	Odisha
25.	Ganjeefa Cards	Sonepur	Odisha
26.	Wood Toys	Bargarh	Odisha
27.	Copper snake	Boudh	Odisha
28.	Namda	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
29.	Pinjrakari	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
30.	Pottery	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
31.	Silver ware	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
32.	Tapestry	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
33.	Wagu	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
34.	Chamba Rumal	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh
35.	Suri Bowl/Sherpai	Birbhum	West Bengal

Handloom industries on the verge of closure

4631. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the handloom industries are on the verge of closure in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore;
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (d) the details of the financial assistance and raw material proposed to be provided to the workers of this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, there has been reduction over the years in number of handlooms. As per handloom census of 1995-96, the total number of looms were 34.87 lakh whereas, during 2009-10, their numbers were reduced to 23.77 lakh. This is primarily due to the reason that handloom sector as a whole is facing many constraints/challenges throughout the country such as 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.

For the overall development of handloom sector and handloom weavers including employment generation, the Government of India has taken various policy initiatives and schemes interventions like cluster approach, technological up-gradation, 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 financial assistance towards various inputs is available under the following handloom scheme:

- (i) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (ii) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.
- (iii) Handloom Weaver's Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.
- (iv) Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme.
- (v) Mill Gate Price Scheme.

- (vi) Revival, Reform and Restructuring package as well as Comprehensive Package for handloom sector.

With regard to supply raw material to the handloom weavers the Government of India is implementing Mill Gate Price Scheme. This scheme makes available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom agencies to facilitate regular supply of basic raw material to the handloom weavers. The transport and depot operating expenses are being borne by the Government of India. Recently, from January, 2012 onward one more component of 10% subsidy has been included in the scheme under which a weaver entitled for 30 kg cotton yarn below 40 count or 10 kg about 40 count upto 80 counts, 4 kg of silk per loom per month. The scheme is available for cooperative societies, handloom corporations, self-help groups, joint liability group and NGO covered under CAPART norms. In the Twelfth Five Year Plan the wool and jute is also proposed to be included in the 10% subsidy component and the quantity of cotton yarn to increase from 30 to 80 kg for 6 to 10 counts.

Awareness among mothers about nutrition

4632. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether awareness about "nutrition" amongst mothers is being created as 92 per cent of mothers have never heard the word Malnutrition through launching special campaigns in 112 focus districts in six States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh covered by the survey conducted by Citizens Alliance Against Malnutrition in January, 2012;

(b) whether any shortcomings have been brought to the notice of Government in the implementation of schemes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, as the programme reach out to millions of underprivileged children; and

(c) how much funds were allocated and actually spent on the above scheme during 2009-10 and 2010-11, and 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) In pursuance of one of the key decisions of the Prime Minister's National Council on India's Nutrition Challenges held on 24/11/2010, a Nationwide Information Education and Communication Campaign (IEC) against malnutrition have been launched on 19th November, 2012. The IEC

Campaign was accordingly designed by Government to make malnutrition more visible & understandable in simple languages. The campaign was rolled out with more focus on 13 States where prevalence of undernutrition among children is high including the six States Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, as covered under HUNGaMA Survey conducted by a Non-Government Organization, Naandi Foundation which came out in 2012.

The campaign has been rolled out from 28th December 2012 and is implemented in four stages in 18 different languages nationwide through television, radio, newspaper, print, outdoor publicity, digital cine and internet and also local media. The first stage was to Create Awareness about the symptoms and alarming consequences of malnutrition. The second stage was the Clarion Call to mobilize the masses to take a pledge "Malnutrition Quit India". The stage three is Action Points which explains the four critical practices that safeguard a child from malnutrition as 'ChaarBaatein'. The stage four is regarding Community using Tools/ Services and is the final stage of the campaign which will inform about the Mother and Child Protection (MCP) Card and important services through programmes.

(b) Due to rapid expansion and universalisation of ICDS which was not matched with financial and manpower resources in recent years, a number of gaps and shortcoming in the scheme have been noticed, for which corrective measures were needed and which lead to the Government approving strengthening and restructuring of ICDS scheme with a financial outlay of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) The details of the funds sanctioned and released by Government of India under ICDS scheme during 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are Rs. 8157.76 cr., Rs. 9763.11 cr. and Rs. 14272.21 cr. respectively.

Children covered under ICDS scheme

4633. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children covered under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme in each State of the country;

(b) the reasons for lesser coverage in certain States; and

(c) the number of new Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) proposed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the number of AWCs sanctioned by Central Government during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As on 31.1.2013, 63.50 per cent children have been covered under ICDS Scheme. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*). ICDS Scheme is self selecting. States have been requested from time to time to optimize coverage of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme.

(c) Government of Jammu and Kashmir has proposed to open 9826 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) under Anganwadi-on-demand in July, 2012. The Government in turn sanctioned 1000 AWCs under Anganwadi-on-demand to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir on ad-hoc basis on 22.02.2013. During the last three years, no other AWC was sanctioned to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

Details of State-wise number of children (6 months - 6 years) covered
w.r.t. total child population [per AW survey register] under
ICDS Scheme as on 31st January, 2013*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total population of Children (0-6 years) as per AW Survey register (eligible)	Children (6 months - 6 years) covered*	% Total Children (6 months - 6 years) covered* w.r.t. Total Child population (0-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5
	All India	119172624	75675617	63.50%
1	Andhra Pradesh	5847463	4246456	72.62%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	226083	226083	100.00%
3	Assam	3016008	2211002	73.31%
4	Bihar	9641830	3507877	36.38%
5	Chhattisgarh	2967341	2050279	69.09%
6	Goa	120471	53302	44.24%
7	Gujarat	4119909	3119141	75.71%

1	2	3	4	5
8	Haryana	2350192	1093843	46.54%
9	Himachal Pradesh	632696	428233	67.68%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	1371983	442597	32.26%
11	Jharkhand	4436842	1997131	45.01%
12	Karnataka	5104647	3655760	71.62%
13	Kerala	2773849	885789	31.93%
14	Madhya Pradesh	8608881	6903066	80.19%
15	Maharashtra	8210474	6246244	76.08%
16	Manipur	431732	355176	82.27%
17	Meghalaya	394580	356028	90.23%
18	Mizoram	146305	128837	88.06%
19	Nagaland	285981	224700	78.57%
20	Odisha	4450093	3840061	86.29%
21	Punjab	2213785	1061498	47.95%
22	Rajasthan	9018186	2798109	31.03%
23	Sikkim	31758	19270	60.68%
24	Tamil Nadu	4228809	2780487	65.75%
25	Tripura	387186	302447	78.11%
26	Uttar Pradesh	27911918	18703190	67.01%
27	Uttarakhand	1046281	350236	33.47%
28	West Bengal	7659091	6681190	87.23%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24474	13992	57.17%

1	2	3	4	5
30	Chandigarh	84068	38514	45.81%
31	Delhi	1326521	897435	67.65%
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16958	15130	89.22%
33	Daman and Diu	9258	5739	61.99%
34	Lakshadweep	4865	4865	100.00%
35	Puducherry	72106	31910	44.25%

* received supplementary nutrition at AWCs.

Complaints regarding misuse of juvenile homes

4634. SHRI DP. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of complaints received by Government regarding the misuse of juvenile homes in the country, State-wise;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of children reported missing from the juvenile homes in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to check such incidents and ensure proper working of the juvenile homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No such complaint regarding misuse of juvenile homes has been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) As per the information available with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), there have been 15 cases of children reportedly missing from Observation Homes and Special Homes. As per the NCPCR, State-wise, details of children reportedly missing from Observation Homes and Special Homes during the last three years and current year are given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Model Rules there-under lay down the minimum standards of care required to be maintained in the Homes under the Act and mandate constitution of Inspection Committees by the State Government at State, District and City levels for carrying out inspections at least once in three months. Besides, the Model Rules also provide for setting up of Management Committees for management of every Home and monitoring the progress of each child. State Governments are being urged from time to time to set up, and ensure proper functioning of, such Inspection Committees and Management Committees to cover all Homes under the Act.

Further, to ensure proper functioning of the Homes under the JJ Act, and improve the quality of services being provided to the children, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for construction of new Homes, upgradation of facilities in existing Homes as well as for food, education, vocational training etc. for the children. Besides, the Ministry is also providing assistance for salaries, training and sensitization of staff working in these Homes to enable and equip them to take due care of the children.

Statement

State-wise, details of children reportedly missing from Observation Homes and Special Homes (as dealt by NCPCR) during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Year				Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till April, 2013)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	1	1	0	0	2
2.	Haryana	2	3	0	0	5
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Karnataka	0	1	0	0	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Meghalaya	0	1	0	0	1
7.	Odisha	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	1
9.	Tamil Nadu	0	2	0	0	2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		6	9	0	0	15

Pending cases against juveniles

4635. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that around 5000 cases are pending against juveniles and some of them are languishing for over 12 years;
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government is taking steps for their rehabilitation, proper education and proper protection against abuses;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The data of number of cases pending against juveniles and children languishing for years in Observation Homes in the States/UTs is not maintained centrally. Section 14 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) to complete the enquiry in respect of a child in conflict with law within a period of four months. However, this section also allows the JJBs to extend the period beyond four months in special cases with recorded reasons. Children who have not been released on bail are required to stay in Observation Home during the pendency of enquiry.

- (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

from 2009-10, under which financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations, *inter-alia*, for setting up and maintenance of JJBs. The Ministry is providing financial assistance for infrastructure, staff and training of staff to streamline the working of JJBs so that they can dispose of the cases at the earliest.

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Observation Homes and Special Homes for children in conflict with law. The Rules *inter-alia* specify the standards of physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. The Scheme also provides for training and capacity building of all child protection personnel, including functionaries in the Homes, so that they are sensitised and equipped to take care of the well being of the children in their care. The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to ensure, through regular inspection and monitoring, that the institutions are run as per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed there-under.

Inmates of juvenile homes addicted to drugs

4636.DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are various reports of the inmates of many juvenile homes in the country being addicted to drugs and often being sexually abused;

(b) the State/UT-wise details of all such cases reported during the last three years and current year;

(c) whether the Union Government has coordinated with the State Governments to check such incidents and ensure the wellbeing of juvenile inmates;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Union Government for efficient and proper management of the juvenile homes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (d) As per information

received from National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), there have been some cases of sexual abuse of children in the Homes registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 [JJ Act]. As regards drug addiction among inmates of juvenile Homes, the JJ Act provides for in-patient treatment of children who are addicted to any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, in Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts being run under 'Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or any other corresponding scheme for the time being in force. Further, Rule 45 of the Central Model Rules notified under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 already prescribes the detailed procedures for medical care and health check-up of inmates of juvenile Homes. The numbers of cases of child abuse, including sexual abuse, in various types of Homes as dealt with by NCPCR in Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 1 and 2, respectively.

(e) Section 34 (3) of the JJ Act provides for mandatory registration of all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) housing children in need of care and protection with the intent of enforcing minimum standards of care, under the Act and Rules there-under, for the services provided for children in these Homes. The JJ Act and Central Model Rules there-under provide for mechanisms for stringent monitoring of quality of services in the Homes, including Observation/Special Homes, through Inspection Committees set up by the State Government at State, district and city levels and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs). Further, the Rules provide for setting up of Children's Committees in every institution which are, *inter-alia*, also encouraged to report incidents of abuse and exploitation, if any. Besides, Rule 60 of the Model Rules framed under the JJ Act also prescribes comprehensive measures to respond in case any kind of abuse, including sexual abuse, neglect and maltreatment is noticed in the CCI.

To ensure that children in all the Homes receive the best of care, and are not subject to abuse and neglect, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has been strongly urging the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under the JJ Act and set up functional inspection committees, where not available.

To improve the condition of the Homes and ensure well-being of the children the Ministry of Women and Child Development is providing financial assistance to

the State Governments/UT Administrations under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Homes, including Observation Homes and Special Homes for children in conflict with law. The Scheme also provides for training and capacity building of all child protection personnel, including functionaries in the Homes, so that they are sensitised and equipped to take care of the well-being of the children in their care.

Effective implementation of Domestic Violence Act

4637. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been effective in fulfilling its objectives;

(b) if so, the year-wise number of cases filed for violation of the Act in different States; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to address the issues of effective implementation of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data 7803, 11736 and 9452 cases have been registered under Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively which show that women are making use of the Act in registering cases of domestic violence against them.

(b) The State-wise number of cases registered under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2009, 2010 and 2011 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development undertakes periodic review of implementation of the Act with the States/UTs. Organizations under the Ministry like the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) organizes training programmes for various functionaries for the Act and awareness about various provisions of the Act. Ministry also undertakes advertisements in the print and electronic media for awareness creation.

Statement

*State-wise number of cases registered under the protection
of women against Domestic Violence Act*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases registered during 2009	No. of cases registered during 2010	No. of cases registered during 2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2710	2683	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	12	18
3.	Assam	1	1	0
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	22	-	-
6.	Goa	0	-	-
7.	Gujarat	67	25	3266
8.	Haryana	32	39	314
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable		
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	18	-	-
13.	Kerala	53	44	96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
15.	Maharashtra	1395	3505	-
16.	Manipur	25	18	39
17.	Meghalaya	23	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	4	3	-
19.	Nagaland	6	6	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	38	19	-
22.	Rajasthan	45	45	39
23.	Sikkim	6	3	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2376	4136	3983
25.	Tripura	0	1	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	0	-	-
28.	West Bengal	923	1164	1661
Union Territories				
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	28	19
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	-
32.	Daman and Diu	0	-	-
33.	Delhi	6	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	-
35.	Puducherry	0	0	-

Maternal family health survey on domestic violence

4638. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Family Health Survey-III (2007) pertaining to domestic violence against women and how horrendous it is;

(b) whether data suggests that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(c) the complaints lodged under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005, during the last three years and their disposal, State-wise; and

(d) whether this toothless Civil Law has failed to prevent such violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) According to the National Family Health Survey-III, among women aged 15-49, 34% have ever experienced physical violence and 9% have ever experienced sexual violence. In all 35% of women in India have experienced physical or sexual violence. 37% of ever married women have experienced spousal physical or sexual violence.

(b) The National Family Health Survey-III data does show that both physical and sexual forms of domestic violence against women are higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The percentage of rural women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 is 36.1% while for the urban women it is 28.3%. Similarly, the percentage of rural women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence is 9.7% while for the urban women it is 5.9%.

(c) and (d) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data relating to Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act showing State-wise details of cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons chargesheeted and persons convicted during the period 2009 to 2011 is given in Statement (*See below*). The annexed data clearly shows that women have been taking recourse to this law, to deal with such crimes.

Statement

(A) *Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2009*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2710	608	97	0	103	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	3	12	8	3
3	Assam	1	1	0	5	5	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh	22	23	0	18	18	0
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	67	67	0	234	234	0
8	Haryana	32	10	0	13	13	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	4	4	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir						

Central Act and its provisions are Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	923	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL STATES	7761	1608	235	583	638	8
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36	29	1	53	53	1
30	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	6	4	0	5	4	0
34	Lakshadweep*						
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTIs	42	33	1	58	57	1
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	7803	1641	236	641	695	9

Note: * indicates data not available.
Data is provisional.

(B) Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2010

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2683	141	1	1	141	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	8	1	11	8	1
3	Assam	1	1	0	2	2	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh*						
6	Goa*						
7	Gujarat	25					
8	Haryana	39	7	0	12	12	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4	3	0	0	3	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir						

Central Act and its provisions are Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand*						
12	Karnataka*						
13	Kerala	44	35	1	41	48	1
14	Madhya Pradesh*						
15	Maharashtra	3505	2127	408	-	-	-
16	Manipur	18	0	0	18	0	0
17	Meghalaya*						
18	Mizoram	3	3	1	3	3	1
19	Nagaland	6	6	1	6	6	1
20	Odisha*						
21	Punjab	19	11	0	38	30	0
22	Rajasthan	45	20	0	25	25	0
23	Sikkim	3	2	0	3	2	0
24	Tamil Nadu	4136	1198	2	0	0	0
25	Tripura	1	1	0	0	3	0

26	Uttar Pradesh*																		
27	Uttarakhand*																		
28	West Bengal	1164	744	0	0	1	1	284	1	0									
TOTAL STATES		11708	4307	415	161	39	284	5	0										
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	28	23	0	39	0	39	0	0										
30	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
32	Daman and Diu*																		
33	Delhi*																		
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									
TOTAL UTs		28	23	0	39	0	39	0	0	0									
TOTAL ALL INDIA		11736	4330	415	200	323	5	0											

Note: *indicates data not available.

** includes IPC cases also.

Data is provisional.

(C) *Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2011*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-Sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh*						
2	Arunachal Pradesh	18	8	0	16	8	0
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar*						
5	Chhattisgarh*						
6	Goa*						
7	Gujarat	3266	2340	15	2	85	1
8	Haryana	314	165	0	500	480	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	14	8	0	0	8	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir						
11	Jharkhand*						

Central Act and its provisions are Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	West Bengal	1661	618	0	11	0	0
	TOTAL STATES	9433	4486	17	673	699	3
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	13	0	26	14	0
30	Chandigarh**	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*						
32	Daman and Diu*						
33	Delhi*						
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UTs	19	13	0	26	14	0
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	9452	4499	17	699	713	3

Note: *indicates data not available
 **' includes IPC cases also.
 Data is provisional.

Maintenance of growth chart of children in Anganwadi centres

4639. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme prescribes maintenance of a growth chart for every child in Anganwadi Centres;

(b) whether Government is aware that such data is not maintained in over 50 per cent of the Anganwadis; and

(c) the action taken by Government to monitor the maintenance of updated growth charts at all Anganwadis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Growth Charts have been prescribed at Anganwadi Centre (AWCs) since its inception to record weight for age of each child.

Government *vide* circular dated 06.08.2008 requested States/ UTs to adopt the new WHO Growth Chart w.e.f. 15.08.2008 at all AWCs. States/ UTs are in transition state to replace the old Growth Charts to the new prescribed WHO Growth Charts. As per information available, the new WHO Growth Chart have been printed and distributed to about 8.12 lakhs AWCs out of 13.31 lakh operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the country as on January 2013.

The implementation of new WHO Growth Chart is continuously monitored through reviews, as well as, supervision visits etc.

Lapses in implementation of ICDS

4640. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) audit has revealed many lapses in the implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be

taken to make the implementation of the scheme effective in reducing infant and child mortality rates in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The recent Performance Audit of ICDS Scheme by CAG covered the period from 2006-07 to 2010-11 and has revealed some weaknesses in implementation of the scheme. The major findings of CAG in the report is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented by States/ UTs across the country. From 33 community development blocks and 4891 AWCs in 1975 the Scheme has become universal through 7076 approved projects and 14 lakh AWCs across the country with final phase of universalization approved in 2008-09. The rapid universalization mostly after 2005-06, however, resulted into some programmatic, management and institutional gaps that needed redressal.

The report received from CAG has been sent to all the States/UTs for taking corrective measures to remove the deficiencies in service delivery under ICDS Scheme.

In the meantime, in order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government approved the Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme with an allocation of Rs. 1,23,580 crore during Twelfth Five Year Plan. Administrative approval in this regard has been issued on 22nd October, 2012. Restructured and Strengthened ICDS will be rolled out in all the districts in three years as per the following details;

- (1) In 200 high burden districts in the first year (2012-13);
- (2) In additional 200 districts in second year (2013-14) (i.e. *w.e.f.* 1.4.2013) including districts from special category States and NER;
- (3) In remaining districts in third year (2014-15) (i.e. *w.e.f.* 1.4.2014).

Statement

*The Executive Summary of CAG report on performance audit
of Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme*

- (i) To universalize the ICDS, Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Central and State Governments to operationalise 14 lakh AWCs by

December, 2008. The Ministry sanctioned 13.71 lakh AWCs and could operationalise 13.17 lakh. This left a shortfall of 0.54 lakh. Similarly, out of 7075 sanctioned ICDS projects, 7005 projects were operationalised.

- (ii) Sixty one per cent of the test checked AWCs did not have their own buildings and 25 per cent functioning from semi-pucca/kachcha buildings or open/partially covered space. Separate space for cooking, storing food items and indoor and outdoor activities for children was not available in 40 to 65 per cent of the test checked AWCs.
- (iii) Poor hygiene and sanitation were noticed in the AWCs due to the absence of toilets in 52 percent of the test checked AWCs and non-availability of drinking water facility for 32 per cent of the test checked AWCs.
- (iv) Functional weighing machines for babies and adults were not available in 26 and 58 per cent, respectively, of the test-checked AWCs. The essential utensils required for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries were also not available in several test-checked AWCs.
- (v) Medicine kits were not available in 33 to 49 per cent of the test checked AWCs due to failure of the State Governments in spending the funds released to them by the Centre.
- (vi) Fifty three per cent of the test checked AWCs did not receive annual flexi fund of Rs. 1,000 from the State Governments during the period 2009-11.
- (vii) There were shortages of staff and key functionaries at all levels.
- (viii) The shortfall under various categories of training ranged from 19 to 58 per cent of the targets fixed under the State Training Action Plan (STRAP).
- (ix) The shortfall in expenditure on Supplementary Nutrition (SN) ranged between 15 per cent and 36 per cent of the requirements during the period 2006-11. The average daily expenditure per beneficiary on SN was Rs. 1.52 to Rs. 2.01 against the norm of Rs, 2.06 during 2006-09 and Rs. 3.08 to Rs. 3.64 against the norm of Rs. 4.21 during 2009-11.

- (x) Thirty three to 47 per cent children were not weighed for monitoring their growth during 2006-07 to 2010-11. The data on nutritional status of children had several discrepancies and were not based on World Health Organisation's growth standards.
- (xi) There was a gap of 33 to 45 per cent between the number of eligible beneficiaries identified and those receiving the SN during 2006-07 to 2010-11.
- (xii) The Wheat Based Nutrition Programme suffered from lack of proper coordination among the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Department of food and Public Distribution and the State Governments. The Ministry could allocate 78 per cent of food grains demanded by the States. The actual off-take by the States was merely 66 per cent of total demand placed by them.
- (xiii) The Pre-School Education (PSE) kits were not available at 41 to 51 per cent of the test-checked AWCs during the period 2006-11.
- (xiv) In six of test-checked States (Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) data on beneficiaries of PSE who joined the mainstream education were not available. In five States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Karnataka) shortfall in the number of children who actually joined the formal education during 2006-11 ranged between seven and 30 per cent.
- (xv) Shortfall of 40 to 100 per cent was noted on the expenditure against the funds released for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) in many States.
- (xvi) Against the total release of Rs. 1753 crore to 13 States during 2008-09 and 15 States during 2009-11 for meeting the expenditure on salary of ICDS functionaries, the actual expenditure was Rs. 2853 crore indicating unrealistic budgeting and consequent diversion of funds from other critical components of the Scheme.
- (xvii) Rs. 57.82 crore was diverted to activities not permitted under the ICDS Scheme in five test-checked States and Rs. 70.11 crore was parked in civil deposits/personal ledger accounts/bank accounts/treasury resulting in blocking of funds.

- (xviii) The Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) under the ICDS Scheme failed to efficiently carry out assigned tasks, which included concurrent evaluation of the Scheme, monitoring through the progress reports received from the States.
- (xix) Impact assessment of the services under the SN and the PSE based on outcome indicators, such as nutritional status of the children, was not being done.
- (xx) The follow-up action on internal monitoring and evaluation by the Ministry was not adequate and resulted in recurrence of shortcomings and lapses in the Scheme implementation.

Sexual assault on children and women with disabilities

4641. SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases of sexual assault on children and women with disabilities reported during the last three years;
- (b) whether Government has taken any concrete plan to deal with such kind of cases;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data 5368, 5484 and 7112 cases of rape against children have been registered in the country during the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Similarly 21397, 22172 and 24206 cases of rape against women have been registered during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Apart from these 38711, 40613 and 42968 cases of molestation and 11009, 9961 and 8570 cases of sexual harassment against women have been registered during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. NCRB is not maintaining specific data about sexual assault on women with disabilities.

(b) to (d) Recently, Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, which seeks to make punishment for sexual assault more stringent. The

Government has also enacted The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 which, *inter-alia*, provides for stringent punishment for offences of pornography, Sexual assault, Sexual harassment against children.

Compensation and rehabilitation of victims of acid attacks

4642. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether government has any scheme to provide adequate compensation and rehabilitation to victims of acid attacks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the time needed to implement this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is not administering any scheme to provide compensation and rehabilitation to the victims of the acid attack. Section 357 A of the Code of Criminal procedure (Cr. PC) casts a responsibility on the State Governments to formulate scheme in coordination with the Central Government, for compensation to victims of crime who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation.

Deaths due to malnutrition

4643. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the deaths reported in the country among tribal people due to malnutrition during last three years, State-wise;
- (b) among those dead, the number of children below five years of age, women in the age group of 15-45 years and those aged above 60 years;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints that food and nutrition items distributed by Government departments were not regularly made available to beneficiaries, especially children and pregnant/feeding women;
- (d) whether food items distributed were of low quality and less than the stipulated measure; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government and measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained by this Ministry/centrally. However, as per the survey on 'Causes of Death – 2001-03 in India' by Registrar General of India, nutritional deficiencies are responsible for only 2.8% death of children aged 0-4 years and 1.8% in the age group 5-14 years. Some of the major causes of death of children below 4 years are perinatal conditions (33%), respiratory infections (22%), diarrheal diseases (14%), other infections and parasitic diseases (11%), accounting for 80% of the deaths in this age group. Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

(c) to (e) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which Central Government is responsible for policy and programme planning and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of Scheme including procurement, supply and management of supplementary nutrition at the Anganwadi Centres. States/UTs are required to provide supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years) and pregnant women and lactating mothers for 300 days in a year as per the schematic nutritional norms of the Scheme.

Complaints regarding irregularities in the functioning the Anganwadi Centres and distribution of SNP (including poor quality of SNP) were received. Any complaint received by the Government is referred to the concerned States/UTs for appropriate action in the matter. During visits instances of disruptions and deficiencies in SNP by the States are also detected and brought to the notice of the respective State Government for remedial measures and actions.

Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) through its field/regional units collects Supplementary Nutrition Food samples supplied to the beneficiaries at Anganwadi Centres of the ICDS Scheme, which is analysed for quality assessment. Deficiencies observed in nutrition/ feeding norms and its quality are pointed out to the States/UTs for further necessary corrective action.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and has also introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on

31.3.2011. Under these guidelines, the District and Block level Committees are to be constituted to closely monitor *inter-alia* quality of supplementary nutrition, regularity of functioning of Anganwadi Centres, etc. and Anganwadi level Committee is required to review and take as well as suggest actions to improve delivery of services including status of supply of supplementary food to all beneficiaries for at least 25 days in a month in AWCs etc.

For Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of School Education and Literacy has received eleven complaints since January, 2011 stating that Mid Day Meal in Schools was not regularly made available to the beneficiaries. The above complaints were inquired in consultation with respective State Governments which informed that ten complaints were baseless. In one case, the reply is still awaited from State Government of West Bengal.

Marriageable age for boys and girls

†4644. DR. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the age of 21 years for boys and 18 years for girls is recognized for marriages in all communities in the country;
- (b) if not, the age for marriage in various communities; and
- (c) the steps being taken to stop child marriage and to fix the age of 21 years and 18 years, respectively for boys and girls for marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Government of India enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006, prohibiting the solemnisation of child marriages and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. This Act came into force with effect from 1st November, 2007. PCMA States that:

- (i) To make a child go through a marriage is an offence.
- (ii) Child under this law is defined as 18 years in the case of girls and 21 years in the case of boys.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The age of marriage as prescribed in the PCMA 2006 is universally applicable to all communities across India except Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) For effective implementation of the Act, State Governments have been requested from time to time to notify rules under PCMA 2006. In addition, following steps have been taken to address the issue of Child Marriage:

- (i) National Commission for Women (NCW) has requested the State Chief Ministers to sensitize and gear up the concerned machinery of the State Governments against those involved in the incidence of child marriage.
- (ii) Every year, State Governments are requested to take special initiative to delay marriage on *Akha Teej*; the traditional day for such marriages, by coordinated efforts.
- (iii) The Government of India launched SABLA, a Scheme for empowering adolescent girls, in 200 districts of the country on 19th November, 2010. The Scheme aims at empowering adolescent girls (11-18 years) by improving their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills etc. and building awareness on various issues. They are also sensitized towards the importance of marriage at the right age. By empowering adolescent girls, the Scheme addresses the issue of child marriage.
- (iv) Workshops, seminars and legal awareness camps are organized in various States by the Ministry and its autonomous institutions to spread awareness and bring attitudinal changes to prevent child marriage.

Poor sports facilities in schools and colleges

4645. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the poor state of sports in the country's schools and colleges;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken steps to provide better sports facilities in schools and colleges;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps or plans to integrate sports with academics in the school curriculum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Sports is a State subject. However, the Central Government is implementing two schemes namely Panchayat Yuva krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) for development sports infrastructure in the country. Under PYKKA scheme Central assistance is provided to the States/UTs for creation of basic sports infrastructure at village and block panchayat level. Playfields are also being developed in schools under PYKKA scheme and 6784 playfields have been sanctioned in schools during 2012-13. Under USIS schools, colleges and universities under Central/State Governments are eligible to receive assistance for creation of sports infrastructure.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. To integrate sports with academics a joint letter signed by Secretary (Sports) and Secretary (School Education and Literacy), Government of India has been circulated to Sports Secretaries of States/Union Territories requesting them to ensure that adequate time and space is made available in the daily school time table at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels children to participate in games and sports activities.

Setting up of sports science centres in the country

†4646. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up sports science centres in the country with a view to restart the training programmes for the sportspersons;

(b) if so, the details with respect to Uttar Pradesh;

(c) by when these centres are likely to be set up in the country especially in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Government has no any specific proposal to set up sports science centres in the country including in Uttar Pradesh. However, in order to focus on the high quality of research study and targets of sports science and medicine for producing sports champions who could

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

spearhead the Indian challenge on the world sporting arena, it was felt necessary to create a national hub which could contribute to the growing corpus of research, as seen in other developed and prominent countries like Australia and China. Accordingly, it has been proposed to set up a National Institute of Sports Sciences and Medicine (NISSM) at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi. The proposed NISSM would be leading institute in the country to support high performance of sportspersons and integrate sciences and medicine into the training of elite sportspersons in the country as well as into the teaching curriculum of sport coaching in the country. The key functioning of the proposed institute would be:

- (i) Performance enhancement research and teaching to promote sports excellence.
- (ii) Dissemination of information in Sports Science and Sports Medicine.
- (iii) Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of sports injuries.
- (iv) Testing and certification of food supplements and nutraceuticals.
- (v) Accreditation services and training of specialized personnel.

Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC), chaired by the Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance, has approved the proposal for setting up the National Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine subject to a detailed feasibility report. It was suggested that a Detailed Feasibility Report (DFR) containing the budgetary requirement after taking revenue generation into consideration, cost estimates along with project viability be brought before the EFC through a revised proposal. It was therefore been decided to assign the task of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) to National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which was set up by Ministry of Finance under a Public Private Partnership mode. The proposed primary Institute of Sports Sciences and Sports Medicine is among the priority projects of the Ministry for execution during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

**Physical education and sports education institutes
in Madhya Pradesh**

‡4647. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of Government run institutes engaged in imparting physical education and sports education during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the number of students trained in these institutes and how many students are under training in each institute;
- (c) whether Government proposes to open more such institutes;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the names of places in Madhya Pradesh where these institutes have been opened/proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) 'Physical Education and Sports' is a State subject and provision of facilities is the primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, Government of India through Sports Authority of India (SAI) Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Trivandrum and Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education(LNIPE), Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, and its Off-Campus at Guwahati are providing excellent facilities for the upliftment of physical education and sports in the country and serve as nodal Institutes of teacher-training by offering the following:

- (1) SAI, Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE), Trivandrum.
 - (i) B.PE Course
 - (ii) M.PE Course
 - (iii) M.Phil Course
 - (iv) PG Diploma Course
- (2) Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE), Gwalior and Off-Campus at Guwahati.
 - (i) B.PEd. Course.
 - (ii) M.P. Ed. Course.

(iii) M. Phil. Course.

(iv) Ph.D. Course.

(v) Diploma Course.

(b) The details of number of students trained and under training, in various courses in these institutions, are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Student Passed	Students under training
1.	SAI, LNCPE, Trivandrum	1012	143
2.	LNIFE, Gwalior and its off-campus at Guwahati	7432	237

(c) to (f) No such proposal has been received in this regard from the State Governments, including the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Schemes implemented for development of sports in Rajasthan

‡4684. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of schemes implemented for the development of sports in Rajasthan in this financial year;

(b) the amount allocated for the schemes and the details of items upon which this amount was spent; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under consideration for construction of international level stadium in Rajasthan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) Scheme and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) are being implemented in Rajasthan for development of sports.

(b) Under the PYKKA Scheme, grants-in-aid has been provided to the Rajasthan as under:

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*For development basic sports infrastructure at village
and block panchayat level*

Sl. No.	Name of the Component	Date of Sanction	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	One Time Capital Grant	13.02.2009	3.71
		09.03.2010	3.71
		23.03.2012	2.74
2.	Annual Acquisition and Annual Operational Grant	06.05.2009	1.01
		09.03.2010	1.01
TOTAL :			11.18

To conduct annual sports competition

Sl. No.	Year	Date of Sanction	Amount (Rs. in crore)
1.	2010-11	09.02.2012 (Reimbursement for the year 2010-11)	1.72
2.	2012-13	20.07.2012	3.42
TOTAL :			5.14

Under the USIS three projects have been sanctioned to Rajasthan as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Project	Grant approved (Rs. in crore)	Grant released (Rs. in crore)
1	2011-12	Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Ummed Stadium, Jodhpur	6.00	4.50
2	2012-13	Construction of Multi- purpose Indoor Hall at Karauli, Dist. Karauli	6.00	1.80
3.	2012-13	Construction of multi-purpose indoor hall at Alwar, Rajasthan	6.00	1.00

(c) No, Sir.

Problem of hypertension in youths

4649. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as per World Health Organisation (WHO) reports, one-third population of Indian youth belonging to age group of 20-35 years is suffering from hypertension;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to combat this situation because hypertension in youth can be serious problem as regard to their health, social and family concerns; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per World Health Organisation (WHO) report, 2012, one in every three adults in India aged 25+ years suffers from raised blood pressure.

(b) Government has launched the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in July, 2010 during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The Programme aims at reducing the burden of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) which are major factors reducing potentially productive years of human life, resulting in huge economic loss. The programme has been launched in 100 identified Districts in 21 States.

Government of India has enacted the Anti-tobacco Law, (The Cigarettes and other Tobacco Products Act) (COTPA 2003) with a view to discourage consumption of tobacco products by imposing various regulatory measures. Further, under food safety regulations, tobacco products such as Gutkha and Pan Masala containing tobacco and Nicotine have been prohibited. Government of India has also launched the National Tobacco control Programme (NTCP) in 2007-08 which, at present, covers 42 districts in 21 States.

Awareness generation activities undertaken by the State Governments have also been supplemented by the Ministry. In addition, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities through Prasar Bharati under the 'Swasth Bharat Programme' are also being carried out for various non-communicable diseases including Hypertension/High Blood Pressure.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-doping programme for sports in the country

4650. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to overhaul the anti-doping programme for sports in the country as recommended by the Justice Mukul Mudgal Committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to increase stakeholder awareness through means like dedicated phone-lines for providing consultation to the athletes and coaches on anti-doping programmes;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An 11-Point Action Plan based on the recommendations of Justice Mudgal Committee has been prepared by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for strengthening anti doping activities in the country. The Action Plan, among others, seeks to create a database for active sportsperson, a database of usable medicines and a certification system for diet and other supplements. The Plan also includes dissemination of Anti-Doping information, creation of a panel of medical personnel for consultation, strengthening of medical and paramedical staff at SAI Centres and strengthening of National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) and National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL). Details of the 11-Point Action Plan are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) As part of the 11-Point Action Plan, the proposed Institute for Sports Medicine will set up a general helpline to assist athletes on doping issues and supplements and give general advice on sports medicine. The Government and National Anti-Doping Agency (NADA) have been working towards "Dope Free"

Sports in the country by involving stakeholders. NADA is regularly conducting workshops and seminars to create awareness programmes about the danger of doping among athletes. Since the beginning of 2012, NADA has conducted more than 32 workshops, educational awareness programmes about the prohibited substances and methods in sports across the country for sportspersons, young athletes, coaches and supporting staff. NADA is coordinating with CBSE schools and Schools Games Federation of India, both at National and Regional levels for organizing programs regarding anti-doping measures. Such school events will help improve the awareness levels of students directly as well as through the school coaches. Keeping special focus on rural sports centres, various Anti-Doping awareness symposia and workshops have been conducted in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) Training Centres (STC) in rural areas.

Statement

Details of 11-point Action Plan

1. Keeping a track of critical phase in an athlete's career: creating a database for every athlete/sportsperson:

Every National Sports Federation (NSF) should create a comprehensive database on every sportsperson currently in competitive events. To begin with, this may be done for the ten disciplines, identified for focused attention.

Any new sportsperson who wishes to compete in a National Sub-junior/Junior/Senior level competition should be compulsorily included in the database. No person should be allowed to compete unless she/he is included in the database.

The database should include all details of the sportspersons including current and past levels of performance. It should truly be comprehensive. Each NSF will be required to continuously update the information related to an athlete and provided funding support for this purpose.

Such a database will enable National Anti Doping Agency (NADA) to identify critical moments in every athlete's career and will also allow each athlete to compulsorily undergo periodic anti-doping counseling as well as education programme.

The task may be outsourced on a continuous basis to a private agency. The initial cost can be funded by Sports Authority of India (SAI). The entity

selected will have to keep the database updated and should be able to meet the cost by levying a nominal entry fee and a periodic maintenance fee that may be prescribed. The database will be freely available to any one interested in the information contained, as the information will not be confidential in nature.

2. Create database of usable medicines

A corollary to the testing of supplements is to create a database which advises an athlete on the contents of Allopathic, Ayurvedic and other traditional forms of medicine and also to clearly identify the drugs that can be used by athletes and those that the athletes should avoid. This may be done by NADA in consultation with National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL), SAI and NSFs.

3. Setting up an institute for sports medicine

Action on this recommendation is being taken by the Department of Sports separately.

4. Creating a certification system for diet and other supplements

The proposed Institute of Sports Medicine is to set up a system of certification of food and other supplements which is expected to be a major source of revenue. The Institute will have the right to certify that food supplements do not contain any banned substances. It is expected to create a certification mark which can be put on the container of the food supplement.

5. Creation of doping helpline

The proposed Institute of Sports Medicine will set up a general helpline which would assist athletes on doping issues and supplements and give general advice on sports medicine.

6. Dissemination of information and training pedagogy

Suggestions of the Mudgal Committee are brought to the notice of all NSFs, Sports-related academies, training institutions, School Games Federation, Sports Boards, Armed Forces Sporting establishments, other bodies involved in training athletes and NADA for necessary follow-up action.

7. Creation of panel of medical personnel for consultation

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports/NADA, in consultation with Medical Council of India and other bodies dealing with medical education would work for evolving a system for implement of medical personnel having expertise in dope related medicines/education.

8. Strengthening medical and paramedical staff of SAI centres

DG, SAI will examine the existing strength of medical and paramedical personnel available with it and its various centres and submit a proposal with full justification, for strengthening this wing, if need be to look at the present pay and allowances structures to make such posts more appealing to doctors and other personnel.

9. Steps will be taken by NADA and others for more effective dissemination of information on Anti-doping Management and Administration System (ADAM).**10. NADA and NDTL will be strengthened and adequate testing facilities will be created.****11. A sustained IEC compaign will be mounted by NADA and others on lines of 'say no to doping' in print and electronic media.****SHORT NOTICE QUESTION**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Short Notice Question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ...(*व्यवधान*)...

Migration of Hindus and Sikhs to India

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

- (a) whether a large number of Hindus and Sikhs have migrated to India;
- (b) if so, their number and the places where they are residing;
- (c) whether they have applied to get the citizenship of India and if so, the details thereof and the procedure thereof;
- (d) how many of them got citizenship during the last three years;

(e) whether Government is simplifying the procedure to grant them citizenship and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Some Hindus and Sikhs have migrated to India, especially from Pakistan, and are residing in different parts of India. Statistical data of the number of such Hindus and Sikhs who have migrated to India and staying in different parts of the country is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The grant of Indian citizenship is a multi-level and multi-agency activity. As per rule 11 and 12 of the Citizenship Rules, 2009, an application for grant of Indian citizenship is to be submitted by the applicant to the Collector/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the applicant is ordinarily a resident. The Collector/DM/DC after satisfying himself regarding eligibility of the applicant to become a citizen of India, forwards the application to the State Government/UT administration concerned. The State Government/UT administration in turn forwards the application, along with its recommendation to the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thereafter, each application is processed further as per the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the rules made thereunder. Each applicant whose case is found to be fully complete with the prescribed requirement is informed about the acceptance of his application through the State Government/UT administration. The applicant is then required to furnish through the State Government a certificate of renunciation of his foreign citizenship issued by the Mission of the concerned country and proof of payment of the requisite fee prescribed for such registration. Thereafter, a certificate of Indian citizenship is issued to the applicant through the State Government. The above provision is applicable to all the foreigners including Hindus and Sikhs who have migrated to India and there is no discrimination on the basis of nationality or gender of a person. Since initial application is submitted to the Collector/DM/DC concerned and a number of agencies are involved in the processing of applications for grant of citizenship, no case/religion based centralized data and State/District-wise data of foreign nationals who have applied for Indian citizenship is maintained. During the last three years i.e. 2010 to 2012, Indian citizenship was granted to 1210 foreign nationals.

(e) and (f) In order to make the procedure simpler, faster and transparent, the Ministry of Home Affairs has already introduced a new procedure of online submission of the applications for grant of Indian citizenship.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. *...(Interruptions)...*

Statement on Quarter Review of the trends in Receipts and Expenditure in relation to Budget at the end of third quarter of the financial year 2012-13

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Chidambaram, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Stateme on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget at the end of third Quarter of the financial year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9071/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Statement regarding adoption of Social Protection Floors Recommendations, 2012, in ILO of 101st Session of ILO, Geneva, 2012

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) regarding adoption of Social Protection Floors Recommendation 2012 (No. 202) in the 101st Session of the International Labour Conference of International Labour Organisation (ILO) held in Geneva in June, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8882/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Reports and Accounts (2011-12) of various universities, institutes, cultural centres, Akademies, Museums, School, Council, Cultural Fund and Libraries and related papers

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI KATOCH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi), under sub-section (4) of the Section 31 and sub-section (3) of the Section 30 of the Central Universities Act 2009:—

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Katoch]

- (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Tibetan Studies (CUTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (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. 8888/15/13]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2011-12.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh, Ladakh, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
 - (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8994/15/13]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Zone Cultural Centre (NZCC), Patiala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8993/15/13]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8990/15/13]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Bhopal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangrahalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8989/15/13]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre (SCZCC), Nagpur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8986/15/13]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8991/15/13]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Katoch]

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8988/15/13]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre (NCZCC), Allahabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8985/15/13]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8992/15/13]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8983/15/13]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Museum, Kolkata, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Museum.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8984/15/13]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Culture Fund, New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8987/15/13]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Zone Cultural Centre (WZCC), Udaipur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8939/15/13]
- (xv) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Memorial.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xiv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8889/15/13]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library. Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8890/15/13]

[Shrimati Chandresh Kumari Katoch]

- (xvii) (a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rampur Raza Library. Rampur, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9056/15/13]
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC), Kolkata, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Cultural Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xvii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9058/15/13]
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Akademi.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xviii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9057/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Report and Accounts (2011-12) of NIPCCD, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): 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 Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8995/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Reports and Accounts (2007-08 to 2011-12) of NSDF, New Delhi and related papers

II Memoranda of Understanding between Government of India and various PSUs

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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2007-08, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9036/15/13]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Shri Jitendra Singh]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.
- II. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, for the year 2013-14.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the BEML Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9034/15/13]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Goa Shipyard Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9032/15/13]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Garden Reach and Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9035/15/13]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9218/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI MANISH TEWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 167 (E), dated the 12th March, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of Chairman, Whole-time Members and Part-time Members Rules, 2013.
 - (2) No. N-10/6/2013-PPC, dated the 22nd March, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Transmission Executive Recruitment Regulations, 2013.
 - (3) No. N-10/5/2013-PPC, dated the 22nd March, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Programme Executive Recruitment Regulations, 2013.
 - (4) No. N-10/3/2013-PPC, dated the 22nd February, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Technician) Recruitment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
 - (5) No. A-10/32/2013-PPC, dated the 20th February, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Cameraman Grade-II Recruitment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.

[Shri Manish Tewari]

- (6) No. N-10/4/2013-PPC, dated the 22nd February, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Head Clerk/ Assistant) Recruitment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement.
- (7) No. N-10/2/2013-PPC, dated the 22nd February, 2013, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Engineering Assistant) Recruitment Regulations, 2013, along with delay statement. [Placed in Library. From (1) to (7) *See* No. L.T. 9062/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. 4/18/2011-PCI (Admn.), dated the 10th December, 2012, publishing the Press Council (Delegation of Financial Powers) Amendment Regulations, 2012, under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Press Council Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9063/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Notification of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

II Report (2011-12) of CGPDTM, Mumbai and related papers

III Memoranda of Understanding between Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No/S.O. 379 (E), dated the 15th February, 2013, publishing the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 2013, under Section 34 of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8931/15/13]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion)

Notification No. S.O. 543 (E), dated the 6th March, 2013, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2013, under sub-section (2H) of Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9041/15/13]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indication, (CGPD TM), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8883/15/13]

III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and PEC Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9038/15/13]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and the State Trading Corporation of India Limited (STC), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9037/15/13]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and MMTC Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9040/15/13]

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9039/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

[Shrimati D. Purandeswari]

I Notification of the Ministry of Textiles

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of ISEPC, Mumbai and related papers

III Memoranda of Understanding between Government of India and various PSUs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987:—
- (1) S.O. 596 (E), dated the 11th March, 2013, regarding the extension of dates in S.O. No. 504 (E), dated the 4th March, 2013 for placement of orders beyond 10.3.2013 *i.e.* upto 15.3.2013 and completion of supplies beyond 31.03.2013 *i.e.* upto 15.04.2013 for a quantity of 2.30 lakh bales only of HDPE/PP bags during the jute year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8933/15/13]
 - (2) S.O. 818 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2013, regarding the extension of dates in S.O. No. 596 (E), dated the 11th March, 2013 for placement of orders beyond 15.3.2013 *i.e.* upto 31.03.2013 and completion of supplies beyond 15.04.2013 *i.e.* upto 30.04.2013 for a quantity of 1.40 lakh bales only of HDPE/PP bags during the jute year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8933/15/13]
 - (3) S.O. 360 (E), dated the 13th February, 2013, regarding constitution of Standing Advisory Committee for a period of three years. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8801/15/13]
 - (4) S.O. 399 (E), dated the 18th February, 2013, in supersession of S.O. 26 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2013, exempting the State Agencies from the operation of Principle Order and allowing for packaging foodgrains in material other than jute upto the extent of a total quantity of 3.92 lakh bales for the jute year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8800/15/13]

- (5) S.O. 504 (E), dated the 4th March, 2013, in supersession of S.O. 399 (E), dated the 18th February, 2013, exempting the State Agencies from the operation of Principle Order and allowing for packaging foodgrains in material other than jute upto the extent of a total quantity of 5.05 lakh bales for the jute year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8800/15/13]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8932/15/13]
- III. (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9043/15/13]
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9044/15/13]
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8934/15/13]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8935/15/13]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC) Limited, for the year 2013-14. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9042/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

- I Notification of the Ministry of Home Affairs**
- II Assessment Report (2010-11) of Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs**
- III Report and Accounts (2011-12) of National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:—
 - (1) S.O. 2779 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Ramashray Singh, Additional District and Sessions Judge as a 'Judge' to preside over the special Court Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
 - (2) S.O. 2780 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Piar Singh Rana, District and Session Judge as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court Shimla, Himachal Pradesh.
 - (3) S.O. 2781 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Puttekadan Ubaid, District and Session Judge, Kozhikode as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court, Kavarati, Lakshadweep.
 - (4) S.O. 2782 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Suresh Chandra Srivastava, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Patna as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court, Patna, Bihar.
 - (5) S.O. 2783 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Pradip Sawaikar, District Judge-I and Additional Sessions Judge, Mapusa, District Panji as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court North, Goa.

- (6) S.O. 2784 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Bhojraj Padamshetti Patil, Principal District Judge, Dadara and Nagar Haveli at Silvassa as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa.
- (7) S.O. 2785 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Bal Sambshio Wasekar, Principal District Judge, Diu as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court, Diu.
- (8) S.O. 2786 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Bal Sambshio Wasekar, Principal District Judge, Diu as a 'Judge' to preside over the Special Court, Diu, Daman. [Placed in Library. from (1) to (8) See No. L.T. 9067/15/13]
- (9) S.O. 2787 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Ms. Shilpa Singh, Advocate, as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, in NCT of Delhi.
- (10) S.O. 2788 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Harneet Singh Dhanoa, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial Courts, in Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- (11) S.O. 2789 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Chauhan Sailesh Trikamlal, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts, in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
- (12) S.O. 2790 (E), dated the 24th November, 2012, regarding appointment of Shri Orlando V. Miranda, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial court, in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu.
- (13) S.O. 269 (E), dated the 24th January, 2013, notifying court of Additional Metropolitan Sessions Judge's Court, Hyderabad presided over by Shri G. Laxmipathi, Judge as special Court for the trial of Scheduled offences.

[Shri R.P.N. Singh]

- (14) S.O. 270 (E), dated the 24th January, 2013, regarding appointment of Smt. Rumi Kumari Phukhan, District and Sessions Judge, Kamrup, Guwahati as a "Judge" to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special court Guwahati, Assam.
 - (15) S.O. 271 (E), dated the 24th January, 2013, regarding appointment of Mr. I.S. Mehta Delhi Higher Judicial Services as a "Judge" to preside over the National Investigation Agency Special Court, New Delhi.
 - (16) S.O. 78 (E), dated the 7th January, 2013, notifying the Court of XLIX Additional City Civil and Session Judge, Bangalore City presided over by Shri S.R. Sindgi, Judge as the Special Court for trial of Scheduled offences.
 - (17) S.O. 964 (E), dated the 15th April, 2013, appointing Shri Sidharth y Luthra, Additional Solicitor General and Shri Satish L. Maneshinde, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutors on behalf of the Union of India.
 - (18) S.O. 1071 (E), dated the 29th April, 2013, regarding, extension of terms of Shri Vijayakumar, Special Judge for the National Investigation Agency to preside over the Special Court for the period of six months. [Placed in Library. From (9) to (18) *See* No. L.T. 9067/15/13]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Forty-second Annual Assessment Report of the Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs, for the year 2010-11, regarding Programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union and its implementation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8893/15/13]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9219/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi and related papers

III Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (2011-12) of ECIC, New Delhi and related papers

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, NOIDA, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.
- II. (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.
- III. Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

...(Interruptions)...

I Report and Explanatory Memoranda (2002-03 and 2003-04) of NCSK, New Delhi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2010-11) of NISD, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI PORIKA BALRAM NAIK): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Sixth Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the Sixth Annual Report of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), New Delhi, for the years 2002-03 and 2003-04.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

...(Interruptions)...

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, on behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, I lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (1) of Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memorandum:—
 - (1) No. 25/2013-Customs, dated the 8th May, 2013, *Seeking* to amend Notification No. 12/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to increase, *inter-alia*, the basic customs duty on certain polymers from 5% to 7.5% on melting scrap of iron or steel and aluminium scrap from NIL to 2.5% and on titanium dioxide of

heading 28.23 from 7.5% to 10%; and (2) No. 26/2013-Customs, dated the 8th May, 2013, *Seeking* to amend Notification Nos. 21/2012-Customs, dated the 17th March, 2012 so as to withdraw exemption of Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD) on imports of brass scrap. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9180/15/13]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 16/2013-Central Excise, dated the 8th May, 2013, *Seeking* to amend Notification Nos. 1/2011-Central Excise and 2/2011-Central Excise, dated the 1st March, 2011 and 12/2012-Central Excise, dated the 17th March, 2012, so as to reduce excise duty from 12% to 6% (with CENVAT) and 2% (without CENVAT) on jaggery powder, flattened bamboo boards and bamboo flooring tiles and exempt particle/fibre board manufactured from agricultural crop residues, clay bricks, roofing tiles and steel supplied to the Indian Shipyards manufacturing ships and vessels from excise duty, under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9181/15/13]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 9/2013-Service Tax, dated the 8th May, 2013, *Seeking* to amend Notification No. 26/2012-Service Tax, dated the 20th June, 2012, so as to make necessary amendments in the specified entries therein, under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9179/15/13]

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित उद्योग संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ:-

Two Hundred and Forty—second Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Public Enterprises);

314 *Reports of Department* [RAJYA SABHA] *related Parliamentary*
Standing Committee on *Science and Technology,*
Environment & *Forests*
[श्री अशक अली टाक]

Two Hundred and Forty—third Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (Department of Heavy Industry); and

Two Hundred and Forty—fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

...(Interruptions)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Atomic Energy;

Two Hundred and Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Science and Technology;

Two Hundred and Forty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

Two Hundred and Forty-second Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Space;

Two Hundred and Forty-third Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;

Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; and

Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2013-14) of the Department of Biotechnology.

...(Interruptions)...

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं "यौन दुर्व्यवहार और तस्करी की पीड़िताएं और उनका पुनर्वास" विषय पर महिलाओं को शक्तियां प्रदान करने संबंधी समिति के उन्नीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)...

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

- (i) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Safety of Oil Installations'; and
- (ii) Eighteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Long Term Purchase Policy and Strategic Storage of Crude Oil'.

REPORTS OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Railway Convention Committee (2009):—

- (i) Sixth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Rate of Dividend for the year 2013-14 and other ancillary matters'; and
 - (ii) Seventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the observations and recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Pending on-going Projects of the Ministry of Railways-Commissioning of the Autokast Factory at Cherthala, Kerala – A Case Study'.
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STATEMENT BY MINISTERS**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on 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 make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Performance of Coast Guard Organisation'.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth report and One Hundred Report of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Ninety-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on the Action Taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Ninety-third Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2010-11); and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundredth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on Demands for Grants (2012-13).

SPECIAL MENTIONS*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya. Please lay it on the Table.

Demand to take strict action to check honour killings in inter-caste marriages in the country particularly in Haryana

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that inter-caste marriages along with those of same *gotras* are

*Laid on the Table.

taking a toll on young couples. They are also further deepening the rift between different castes in Haryana. Many youths have lost their lives over relationships not given social sanction. While an inter-caste marriage triggered an attack on *Dalits* at Pabnama village in Kaithal district, a young *Dalit* was brutally murdered for opposing his sister's relationship with an upper caste youth in Bhiwani. In Rohtak, an upper caste girl and her *Dalit* friend of the same university committed suicide after their families opposed their relationship. The absence of a powerful social-reform movement against caste system in India, especially in Haryana, has been mainly responsible for this deep-rooted problem. When the world was on a progressive path, certain anti-social elements were pulling our country backwards. These offences cannot be linked to other murders as the kins of the couple themselves indulge in the offence. Hence, no one comes forward to lodge a complaint and evidences are also destroyed by the family members. Honour killing should be dealt with a separate Act and the Centre should frame the same without further delay. Today, when we are talking about globalisation and India becoming a modern superpower on the social front, issues relating to caste and community are curtailing the independence of women. Sir, this House should condemn this incident and strict action need to be taken against the culprits.

**Demand for high level inquiry into violation of India's
mapping laws by Google**

SHRI TARUN VIJAY (Uttarakhand): Sir, the matter of Google India's serious violation of India's mapping laws was raised by me in March with the Defence Minister, and the Surveyor General of India lodged a complaint with Delhi Police asking them to take stern action against Google India because the activities are affecting India's security.

The glaring violation of the Google against the Constitution and the law is that it showed vital military installations, with annotations — like depicting the core of our nuclear plant Apsara reactor on the satellite imagery, blast pens inside the Hindon defence air base, ammo depots, marking of hangers meant for specific fighter jets as well as those jets visible outside in the high resolution images, warships in naval dockyards, etc.

The recci of any area on enemy target is the key to prepare for military or terrorist action, anfl that's exactly what Headley did in Pune before the German Bakery blast could be planned. And so they did in Mumbai before 26/11. By

[Shri Tarun Vijay]

marking the exact military installations and objects pointedly, Google is facilitating, unintentionally, a digital recci to any potential enemy group.

If the Blackberry can be forced to provide access to its data, why shouldn't the Google be also asked to do so? If the US Government, under its Patriotic Act, can access any US company's data server, why can't India have the same rights?

I demand a high level inquiry into Google's violations and action against it, if found guilty, by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Prasanta Chatterjee.

**Demand to institute a court-monitored CBI inquiry
into the recent issue of chit fund**

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, over the last few days, the entire country has been agitated over the chit fund issue, particularly the one relating to the Saradha Group. Unfortunately, the names of some political stalwarts and influential people have surfaced. The SEBI and RBI have already made some preliminary enquiry into this issue and submitted a report to the Government. The issue of taking unregulated deposits was also taken up for discussion in the seventh meeting of the Sub-Committee of FSDC, held on the 14th June, 2012. It was decided that meetings of the State-level Coordination Committee should be held regularly for ensuring coordination between regulators such as the RBI, the Registrar of Companies, the Revenue Department and the Enforcement Directorate and the Economic Offences Wing of the State Police, that the administrative machinery of the State Government needs to be strengthened and that meetings of the State-level Coordination Committee should be held more frequently, so as to have a visible impact. The Department of Financial Services undertook the task of writing to the Chief Secretaries of all the State Governments on 24th July, 2012, requesting the State Governments to implement the aforementioned decision. However, since many poor persons have lost all of their small deposits, I would demand a court-monitored CBI inquiry into the whole affair, as already agreed to by Assam and Tripura.

**Demand to protect the people in Sonbhadra district in Uttar Pradesh from
increasing pollution caused by thermal power plants**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Sonbhadra district in UP which is known as 'energy capital of India' is today facing a serious problem. Scores of thermal power

plants situated here are violating the environmental norms and spreading pollution in the air, river and soil. The people in Sonbhadra are falling ill with serious diseases like deformity of limbs, muscular weakness and mental problems.

Today Sonbhadra is producing around 13,000 MW power which makes it biggest power hub of India. But the power plants situated here are throwing the poisonous waste including the fly ash in Renuka river and Rihand Sagar Dam. These thermal power plants are emitting mercury which is very dangerous for humans. This is the reason why Sonbhadra has maximum number of sick people in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government data also admits this fact.

Sir, the news channel 'NDTV India' has done a full documentary on this problem recently, and the study done by Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has also proved that mercury is entering in the body of people of Sonbhadra.

The people are crippling because of this problem. Mercury is found in the blood sample of the local people up to a dangerous level; yet the State and Centre Governments are taking no action. No action has been taken by State or Centre against the offenders who are polluting the water and soil of this area flouting all the norms. There are no doctors in this area who can take care of the people. The locals who are paying the cost of power by their health are forced to live in a pathetic condition having no access to proper medical care.

Most of these people are Dalits and Adiva'sis who have none to raise their voice.

I urge upon the Government to send a Central team to study the issues and take meaningful steps to protect the people from the increasing pollution in Sonbhadra district.

Demand to restart the department of Malayalam in Delhi University and include Malayalam in Central Government Language Development Programme

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Malayalam is the mother tongue of all Keralites who are living in the State or migrated to almost every part of the world, and it is also the official language of Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Malayalam is the mother tongue of about 4 crores of people, and it takes the 27th place in the list of world languages spoken by the largest number of people. It is also a remarkable fact that Kerala became the first Indian State to attain 100 per cent literacy. Linguists like Herman Gundert say that Malayalam and Tamil both evolved out of the Adi Dravida language.

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

Lakhs of books in different genres like stories, poetry, novel, academic studies are published in Malayalam. The language has produced world-renowned literary figures too. Malayalam publishes the maximum number of translations among all Indian languages. Malayalam has several newspapers and journals. Next to Hindi, a Malayalam newspaper has the maximum number of readers.

But, it is regrettable that the Government of India has not given enough encouragement to Malayalam language. The latest instance is the omission of Malayalam from the Central Government Language Development Programme. Though the other three Dravidian languages, namely, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada are being included in the Centre's Language Development Programme, Malayalam has been neglected.

The Malayalam Department, which was part of Modern Indian Languages Department in the Delhi University, is not functioning for the last few years. Even after repeated request from various organisations and intellectuals, no meaningful steps are being taken by the Government to restart the Malayalam Department in Delhi University.

Through this Special Mention, I urge upon the Government to include Malayalam as part of the Central Government Language Development Programme and further make Malayalam again a part of the Department of Modern Indian Language Studies in Delhi University.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, Y.S. Chowdary. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya.

Demand to increase frequency of trains between Bhavnagar and Surat

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA (Gujarat): Sir, there is a large number of people from Bhavnagar District who have migrated to Surat in search of employment. Surat is a very important textile and diamond hub of our nation. Due to lack of trains, everyday, thousands of people have to travel from Bhavnagar to Surat and from Surat to Bhavnagar by private vehicles. The* existing train services between these two places are not enough. Many road accidents have occurred in which precious human lives have been lost. Further, the Government of India intends to set up a mega nuclear power station near Bhavnagar which will also increase traffic load.

Therefore, I request the Ministry of Railways to immediately start more trains between Bhavnagar and Surat.

**Demand to allow use of regional languages in proceedings
of the High Courts of the States**

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA (Gujarat): The State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh have requested the Central Government to allow their regional languages in proceedings of concerned High Courts of the States under provisions of Article 348 (2) since long time. However, the Central Government has not accorded permission in this regard.

The Ministry of Law and Justice should urgently take up this matter with the hon. Supreme Court and the Department of Official Languages, Ministry of Home Affairs to review positively its earlier decision. If necessary, the hon. Union Law Minister should take up this matter with the concerned authorities to resolve this long pending matter urgently.

I request the Central Government to grant permission for use of regional languages in proceedings of concerned High Courts of the States.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Gundu Sudharani. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, farewell to retiring Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, eight of our colleagues will be retiring in the months of June and July this year on completion of their term of office. Today being the last day of the current Session, I take this opportunity to bid them farewell. Out of the eight Members, two Members from the State of Assam, namely, Dr. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister and Leader of the House, and Shri Kumar Deepak Das will be retiring on the 14th of June, 2013. Six Members from Tamil Nadu, namely, Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan, Shrimati Kanimozhi, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri A. Elavarasan, Dr. V. Maitreyan and Shri D. Raja will be retiring on the 24th of July, 2013. Some of them, I am sure, will be reelected. The House will certainly miss those who will not be coming back.

The retiring Members have made valuable contributions to the proceedings of the august House on many memorable occasions. I place on record my heartfelt appreciation for the significant contributions and services rendered by them to parliamentary democracy and to society at large. I wish them good health, happiness and long fruitful years of service to the nation. The House will ever remember their association. I believe the hon. Leader of the Opposition may wish to say something.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, as we disperse, it is also a solemn occasion that some of our esteemed colleagues would be retiring. And, this would be their last functional day in this House, though their Membership continues for a few more weeks.

Each one of us has immensely benefited from their contribution. Their Membership of this House is a part of their long-standing endeavour and public service that they have been discharging. As you have rightly observed, some of them would be back to this House and continue to enlighten us with their views and scholarly speeches. Indeed, we have benefited from a large number of them.

You did mention that the hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister would be retiring. But, it is only a technicality. And, I am sure, he would be back with his wisdom and sagacity to guide us all. Amongst the names that you have mentioned, we have become good friends with a large number of them. I am sure we will miss them. Each one of us would want Mr. Raja or Mrs. Kanimozhi or our friend, Mr. Siva to come back and Dr. Maitreyan, indeed, because he enjoys the unique status of being one of the most formidable Members of this House. And there are others who are retiring.

We have seen Kumar Deepak Das is always committed to his cause and his region. He has been taking up issues with great conviction. I am sure, we will all be delighted to see all those who come back and those who do not come back will continue to make their endeavour to come back. If they don't succeed, they, probably, will be serving this country in some other capacity.

On behalf of my party and my own behalf I wish them all the best in terms of health, a very long life and many more years of public service to come. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the hon. Leader of the Opposition. May I say a few words?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; please associate.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, we all miss their presence here, particularly our friends, Shri Siva, Shri Raja and others. ...(*Interruptions*)... All sections of the House associate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All sections of the House associate. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Those, amongst the retiring Members, who may wish to speak can do so. But the request from the Chair would be that Member could confine it to a few minutes, not exceeding five minutes. Dr. Maitreyan.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir.

As I stand before this House in my farewell observation, I remember with gratitude my party leader and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, who was kind enough to send me to this House, technically, for a second term. In fact, I was a Member of this House between January, 2002, and June, 2004 in a vacancy through a by-election. Subsequently, I was elected again from July, 2007, to July, 2013, for a full six-year term. It was because of her generosity, magnanimity, affection towards me and the trust on me that I was able to be a Member of this House and contribute in my own way. I profusely thank her for that.

As I remember the past six years, certain historic occasions come to my mind. The first and the foremost was the occasion when the Rajya Sabha passed the Women's Reservation Bill with a clear unanimity. The second important occasion was the rarest of the rare occasions when the impeachment of a Judge took place in this very House and the Judge was summoned before the Bar of this House. The third historic occasion was the infamous Indo-US Nuclear Deal when we had a great occasion to have a very good debate in this House.

I also have some personal dubious distinctions. In fact, in the last nearly two decades, probably, I was the first Member that on 24th April, 2008, to be named by the hon. Chair, and I had to go out of the House for a full day. Sir, you may recall that you only named me; I didn't say that you had suspended me.

The second occasion was, indeed, a unique opportunity the Chair gave to me to initiate and wind up the debate on FDI in Retail, a unique opportunity for a regional party, and I am really thankful to the Chair for that opportunity. The third opportunity was, again, on the first day of this Session when I had the honour to move the Motion to suspend the Question Hour. These are some of the occasions which I will always remember in my life. Of course, in this period of six years, one thing which has always been a thorn in my heart is that this House witnessed many occasions where we had passed condolences to the people whom we have lost and we have observed silence, but, in May, 2009 when 40,000 people from *Tamil Eelam*, who are my umbilical-cord brethren, were killed in a genocide,

this House did not even take notice of it, leave alone passing a Resolution of condolence or observing a silence. That will ever remain as a thorn in my heart.

As I complete my term, I am thankful to the Chair, to the leaders of all political parties, particularly, to the Leader of the Opposition, who had been a source of guiding instinct for us. I am thankful to the Secretary-General, to the various secretarial staff of this House.

Sir, I am a fighter to the finish. My Party leader has taught me to be a fighter to the finish. I only remember on this occasion the words of Robert Frost, 'I have miles to go before I sleep', and I remember only the last couplet:

"नाम गुम जाएगा, चेहरा ये बदल जाएगा,
मेरी आवाज़ ही पहचान है"

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Shri Kumar Deepak Das.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity.

I am obliged to the hon. Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition along with all the hon. Members and encouraged our part, AGP.

Sir, I have been given a lot of love and affection during these six years. I was a new Member in the House. I have learnt a lot from my senior colleagues and my hon. friends. I am also thankful to the Secretary-General and all his colleagues. I want to extend my heartiest gratitude to all the staff who are standing behind us and outside also to support me in my daily activities in this House.

Sir, I have lost both the limbs in a very unfortunate attack of militants in Assam. But, I am standing here; and, all of you supported me to fight for the causes of my State and the country. I thank you very much-. Sir, we have so many problems in my area, in the State of Assam, in the North-Eastern Region. I appeal to the House that the problems may please be solved in the near future. I again thank all of you for giving me the support, love and affection during these years.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak. At the outset, I would like to thank the people of Tamil Nadu and my party, the CPI, who sent me to this House.

Sir, I had opportunities to speak on multifarious subjects in this House—economic policies...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: On all subjects.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Yes, all subjects.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, I had opportunities to speak on all subjects including foreign policy matters which concerned not only our country but also other countries. Of course, I took very strong position on the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils, on fishermen, on the issue of Kachchativu, and other issues. On economic policies, political policies, I did try to speak my mind, my party's views. Sir, our term comes to an end on a sad note even though the Leader of the Opposition said that it is a solemn occasion. But, the solemn occasion has become a sad occasion because the Parliament could not function. Sir, we are a democracy; we are a very vibrant democracy. In fact, we can proudly claim that we are one of the largest participatory democracies in the world. Anything can fail in this country, but not the Parliament. If Parliament fails, that will fail the entire nation and the people. The people look up to the Parliament. It is the real source of motivation, source of guidance, source of rule of law in the country. So, I appeal to all sections to strive for a meaningful functioning of the Parliament, whatever may be the issues, whatever may be the circumstances, whatever maybe the occasions. Sir, I feel proud that I am in this House where my eminent leaders like Bhupesh Gupta worked. Bhupesh Gupta had such an illustrious and eminent tenure in this very same House. I had the opportunity to serve in this House. I had the goodwill and love of everybody in this House, from all sections and from all parties. I feel it to be very unique to have such love and affection from all sections, irrespective of political parties.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (Madhya Pradesh): You deserve it!

SHRI D. RAJA: Wherever I am, I will continue to cherish this. Sir, I am a Communist activist from my student days. I am a whole-time functionary of my party.

[Shri D. Raja]

I will continue to carry on my party's responsibilities and my activities, wherever I am. Whether I am here or outside, my struggle will continue, my fight will continue, my activities will continue and I would come across all of you. It is not that I would part company with you in this House. Being in public life, I would keep meeting you and interacting with you and we would try to work together for the welfare of the nation.

Finally, I would like to end by quoting *Thiruvalluvar* who had once said: (Hon. Member may kindly fill in the Tamil quote.). It means, whether a person is worthy or unworthy would be known from what he or she leaves behind. So, I leave it to the House to judge whether I am leaving behind something which can be appreciated or which is worthy of being congratulated. I leave that to the House, but I enjoyed the goodwill of everybody. I thank everybody for that goodwill and for their love and affection. I thank the Chair. I had the unique opportunity, when you were elected as Chairman, to felicitate you on behalf of my Party. I thank you, Sir, and I thank the Deputy Chairman. I thank all our staff, starting from the Secretary-General to all our employees. Somehow, I had the goodwill of our employees as well, starting from the Watch and Ward personnel to the Interpreters and everybody else. Some of them identified me as the voice of everybody, the voice of the poor in this country. That is why, I raised all issues relating to the poor and the weaker sections of this country, be they the Scheduled Castes, Dalits, Adivasis, OBCs, minorities, women or others. Some of the people identify me with themselves and as their voice. I am really very grateful to the people and to all sections of our society for giving me that position.

Sir, I do not feel, I am bidding farewell, because we are all political activists. Whether we are here or outside, we will continue our work. I would continue my work and this goodwill and affection will give me additional strength to carry forward my struggle and my activities. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. When emotions ride high, we fall short of words.

Sir, I had the proud privilege of being a Member of this august House for the second term, amidst eminent scholars, experienced political stalwarts, legal luminaries and outstanding academicians, representing the DMK, the political arm of the great Dravidian Movement, which has always fought for the cause of the

downtrodden, the backward, the Tamils and the Tamil region. And the entire credit for that goes to our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, who turns 90 in June.

Sir, I want to recollect the memorable days that we had here. As my colleagues who are retiring have mentioned, we would be, of course, working in some other sphere, in some other forum, but we can never forget the days we spent here. The experience that we gained is unparalleled.

Sir, I am very happy that geographical barriers were broken here. There were no inhibitions amongst any of the Members. All are equal here and we have developed great friendships here. I would like to put it on record here that all these colleagues of mine, who are my friends, would remain not only in my mind but also in my heart forever.

Sir, at this juncture, I would like to mention two important things. I had the proud privilege and great experience of being the Chairman of the parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry. That experience not only exposed me to a newer world, but also helped us contribute to the industrial community in this country.

Since the Prime Minister is here, I would like to say that he has reiterated now and then and everywhere, that the resilience of the Public Sector Undertakings is the backbone of our economy. I think, everyone will agree that during the recession period, that emerged from the US and inflicted upon the European countries, India withstood that only because of the agriculture sector and the public sector undertakings. Nobody can deny that. I have also made a Special Mention yesterday, which happened to be out of the grace of the Chair, Sir, that further liquidating Government's share in the Public Sector Undertakings should not be done, for they have equipped themselves not only to pose the competition to the private sectors in the country but they will also pose a very big competition to the global players. Such well-experienced people are there in our public sectors. Many sick units, which have come out of red, are doing successfully and are running in a profitable manner. I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister in this House that a few thousands of crores which we are going to earn by way of diluting the shares will be a peanut to the requirement of this nation. Secondly, Sir, after 30 years, my predecessor, my senior and our mentor, Murasoli Maran moved a Private Members' Bill in this House, I also moved a Private Members' Bill, that all the regional languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution be declared as Official Languages of the Union. Sir, the discussion went on for two-

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

and-a-half hours and the last Friday when it was to conclude after some more discussion, because of lack of quorum, the Bill lapsed. It was a sorry day for us. But two-and-a-half hours' debate in this House made us realize that our responsibility is still there, and that our relentless fight, untiring fight to declare all the regional languages including Tamil, as Official Languages of the Union has to be continued. So, all these experiences in this House and the friendship which we have cultivated are really good and one of the rarest in our life. We cannot forget it. At this time, even on the verge of emotion, we would like to thank you very sincerely and whole-heartedly. Being in the Chair, how accommodating you were and how concerned you were and how friendly you were in the meetings of the leaders in your Chamber! I would also like to thank our Deputy Chairman, Prof. P.J. Kurien and his predecessor, Shri K. Rahman Khan, Secretary-General, staff at the Table, the Watch and Ward, Marshals and everyone including the Reporting Section. As everyone said, I also feel that we would come to the other House or we would be working in some other forum, but the experience we had in this House is unforgettable and we cannot forget all those days; everything is memorable. So, at this time, I would like to quote a few lines from Thackeray's poem:

The play is done- -the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the Prompter's bell;
A moment yet the actor stops,
And looks around, to say farewell.
The approving audience gives him cheer,
He bows and then says his say,
Yet down in cheek there falls a tear.

Sir, I know, parting is always painful. But this is one we expected and we have to take it up in life. This parting is not a permanent one. But, at the same time, we may be in this Parliament complex. But, being in this House, is something memorable; we cannot forget it. Again, I say, I fall short of words. I thank all my friends who are here — the Prime Minister, the Ministers, my colleagues in the Opposition and all, including you. Sir, I convey to all my whole-hearted thanks. We would continue our journey in the betterment of this nation. Thank you.

SHRI B.S. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it was a privilege given to me to enter this House 12 years ago. I have to remember, Sir, certain leaders who were responsible in my political life. In 1967, I was attracted by late Shri Kamraj, who was the then Chief Minister. The Congress lost the power in Tamil Nadu in 1967. Normally, the persons will join only the ruling party. When the Congress was defeated, we all, in student movement, joined the Congress *en masse*. We continued to be in that party, working for that party. On this day, I have to remember that great soul, Shri Kamraj. Subsequently, my mentor, Moopanarji, was responsible for inducting me in this august House. He was like father to me. He was so kind and he made me a Rajya Sabha Member for the first time. Secondly, Sir, Madam Gandhi was so kind with me. When time came for the second term, she was responsible for extension of the term and she was responsible for making me the PCC President also in 2011. I have to acknowledge the three leaders who are responsible for my growth in political career.

As my party friends expressed here, the parting from this House is painful for two reasons. It is not that we are going out of office because any office is like a passing cloud. We have to be in this House or we have to do some political job outside. But, at the same time, we will be missing the eloquent arguments of so many stalwarts in this House, which, unfortunately, are missing from several sessions now. But, we were able to interact with great leaders of this country, mingle with them and talk with them. All this is a rare phenomenon which can happen in a person's life. I have to thank all those leaders. I have to thank you, Sir. I have to thank the staff and others who were helpful in the process. I have to thank Rahmany/, the former Deputy Chairman, and also Prof. Kurien for helping in conducting this House in an orderly manner and also showing love and affection towards me personally.

Sir, in this connection, I recall an incident. When I entered the House, I was on the other side. One Member from Congress made a scathing remark on the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, was the Leader of the Opposition at that time. He immediately stood up and tendered apology for the remarks made by a Congress Member, turned back and told the Congress Member to sit down after tendering apology to the then Prime Minister. That is the great thing that I remember in my life. We can learn from our Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, how we have to behave ourselves and how we have to be in politics. Sir, I am grateful that these great leaders are guiding this nation.

[Shri B.S. Gnanadesikan]

Sir, before parting, it is necessary to mention two things. Our Government is doing a lot of things for the Sri Lankan Tamils. Recently, we have announced Rs. 4,000 crore aid in all leading newspapers. We were helping the Tamils there. Some peaceful settlement on Sri Lankan issue has to be reached by our Government and we will also be helping the Government from Tamil Nadu to see that there is a peaceful solution to the problems of Tamil people in Sri Lanka. Similarly, Sir, fishermen were released yesterday from Sri Lankan custody. I also urge upon the Government to take initiative to bring all these nations – Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka – to a table and find out a permanent solution to the problem of fishermen which is perennial and continuing.

Sir, there are two-three things. If you see the neighbouring countries, Pakistan is in turmoil; in Myanmar, the Leader of the Opposition was in jail and released recently; in Bangladesh, only recently, we had a democracy; and in Sri Lanka, after 30 years of civil war, there is an elected Government now and peace is slowly returning. In Afghanistan, in Syria, wherever you go, the people are bleeding and everyday they have to face the bullet. India is the only country where democracy shines. India is the only country where we have freedom of Press, we have freedom of speech and we have all the liberty. Therefore, I appeal to all the citizens, including my friends in opposition, to cherish this democracy, allow the House to function, and I hope that, at least, in the next session, when we will not be here, the House will function. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to thank my party, the DMK, for giving me an opportunity to be part of this august House and giving me an opportunity to be here and listen to very important speeches made by eloquent speakers and leaders of this country. We have witnessed two historic moments, the Bills have been passed. There has been a lot of commotion and other things, but, still, Bills like the Women's Reservation Bill was passed, the Nuclear Liability Bill was passed, after I came to this House. It has been a very enriching experience for me to be here among all these leaders who worked for this nation, who worked for changes which have happened in this country, and, to be a witness to all this. I really feel as if it is the last day of school or college and I can't find any words. Actually, it is good that we are retiring today in this Session

because, I think, it is the only day that there has been some peace and quiet, and we are able to hear each other's voice. I hope the Parliament functions like this so that we can hear each other and have more discussions.

Sir, people look at us and ask as to what is the point in going to the Parliament, you are always seen in the Central Hall. I hope, all that changes and we work more often. I have always had a luck that when my question came, the House never functioned! So, I would like to thank you and everybody here. Sir, across the party lines, people have been supportive to me in many ways, and, I would like to thank everybody here for that. There have been discussions or arguments. I would like to apologize to hon. members if I have ever hurt them, or, if I have ever said something which has hurt them.

Sir, if I get an opportunity to be here again, I would like this to be a place where any Member can get up and speak in his own language without informing in advance. I would like to feel more included rather than feel excluded. As a representative of a State or a language, I would like to feel more included.

Sir, here, we have discussed the Sri Lankan issue so many times, we have discussed about the fishermen issue so many times, but I hope there will be a day when we do not have to talk about these things anymore and the problems and issues have been resolved.

We have witnessed so many beautiful moments where actually on many issues the House has come together, stood as not divided but together as one voice, and, supported and showed concern towards many things. Nearly everybody seems to be supporting the passing of Women's Reservation Bill but it is not going through. Whether I am here or outside, I would like to see more woman representatives from different parties in this House.

In the end, I would like to thank everybody, the staff, the Secretariat, all my colleagues, definitely the hon. Chairman for the guidance and support, the Deputy Chairman, and, everybody here, once again. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri A. Elavarasan.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): * Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am a new Member of this House. Our

†English version of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri A. Elavarasan]

Hon'ble leader, General Secretary of AIADMK, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has sent me to this House of historical importance. I feel greatly honoured by being sent as a Member to this House by her. It is she who brought me up. She is my foster mother. She has brought me into politics. I express my heartfelt thanks to her.

In this world, we may come across so many joys and sorrows, but nothing can equal a mother's love. I lost my mother at a very young age. Then, I was brought up by my foster mother, Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma. She gave me education. I became a graduate in law and pursued higher studies in law because of her gracious compassion. She brought me into politics. She appointed me on many offices in our party AIADMK. I was made the district secretary of the youth wing of AIADMK. Then I became the secretary of the district committee of AIADMK. I had been the state secretary of the student wing of AIADMK. I had been a secretary of the state committee of AIADMK. Twice I had been given the chance to contest in assembly elections in Tamil Nadu. I had been the Chairman of Tamil Nadu Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation Limited, popularly known as 'Aavin', for three years. Then, our Amma gave me the opportunity to become a Member of this august House thereby enabling me to speak among the great intellectuals, stalwarts, experienced elders, sagacious Members of this House. This has been possible for me because of her kindness. Therefore, I express my thanks once again to her.

When I came to this House, I witnessed incredible events. Whether it is the Question Hour or the Zero Hour or any discussion that was taking place in the House, Members from the treasury side and those from the opposition side speak in a manner as if they were fighting with each other. Questions are hurled at each other. Opinions have clashed. Different views, different perceptions, different policies have been expressed in their speeches. But, outside this House, the Hon'ble Ministers and the Members from the treasury side are very cordial and are very humble to the Members of opposition parties. I am greatly surprised at the manner in which they interact with each other. This shows that the leaders of the country are united. The leaders of the ruling coalition and of the opposition parties

are united. This gives me the hope that this cordiality among the Members of Parliament will lead the country to become a super power in future.

At the same time, I would like to point out one more thing. Our founder leader Dr. MGR has said,

What is the resource that is lacking in our country,

Why should we plead to a foreign country for our needs?

As pointed out by our founder leader, Members in both Houses of Parliament of India consist of many intellectuals, educationists, economists, scientists and scholars of various fields. We have to strive together to make our country a super power. Ours is a beautiful country, a peaceful country, a resourceful country. This beautiful, peaceful and prosperous country has to become a superpower. I humbly request all of you to achieve this objective. There is a proverb, "we are given only one life. One day, we will die." Such a life has to be dedicated to our country. The youth of India like us, has to dedicate their life for the welfare of the country. We are ready to sacrifice our life for the welfare of the country. I once again thank our Amma, my foster mother, for giving me an opportunity to speak among the sagacious, efficient, erudite, elder Members of this august House. Our country has to progress on scientific, economic, historical and academic fronts. I hope our country will certainly progress in various fields. We will make it a super power. I pray to God for achieving this objective. I thank the Chairman of the House. I thank the Deputy Chairman of the House. I thank the Prime Minister of India. I thank all Hon'ble Ministers of the Government. I express my special thanks to the Leader of Opposition. I also thank all Hon'ble Members of this House who have guided me with their valuable advice and have cooperated with me. I thank the media. I convey my special thanks once again to my mother. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank You. Vanakkam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I believe Dr. Karan Singh wishes to say a few words.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, on behalf of the Congress Party, I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the Opposition. Shankaracharya has a marvellous verse.

[Dr. Karan Singh]

दिनमपि रजनि सायं प्रातः शिशिर्वसन्तो पुनरायातः।
कालः क्रीडति गच्छत्यायुः तदपि न मुञ्चत्याशावायुः॥

Life is not an event. It is a process, is a constant flow like a river which is the same and yet always changing. And that role is played by the Rajya Sabha in our parliamentary system. Whereas the other House disappears periodically and then appears again, the Rajya Sabha never disappears. It continues and there is a flow of people coming and going. Sir, when I first came to this House, not as a Member but as a Minister, 46 years ago, I remember Bhupesh da used to sit there as the Leader of the Opposition. In all these years, I have seen the whole galaxy of people — scientists, politicians, thinkers, of every sort.

I would like to simply say that the Rajya Sabha has a very special role. As Chairman of the Ethics Committee for eight years, I had put out a code of conduct. It is my regret that it seems to be respected more in breach than in observance. I sincerely hope that in future that will not be the case. Let me very warmly give my greetings to my friends who are retiring. All of them have been very close to me, and particularly I have very psychic link with Tamil Nadu. Members from Tamil Nadu have been extremely vocal and extremely positive in their approach. Despite all the noise and fury that we have, in the final analysis, if Parliament becomes dysfunctional, then the nation becomes dysfunctional. I think we have to remember that. For all the Members who are going, I will simply end with a saying in Sanskrit which means "Go in peace but come back again." "गच्छ गच्छ यथासुखम्, पुनरागमनाय च"।

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the 228th Session of the Rajya Sabha, which commenced on 21st February, 2013 with the Address of the Rashtrapati, comes to a close today. The record of the work done and not done is in the public domain and in no need of commentary. Details will be made available by the Secretary-General.

The experience of this Session, particularly of its second half, should induce cogitation on a number of matters arising out of the situation in which the House

finds itself in its daily functioning. Three questions in particular need to be addressed. One, has the balance between deliberation, legislation and accountability been lost due to regular disruptions of the proceedings? Two, has the time not come to bridge the growing gap between the rules of procedure and the need felt by different sections of the House to voice opinion on matters of concern? This, needless to say, has to be done in an orderly manner to preserve the dignity of the House. Three, has the membership of this august body assessed the impact of disruptive behaviour on public opinion?

Now, the National Song.

NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "Vande Mataram," was then played.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at fifty-four minutes past twelve of the clock.
